



Rutland Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment

Baseline and Scoping Report

July 2015

Local Plan Review
Baseline and Scoping Report

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Baseline and Scoping Report

Introduction

1. This scoping report is the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Rutland County Council's new Local Plan. It is intended that the new plan will review and replace the existing Development Plan Documents (DPD) that make up the existing Local Plan for the period up to 2026. The existing adopted Local Plan comprises the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD (October 2010), Core Strategy DPD (July 2011) and Site Allocations and Policies DPD (October 2014).
2. The new plan will incorporate all of the relevant policies and land uses (e.g. housing, employment, retail waste, minerals) into one combined Local Plan document covering the period up to 2036.

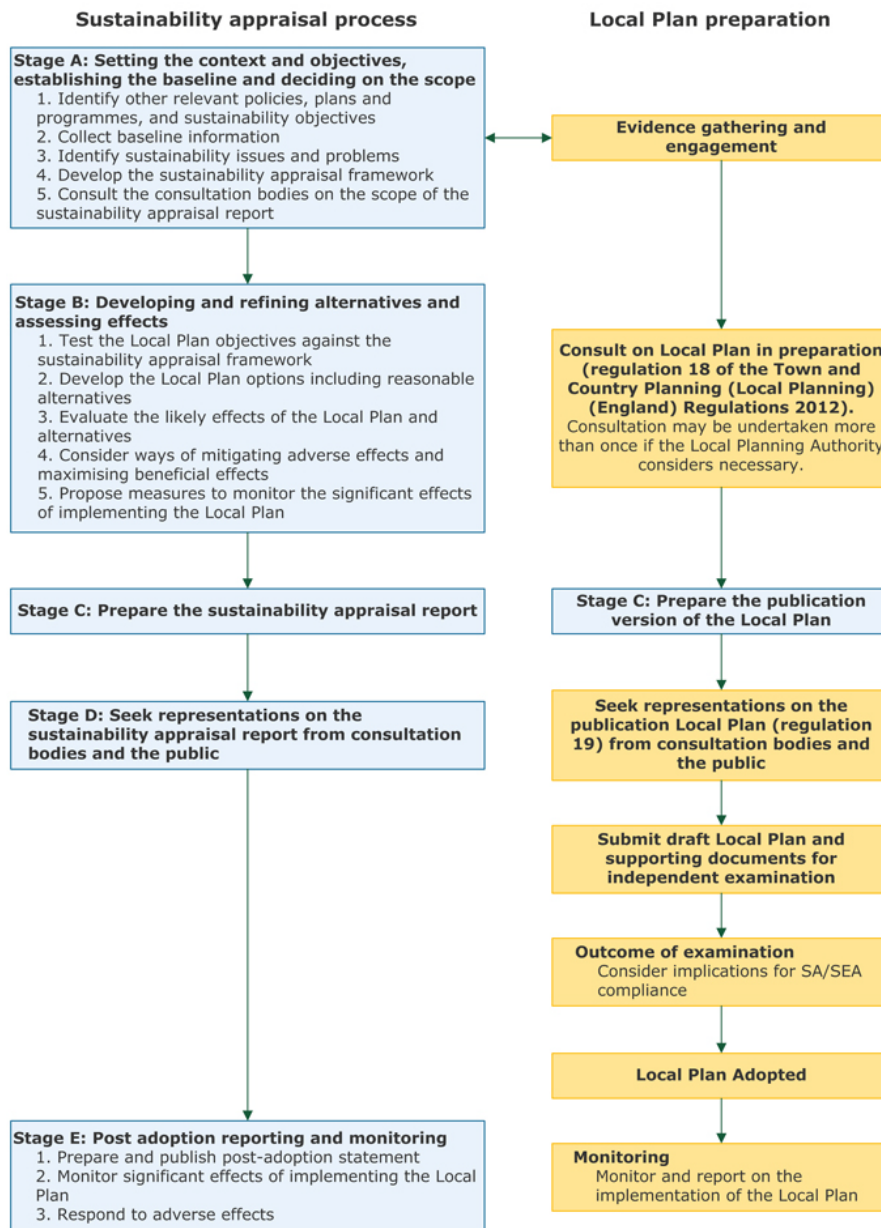
Background

3. The purpose of the SA is to assess the performance of the new Local Plan against a set of sustainability objectives relating to environmental, social and economic issues. The SA process lies within the European Union's Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC), which acts to ensure that all plans/policies with land implications take into account environmental issues and impacts. The UK's SA process widens the scope to include the consideration of both economic and social issues, when assessing specific plans and programmes relating to land use issues.
4. The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states that the scoping stage (Stage A) must identify the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the SA report. It should set out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment and identify relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives.
5. The scoping report represents Stages A1 to A5 in the process of preparing SAs as recommended in government guidance contained in the "Sustainability Appraisal Requirements for Local Plans" section of the National Planning Practice Guidance (see Figure 1).

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Figure 1. Sustainability Appraisal Requirements for Local Plans



6. Stage A involves extensive research of data sources and working closely with partners to cover key sustainability issues. The Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) are presented within Appendix A by topic covering international, national regional and local Plans, Policies and Programmes.

Area Profile

7. Rutland is a small rural unitary authority in the East Midlands with an area of approximately 380 km². It is bordered by Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire.

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8. An introduction to the contextual characteristics, issues and challenges for Rutland are set out below:

Settlement and Population

There are two market towns, Oakham and Uppingham, and 52 villages. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-2013 population estimate for Rutland is 37,600. Rutland remains by far the smallest region in the East Midlands, making up 0.8% of the overall population of the East Midlands. The density of population is low with 1 resident per hectare; this is much lower than the England average of 4.1 residents per hectare (ONS, population density, 2011). Compared to our neighbouring Counties, Rutland's ethnicity is low with just under 3% of its total population being non-white British.

Social Characteristics

Rutland is a relatively affluent area with very low levels of deprivation, one of the lowest in the East Midlands and 305 out of 326 nationally, where 1 is the most deprived (English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010). However, small pockets of deprivation exist across the county which tend to be masked by the wider prosperity. Rutland has low levels of unemployment, 3.2% of economically active persons, which is significantly lower than the national average of 6.8% (ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013 - 2014).

Economic Characteristics

50.5% of the workforce is within managerial or professional employment, with 11.6% within lower tier occupations, including process, plant, machine operatives and elementary occupations. (ONS Annual Population Survey, 2013 - 2014).

Major employers with importance to the local economy include Ministry of Defence establishments at Cottesmore and North Luffenham, HM Prison at Stocken Hall, independent schools at Oakham and Uppingham, Hanson Cement at Ketton and Rutland County Council in Oakham. Small businesses also have an important role. HM Prison Ashwell closed in the early part of 2011, losing a major employer in the County; however, the site has been transformed into Oakham Enterprise Park, offering new businesses with office and light industrial accommodation for around 250 employees. As the Park continues to be redeveloped, further office accommodation will be made available, increasing the number of staff and business owners coming to Oakham.

Kendrew Barracks has now been taken over by the Army. It is anticipated that the population at Kendrew Barracks will remain static in numbers moving forward, however the regiments may change.

With regard to employee jobs, public admin, education and health account for the largest share of employee jobs in Rutland which is higher than the national average of 28% (NOMIS, 2013). The Oakham and Uppingham independent schools have a significant economic impact, on the County, accounting for almost a third of all employment in the Education sector. Wholesale and retail, including motor trades accounts for 16.2% which is also higher than the national average of 15.9% (NOMIS, 2013). Manufacturing accounts for 15.7% which is significantly higher than the national average of 8.5% (NOMIS 2013). However, Financial and other business services (11.2%) are lower than both the East Midlands (18.3%) and nationally (21.8%) (NOMIS, 2013).

The Rutland Economic Profile (2014) identifies that there are significantly lower proportions of individuals working in Rutland in highly skilled occupations (compared to both the national average and the residence-based profile for Rutland), suggesting significant out-commuting of skilled workers. A relative over representation of intermediate occupations on a workplace basis (compared to the residence-based profile), such as skilled trades and sales, also suggests that significant numbers of individuals with skills at this level could be in-commuters from neighbouring areas.

The average house price (including all property types) in Rutland in September 2014 was £218,331, compared with the East Midlands regional average of £131,310 for the same month (Land Registry House Price Index, July 2014). Median house prices are higher in Rutland than in surrounding districts. It is notable that there are a higher proportion of larger homes with 4 or more bedrooms in Rutland, making up 33% of the stock. Affordability pressures in the County are slightly greater than in other parts of the Housing Market Area. The Strategic Housing

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Market Assessment, 2014 (SHMA) shows a need for 57 affordable homes per year in the period 2013-16. There may be some benefit in seeking to diversify the housing mix to provide smaller and cheaper homes for younger households (or to support downsizing of older households) (Strategic Housing Market Assessment, July 2014).

Environmental Characteristics

Rutland County has a wealth of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Rutland's towns and villages have a large number of buildings listed of historic and architectural interest (approximately 1700) and a large number (34) of designated conservation areas providing a built environment with a historic and distinctive character. The county has 31 scheduled ancient monuments and 2 registered parks and gardens.

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

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

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

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

Rutland is relatively small in terms of mineral production and there are currently only 5 active quarrying operations, all of which are limestone quarries. In addition, limestone extraction is permitted at Thistleton Quarry. Clay extraction is also permitted at Little Casterton. The largest minerals operation in the County is the Castle Cement works at Ketton, which relies mainly on locally quarried limestone and clays to produce around 1.4 million tonnes of cement each year.

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

It is estimated that Rutland produces around 105,000 to 170,000 tonnes of waste. This is likely to increase over the plan period resulting in a capacity gap between current operational capacity and future requirements. There are two existing civic amenity sites in Cottesmore and north Luffenham. There are currently no operational non-inert landfill sites within Rutland. The majority of Rutland's waste is exported to surrounding counties where it is recycled, composted or disposed of to landfill. The exporting of waste to surrounding Counties for treatment will continue but the amount of waste requiring disposal is anticipated to reduce.

Transport and Regional Links

The A1 passes through the eastern part of Rutland providing excellent north-south road links. There are also connections in east-west directions, the A47, which traverses the southern part of Rutland, and the A606 from Stamford to Nottingham. Oakham has direct rail links to the east coast main line and Stansted Airport and with Birmingham to the west. A direct twice daily rail service links London to Rutland via Corby. There is a high level of car dependency with only 12.4% non-car ownership (Census 2011), also 60.5% of Rutland residents commute to work outside of the county.

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

Figure 2 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Facing Rutland

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

4.1 Rutland is considered an attractive county with a wealth of environmental and heritage assets. Rutland has relatively high employment rates. However, there are significantly lower proportions of individuals working in Rutland in highly skilled occupations, suggesting significant out-commuting of skilled workers. Conversely, a relative over representation of intermediate occupations, such as sales, also suggests that significant numbers of individuals with skills at this level could be in commuters from neighbouring areas.

4.2 Despite the apparent affluence and good quality of life experienced by residents there are pockets of deprivation and groups of people to whom accessibility to services and to affordable housing is a problem. In particular, this applies to young people and the elderly.

Stage A1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives

9. The adopted Core Strategy (2011), Minerals Core Strategy (2010) and Site Allocations & policies DPD (2014) SA's have been reviewed and updated in order to identify any additional policies, plans or programmes issued that may be relevant to the Local Plan, including the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012), and associated Planning Practice Guidance. The NPPF does not specifically address waste matters, detailed waste planning policies are set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW). The NPPW is to be read in conjunction with the NPPF, the National Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements (NPS) for waste water and hazardous waste. In addition to this several local policy documents, plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan have been published and are included within this review. A full review of these documents can be viewed in Appendix 1.

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10. It should be noted that the review of other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives is non-exhaustive as legislation and guidance is a moveable feast. Other documents will therefore be considered during the evolution of the Local Plan, and Sustainability Appraisal process, where relevant.
11. The Sustainability Objectives and assessment criteria have been reviewed and amended to take account of recent changes to national planning policy and guidance. These are set out in Table 2.

Stage A2. Collect Baseline Information

12. The baseline information contained within the adopted Core Strategy (2011) and Site Allocations & Policies DPD (2014) SA's has been reviewed and updated to reflect significant changes, such as various changes in statistical publications, to reflect any significant changes that may be needed as a result of Stage A1 (above) and Stage A3 (below). The revised baseline is shown in Appendix 2.

Stage A3. Identify Sustainability Issues and Problems

13. Key sustainability issues have been identified to reflect the key issues facing the County and to assess the most sustainable options moving forward as part of the preparation of the Rutland Local Plan (Stage A1 above).
14. The key sustainability issues are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Key Sustainability Issues Facing Rutland

Sustainability Issues	Source
Economic	
High levels of car dependence and commuting with high proportion of Rutland residents who travel to work going out of the county to work.	Rutland Local Transport Plan 3 (2011); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012.
Limited range of job opportunities and need to maintain and develop a mixed economy.	2010-2012; A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy
A 'skills base' gap where the appropriate learning opportunities are not sufficiently provided within the county.	A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012.
To develop an integrated transport infrastructure which encourages public transport, walking and cycling.	A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012.
To promote sustainable tourism whilst protecting the unique culture, environment and heritage of Rutland.	A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012.

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Sustainability Issues	Source
Shortage of unskilled labour	A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy
Social	
Large increases in population anticipated with increasing numbers of older people leading to pressure on health and care services.	A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012; Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2014).
'Hidden' deprivation in rural communities. Need to improve services and better access to services	A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012.
A mix of housing types and tenures required to meet needs.	Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2014 A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Communities Strategy 2010-2012
Access to services in a largely rural area.	A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012.
Facilities needed to support the whole community.	A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012.
High house prices and shortage of affordable housing.	Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012; Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014.
Environmental	
Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland together form one of the least wooded areas of England.	Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy (2001 updated 2006).
Need to protect and enhance wildlife and its habitats and important natural features. Leicestershire and Rutland are amongst the poorest counties in the UK for sites of recognised nature conservation value.	Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012; Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2015 (December 2010).
Need to conserve and enhance the landscape, cultural heritage, archaeological and built environments and ensure that local distinctiveness is protected.	Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012; Rutland Landscape Character Assessment 2003.
There are heritage assets at risk within the County. Continue to monitor and react to Heritage at Risk within the County.	Heritage at Risk Register 2014
High levels of car ownership and usage and need to develop realistic alternatives to car use.	Rutland Local Transport Plan 3 (2011), A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008).
Green open spaces and infrastructure in the towns and villages need to be maintained and enhanced as well as the wider ecological network as a way of making positive, multifunctional gains	20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Sustainable Communities strategy 2010-2012.
Levels of waste arisings likely to increase. Need to develop sustainable waste management practices.	Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012. Rutland Waste Management Strategy 2008-2020. Rutland Waste Needs Assessment 2010
Waste recycling and landfill diversion rates have improved significantly but need to continue improvements to meet targets	Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy.2010-2012;.Rutland Waste Management Strategy 2008-2020. Rutland Waste Needs Assessment 2010
Minerals production is an important part of Rutland's economy but safeguards are needed to protect the local environment.	Rutland Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD (2010).

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Sustainability Issues	Source
Flooding from rivers is of limited spatial extent in Rutland but surface water run-off may be an issue in some areas.	Rutland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2009.
Four wastewater treatment works in Rutland do not have capacity to accept further wastewater from growth without an increase in the volumes they are consented to discharge	Rutland Water Cycle Study 2011.
To reduce and control pollution and the county's contribution to harmful carbon emissions and climate change.	Rutland Sustainable Communities Plan 2010-2012; Planning for Climate Change Study 2008.
Low proportion of homes built on previously developed land in Rutland.	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2014).

Stage A4. Developing the SA Framework

15. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework is a key component of the SA/SEA process. The framework forms the key test against which the Local Plan's alternative options, policies and proposes and site specific options will be assessed. The different elements of the plan will be assessed against the sub-objectives set out for a clear understanding of the sustainability benefits or consequences as well as mitigation measures which may be needed to prevent adverse effects of the plan, policy or site. A series of sustainability objectives and assessment criteria have been drafted, reflecting information in the collection of baseline data, in order to assess the impact of the emerging plan and its policies on sustainability issues facing the County. (Stages A1-A3 above) are shown in Table 2 below.
16. Policies within the Local Plan will be assessed through the combination of evidence and professional judgement. This will include the identification of potential significant effects, both positive and negative.

Table 2. Revised list of Sustainability Objectives and Criteria

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
Economic		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

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Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 private car? 	Population
4. Facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals to support sustainable growth and safeguard mineral resources and related development from sterilisation and incompatible forms of development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it enable sustainable development and management of existing and new mineral developments? 	Material assets
Social		
5. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 contribute to energy efficient homes? 	Population, health, material assets
6. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities? • Will it promote a healthy lifestyle? 	Population, health
7. To improve community safety and reduce crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime? 	Population, health
8. To promote and support the development of community facilities in all areas particularly rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it maintain and enhance community facilities? 	Population, health, material assets
9. 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to increase participation in recreation/cultural activities? 	Cultural heritage, population
Environmental		

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Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it contribute to the local character of the area • Will it tackle Heritage at Risk • Will it avoid harm to heritage assets and their settings 	Material assets, landscape, cultural heritage
11. To increase biodiversity and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the other sites designated for their nature conservation value? • Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features? 	Biodiversity, landscape
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural environment and rural landscape of Rutland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland? • Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland? • Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure 	Cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water
13. To protect the natural resources of the region - including water, air and soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it make use of previously developed land? • Will it reduce levels of pollution? • Will it clean up land affected by contamination? 	Air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets
14. To minimise waste, increase recycling and promote sustainable waste management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings? • Will it help to promote the sustainable management of waste? 	Material assets
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses? 	Climate factors, material assets
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas?) • Will it reduce the need to travel by car? • Will it encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling? 	Climate factors
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk? • Will it reduce flood risk or ensure that development does not increase flood risk elsewhere? 	Climate factors
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? 	Climate factors
19. Progressively restore mineral development land, seeking to maximise beneficial opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it enable the restoration of former mineral development land, maximising beneficial opportunities? 	Air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, landscape

Stage A5. Consulting on the Scope of the SA

17. This report will be subject to consultation with the statutory consultation bodies (Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency).

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Conclusions

18. This report updates previous SA Scoping Reports prepared for the Council. It follows the relevant guidance outlined in The National Planning Policy Framework and associated Planning Practice Guidance.
19. The report recommends the key sustainability objectives to be used in the SA of the Local Plan review following a reappraisal of relevant plans, programmes and strategies and an update of the baseline data.

The Next Steps

20. Following consultation, this report will be published on the Council's website, along with any comments received and the Council's response to those comments.
21. The next stages will accord with the SA Process (Stages B to E). The SA process will focus on what is needed to assess the likely economic, social and environmental significant effects of the Local Plan. This will help the authority assess how the plan will contribute to achieving sustainable development.
22. At stage B of the SA process, the policies of the draft Local Plan, and reasonable alternatives, will be assessed to identify the likely significant effects of the available options. Stage B will also involve considering ways of mitigating any adverse effects, maximising beneficial effects and ways of monitoring likely effects.
23. At stage C of the SA process, the SA report will be prepared alongside the publication version of the Local Plan. An environmental report will form an integral part of the sustainability appraisal in accordance with Regulation 12 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The environmental report will identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the Local Plan policies and of the reasonable alternatives. As well as showing how these requirements have been met, the wider assessment of social and economic effects will also be recorded.
24. Representations on the sustainability appraisal report will be sought at stage D from consultation bodies as well as the public, and other relevant parties. The SA Report will be published alongside the draft Local Plan for a minimum of six weeks.
25. Following the adoption of the Local Plan, a post adoption statement will be prepared and published in accordance with regulation 16 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementing the Local Plan will also be undertaken at Stage E, as required by Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This will enable the

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identification of any unforeseen adverse effects, and appropriate remedial actions, at an early stage.

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
International			
EU Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive)	A high level of environmental protection; To promote sustainable development by integrating environmental considerations into plan preparation and adoption; sets out detailed requirements of environmental assessment required for plans.	Preparation of SA/SEA report to accompany the Local Plan; ensuring compliance with requirements of SEA Directive.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 SEA Directives: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water.
The Conservation of Habitats and species Regulations 2010 (the Habitats Directive)	To conserve flora and fauna and natural habitats of EU importance; To safeguard species needing strict protection. Consolidates the various amendments to the EU (1992) Conservation of Natural habitats and of Wild Fauna & Flora (Habitats Directive) 92/43/ECC. Sec 9(5) places duty on all LAs to have regard to requirements of the Habitats Directive.	Local Plan policies should help to maintain or restore important natural habitats and species in SAC's and SPA's.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 13, 17 SEA Directives: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water.
European Union (2009) Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) 2009/147/EC	To protect all naturally occurring wild bird species and their habitats, with particular protection of rare species.	Policies should help to maintain or restore important natural habitats and species in SAC's and SPA's. Policies should also avoid deterioration of the identified habitats or any other disturbances affecting protected birds.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 13, 17 SEA Directives: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water.
European Union (2000) Water Framework Directive	To secure a safe future water supply; to improve and control the quality of	Develop Local Plan policies to support overall objectives and	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 13, 17

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
2000/6-/EC	water by identifying and ultimately eliminating hazardous substances	requirements; protect and improve water quality.	SEA Directives, material assets, water.
The Ramsar Convention on Wetland of International Importance (1971)	<p>Wetlands of international importance are designated as Ramsar Sites. Ramsar sites in England are protected as European sites. The majority are also classified as SPAs and all terrestrial Ramsar sites in England are notified as SSSIs.</p> <p>The RAMSAR convention requires that members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognise the interdependence of man and his environment; - consider the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes and as habitats supporting character flora and fauna, especially waterfowl; - being convinced that wetlands constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreplaceable; - desire to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of 	Policies should conserve and protect identified RAMSAR sites (Rutland Water) and recognise their economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value.	<p>Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 13, 17</p> <p>SEA Directives: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water.</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>wetlands now and in the future;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognise that waterfowl in their seasonal migrations may transcend frontiers and so should be regarded as an international resource; - being confident that the conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna can be ensured by combining far-sighted national policies with co-ordinated international action. 		
Council of Europe (2000) European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)	Promotes landscape protection and integrates landscape into planning policies (Parts 3,5,6); Defines landscape character as “a distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape”.	The Local Plan should contain policies aimed at ensuring that development does not compromise the distinctiveness of the local landscape character; Landscape character will be assessed using local studies; and the Landscape Character Assessment	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 13, 17 SEA Directives: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water.
Council of Europe (1985) The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)	Recognises that heritage conservation is important in improving the quality of life; Aims to protect and conserve architectural heritage (monuments and sites); recognises there must be a balance between using and conserving heritage assets.	The Local Plan should contain policies which ensure the protection of heritage assets; and seek the archaeological evaluation of sites prior to allocation.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 11, 12, SEA Directives: Cultural heritage, landscape
EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) &	Limits & targets for pollutants in outdoor air set by the Air Quality	Ensure that development does not contribute to increased air	Sustainability Objectives 13

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
Directive 2004/107/EC	(standards) Regulations 2010	pollution.	SEA Directives: air
The Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC	Concerns noise from the road, rail and air traffic and from industry; sets standards for noise emissions from specific sources.	Avoid siting development in areas where noise standards will be exceeded.	Sustainability Objectives 13 SEA Directives: air
EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC)	<p>Focuses on waste minimisation and increasing levels of recycling and recovery.</p> <p>The overall aim of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect as well as any resultant risk to human health from the landfilling of waste, during the whole lifecycle of the landfill. The Directive sets the target of reducing biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2020.</p>	<p>The Local Plan polices relating to waste should have regard waste minimisation and increasing levels of recycling and recovery.</p> <p>The Local Plan should aim to drive the prevention or reduction as far as possible of negative effects on the environment as well as any resulting risk to human health.</p>	Sustainability Objectives 13, 14 SEA Directives: material assets
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	<p>In accordance with Article 4(1), the Directive objectives for surface water, groundwater, transitional and coastal water bodies are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevent deterioration; - reduce pollution; - protect, enhance and restore 	<p>The Local Plan should identify protected areas of surface water, groundwater and transitional water bodies and include policies which prevent the deterioration and/or pollution of these sites. Policies should also aim to</p>	Sustainability Objectives 10, 13, 14 SEA Directives: material assets

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	condition; - achieve 'good status' by - 2015, or an alternative objective where allowed; and comply with requirements for protected areas	protect, enhance and restore these areas.	
EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	Provides the overarching framework for waste management at the EU level. It relates to waste disposal and the protection of the environment from harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. It aims to encourage the recovery and use of waste in order to conserve natural resources. The key principles of the Directive include the 'Waste Management Hierarchy' which stipulates waste management options based on their desirability. These are: prevention; preparing for re-use; recycling; other recovery, e.g. energy recovery; and disposal. Key objectives are to reduce the adverse impacts of the generation of waste and the overall impacts of resource use.	The Local Plan should take into account the objectives of the Directive and promote re-use, recycling and waste recovery in line with the Waste Management Hierarchy	Sustainability Objectives: 13, 14 SEA Directives: material assets
EU Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	Aims to reduce and manage risks that foods post to human health, environment, cultural heritage &	The Local Plan should ensure new development and allocations do not contribute to increased	Sustainability Objectives 16, 17 SEA Directives: material assets,

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	economic activity; requires assessment of all water courses for flood risk, map flood extent and assets & people at risk, and take adequate and co-ordinated measures to reduce flood risk.	flood risk; where areas of flood risk cannot be avoided, take steps to ensure it can be made safe.	water, climate factors
Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	Encourages energy efficiency consumption from renewable sources and improvement of energy supplies; places requirement on UK to source 15% energy needs from renewable sources by 2020; Requires national action plans to set out share of energy from renewables for transport, electricity and heating for 2020.	The Local Plan should contain policies supporting production of energy from renewable sources.	Sustainability Objectives 15, 17 SEA Directives: material assets, climate factors
European Employment Strategy	Seeks to create more and better jobs throughout the EU. Developed following the Europe growth strategy.	The Local Plan should allow for the development of further high quality employment opportunities for all.	Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4 SEA Directives: population
UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972	Notes that the cultural heritage and the natural heritage are increasingly threatened with destruction not only by the traditional causes of decay, but also by changing social and economic conditions which aggravate the situation with even more formidable phenomena of damage and destruction.	Policies to have regard to the Convention	Sustainability Objective 12, 13 SEA Directives: Material Assets, cultural heritage
National			
Planning and Compulsory	Requires Local Planning Authorities	The Local Plan should ensure	Sustainability Objectives 1-17

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
Purchase Act 2004	to carry out SA of plans during preparation; Requires plans to be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.	plans are subject to SA at all stages of production; Ensure policies within plans contribute to sustainable development objectives.	SEA Directives: population, air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, cultural heritage
Localism Act 2011	Provides for Neighbourhood Plans to be prepared by local communities.	The Local Plan provides the strategic planning framework for the preparation of neighbourhood plans.	Sustainability Objectives 1-17 SEA Directives: population, air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, cultural heritage
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981	Main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: SSSIs. Under this Act, Natural England now has responsibility for identifying and protecting the SSSIs in England.	The Local Plan should ensure protection of habitats and species.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13 SEA Directives: soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, climate factors,
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 strengthens the powers of Natural England to protect and manage SSSIs. The CROW Act improves the legislation for protecting and managing SSSIs so that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England can change existing SSSIs to take account of natural changes or new information; • all public bodies have a duty to 	The Local Plan should ensure protection of habitats and species; Have regard to public footpaths and rights of way when allocating sites.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • neglected or mismanaged sites can be brought into favourable management; • new offences and heavier penalties now apply to people who illegally damage SSSIs. 		
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004	Sets out the requirements of environmental assessment required for all development plans.	The SA which accompanies any development document must comply with the requirements of the Regulations.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2012) (and associated National Planning Practice Guidance)</p>	<p>Achieving sustainable development The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. There are three dimensions to sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic; • social; and • environmental <p>These roles should not be taken in isolation and are mutually dependant.</p> <p>Core Planning Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twelve planning principles are set within the NPPF which underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. These are: • be genuinely plan-led, empowering local people to shape their surroundings; • not simply be about scrutiny, but be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives; • proactively drive and support 	<p>Achieving sustainable development At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. For plan-making this means that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; • Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or – specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted. 	<p>Sustainability Objectives 1-17</p> <p>SEA Directives: population, air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, cultural heritage, landscape</p>

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>sustainable economic development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity; • take account of the different roles and character of different areas; • support the transition to a low carbon future; • conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution; • encouraging the effective use of land by encouraging reusing previously developed land; • promote mixed use developments and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas; • conserve heritage assets; • actively manage patterns of growth; and • take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. 		
National Planning Policy for Waste – (DCLG, October	The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government's	Use a proportionate evidence base.	Sustainability Objectives: 13, 14

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
2014)	<p>ambition to work towards a more sustainably and efficient approach to resource use and management. Positive planning plays a pivotal role in delivering this country's waste ambitions through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy • ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities; • providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste; • helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the 	<p>In preparing their Local Plans, waste planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of best available data and information, and an appraisal of options. Spurious precision should be avoided; • work jointly and collaboratively with other planning authorities to collect and share data and information on waste arisings, and take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas; (ii) any waste management requirement identified nationally, including the Government's latest advice on forecasts of waste arisings and the proportion of waste that can be recycled; and • ensure that the need for waste management facilities is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, 	SEA Directives: material assets

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>environment; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management. 	<p>recognising the positive contribution that waste management can bring to the development of sustainable communities</p> <p>Identify need for waste management facilities</p> <p>Waste Planning authorities should prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams.</p> <p>Identify suitable sites and areas.</p> <p>Waste planning authorities should identify, in their Local Plans, sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations. In preparing their plans, waste planning authorities should.</p>	
<p>Space for People: Targeting Action for Woodland Access (The Woodland Trust, 2010)</p>	<p>Woodland Trust Access Standard aspire to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at least one area of accessible woodland of at least 20ha within 4km (8km 	<p>Part of green infrastructure network: Data could be used as evidence to support the use of S106 and/or CIL monies to create new accessible woodland.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13</p> <p>SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, landscape</p>

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>round trip) of home;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at least one area of accessible woodland at least 20ha within 4km (8km round trip of home). <p>Approach: maintain current levels of access; accurate data; and increase area of existing woodland which is accessible. Includes tables to show requirements by district.</p>		
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (DEFRA, 2011)</p>	<p>Sets out a range of actions to improve the status of biodiversity in a number of sectors: Agriculture; Forestry; Planning & Development; Water Management; marine Management; and Fisheries. Addresses pressure from Air Pollution and Invasive Non-Native Species.</p> <p>Planning system must guide development to best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. Protection and improvement of natural environment to be retained as core objective of planning system.</p>	<p>Planning system must guide development to best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. Protection and improvement of natural environment to be retained as core objective of planning system.</p> <p>Consider how policies can contribute towards the aims and goals</p>	<p>Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13</p> <p>SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, air, soil, water</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA 2009)</p>	<p>Vision to 2030: All England's soils managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled</p>	<p>Protect agricultural land; where possible, ensure development occurs on brownfield land, or</p>	<p>Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13</p> <p>SEA Directives: biodiversity,</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	successfully and soils will have been improved and safeguarded for future generations	remediated contaminated land.	material assets, climate factors, soil, landscape
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Places a duty of Las to have regard to conservation of biodiversity. The Secretary of State is required to publish a list of habitats and species which of principle importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.	The Local Plan should ensure protection of habitats and species	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, landscape
Water Resources Management Plan 2015 (Anglian Water)	Plan for period 2015-2040 showing how AW will maintain balance between water supplies and demand and how AW expects to address increased population, climate change and growing environmental need.	Consult with Anglian Water to ensure that development does not threaten the supply-demand balance.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13, 15, 17 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, water
Severn Trent Water Resources Management Plan 2014	The Plan sets out proposals for ensuring there is enough water available to supply customers in an affordable and sustainable way over the next 25 years.	Consult with Severn Trent Water to ensure that development does not threaten the supply-demand balance.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13, 15, 17 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, water
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate Change	Sets out transition plan for building a low carbon UK: cut emissions by 18% of 2008 level by 2020; produce 30% of electricity from renewables by 202; cut emissions from transport by 14% of 2008 level by 2020; make homes greener by helping households to become more energy efficient.	Consider how policies can contribute to aims.	Sustainability Objectives 17 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
The National Adaptation Programme – making the country resilient to a changing climate (DEFRA, 2013)	To provide clear framework to enable the planning system to deliver sustainable development that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to impacts of climate change; To develop local flood-risk management strategies and consider effect of future climate change and increasing severity of weather events; continue to encourage uptake of property level protection to reduce impacts of floods on people and property.	Reflect climate risks and sustainable development in Local Plans; support retrofitting, green-build and the design and management of green spaces; ensure policy framework supports increase in community resilience; ensure provision of up-to-date Local Plan; take flood risk and air pollution data into account. To work with communities, EA & other stakeholders to put in place up-to-date local plans consistent with NPPF, including policies on tackling climate-related impacts such as flooding.	Sustainability Objectives: 13, 16 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors
Natural Environment White Paper (2011)	Recognises that nationally, the fragmentation of natural environments is driving continuing threats to biodiversity. It sets out the Government's policy intent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the quality of the natural environment across England • move to a net gain in the value of nature; • arrest the decline in habitats and species and the degradation 	Consider how the Local Plan can aim to improve the quality of the natural environment, moving to a net gain in the value of nature and an arrest in the decline of habitats and species in degradation.	Sustainability Objectives: 10,11, 13, 15, 16, 17 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors
Noise Policy Statement for England, March 2010	Vision: promote food health and quality of life through effective	Consider the sources of noise pollution and how planning	Sustainability Objectives: 7, 11,

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>management of noise, within the context of sustainable development; Aims: through effective management and control of environmental neighbour noise, within context of sustainable development, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and • Where possible contribute to improvement of health and quality of life. 	policies can reduce noise pollution.	SEA Directives: Population,
Department of Health (2010) Healthy Lives, Health People, White Paper, Our Strategy for Public Health in England.	<p>New public health system to address root causes of poor health and well-being;</p> <p>Local Authorities to deliver services from April 2013; health & well-being boards sponsored by Public Health England.</p>	To address the wider detriments of health (housing, the environment and local economy) that could impact on physical and mental health and so help to reduce health inequalities.	Sustainability Objectives: 6 SEA Directives: health
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Legislates the listing of special buildings; works affecting listed buildings; the rights of owners; enforcement; prevention of deterioration and damage. It also details legislation relating to Conservation Areas.	The Local Plan should have regard to the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.	Sustainability Objectives: 7,11,12 SEA Directives: cultural heritage, material assets
Heritage at Risk Register	The Heritage at Risk Programme	The Local Plan will take into	Sustainability Objectives: 7,11,12

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
2014	<p>(HAR) helps us to understand the overall state of England's historic sites. The programme identifies those sites that are most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development.</p> <p>Heritage at Risk 2014 records listed buildings, places of worship, scheduled monuments, industrial sites, conservation areas, parks and gardens, protected wrecks and battlefields that are at risk and in need of rescue.</p>	account the Heritage at Risk Register 2014	SEA Directives: cultural heritage, material assets
Archaeological Areas Act 1979	The Act consolidates and amends the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and (in connection therewith) for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters.	The Local Plan will take the Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Sustainability Objectives: 7,11,12 SEA Directives: cultural heritage, material assets
Local			
Core Strategy – July 2011	<p>The key Development Plan Document (DPD) in Rutland's Local Development Framework (LDF) that establishes the overall vision, objectives and spatial strategy.</p> <p>Strategic objectives</p>	<p>The objectives in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD should be consistent with those in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The Core Strategy indicates that the Site Allocations DPD should</p>	<p>Sustainability Objectives 1-17</p> <p>SEA Directives: population, air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, cultural heritage, landscape</p>

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify broad locations for sustainable development • To develop vibrant and prosperous market towns • To develop diverse and thriving villages • To ensure a range and mix of housing types to meet the needs of all the community • To support healthy and thriving communities • To develop a stronger and safer community • To strengthen and diversify the local economy • To support the rural communities by encouraging development opportunities related to the rural economy • To develop integrated and sustainable forms of transport. • To develop a strong and vibrant community by developing communication and transport infrastructure • To safeguard and enhance the natural resources, landscape and countryside, cultural heritage and the diversity of wildlife and habitats, 	<p>address the following matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and details of future housing development • precise distribution and scale of development • boundary modifications to PLDs • More detailed criteria relating to development in the villages and countryside • Oakham - identify remaining development (about 100 dwellings) on other sites within the town • More detailed policies on the development and use of the military bases and prisons for operational purposes • Detailed phasing and management of the release of allocated housing sites • The precise details of housing mix (or in masterplanning) • Sites solely for affordable housing • The exact locations of any (Gypsy and Travellers) sites • Detailed criteria relating to the protection of local employment sites 	

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance the built environment and open spaces, historic heritage and local townscape • To ensure that design of new development is of the highest quality • To reduce the impact of people and development on the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible to identify sites to accommodate new training facilities such as the new post-16 college proposed in Rutland. • Distribution of employment sites • The exact location of the employment sites • Further guidance on rural employment and the conversion and re-use of rural buildings for both employment and residential uses • Any locally significant impacts on the town centres will be identified and defined • Specific proposals for the town centre • Sites to accommodate these levels of convenience and comparison floorspace provision • More detailed criteria relating to wind turbines and other low carbon energy generating developments • Clear priorities for green infrastructure and the provision of open space standards 	

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further detailed policies for the area and any boundary modifications to the defined recreation areas and the Rutland Water policy area • Targets to ensure a mix of housing types is maintained that meets the needs of the community by increasing provision of smaller 1, 2, and 3 bedroom dwellings as a proportion of new dwellings built. • Targets to ensure an additional 5 ha of employment land provision up to 2026. • Targets for open space, sport and recreation facilities. 	
<p>Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (October 2010)</p>	<p>The Minerals Core Strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To safeguard Rutland’s mineral resources from unnecessary sterilisation, in particular resources of limestone within the eastern half of the County together with local sources of 	<p>The Local Plan will incorporate all the relevant polices and land uses into one combined plan covering the period up to 2036.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective 4, 13, 11, 10</p> <p>SEA Directives: material assets, biodiversity, landscape air, soil.</p>

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>building stone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain a local supply of essential raw materials (limestone & clay) for the strategically significant cement plant at Ketton together with a supply of limestone for aggregates purposes within the north east of the County in line with national and regional policy guidance. • To support the distinctive local identify of Rutland through the supply of locally sourced building materials and encourage their use within the County for the purposes for which they are most suitable. • To protect and enhance the biological and geological diversity within Rutland. • To protect and enhance the natural historic and built environment and the landscape of Rutland, including green infrastructure and special protection for Rutland Water, and ensure that local distinctiveness is protected. • To secure sound work practices 		

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>which prevent or reduce as far as possible impacts on Rutland's communities arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the impact of mineral development on the environment by sustainable design and construction, encouraging the prudent use of resources, including the use, where practicable of alternatives to primary aggregates, and addressing the implications of flood risk and climate change extraction has ceased, through high standards of restoration and appropriate after-use. • To promote the sustainable transport of minerals and reduce the adverse effects of road-borne transport 		
Site Allocations & Policies DPD (October 2014)	The purpose of the Site Allocations & Policies DPD is to allocate specific sites for development and to set out more detailed policies for determining planning applications within the overall strategy provided by the Core Strategy.	The Local Plan will incorporate all the relevant polices and land uses into one combined plan covering the period up to 2036. The Local Plan should ensure that development does not compromise the overall objectives of the Site Allocations & Policies	Sustainability Objective 1-17 SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets, cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water, climate factors.

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>The objectives have been adapted from the Core Strategy:</p> <p>Spatial Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Site Specific locations for development • Objective 2: Vibrant and prosperous market towns • Objective 3: Diverse and thriving villages <p>Creating sustainable communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 4: Housing for everyone’s needs • Objective 5: Healthy and socially inclusive communities • Objective 6: A stronger and safer community <p>Building our economy & infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 7: Strong and diverse economy • Objective 8: Rural economy and communities • Objective 9: Sustainable transport • Objective 10: Transport and infrastructure <p>Sustaining our environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 11; Natural and cultural environment 	<p>DPD.</p>	

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 12: Built environment and local townscape • Objective 13: High quality design & Local distinctiveness • Objective 14: Resources, waste and climate change. 		
Developer Contributions SPD (June 2010)	The SPD outlines Rutland County Council's requirements for developer contributions in relation to new development. Contributions covered by the SPD relate primarily to residential developments.	Policies on developer contributions should have regard to the Developer Contributions SPD;	
Off Site Affordable Housing SPD (June 2012)	<p>The SPD provides structure and guidance on the identification and provision of developer contributions to off-site affordable housing, either financial or in kind, in relation to new development. It applies to the whole of the administrative area of Rutland County Council.</p> <p>The Core Strategy requires the provision of 35% affordable housing by new housing development, subject to viability. Normally, the Council requires this affordable housing to be provided on the main development site.</p>	Policies on off-site affordable housing provision should have regard to the Off-site affordable housing SPD.	<p>Sustainability Objective: 5, 6</p> <p>SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets</p>

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>Where the development is for 5 dwellings or less, Policy CS11 allows affordable housing to be provided on the main development site.</p> <p>Where the development is for 5 dwellings or less, the Core Strategy allows affordable housing to be provided at another suitable location, which may be provided by a financial contribution. The SPD provides guidance on how the provision of affordable housing is implemented. It contains more detail regarding how these financial sums are calculated and on how the money collected by the Council can be spent on affordable housing provision.</p>		
Wind Turbine Developments SPD	Provides more detailed guidance on the key issues that will need to be considered when planning for wind turbine development in Rutland. The guidance primarily relates to medium and large scale wind turbines (50-150m+ in height) which form the majority of commercial scale developments although the guidance will also be applicable to smaller sized wind turbines (>50m in height)	Policies on Wind Turbines will need to have regard to the key issues that will need to be considered when planning for wind turbine developments in Rutland.	Sustainability Objectives 15, 17 SEA Directives: material assets, climate factors
Ashwell Business Park SPD	Provides a clear structure and	The Local Plan should have	Sustainability Objective: 1, 2, 3, 4

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
(January 2013)	guidance on the key issues that will need to be considered when submitting development proposals for the Ashwell Business Park	regard to the key issues that will need to be considered when considering development proposals for the Ashwell Business Park	SEA Directive: Population
The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project	The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Project, completed in January 2010, maps and describes the present day landscape of Leicestershire and Rutland and records significant changes that can be observed through the study of historic mapping and aerial photography.	The local plan will take the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project into account.	Sustainability Objectives: 7,11,12 SEA Directives: cultural heritage, material assets
Whitwell Conservation Area Appraisal (February 2013)	<p>Ashwell Conservation Area was designated in 1979 and is one of 34 conservation areas in Rutland. The purpose of a conservation area is not to prevent development but to manage change so that it reflects the special character of the area. The County Council pays special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of a conservation area.</p> <p>The appraisal identifies the following elements as being important to the special character of Whitwell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loose-knit, linear street plan; 	Policies regarding Whitwell should have regard to the Whitwell Conservation Area and associated appraisal	Sustainability Objective: 7, 11, 12 SEA Directive: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, material assets, air, landscape

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consistent use of limestone for buildings and boundary walls; • The low density, resulting in an open, spacious character with widespread trees and greenery between buildings. 		
Ashwell Conservation Area Appraisal (February 2013)	<p>Ashwell Conservation Area was designated in 1999 and is one of 34 conservation areas in Rutland. The purpose of a conservation area is not to prevent development but to manage change so that it reflects the special character of the area. The County Council pays special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of a conservation area.</p> <p>The appraisal identifies the following elements as being important to the special character of Ashwell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The informal arrangement and low height of buildings; • The origins as an estate village, and particularly the influence of buildings designed in the 1850s by the prominent Victorian architect William Butterfield, which create a special architectural interest; 	<p>Policies regarding Ashwell should have regard to the Ashwell Conservation Area and associated appraisal.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 7, 11, 12</p> <p>SEA Directive: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, material assets, air, landscape</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The low density resulting in an open, spacious character with widespread trees and greenery. 		
Empingham Conservation Area Appraisal (June 2014)	<p>Empingham Conservation Area was designated in 1975 and is one of 34 conservation areas in Rutland. The purpose of a conservation area is not to prevent development but to manage change so that it reflects the special character of the area. The County Council pays special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of a conservation area.</p> <p>The appraisal identifies the following elements as being important to the special character of Empingham:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compact rectangular plan form and linear street pattern; The origins as an estate village has resulted in a distinctive design of houses, traditionally set back behind front gardens; Visual harmony is reinforced by the uniformity of design and materials with limestone and red brick for walls and slate or plain tiles being predominant; The majority of houses are two 	<p>Policies regarding Empingham should have regard to the Empingham Conservation Area, and associated appraisal.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 7, 11, 12</p> <p>SEA Directive: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, material assets, air, landscape</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>storey in height;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small areas of informal open space, grass verges and mature trees reinforce the rural location • The openness, greenery, low height and low density of the village and its location on the north slope of the River Gwash result in it being unobtrusive in the landscape; • Views out of the village area of attractive countryside. 		
<p>Morcott Conservation Area Appraisal (October 2014)</p>	<p>Morcott Conservation Area was designated in 1981 and is one of 34 conservation areas in Rutland. The purpose of a conservation area is not to prevent development but to manage change so that it reflects the special character of the area. The County Council pays special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of a conservation area.</p> <p>The appraisal identifies the special character of Morcott as resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compact layout in which the historic Saxon and medieval 	<p>Policies regarding Morcott should have regard to the Morcott Conservation Area, and associated appraisal.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 7, 11, 12</p> <p>SEA Directive: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, material assets, air, landscape</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>street pattern is still apparent;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good quality stone building; • Visual harmony created by the use of a limited range of materials, notably limestone with steep pitched, gabled Welsh slate or Collyweston roofs; • The simple understated design of buildings with limited decoration • Tight enclosure which houses predominantly at the back of footway, especially along High Street, and stone boundary walls; • Harmony is reinforced by the majority of buildings being two storey; • Green space, verges, trees and greenery within private gardens and along the former railway provide balance with the stone buildings; • The low height of houses means that key buildings, such as St Mary's Church, Morcott Hall and the Manor House are prominent in views within the conservation area. 		
Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan (June	The plan sets out the community's views on how the village can meet	The DPD should have regard to the Edith Weston Neighbourhood	Sustainability Objective: 1-17

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
2014)	the challenges of the future, which changes should or should not take place in the village and suggest priorities and proposals in relation to them.	Plan.	SEA Directive: Population, health, cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, water, soil climate factors.
Rutland County Council – Vision, Aims, Objectives, Priorities (May 2012) .	<p>An update of the council's vision for Rutland, the document highlights the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a safer community for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-social behaviour - Community Safety - Creating an active and enriched community - Tourism/Market Towns - Active Rutland • Creating a sustained environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste - Development - Landscape and Heritage • Building our Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment - Development - Transport • Meeting the health & wellbeing needs of the community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health - Wellbeing 	When developing the Local Plan policies should help achieve the Council's vision, aims and objectives.	<p>Sustainability Objective: 1-17</p> <p>SEA Directive: Population, health, cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, water, soil climate factors.</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a brighter future for all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Families - Learning linked to employment 		
A Plan for Rutland 2010-2012	<p>The main aims of A Plan for Rutland are:</p> <p>Sustaining Our Environment</p> <p>To promote and adopt measures to combat the effects of Climate Change through the development of environmental policies for Rutland.</p> <p>To conserve and enhance the landscape, cultural heritage, archaeological and built environments and ensure that local distinctiveness is protected.</p> <p>To protect and enhance the wildlife and its habitats and important natural features within Rutland the benefit of biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>To reduce and control pollution and the county's contribution to harmful carbon emissions.</p>	<p>The Plan indicates the following issues will need to be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote and adopt measures to combat the effects of Climate Change • To conserve and enhance the landscape, cultural heritage, archaeological and built environments and ensure that local distinctiveness is protected • To protect and enhance the wildlife and its habitats and important natural features • To reduce and control pollution and the county's contribution to harmful carbon emissions <p>To develop sustainable waste management practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maximise the potential 	<p>Sustainability Objective: 1-17</p> <p>SEA Directive: Population, health, cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, water, soil climate factors.</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>To develop sustainable waste management practices for the whole of the waste stream and the impact on the environment</p> <p>Building our infrastructure</p> <p>To maximise the potential growth in tourism whilst protecting the unique culture, environment and heritage of Rutland.</p> <p>To further develop an integrated transport infrastructure which; whilst safe, convenient and efficient, encourages additional use of public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To encourage the introduction of high tech industries into Rutland to offer wider employment opportunities for the young residents of Rutland.</p>	<p>growth in tourism whilst protecting the unique culture, environment and heritage of Rutland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to maximise the potential growth in tourism. • 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, • To encourage the introduction of high tech industries into Rutland • To provide for local and affordable housing • (Covered by Minerals Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD.) • To provide for housing to meet needs. • To consider the impact of proposals on neighbouring communities. 	

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>To acknowledge that the provision of local and affordable housing is important to both employers and employees alike and to ensure delivery of more affordable and sustainable homes.</p> <p>To recognize that Rutland is mineral rich and that the industry plays an important part in the local economy.</p> <p>To achieve a long term balance of the industry’s needs and those of residents and other business</p> <p>Caring for All</p> <p>Housing To address the growing problem of homelessness within Rutland</p> <p>To address the specific housing needs of vulnerable groups</p> <p>Cross cutting issues</p> <p>The impact on Rutland of neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Development of Oakham and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the master planning process for both Oakham and Uppingham adequately reflects the future development and population increases and changes 	

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	Uppingham - Ensure that the master planning process for both Oakham and Uppingham adequately reflects the future development and population increases and changes.		
Local Aggregates Assessment (March 2015)	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing a Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA). The LAA is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forecast the demand for aggregates based on average 10 year sales data and other relevant local information; • Analyse all aggregate supply options and; • Assess the balance between demand and supply. 	Minerals policies should have regard to the findings of the Local Aggregates Assessment (March 2015)	<p>Sustainability Objective 4, 13, 11, 10</p> <p>SEA Directives: material assets, biodiversity, landscape air, soil.</p>
Local Transport Plan 3 2011 - 2026 (March 2011)	<p>LTP3 Sets out Rutland's transport vision over 15 years, the transport challenges, how the Council proposes to address them.</p> <p>LTP 3 is structured around 7 strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining high levels 	<p>The LTP3 states that the Council will ensure through the LDF that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location of development either ties in with access to transport or provides work opportunities and services within or close to the new 	<p>Sustainability Objective: 4, 2, 9, 11, 17</p> <p>SEA Directive: Population, health, climate factors.</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>employment and a thriving economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to services • Creating a safer community • Protecting the rural environment • Promoting good health and wellbeing • Increasing our cultural, sport and recreational offer • Creating a brighter future for all 	<p>development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new developments are supported by infrastructure that will encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport • opportunities for sustainable travel will be considered by providing a comprehensive network of walking and cycling routes and extending our public rights of way 	
<p>Strategic Market Housing Assessment July 2014</p>	<p>The Peterborough Sub-Regional Housing Area (HMA) includes authorities of Peterborough, Rutland, South Holland and South Kesteven. There are also localised interactions with adjoining areas around the boundaries of the housing market, including links between Rutland and Corby. The SHMA considers the future need for housing in the local authorities of Peterborough, Rutland, South Holland and South Kesteven over the period to 2036. It considers how many homes are needed; what types of homes – both market and affordable; as well as what housing is needed to meet the needs of specific</p>	<p>The SHMA forms part of the evidence base to inform policies and choice of sites for allocation.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 5, 6</p> <p>SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>groups within the population, including older people and those with disabilities.</p> <p>The assessment is intended to inform the Council's work on developing future planning policies and housing strategic, and inform discussions regarding the mix of housing on new development schemes. It does not however set policies regarding the future levels of housing provision nor automatically render existing plans and policies out-of-date.</p>		
<p>Housing Strategy (2012-2017)</p>	<p>The Housing Strategy sets out the Council's policies regarding affordable housing and private sector housing, focusing on delivery and closely linked with the sustainable Communities Strategy.</p> <p>Action Points of the Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Target resources to homes that fail the Decent Homes Standard and that are occupied by vulnerable households (households on specified benefits) (from Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy 2009). 2. Assist older and disabled people 	<p>Action points 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 should be progressed through the Local Plan process, therefore it is important that these areas are considered and implemented through the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 5, 6</p> <p>SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets</p>

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>to live independently in their homes, which are decent and safe, have access to their gardens and to continue to live in their neighbourhoods (from Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy 2009).</p> <p>3. Undertake and analyse specific survey of people with learning disabilities and their carers, which will be used to inform strategic housing policy.</p> <p>4. Improve quality and accessibility of housing information) - proposal and action plan.</p> <p>5. To acknowledge the possible increase in homelessness due to more house repossessions (from Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)).</p> <p>6. Complete a review of temporary accommodation available including size, type and location, including a full options appraisal of all options for temporary accommodation incorporating mobile homes.</p> <p>7. Produce annual action plan for empty homes (from Empty Homes Improvement Plan 2008-11), which will also bring empty</p>		

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>properties back into use for first time buyers or for rental to vulnerable households (from Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy 2009).</p> <p>8. Develop initiatives for working with private owners to encourage them to provide individual rooms for rent.</p> <p>9. Implementation of appropriate measures to address fuel poverty and reduce carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emissions in the Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy 2009 and 5.7(f) of the SCS (the latter includes social housing).</p> <p>10. Complete the Local Development Framework to agreed timescales.</p> <p>11. To consider the provision of static caravan and mobile housing units to accommodate key workers (from SCS).</p> <p>12. To identify environmentally sustainable sites and funding to provide sufficient affordable housing to buy or rent within a realistic longer term plan for Rutland (from SCS).</p> <p>13. To agree upon on acceptable,</p>		

Review and Update of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>realistic definition of “Affordable Housing” in the Rutland Context (from SCS).</p> <p>14. To provide affordable social housing for families and single people and to strengthen the delivery through the planning process (from SCS).</p> <p>15. Provide at least 40 affordable dwellings per annum.</p>		
<p>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Update 2011</p>	<p>This third review provides an up to date position on the status of the sites and covers the period up to 31st March 2011 including new housing sites put forward as part of the Local Plan process.</p> <p>The objective of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is to identify sites with potential for housing development and assess if and when they will be deliverable.</p>	<p>Sites identified in the SHLAA were assessed for inclusion as allocated sites in the Core Strategy DPD.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 5, 6</p> <p>SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets</p>
<p>Affordable Housing Viability Study (August 2010)</p>	<p>Assesses affordable housing viability, and determines an economically viable plan-wide affordable housing target</p> <p>The Study provided evidence to help determine the affordable housing</p>	<p>Policies on affordable housing should have regard to the findings of the study.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 5, 6</p> <p>SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets</p>

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	targets in the LDF.		
Directions of Growth Appraisal (July 2010)	<p>The appraisal provided evidence to inform the selection of proposed development options in the Core Strategy DPD</p> <p>The appraisal assesses growth options around Oakham and Uppingham and informed the selection of proposed development options in the Core Strategy DPD</p>	The assessment of potential development sites around Oakham and Uppingham should have regard to the findings of the study.	<p>Sustainability Objective: 1-17</p> <p>SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets, cultural heritage, population, biodiversity, landscape</p>
Rutland Landscape Sensitivity & Capacity Study – Wind Turbines (September 2012)	<p>This study assesses the landscape and visual sensitivity and capacity across Rutland County to accommodate wind turbine development.</p> <p>The objective of this study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify areas which have low, moderate and high capacity for several different turbine developments; and • set out detailed landscape and visual guidelines to assist with the future assessment of wind turbine applications. 	Policies on Wind turbines should have regard to the findings of the study.	<p>Sustainability Objective: 11, 12, 17,</p> <p>SEA Directive: Landscape, Climate Factors</p>
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (July 2011)	This SFRA reviews past flood events and future flood risk to develop an	To work with communities, EA & other stakeholders to put in place up-to-date local plans consistent	Sustainability Objective: 13, 16, 17

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>understanding of flood risk across Rutland.</p> <p>The SFRA is a high level screening exercise to identify flood risk areas and to provide a basis for a flood risk management strategy. The SFRA identifies areas at significant risk of flooding from surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourses. Flooding from main rivers or reservoirs is not considered.</p>	<p>with NPPF, including policies on tackling climate-related impacts such as flooding.</p>	<p>SEA Directive: Landscape, Climate Factors, Water</p>
<p>Review of Open Space, Sport & Recreation Facilities and Green Infrastructure (July 2009)</p>	<p>The review provides a detailed assessment and audit of open space, port and recreation facilities in Rutland. In addition further consideration was given to the green infrastructure network.</p> <p>The review assesses the quantity, quality, accessibility, and adaptability of provision as well as considering the local needs of the population and the potential demands that may be placed on provision as the population grows.</p>	<p>The findings of the study should be taken into consideration when setting open space standards.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16</p> <p>SEA Directive: Landscape, health, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets</p>
<p>Rutland Retail Capacity Assessment (April 2010) and Retail Capacity Assessment update (March 2013)</p>	<p>The assessments provide evidence to inform the level of additional retail, floorspace that are needed in Rutland with a focus on Oakham and</p>	<p>The findings of the assessments should be taken into account when allocating land for retail uses and formulating retail</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>SEA Directive: population, material assets.</p>

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
Rutland County Council Conversion and Re-use of Appropriate Existing Buildings in the Countryside	<p>Uppingham.</p> <p>The Study of the conversion and re-use of appropriate existing buildings in the countryside will form part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy DPD</p> <p>The objective of the study is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse past trends in relation to conversion and re-use to identify gaps within existing policies • Identify locations where new development is likely to come forward • Assess their deliverability and sustainability through identifying the types of buildings and locations that will contribute to the area • Develop an approach to provide sufficient criteria based policy to give clearer guidance when assessing individual planning applications on their own merits 	<p>policies.</p> <p>Policies on the re-use of appropriate existing buildings in the countryside should have regard to this policy</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 1,2,3,4, 5, 7, 11, 12</p> <p>SEA Directive: population, material assets.</p>
Oakham and Uppingham Parking Sufficiency Study (February 2010)	<p>The study provides evidence of data collection surveys and analysis to assist with the formulation of a future parking strategy for both Oakham and Uppingham</p>	<p>Policies on parking should have regard to findings in this study.</p>	<p>Sustainability Objective: 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>SEA Directive: population, material assets.</p>

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
Strategic Transport Assessment of Oakham and Uppingham (July 2010)	Examines the transport impact of alternative development scenarios and feasibility of a bypass for Uppingham.	Transport policies around Oakham and Uppingham should have regard to the findings of the assessment.	Sustainability Objective: 4, 2, 9, 11, 17 SEA Directive: Population, health, climate factors.
Waste Management Needs Assessment November 2010	The objective of the assessment is to inform the plan making process in relation to the current situation and future waste planning requirements such as capacity requirements and provision of waste.	Waste policies should take the findings of the assessment into consideration.	Sustainability Objectives 13, 14 SEA Directives: material assets
Water Cycle Outline Study (January 2011)	To ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • water services infrastructure is provided in a timely manner to support the housing, employment and related services to support the growth planned for the region to 2026; • there is a strategic programme for delivery of key infrastructure; • there is a strategic approach to the management and usage of water; • that development is only permitted where environmental capacity exists; • that impacts on the study area from all relevant catchments 	The Local Plan should have regards to the findings of the study with regard to the availability and provision of water infrastructure. The study includes recommended policies on development phasing, wastewater treatment, water resources and supply and flood risk and drainage.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13, 15, 17 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, water

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Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the DPD	Implications for the SA
	<p>(including groundwater) and their growth are assessed in order to provide a holistic picture of water management in South Holland, South Kesteven and Rutland; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• that development is located away from areas at highest flood risk.		

Review and Update of Baseline Information

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	81.4%	78.2%	77.5%	NOMIS (July 2013-June 2014)
		Unemployment rate	3.2%	6.5%	6.8%	Nomis (July 2013-June 2014)
	Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	All VAT Based Local Units	1,595	145,135	1,792,265	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics (2007)
	Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	Business Birth Rate	9.1%	10.6%	59.6%	ONS, 2013 ' Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings'
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 2010 major group 1-3) among employed workforce	50.5	40.9	44.5	Nomis (July 2013-June 2014)
		Proportion of manual occupations (Soc 2010 major group 8-9) among employed workforce	11.6	20.5	17.1	Nomis (July 2013-June 2014)
	Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	Pupils achieving 5+ A* - C GCSEs or equivalent,	68.3%	59.3%	60.6%	Office of National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics (2014)
	Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	Number of enterprises and local units employing up to 49 employees	Enterprises: 1,715 (98.3%) Local Units: 1,895 (97.9%)	Enterprises: 97.9% Local Units: 96.5%	Enterprises: 97.9% Local Units: 96.7%	Nomis UK Business County (2014)
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?	Business Birth Rate	9.1%	10.6%	59.6%	ONS, 2013 ' Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings'
		Take up rate of employment land	3.90ha completed in 2013/2014	Information not available	Information not available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2014)

Review and Update of Baseline Information

	Will it provide land which is suitable for businesses and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	Total amount of new employment floorspace on Previous Developed Land	100%	Information not available	Information not available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2014)
4. Facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals to support sustainable growth and safeguard mineral resources and related development from sterilisation and incompatible	Will it enable sustainable development and management of existing and new mineral developments?	Number of new mineral applications determined in compliance with adopted Local Plan policy	0 new minerals applications determined	No data available	No data available	Rutland County Council Annual Monitoring Report 2014
		Maintenance of recommended landbanks	There are currently sufficient permitted reserves to maintain the government recommended landbanks.	No data available	No data available	Rutland County Council Annual Monitoring Report 2014

Review and Update of Baseline Information

forms of development.		<p>Aggregate supply in line with the adopted apportionment / provision rate (Minerals Core Strategy 2010 Leicestershire – Rutland sub-regional annual apportionment rate for limestone crushed rock 1.6Mt) Average aggregate sales for most recent ten and three year rolling periods Existing output to be maintained at 1.4 Mtpa cement production from Ketton cement works.</p>	<p>Sales of limestone for aggregates purposes for the Leicestershire and Rutland sub-region were 1.398 Mt. Information is for Jan – Dec 2013 (most current available). Average aggregate sales for limestone for the most recent ten year rolling period (2004 – 2013), and most recent three year rolling period (2011 – 2013), is 0.19 Mtpa and 0.11 Mtpa respectively. There are currently no sand and gravel quarries in Rutland. As at December 2012, permitted reserves of high carbonate limestone at Ketton Quarry were 18.5Mt, sufficient for approximately 10 years.</p>	<p>Sales of limestone for aggregates purposes for the Leicestershire and Rutland sub-region were 1.398 Mt. Information is for Jan – Dec 2013 (most current available).</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>Rutland County Council Annual Monitoring Report 2014 (1st April 2013 and 31st March 2014) Local Aggregate Assessment 2013 and 2015</p>
		<p>Number of minerals planning permissions granted contrary to the advice from statutory bodies (i.e. Environment Agency on air quality, water resource or flooding grounds, Historic England on archaeological, architectural, or cultural grounds), or Environment Health Officer</p>	<p>No applications granted</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>No data available</p>	<p>Rutland County Council Annual Monitoring Report 2014</p>

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		Permitted capacity (Mtpa) for secondary / recycled aggregate production	Two sites in Rutland currently have permission for production of recycled aggregate with a total capacity of 0.049 Mtpa (of which 0.025 Mtpa is permanent and 0.024 Mtpa is temporary).		Nationally it is estimated that secondary and recycled aggregates account for 25% of all aggregate consumption	Rutland County Council Annual Monitoring Report 2014 Local Aggregate Assessment 2013 and 2015 AWP reports
		Number of substantiated pollution incidents / complaints and complaints relating to disturbance from minerals related off-site traffic attributed to permitted minerals developments	No substantiated pollution incidents / complaints	No data available	No data available	Rutland County Council Annual Monitoring Report 2014 (1 st April 2013 to 31 st March 2014)
Social						
5. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland.	Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	Lower quartile house price to lower quartile income ratio	9.27	Regional figures are no longer published.	6.45	CLG Live Table 576 (provisional figures for 2013)
		Provision of affordable housing	18	Regional figures are no longer published.	42,710	England: CLG Live Table 1008 for 2013/14 Rutland: Annual Monitoring Report (December 2014)
	Will it help to provide for those in housing need/vulnerable groups?	% of local authority and housing association properties that were non-decent (i.e. not meeting 'Decent Homes Standard') at the start of the year	5.8%	Regional totals are no longer published.	4.1%	National: CLG Live Table 119 for 2014 Rutland: Additional Table 42 from the HCA's Statistical Data Return 2014
		Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need during the year	27	Regional totals are no longer published.	52,250	CLG Live Table 784, 2013/14

Review and Update of Baseline Information

	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	Rutland's median falls towards the centre of Band D (55-68 using the rdSAP measure)	English Housing Survey does not provide regional totals for energy efficiency.	59 SAP average rating for England 2012	England: English Housing Survey 2012 Rutland: Rutland HECA Progress report (largely 2012 data from EPC surveys)
6. 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 81.9; Females 83.8 (2009-2011)	No data available	No data available	ONS Healthy Life Expectancy (2009-2011)
	Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	Percentage of people describing their health as good	34%	35.1%	34.2%	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Profile (2011)
		Percentage of binge drinkers	41.86% (2003/4)	No data available	No data available	Audit Commission Area Profile
7. To improve community safety and reduce crime	Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	Violence with injury	99	23,713	291,851	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics (2013)
		Violence without injury	101	23,263	271,533	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics (2013)
		Domestic Burglary	57	16,135	219,523	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics (2013)
8. To promote and support the development of community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas.	Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	The number & percentage of applications refused planning permission as would result in a loss of green infrastructure contrary to CS23 and supported at appeal.	0	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2014)

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9. To provide opportunities for people to value, enjoy and participate in Rutland's cultural & recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment.	Will it help to increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	Amount of new residential development on sites of 10+ dwellings within 30 minutes public transport time of a town centre.	100%	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2014)
		Number of library visitors per annum (Oakham, Uppingham, Ketton, Ryhall & Mobile)	150,000 visits	N/A	N/A	Rutland Leisure & Tourism, RCC, 2014
		Number of Rutland County Museum visits per annum	18,000 visits	N/A	N/A	Rutland Leisure & Tourism, RCC, 2014
		Number of Oakham Castle visits per annum	28,000 visits	N/A	N/A	Rutland Leisure & Tourism, RCC, 2014
		Number of Rutland Water Visits per annum	Circa 1 million	N/A	N/A	Anglian Water, 2014
Environmental						
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.	Will it contribute to the local character of the area?	Number of Conservation Areas with a management plan	4 Conservation Area Appraisals have been prepared since 2011 including: Ashwell (Feb 2013), Whitwell (Feb 2013) Empingham (June 2014) and Morcott (October 2014). A Conservation Area Appraisal is also in preparation for Lyddington Conservation Area.	No data available	No data available	Rutland County Council 2014
	Will it tackle Heritage at Risk?	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 in the East Midlands are on the BERR.	1689 (0.45%) of Gr I and II* buildings in England are on the BERR.	English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register

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	Will it avoid harm to heritage assets and their settings?	Number of applications refused due to Listed Building and/or Conservation Area reasons and supported at appeal.	2 Planning Applications: an application for the demolition of an existing dwelling and erection of 3 detached dwellings in Barrowden; and an application for an extension to a dwelling in Oakham.	No data available	No data available	Rutland County Council 2014/2015
11. To increase biodiversity and geodiversity	Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	Number of wildlife sites.	223	No data available	No data available	Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Records Centre 2014
		Number of new designated Local Wildlife Sites	1	No data available	No data available	Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Records Centre 2014.
		Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development.	0 SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development	1.05% recovering – no change) 0.54% Unfavourable – declining 0% partially destroyed 0.02% destroyed	Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development.	0 SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	Number of LWS or BAP habitats potential impacts by planning decisions, but protected through mitigation/planning condition, refusal or withdrawn	7	No data available	No data available	Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Records Centre 2014	
		Number of applications with significant potential for habitat creation/enhancement	0	No data available	No data available	Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Records Centre 2014
		Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development.	0 SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development	1.05% recovering – no change) 0.54% Unfavourable – declining 0% partially destroyed 0.02% destroyed	48 SSSI units in adverse condition due to development	Natural England – Designated Sites (2014)

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	Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development	0 SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development	1.05% recovering – no change) 0.54% Unfavourable – declining 0% partially destroyed 0.02% destroyed	48 SSSI units in adverse condition due to development	Natural England – Designated Sites (2014)
	Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	Amount of mineral land restored, by type, for geological conservation.	No active sites restored in the monitoring period	No information available	No information available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (2013/2014)
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural environment and rural landscape of Rutland	Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	Number of Neighbourhood Plans Made.	1 (Edith Weston)	No data available	30	Planning Resource (Nov 2014)
	Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	Number of Conservation Areas with a Management Plan.	4 (Ashwell, Whitwell, Empingham, Morcott). Lyddinton	No data available	No data available	Rutland County Council 2015
	Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure?	Number of open spaces managed to 'Green Flag' standard	1 (Rutland Water)	99	1,151	Green Flag Award (2014/2015)
		The number & percentage of applications refused planning permission as would result in a loss of green infrastructure contrary to CS23 and supported at appeal.	0	No data available	No data available	Rutland Core strategy (July 2011)
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air and soil.	Will it make use of previously developed land?	Density of new housing	17 dwellings per hectare (2011)	35.5 dwellings per hectare (2011)	43 dwellings per hectare (2011)	DCLG Land Use Change Statistics. (2011)
		% of dwellings completed on previously developed land	33% of dwellings completed on previously developed land (2013/2014)	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report 2013/2014

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	Will it reduce levels of pollution?	Number of planning permissions approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	0 planning permissions approved contrary to Environment Agency advice (2014)	No data available	No data available	Environment Agency (2014)
		Water bodies should be of good ecological status or protection. % of river and lake water bodies at good ecological status or potential	No data available	24 % of river and lake water bodies within the Welland Catchment	No data available	River Basin Management Plans & Water Framework Directive Classifications (2014)
	Will it clean up land affected by contamination?	% of dwellings completed on previously developed land	33% of dwellings completed on previously developed land (2013/2014)	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (1 st April 2013 to 31 st March 2014)
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling and promote sustainable waste management.	Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings?	Kg of household waste collected per head	7805.81	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2014)
	Will it help to promote the sustainable management of waste?	Percentage of waste arising: 1) recycled; 2) composted; 3) used to recover heat etc; 4) landfilled	36.57 landfilled 59.83% recycled/composted	35% landfilled; 13% incineration; 5% other; 47% recycled/composted	31% recycled and composted; 11% incineration with EFW; 58% landfilled; 0% other (municipal)	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2014) and Audit Commission (March 2014)
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources.	Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	Energy efficiency of dwellings (average standard assessment procedure rating of authority dwellings) 1 = very inefficient, 100= highly efficient	Rutland's Median falls towards the centre of Band D (55-68 using the rdSAP measure)	English housing survey does not provide regional totals for energy efficiency	59 SAP Average rating for England 2012	England English Housing Survey 2012 Rutland: Rutland HECA Progress report (largely 2012 data from EPC surveys)
		Number of Applications for Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Energy Generation	2 Building Control Applications for Solar Panels 4 planning applications for solar panels or wind turbines.	No data available	No data available	Rutland AMR (2014)
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure	Will it reduce traffic congestion? (Particularly in urban areas?)	Percentage of non-car ownership	14%	No data available	No data available	Rutland LTP 3 (2011)

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	Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	New employment development near public transport routes	No data available	55.8% completed employment land within 400m of a public transport route.	No data available	East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7 (EMRA)
	Will it encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling?	New housing development near public transport routes	219 dwellings completed on sites of 10 or more dwellings within 30 minutes public transport time of key community facilities	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (2013/2014)
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding.	Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	Planning permissions approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding grounds	0	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (2013/2014)
		Planning permissions approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding grounds	0	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (2013/2014)
	Will it reduce flood risk or ensure that development does not increase flood risk elsewhere?					
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects	Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	Local estimates of CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2) - Domestic emissions per capita	2.5	2.3	2.2	Ricardo AEA – CO2 Emissions Estimates (2012)
		Local estimates of CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2) - Total emissions per capita	28.7	7.8	7.1	Ricardo AEA – CO2 Emissions Estimates (2012)

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19. Progressively restore mineral development land, seeking to maximise beneficial opportunities	Will it enable the restoration of former mineral development land, maximising beneficial opportunities?	Amount of land restored, by type, for biodiversity/geological conservation.	No active sites restored in the monitoring period	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (2013/2014)
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