RUTLAND
LOCAL PLAN

Rutland Local Plan Consultation Draft

Sustainability Appraisal

Rutland
County Council

July 2017

Contents

Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

1. This is a summary of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Rutland Local Plan Review Consultation Draft. It describes how the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process was used to assist in planning for the development and the use of land, as required by planning legislation and National Planning Guidance. The SA assists sustainable development through providing the opportunity to consider reasonable alternatives in which the plan can contribute to improving environmental, social and economic conditions as well as providing the opportunity to identify and mitigate any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have had.

2. This is an SA of the Local Plan Consultation Draft proposed policies. An assessment of the proposed sites and the reasonable alternatives, can be found in the accompanying Site Appraisals document, and associated covering report.

Rutland Local Plan Consultation Draft

3. The Local Plan will guide future development in the County up until 2036. It sets out how much new development, including land for housing, employment, waste and minerals, is needed and where this development should take place. Furthermore, the plan provides information about the infrastructure (roads, schools, open spaces, etc.) needed to support new development.

4. The Consultation Draft contains 9 spatial strategy and the location of development polices; 9 policies for creating sustainable communities; 14 policies for employment and economic development; 13 policies for sustaining our environment; and 12 minerals and waste policies.

Sustainability Appraisal

4. Planning legislation requires that a Local Plan is subject to a SA, a systematic process that is designed to evaluate the predicted social, economic and environmental effects of development planning on the environment. Government Policy and Guidance advises that these two processes should be carried out together and outlines a number of stages of SA work that need to be carried out as the Local Plan is being prepared:

- Stage A: Setting Context and Objectives, establishing the Baseline and Deciding the Scope
- Stage B: Developing and Refining Alternatives and Assessing Effects
- Stage C: Preparing the SA Report
- Stage D: Publish and Consult on the SA Report and the Local Plan
- Stage E: Post Adoption Report and Monitoring

5. The SA of Rutland Local Plan Consultation Draft has been prepared in accordance with the requirements for both SA and SEA.

Sustainability Characteristics of the Local Plan Area and Likely Evolution without the Plan

5. Baseline information about the Local Plan area has been collected and updated since the onset of the plan-making and SA processes.

6. There are two market towns, Oakham and Uppingham, and 52 villages. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-2016 population estimate for Rutland is 38,600, projected to rise to 40,880 by 2036 and 41,280 by 2039. Rutland remains by far the smallest region in the East Midlands. The density of population is low, with less than 1 resident per hectare.

7. Rutland is a relatively affluent area with very low levels of deprivation, the lowest in the East Midlands and 301 out of 326 nationally, where 1 is the most deprived. However, small pockets of deprivation exist across the country which tend to be masked by the wider prosperity. There are low levels of crime, unemployment and premature death.

8. The service sector provides the most jobs in Rutland with the remainder in manufacturing, retail and construction. Major employers with importance in the local economy include Ministry of Defence, establishments at Cottesmore and North Luffenham, HM Prison at Stocken, Oakham & Uppingham independent schools, Hanson Cement at Ketton and Rutland County Council.

9. 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 importance (approximately 1,400) and a large number (34) of designated conservation areas. The county has 32 scheduled monuments and 2 registered parks and gardens.

10. Rutland has 19 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) including Rutland Water which is an internationally designated wetland site. 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.

11. 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, there is limestone and clay extraction.

12. There are two existing civic amenity sites in Cottesmore and North Luffenham. There are currently no operational non-inert landfill sites within Rutland.

13. Without the Local Plan existing trends are likely to continue and there would be a lack of co-ordination between where new development takes place and where it is needed. Development would not necessarily be directed towards the areas with the least constraints, which would have adverse effects on sensitive receptor such as the natural environment and heritage.

Key Sustainability Issues, Problems & Opportunities

14. Plans, policies and programmes that could affect the Local Plan were reviewed and considered. From these studies the key sustainability issues and opportunities were identified as follows:

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Facing Rutland

Strengths	Weaknesses
• High quality environment • Low unemployment • Little deprivation • Low crime rate • Well educated population • Population in good health • Good national rail and road links	• 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
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Rutland adjoins expansion areas • Large area of available employment land • Oakham West End Regeneration • Mixed-use sustainable urban extension to north-west of Oakham • Digital Broadband expansion • Sustainable transport funding bid • Oakham Enterprise Park • Enhancement of the historic environment	• 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.

How has the Local Plan Been Assessed?

15. An SA Framework was compiled and included SA Objectives that aim to resolve the issues and problems identified for development planning in Rutland. This SA Framework, together with the baseline information, comprised the basis for devising assessment criteria, as set out in the following table:

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
Economic		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all	• Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region? • Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses? • Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	Population
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas	• Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area? • Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development? • Will it help to promote the survival rate of small-medium sized enterprises (SMEs)?	Population
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types	• Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area? • Will it provide land which is suitable for businesses and accessible to employees and customers by means other than 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.	• 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.	• 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	• 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	• 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.	• Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	Population, health, material assets

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
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.	• Will it help to increase participation in recreation/cultural activities?	Cultural heritage, population
Environmental		
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.	• 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	• 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.	• 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.	• 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.	• 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.	• 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.	• 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	• 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

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects.	• Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	Climate factors
19. Progressively restore mineral development land, seeking to maximise beneficial opportunities.	• Will it enable the restoration of former mineral development land, maximising beneficial opportunities?	Air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, landscape

16. Following new evidence, publication of the Rutland Corproate Plan, and comments resulting from the Issues & Options consultation, the Local Plan Strategic Objectives have been amended and re-scored against the SA objectives. The results indicate that the overall compatibility between the Local Plan Objectives and the SA Objectives is relatively good. The compatibility assessment has identified some inconsistencies between the economic and environmental sets of objectives; in particular the plan objectives in building Rutland's economy and infrastructure have the potential to conflict with sustaining Rutland's environment.

17. This exercise is valuable when carrying out the appraisal as it identifies areas where objectives need to be balanced to ensure outcomes are consistent and where possible achieve a win-win situation.

18. It has also been noted that there are two Strategic Objectives within the consultation draft relating to minerals safeguarding (11 & 16). It is recommended that the two Strategic Objectives are amalgamated in to one.

19. Each emerging part of the Local Plan was subject to SA. Using the SA Framework, baseline information and professional opinion, the likely effects of the emerging Local Plan were assessed. The SA considered positive negative and cumulative effects according to the categories of significance as set out in the following table. Duration, geographical scale and significance were also assessed.

++	The option is likely to have a **significant positive impact** on the SA objective
+	The option is likely to have a **positive impact** on the SA objective
?	The option is likely to have a **uncertain impact** on the SA objective
N	The option is likely to have a **neutral impact** on the SA objective
-	The option is likely to have a **negative/adverse impact** on the SA objective
--	The option is likely to have a significant negative/adverse impact on the SA objective

20. Sustainability Appraisal is informed by the best available information and data. However, data gaps and uncertainties exist and it is not always possible to accurately predict effects at a strategic plan level. For example, specific significance of effects on biodiversity, heritage assets, or changes to local level traffic flows may depend on more detailed studies and assessments that area more appropriately undertaken at the next stage of planning – at the project or site level.

21. It is important to note that this SA is of the Local Plan Review Consultation Draft policies only. The proposed site allocations, and reasonable alternatives and reviewed within the accompanying Site Appraisal document and covering report.

What Reasonable Alternatives have been Considered and Assessed?

22. Testing of the Local Plan options was undertaken within the Initial Sustainability Appraisal as per government guidance, and published alongside the Local Plan Issues & Options report in November 2015. Appendix 4 of the Issues and Options report appraised the emerging options of the Local Plan against the sustainability objectives devised through the Local Plan Scoping & Baseline Study, published in July 2015.

23. Alternatives for the level and distribution of growth as well as the potential site allocations have been considered from the early stages – from the SA Scoping Report and the Initial SA through to this report and the accompanying Site Appraisals document and covering report.

What are the Likely Effects (including Cumulative) of the Consultation Draft Local Plan?

24. A summary of the policies within the 5 topics of the document is discussed below. Those five topics are Spatial Strategy & Location of Development; Creating Sustainable Communities; Employment and Economic Development; Sustaining Our Environment; and Minerals & Waste.

Spatial Strategy & Location of Development (Policies RLP1-9)

25. The Spatial Strategy sets out how the Local Plan will deliver sustainable growth up to 2036, including 4,000 new dwellings; 25 hectares of additional employment land; and the support of extraction and recycling of minerals and aggregates.

26. Following the Issues & Options consultation, the Draft Local Plan has provided for the level of growth as indicated in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (minimum of 160 dwellings per year). This was the lowest option provided. This option scored most favourably within the Initial SA and gained the highest level of support through the consultation.

27. The Spatial Strategy (RLP3) and Sustainable Development Principles (RLP2) policies score very well against the SA objectives and are likely to have a positive cumulative impact on the sustainability objectives. However, the long term impact of RLP 3 is uncertain as aspects such as conserving and enhancing the historic environment; and biodiversity & geodiversity aren't explicitly taken into account within the policy. Other policies in the plan seek to protect the natural and built environment which will assist with mitigating any adverse impacts.

28. Whilst policies RLP4 - RLP6 are likely to have a cumulative positive impact on the social and economic objectives, both in the short and long term, development is likely to have a negative impact on the environment. However, as stated above, other policies in the plan seek to protect the natural and built environment which will help ensure that any impact is mitigated or avoided.

29. The Re-Use of Military Bases & Prisons (RLP8) would make efficient use of brownfield land; however, depending on the proposed use, re-development could result in negative impact, at least in the short term, on the environment such as landscape, transport and heritage assets.

Creating Sustainable Communities (policies 10-18)

30. All the policies score well socially with respect of SO5 to help achieve a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland, and are likely to have a cumulative positive impact on the social sustainability objectives. Many of the policies have a likely neutral score on the economy; however policies RLP10, Delivering Socially Inclusive Communities, and RLP 11 Developer Contributions are likely to have positive cumulative impacts on the economic sustainability objectives.

31. There are some likely cumulative positive impacts with regard to the environment such as the efficient use of land through the consideration of density (RLP14). However, the development policies, including RLP12, Sites for Residential Development and RLP 13 Stamford North have the potential to create adverse effects upon the environment, biodiversity and an increase in transport issues. The impact of RLP 13 would likely have significant negative impact in the short and medium term on the sustainability objective relating to biodiversity as the policy concerns the relocation of a wildlife area. However, as set out in the policy, mitigation is proposed by the creation of a country park, including the translocation of notable species.

32. Development is also likely to have a negative impact on the historic environment, however other policies within the plan such as RLP 41 (Protecting Heritage Assets) and RLP 33 (Delivering Good Design) seek to protect the natural and built environment, which will help ensure that any impact is mitigated or avoided.

Employment and Economic Development (policies RLP19 – RLP32)

33. Policies within this section score well, with a likely positive cumulative impact against the economic sustainability objectives, particularly SO 1, 2 and 3, as they seek to provide employment land as well as safeguard existing employment land.

34. The policies generally result in a neutral score against social objectives and are likely to have negative impact upon the environment due to the potential negative impact on the natural and historic environment such as biodiversity & geodiversity; and landscape and heritage assets. Other policies in the plan seek to protect the natural and built environment which will help ensure that any impact is mitigated or avoided. Furthermore, policies concerning the installation of electric vehicle charging points (RLP31) and High Speed Broadband (RLP32) are likely to have positive impacts on the environmental sustainability objectives.

Sustaining Our Environment (policies 33-45)

35. These policies are generally likely to have a significant cumulative positive impact upon the environmental sustainability objectives as they seek to enhance and safeguard Rutland's natural and historic assets. There are positive scores in relation to social objectives, notably SO 8, '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.

36. With regard to policies which require mitigation, there may be initial adverse impacts economically regarding increased developer requirements however, these are necessary to ensure that development avoids and/or minimises impacts to acceptable levels and makes an appropriate contribution towards sustainability objectives.

Minerals & Waste (policies 46 – 58)

3.35 Policies for minerals and waste development generally score well against economic and social sustainability objectives due to the supply of minerals to support growth, development of waste management facilities and flow-on effects supporting quality of life and sustainable communities. The policies also score well against sustainability objectives regarding environmental enhancement, a net gain in biodiversity and climate change adaptation/flood risk mitigation measures (through restoration of mineral extractions sites), historic environment and local distinctiveness (through the supply of traditional building materials) as well as reducing greenhouse gases (diversion of waste from landfill). Policies directing development to specific

areas and/or site-specific allocations present potential for adverse impacts on the receiving environment and sensitive receptors. However, this is balanced by policies for the control and management of development, which seek to ensure that potential adverse impacts are avoided and/or minimised to acceptable levels and other related policies that seek to achieve environmental protection and enhancement.

How Could Negative Effects be Mitigated and Positive Effects Enhanced?

37. Potential negative effects are mitigated through robust policies which seek to protect, enhance and restore the natural environment and heritage as well as design.

38. The Local Plan Consultation Draft ensures that necessary infrastructure and investment is provided to support new development and communities. It also seeks to safeguard and protect the natural and historic environment, and further enhance such assets by measures such as safeguarding, improving and enhancing multi-functional green infrastructure; and repairing and maintaining historic buildings with locally sourced, sustainable building and roofing materials.

Consultation

39. The Local Plan Consultation Draft and its accompanying SA documents have been subject to statutory consultation at the scoping stage with the statutory bodies (English Heritage, Environment Agency, and Natural England) and wider consultation with stakeholders and the public. The SA accompanying each stage of plan-making has been subject to public and statutory consultee consultation through provision of the documents on the Councils' Local Plan website.

40. Comments made and responses to these comments have been recorded and also made available. Thus consultation has been a vital ongoing and iterative element of the plan-making and the SA processes. The Consultation Draft Local Plan and the SA Report reflect the findings of various technical studies and responses received during consultation.

Monitoring Proposals

41. Identifying measures to monitor these significant effects and the objectives of the plan will be discussed and identified in the final Sustainability Report which will be prepared alongside the Submission Document.

Summary & Next Steps

40. The Sustainability Appraisal and accompanying Site Appraisals Report of the Consultation Draft Local Plan have appraised the effects of the policies and site allocations as well as the overall effects of the plan, including cumulative effects. The Appraisal has identified that the proposed Local Plan will help to address the identified sustainability issues in the area, with major positive effects particularly for communities and businesses through the proposed allocation of a range of new housing and employment land. The key negative effects identified relate to the potential environmental impact of increased development. Overall, the policies and proposed sites provide a strong positive framework to guide future sustainable development in the County.

41. The consultation responses received on the Consultation Draft Local Plan and this Sustainability Appraisal Report will be considered when preparing the next stage of the plan. Any significant changes to policies or strategic allocations proposed in the Plan will be subject to further appraisal as necessary.

42. The SA report is available for review and comments alongside the Draft Consultation Local Plan for an 8 week period commencing 31st July 2017.

Sustainability Appraisal – Main Report

1 Local Plan Review

1.1 Rutland County Council is reviewing its Local Plan in order to extend the plan period to 2036, and provide for any additional new housing, employment or other development that will be required over the extended period.

1.2 The Local Plan Consultation Draft puts forward the proposed approach and policies. The Consultation Draft follows the Issues and Options document which was consulted upon through November 2015 – January 2016. The Issues & options document posed 20 questions. These questions followed a general form by asking if the existing policy in place was needed and, if so, if it is adequate or if a new policy/changes to existing policy is needed. In total, 106 responses were received during this consultation period. A summary of consultation responses is available in the summary of responses document, published in May 2016.

2 Purpose of the Report

2.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process by which plans under preparation can be assessed for sustainability. A SA identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the mitigation measures which can be taken to reduce them.

2.2 Local Authorities are required to produce a SA for all Local Plan Documents they produce through Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by Section 180(5)(d) of the Planning Act 2008. Under the EU Directive 2001/42/EC and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required where planning documents setting a framework for future development consent are likely to have significant environmental effects. It is stated in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 'A Sustainability Appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on Strategic Environment Assessment should be an integral part of the plan process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.'

2.3 This document combines both the SA and the SEA, as outlined in the NPPF, and is referred to as a SA.

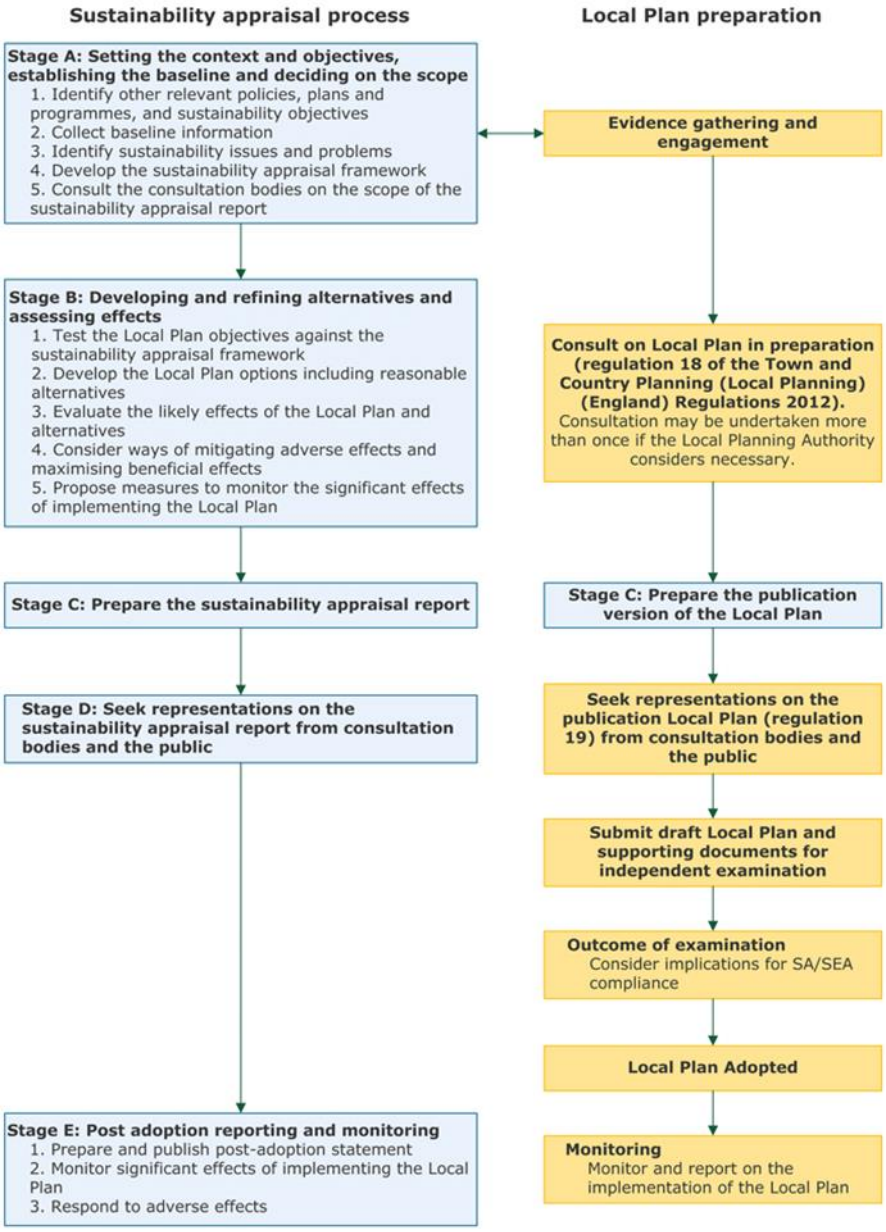
2.4 The remainder of this report is structured as set out below:

- Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal
- Conclusions of the Local Plan Consultation Draft Sustainability Appraisal

- Next Stage

3. Stages of a Sustainability Appraisal

The Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Process



Stage A: Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on the Scope

Stage A: Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on the Scope
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
A2: Collecting baseline information
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.
A4: Developing the SA framework.
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

3.1 The Baseline and Scoping Report is the first part of the process that examines other plans, programmes and strategies and key baseline data in order to identify key sustainability issues and establish the objectives for the SA.

3.2 This exercise was carried out for the Local Plan Review Baseline & Scoping Report in 2015. However, as this was some time ago, a review has been undertaken to bring **Stage A1,** the plans; policies; programmes; and **Stage A2** baseline information up to date. This can be found in **Appendix 1 and Appendix 2** respectively.

3.3 The review of the area profile and key sustainability issues (Stage A3), including likely evolution without the plan are set out below.

Area Profile

3.4 Rutland is a small rural unitary authority in the East Midlands with an area of approximately 390 km2. It is bordered by Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire.

3.5 Due to the update of baseline information, the Area Profile, including an introduction to the contextual characteristics, issues and challenges for Rutland has also been reviewed and is set out below:

Settlement and Population

There are two market towns, Oakham and Uppingham, and 52 villages. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-2016 population estimate for Rutland is 38,600, projected to rise to 40,880 by 2036 and 41,280 by 2039. Rutland remains by far the smallest region in the East Midlands, making up 0.8% of the overall population of the East Midlands. The density of population is low with less than 1 resident per hectare.

Social Characteristics

Rutland is a relatively affluent area with very low levels of deprivation, the lowest in the East Midlands and 301 out of 326 nationally, where 1 is the most deprived. However, small pockets of deprivation exist across the county which tend to be masked by the wider prosperity. There are low levels of unemployment (3.7%) on out of work benefits in February 2016), low levels of crime and lowest levels of premature death (under the age of 75) in the East Midlands. The County also has a higher than average rating for happiness (ONS Annual Population Survey).

There are above average levels of educational attainment with the highest level of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C in the East Midlands.

Economic Characteristics

The service sector provides the most jobs in Rutland (about 60%) with the remainder in manufacturing (about 16%), retail (16%) and construction (about 4%). This broadly reflects the East Midlands regional average but a higher proportion than average are employed in education (18%) and in tourism related businesses (about 11%). Agriculture, the traditional employer is the minority employer and still declining. The County also has a lower than national and regional number of full time employees in the transportation and storage sector (2.5%) (NOMIS). The Oakham and Uppingham independent schools have a significant economic impact, on the County, accounting for almost a third of all employment in the Education sector.

Major employers with importance to the local economy include Ministry of Defence (MOD) establishments at Cottesmore 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. 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.

The MOD has completed a national "footprint review of the Defence Estate". As a result it is expected that the Military Dog Regiment also based at the Barracks will be rationalised by 2021. These moves will enable disposal of the St Georges Barracks site which is close to Edith Weston and North Luffenham. The same review indicates that facilities at the Kendrew Barracks at Cottesmore will be expanded to accommodate relocated regiments.

Economic activity rates for both men and women are above the East Midlands and national averages with very low levels of unemployment (0.5% at September 2016). There is a high incidence of self-employment for men and women with 14.3% compared to East Midlands average of 9.7% (November 2016-ONS- Employment and Unemployment). A high proportion of the resident work force is managerial or professional (53%). Earnings of residents on average are higher than those for the region.

The average house price in Rutland in May 2016 was £257,000 compared with the East Midlands regional average of £167,000. It is one of the least affordable areas in the region with the median house price to median earnings ratio of 10.8 (Gov.uk, July 2016). Rutland has a high proportion of detached and very large houses and properties owned outright compared with the rest of the region and a low proportion of local authority rented and mortgaged properties. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment update (SHMA 2016) for Rutland identifies an annual need for an additional 41 affordable housing units in the 20-year period to 2036.

Environmental Characteristics

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

The environmental quality of Rutland's landscape is high and the character of the landscape is varied with five different landscape character types. These range from high plateau landscapes across large areas of the 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.

Just over 100,000 tonnes, of waste is produced from within Rutland County each year. There are two existing civic amenity sites in Cottesmore and north Luffenham. There are currently no operational non-inert landfill sites within Rutland. Municipal waste accounts for just over 20,000 tonnes of which the majority is recycled (around 60%) with the remaining waste exported to adjoining Counties for treatment at an Energy from Waste facility (around 40%) with a small amount disposed of to landfill (around 1%).

Transport and Regional Links

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

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

Figure 2 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Facing Rutland

Strengths	Weaknesses
• High quality environment • Low unemployment • Little deprivation • Low crime rate • Well educated population • Population in good health • Good national rail and road links	• 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
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Rutland adjoins expansion areas • Large area of available employment land • Oakham West End Regeneration • Mixed-use sustainable urban extension to north-west of Oakham • Digital Broadband expansion • Sustainable transport funding bid • Oakham Enterprise Park • Enhancement of the historic environment	• 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.

3.7 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.

3.8 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.

Key Sustainability Issues

3.9 **Stage A3,** including a set of key sustainability issues for Rutland County was identified during the Scoping stage of the SA and presented in the Scoping Report, along with the source of information. Comments received through the consultation have been considered and appropriate amendments have been made, along with amendments required due to the updated baseline information, including the recently published Rutland Corporate Plan (2016-2020).

3.10 The following table describes the likely evolution of each key sustainability issue if the Rutland Plan were not to be adopted. This is in recognition of the SEA Regulation requirement (Schedule 2) that the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme must be described in the Environmental report.

Table 1: Reviewed Key Sustainability Issues Facing Rutland & the Likely Evolution Without the Plan

Sustainability Issues	Source	Likely Evolution without the Plan
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) A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008);	The NPPF requires that both planning decisions and policies should take account of whether opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been fully realised. The Local Plan seeks to secure sustainable transport and accessibility through development. Without this approach being adopted, local sustainable transport provision is less likely to improve, nor the levels of dependency on private cars. The Local Plan also seeks to develop electronic communication networks including telecommunication and high speed broadband technology. This will enable Rutland residents, including those who work out of the county, to 'work from home'. Without this approach, residents may be less able to work from home, maintaining or even increasing out commuting.
Need for the County to retain and grow existing businesses and attract new businesses to create new jobs and secure inward investment	Rutland Corporate Plan 2016-2020 A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Economic Growth Strategy (2014-2021	Realistic and deliverable targets for new employment land supply and the expansion and protection of existing businesses, including a mixed economy should be set out in the Local Plan. Policies relating to the rural economy should also be included. Without the plan new employment land and the mix may decrease.
Address the skills base gap ensuring the right skills in those seeking to enter the labour market and that the demand for skills in our employment and access to training is appropriate	Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020) A 20 Year Vision for Rutland (2008); Rutland Economic Growth Strategy (2014-2021	Realistic and deliverable targets for new employment land supply, including a mixed economy should be set out in the Local Plan. Without the plan new employment land and the mix will decrease as will opportunities to address the skills base gap.
Having the right amount of employment land/business space and affordability and ensuring good access to key employment sites. There is currently a shortage of available serviced and well located sites which is constraining the development of new employment opportunities.	Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020) Rutland Employment Land Study (2016)	Realistic and deliverable targets for new employment land supply, including a mixed economy should be set out in the Local Plan. Without the plan new employment land and the mix will decrease

Sustainability Issues	Source	Likely Evolution without the Plan
To promote sustainable tourism whilst protecting the unique culture, environment and heritage of Rutland.	Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020) Rutland Tourism Vision (2016-2019) Retail Capacity Assessment Update (2016)	Policies to promote tourism are included within the plan, as are policies to prevent negative impact on the culture, environment and heritage of Rutland, particularly the internationally designated Rutland Water. Without the plan, tourism may decrease or may lead to detrimental impact on the natural and historic environment.
Raising awareness of Rutland as a place to visit, invest and do business	Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020) Rutland Tourism Vision (2016-2019) Retail Capacity Assessment Update (2016)	Policies to promote the local visitor economy are included in the plan. Without the plan, tourism and visitor numbers may decrease which would impact on the local economy.
Support and ensure our market towns are vibrant and attractive to residents and visitors.	Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020) Rutland Tourism Vision (2016-2019) Retail Capacity Assessment Update (2016)	Policies to promote the local visitor economy, town centres and retailing are included in the plan. Without the plan, tourism and visitor numbers may decrease which would impact on the local economy. Residents may move away or go to neighbouring counties instead.
A1, A47 and A606 provide strategic Transport routes which provide economic opportunities for the County. There are also further opportunities to exploit our rail connections and proximity to the A1.	Rutland Local Transport Plan 3 (2011) Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020)	Transport and accessibility policies are included in the plan to ensure sustainability when it comes to transport. Without the plan, rail connections and strategic road transport opportunities may not be realised.
Social		
Objectively Assessed need for housing over the period 2011-2036 of about 160 additional homes per annum.	Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2014) & 2015 update.	Policies are included within the plan to meet the objectively assessed need. Without the plan the required level of housing may not be provided and need not met.
A mix of housing types and tenures required to meet needs, but particularly focussed on two and three bed properties to reflect continuing demand from newly forming households and older households downsizing	Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2014) & 2015 update.	Policies are included in the plan to deliver a mix of housing, including density. Without the plan, an appropriate mix of housing may not be delivered which would result in need not being met.

Sustainability Issues	Source	Likely Evolution without the Plan
Numbers of older people in the county expected to increase by 50% over the plan period – this has significant implications for meeting housing, health and care needs	Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020) Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2014) & 2015 update.	Policies are included in the plan to deliver a mix of housing, including density. Without the plan, an appropriate mix of housing may not be delivered which would result in need not being met. Policies are also included for the delivery of socially inclusive communities and development contributions. Without the plan, the appropriate community facilities may not be delivered nor improved to meet existing and future demand.
Increasing need to deliver specialist or extra care housing – both through new build and by addressing existing housing stock through adaptations	Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2014) & 2015 update.	Policies are included in the plan to deliver a mix of housing, including density. Without the plan, an appropriate mix of housing may not be delivered which would result in need not being met. Policies are also included for the delivery of socially inclusive communities and development contributions. Without the plan, the appropriate community facilities may not be delivered nor improved to meet existing and future demand.
High house prices and shortage of affordable housing	Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2014) & 2015 update.	Affordable housing policies are included within the plan. Without the plan, affordable housing may not be delivered to meet need.
Need to continue to support our Armed Forces community and recognise the contribution they make to the local economy and community.	Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy 2010-2012; Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2014.	Policies addressing current and future use of military properties are included within the plan which support the military. Without the plan, operations may be hindered which may impact the military. If the plan was not in place this may also lead to unsustainable military development and operations.
The Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment has shown the need for up to 13 residential pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and 10 plots for show people.	Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment. (2017)	Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people policies are included within the plan. Without the plan, suitable sites would not be identified.
Environmental		
Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland together form one of the least wooded areas of England.	Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy (2006).	Policies regarding the natural environment and sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance are included within the plan. Without the plan such areas may not be enhanced and improved and may also lead to degradation of the sites and natural environment.
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.	Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2015	Policies regarding the natural environment and sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance are included within the plan. The plan seeks to control and manage development and potential impacts on Rutland Water. Without the plans strategic guidance, development may lead to degradation of the internationally designated site and associated ecological networks.

Sustainability Issues	Source	Likely Evolution without the Plan
Rutland Water is a designated RAMSAR site which needs to be protected, but also provides an important leisure and tourist destination which makes an important contribution to the counties economy.	Rutland Landscape Character Assessment 2003. Heritage at Risk Register 2016 Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020)	Policies regarding the natural environment; sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance; and Rutland Water are included within the plan. Without the plan Rutland Water may not be protected which may also lead to degradation of the internationally designated site.
There are heritage assets at risk within the County. Continue to monitor and react to Heritage at Risk within the County.	Rutland Local Transport Plan 3 (2011) Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020)	Policies regarding the historic environment are included within the plan. Without the plan such areas may not be protected and may also lead to degradation of the sites.
Levels of waste arising likely to increase. Need to increase sustainable waste capacity	Rutland Sustainable Communities Strategy.2010-2012;.Rutland Waste Management Strategy 2008-2020. Rutland Waste Needs Assessment 2010	Policies for waste management and the allocation of waste sites are included in the plan. Without the plan, levels of waste may increase, recycling rates may decrease and the county may be unable to process the amount of waste produced leading to environmental degradation.
Waste recycling and landfill diversion rates have improved significantly but need to continue improvements to meet targets	Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020) Rutland Waste Management Strategy 2008-2020. Rutland Waste Needs Assessment 2010	Policies for waste management and the allocation of a waste site are included in the plan. Without the plan, recycling rates may decrease and the county may be unable to process the amount of waste produced leading to environmental degradation.
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).	Minerals policies including allocations and safeguarding mechanisms are included within the plan. Without the plan, Rutland may not be able to ensure an adequate supply of minerals to support growth and safeguard resources for future generations. In addition there may be adverse environmental impacts from extractive operations leading to the degradation of the environment.
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.	Design policies are included within the plan to ensure that development will not lead to inappropriate surface water run-off, nor exacerbate flooding. Without the plan, surface water drainage may not be dealt with sustainably and flooding may be exacerbated.

Sustainability Issues	Source	Likely Evolution without the Plan
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.	A design policy is included within the plan which requires development to conserve water. Without the plan, the County may not tackle capacity issues.
To reduce and control pollution and the county's contribution to harmful carbon emissions and climate change.	Rutland County Corporate Plan (2016-2020) Planning for Climate Change Study 2008.	Policies are included in the plan to control pollution from all developments. Without the plan, development may occur where pollution is not controlled which would degrade the environment.
Low proportion of homes built on previously developed land in Rutland.	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016).	Policies are included within the plan which promotes sustainable land use with a preference to development on previously developed land. Without the plan a lot of development may occur on greenfield land such as the countryside and gardens, which would result in the loss of greenfield land and the non-improvement of existing brownfield sites.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

3.11 A series of sustainability objectives and assessment criteria **(Stage A4)** was devised through the SA Baseline & Scoping Report, reflecting information in the collection of the baseline data. Due to the review of the baseline & scoping information through this report, the objectives and assessment have also been reviewed.

3.12 It is considered that the Sustainability Objectives and Assessment Criteria (Table 2), which were devised in consultation with the SA through our Baseline & Scoping Study, are suitably robust; and due to their broad nature, do not require alteration. As such it was not considered necessary to undertake **Stage A5** again; however public and statutory consultee consultation will be undertaken for this stage of the SA process from which we will welcome comments regarding the Stage A review.

Table 2: Sustainability Framework

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
Economic		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all	• Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region? • Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses? • Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	Population
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas	• Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area? • Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development? • Will it help to promote the survival rate of small-medium sized enterprises (SMEs)?	Population
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types	• Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area? • Will it provide land which is suitable for businesses and accessible to employees and customers by means other than 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.	• Will it enable sustainable development and management of existing and new mineral developments?	Material assets

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
Social		
5. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland.	• Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community? • Will it help to provide for those in housing need/vulnerable groups? • Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	Population, health, material assets
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? • Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	Population, health
7. To improve community safety and reduce crime	• 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.	• 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.	• Will it help to increase participation in recreation/cultural activities?	Cultural heritage, population
Environmental		
10. To conserve or enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.	• 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	• 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.	• 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

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
13. To protect the natural resources of the region - including water, air and soil.	• 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.	• 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.	• 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.	• 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	• 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.	• Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	Climate factors
19. Progressively restore mineral development land, seeking to maximise beneficial opportunities.	• Will it enable the restoration of former mineral development land, maximising beneficial opportunities?	Air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, landscape

Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects
B1: Testing the Local Plan objectives against the SA framework.
B2: Developing the Local Plan options.
B3: Predicting the effects of the Local Plan
B4: Evaluating the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan.

3.13 Stages B1 & B2 were undertaken within the Initial Sustainability Appraisal as per government guidance, and published alongside the Local Plan Issues & Options report in November 2015. Appendix 4 of the Issues and Options report appraised the emerging options of the Local Plan against the sustainability objectives devised through the Local Plan Scoping & Baseline Study, published in July 2015.

3.14 This SA assesses the proposed draft Local Plan policies. The proposed site allocations and the reasonable alternatives are assessed within the accompanying Site Appraisals Report. The reasons as to why certain options were taken forward and included within the consultation draft are included within Appendix 4 of this report. Following the Issues & Options consultation, a schedule of officer responses has been prepared explaining how the consultation comments, which include statutory consultee; have been taken into account through the draft Local Plan, as well as identifying further evidence which may need to be collected.

Stage B1 Testing the Draft Local Plan Objectives against the SA framework

3.15 The SA Scoping & Baseline Report was published in July 2015. The scoping & baseline information has been reviewed through this report to bring it up to date, and can be found at **Appendix 1** & **Appendix 2**. Furthermore, Rutland County Council has now published its Corporate Plan (2016-2021) which has influence over the Local Plan's Strategic Objectives. This has led to a number of amendments of the Strategic Objectives contained within the adopted Core Strategy. Comments from the Issues & Options consultation have also been taken into account.

3.16 To ensure they are still relevant and compatible with the SA objectives, the Local Plan Strategic Objectives have been re-tested and the results are set out in **Appendix 3.**

3.17 The compatibility assessment confirms general consistencies between the two sets of objectives. The results indicate that the overall compatibility between the Local Plan Review objectives and the SA objectives is relatively good.

3.18 The compatibility assessment has identified some inconsistencies between the economic and environmental sets of objectives; in particular the plan objectives in building Rutland's economy and infrastructure have the potential to conflict with sustaining Rutland's environment.

3.19 As such, appropriate mitigation measures may need to be identified and promoted, e.g. increasing accessibility by alternative modes to the car, and use of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures. Incompatibilities can also create cumulative effects, when several policies could trigger these identified issues. Mitigation measures will be explored further in Stage B4.

3.20 Strategic Objective 5 (Healthy & Socially Inclusive Communities) has been amended (from that contained within the adopted Core Strategy), to refer to Green Infrastructure rather than natural green space, as suggested by Natural England. This positively accords with Sustainability Objective 12, to protect and enhance the natural environment and rural landscape of Rutland, and its associated assessment criteria seeking the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure.

3.21 It has been noted that there are two Strategic Objectives within the consultation draft relating to minerals safeguarding (11 & 16). It is recommended that the two Strategic Objectives are amalgamated in to one.

Stage B2 Developing and Assessing the Local Plan Options

3.22 An initial SA appraisal was undertaken for the Issues and Options stage and was published alongside the report during the consultation. This appraisal reviewed each option and explains the outcome of the assessment of the options against the SA objectives.

3.23 One response was received during the consultation concerning the testing of the Local Plan objectives against the SA objectives. Responses were also received from the Statutory Bodies. Natural England and the Environment Agency were in general support of the SA. Historic England considered that the SA/SEA does not effectively consider heritage assets as it does not undertake analysis of the historic environment impacts for each direction of growth, under SA objective 10.

3.24 These comments have been taken into consideration when devising the Local Plan Consultation Draft, and this SA. Due to the broad nature of the

directions of growth, detail of potential adverse impacts on the historic environment was not possible through the Initial SA. This is addressed through the detailed appraisal of each of the reasonable options which were submitted through the Call for Sites, the Strategic Housing, which ran from September 2015 – November 2015; Employment Land Availability Assessment; and the Issues & Options consultation, both of which ran from November 2015 - January 2016.

3.25 In determining the potential sites identified in the Consultation Draft document, a Site Appraisal document has been produced, with an accompanying covering report. A Methodology for Assessing Potential Sites including a besboke set of assessment criteria devised which is consistent with the SA requirements and assists in identifying those sites considered to be sustainable and consistent with SA objectives, as well as the reasonable alternatives.

3.26 The Site Assessment Methodology contains two levels of assessment which complement the plan making and the SA process. Phase 1 of the Council's 'Site Assessment Methodology' involved all of the sites that came forward being sifted against the spatial strategy and locational policies set out in the current adopted Local Plan; which supports sustainable development and has been subject to a SA. The aim of which is to ensure that all of the preferred sites are in line with key policy considerations and will act to deliver sustainable communities.

3.27 Further assessment was undertaken using Phase 2 of the Council's Site Assessment Methodology to identify the preferred sites. This has acted to inform the SA process as it aims to produce an assessment of individual site sustainability and potential impacts on the receiving environment, or site sensitivity. The assessment involved a desktop assessment against the Site Assessment Criteria; detailing justification and, where applicable, a potential impact rating, as well as an overall evaluation summarising the opportunities & constraints of the sites whilst allowing for consideration of cumulative impacts.

3.28 The methodology for the individual site assessments allowed for prediction of the effects of the proposed development on individual sites as well as the significance of the effect i.e. scale and permanence. Where adverse effects were identified potential mitigation measures and proposals for monitoring were taken into account.

3.29 A Site Appraisal report produced by Rutland County Council, discusses findings and outcomes of this process. This document will support the SA by providing more detailed information upon each individual site. It is important to note that this SA report assesses the allocation policies as a whole and does not focus upon individual sites.

3.30 A Site Appraisals Covering Report has been written. The appraisal compares the sites on the basis of the evidence available, to highlight any issues or particular concerns and to allow conclusions to be drawn as to the most suitable sites to be allocated for development and why the reasonable alternatives were discounted.

Stage B3: Predicting the effects of the Local Plan

3.31 It is important to predict the economic, social and environmental effects of the proposed options as they have been translated into the emerging Local Plan policies. Potential effects need to be quantified where appropriate, or judgement made, with reference to the baseline situation. Prediction involves identification of changes to the sustainability baseline resulting from implementation of the Local Plan.

3.32 Annex II of the SEA Directive includes a series of criteria for determining the likely significance of effects. These are:

- The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects
- The cumulative nature of the effects
- The risk to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents)
- The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)
- The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
    - Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,
    - Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;
    - Intensive land-use
    - The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status

3.33 Significant effects resulting from implementation of the Local Plan policies were assessed against the SA objectives in order to determine the overall effect of each component of the plan in relation to sustainability issues. Many of the SA objectives (and hence issues or problems) are interrelated and are able to be captured through consideration under their broader titles (e.g. “economic, “social” etc. As such it was seen unnecessary to undertake assessment against individual SA objectives, however each was considered in turn to formulate the broad response. Specific sustainability issues and problems were identified and investigated through the appraisal.

3.34 Considering Annex II of the SEA directive, set out above, the predictions of effects have been identified in terms of their magnitude and significance (Table 3); duration (Table 4); and geographical scale (Table 5). The assessments of each policy, including the identification of uncertainties, can be viewed in the appraisals tables in **Appendix 4.**

3.35 The assessment tables within Appendix 4 provide an indicative statement as to whether or not the policy option is contributing towards sustainability or potentially detracting from it.

Table 3 Magnitude & Significance of Effects

++	The option is likely to have a **significant positive impact** on the SA objective
+	The option is likely to have a **positive impact** on the SA objective
?	The option is likely to have a **uncertain impact** on the SA objective
N	The option is likely to have a **neutral impact** on the SA objective
-	The option is likely to have a **negative/adverse impact** on the SA objective
--	The option is likely to have a significant negative/adverse impact on the SA objective

Table 4 Duration of Effects

Duration
Long
Medium
Short

Table 5 Geographical Scale

Geographical Scale	**Description**
Area Specific	A specific area such as a village or a group of areas such as Oakham and Uppingham or all villages classed as Local Service Centres
Local	A group of areas such as Oakham and Uppingham or all villages classed as Local Service Centres
County	The whole of Rutland County
Regional	The East Midlands
National	The United Kingdom
International	Countries outside United Kingdom

Table 6 Key to levels of Significance & Nature of the Effect

	Likelihood				
Scale	High	Medium	Low	Negligible	Neutral
International	Severe	Severe	Major	Moderate	Neutral
National	Severe	Major	Moderate	Minor	Neutral
Regional	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Neutral
Local	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Neutral

Stage B4: Evaluating the effects of the Local Plan

3.36 The effects of the proposed polices have been identified within the appraisal tables in Appendix 4. As discussed in the previous chapter, assessments of individual allocated sites have not been undertaken as part of this SA. Assessment of the proposed site allocations and the reasonable alternatives form part of the Site Appraisals Report and the associated Covering Report. The tables in Appendix 4 provide detailed information on the policies impacts upon each SA objective and provide a summary of the assessment of the policy as a whole at the end of each table. A summary of the policies within the 5 topics of the document is discussed below. Those five topics are Spatial Strategy & Location of Development; Creating Sustainable Communities; Employment and Economic Development; Sustaining Our Environment; and Minerals & Waste.

Spatial Strategy & Location of Development (Policies RLP1-9)

3.37 This section of the Local Plan Review sets out how the Local Plan will deliver sustainable growth up to 2036, including 4,000 new dwellings; 25 hectares of additional employment land; and the support of extraction and recycling of minerals and aggregates.

3.38 Following the Issues & Options consultation, the Draft Local Plan has provided for the level of growth as indicated in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (minimum of 160 dwellings per year). This was the lowest option provided. This option scored most favourably within the Initial SA and gained the highest level of support through the consultation.

3.39 The Spatial Strategy (RLP3) and Sustainable Development Principles (RLP2) policies score very well against the SA objectives and are likely to have a positive cumulative impact on the sustainability objectives, both in the short and long term, as they both seek to direct development towards the most sustainable locations, in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy.

3.40 The long term impact of RLP 3 is uncertain as aspects such as conserving and enhancing the historic environment; and biodiversity & geodiversity aren't explicitly taken into account within the policy. Directing development to certain areas could cumulatively impact upon environmental aspects such as historic assets and biodiversity. Other policies in the plan which seek to protect the natural and built environment will assist with mitigating any adverse impacts.

3.41 Whilst the built development and residential development in towns and villages; and development in the countryside score well economically and socially, a negative impact on the environment is predicted. A number of mitigation/avoidance measures are identified to address this, including other policies within the plan.

3.42 A comment raised by the Environment Agency following the Issues & Options Consultation concerned the limited licensed headroom to accommodate further growth at Oakham. This will need to be considered as the Local Plan and is something that may be mitigated through Policy RLP11 Developer Contributions, and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which will be published at the next stage of the Local Plan.

3.43 The re-use of military bases and prison (RLP8) would make efficient use of brownfield land; however depending on the proposed use, re-development could result in negative impacts on the environment such as landscape, transport and heritage assets. Such effects are lessened for the development of military bases and prisons for operational uses (RLP9). Both policies either score well or have a neutral social and economic impact.

Creating Sustainable Communities (policies 10-18)

3.44 All the policies score well socially with respect of SO5 to help achieve a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland, and are likely to have a cumulative positive impact on the social sustainability objectives. Many of the policies have a likely neutral score on the economy; however policies RLP10, Delivering Socially Inclusive Communities, and RLP 11 Developer Contributions are likely to have positive cumulative impacts on the economic objectives.

3.45 There are some likely cumulative positive impacts with regard to the environment such as the efficient use of land through the consideration of density (RLP14). However, the development policies, including RLP12, Sites for Residential Development and RLP 13 Stamford North have the potential to create adverse effects upon the environment, biodiversity and an increase in transport issues. The impact of RLP 13 would likely have significant negative impact in the short and medium term on the sustainability objective relating to biodiversity as the policy concerns the relocation of a wildlife area. However, as set out in the policy, mitigation is proposed by the creation of a country park, including the translocation of notable species.

3.46 Development is also likely to have a negative impact on the historic environment, however other policies within the plan such as RLP 41, Protecting Heritage Assets and RLP 33, Delivering Good Design, seek to protect the natural and built environment, which will help ensure that any impact is mitigated or avoided.

Employment and Economic Development (policies RLP19 – RLP32)

3.47 Policies within this section score well, with a likely positive cumulative impact against the economic sustainability objectives, particularly SO 1, 2 and 3, as

they seek to provide employment land as well as safeguard existing employment land.

3.48 The policies generally result in a neutral score against social objectives and are likely to have negative impact upon the environment due to the potential negative impact on the natural and historic environment such as biodiversity & geodiversity; and landscape and heritage assets. Other policies in the plan seek to protect the natural and built environment which will help ensure that any impact is mitigated or avoided. Furthermore, policies concerning the installation of electric vehicle charging points (RLP31) and High Speed Broadband (RLP32) are likely to have positive impacts on the environmental sustainability objectives.

Sustaining Our Environment (policies 33-45)

3.49 These policies are generally likely to significantly positively impact upon the environmental sustainability objectives as they seek to enhance and safeguard Rutland's natural and historic assets. Most of the policies result in a neutral impact upon economic objectives however there are positive scores in relation to social objectives, notably SO 8, '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.

Minerals & Waste (policies 46 – 58)

3.50 Policies for minerals and waste development generally score well against economic and social sustainability objectives due to the supply of minerals to support growth, development of waste management facilities and flow-on effects supporting quality of life and sustainable communities. The policies also score well against sustainability objectives regarding environmental enhancement, a net gain in biodiversity and climate change adaptation/flood risk mitigation measures (through restoration of mineral extractions sites), historic environment and local distinctiveness (through the supply of traditional building materials) as well as reducing greenhouse gases (diversion of waste from landfill). Policies directing development to specific areas and/or site-specific allocations present potential for adverse impacts on the receiving environment and sensitive receptors. However, this is balanced by policies for the control and management of development, which seek to ensure that potential adverse impacts are avoided and/or minimised to acceptable levels and other related policies that seek to achieve environmental protection and enhancement.

Cumulative Effects of the Plan on the SA Objectives

3.51 It is required through the EU Directive 2001/42/EC Annex II that the 'cumulative nature of the effects' must be identified and discussed within a

SEA. The assessment of cumulative effects has been investigated in a number of ways throughout the SA of the consultation draft. Examples of this are the assessment of policies, plans and programmes in Stage A of the SA process, and the assessment of the SA objectives against the Local Plan objectives.

3.52 Cumulative effects are set out in detail below, and assessment of the cumulative effects of the minerals and waste policies are included within Appendix 5.

Cumulative Effects on Economic Sustainability Objectives

Cumulative Effect Short Term +; Medium Term: + Long Term: ++

3.53 There are likely to be positive cumulative effects on creating employment opportunities (SO1) and encouraging sustainable business formation (SO2) by encouraging sustainable economic development in accordance with the settlement hierarchy and proposed employment allocations. The support of operational development at military bases and prisons will further cumulatively boost the local economy as evidence shows that the military bases already positively contribute to the local economy through consumption and use of services and facilities. The policy for redevelopment of redundant bases and prisons may significantly benefit the local economy, particularly if employment is delivered as part of the redevelopment or the site is developed for mineral/waste uses.

3.54 With regard to infrastructure (SO3), there is likely to be a positive secondary cumulative effects as further development within the County would lead to the development of associated infrastructure. Development will give rise to developer contributions which would in the long term deliver infrastructure to meet the needs of development.

3.55 Spatial Strategies for minerals and waste development are set out in separate policies and given consideration to/reflect the settlement hierarchy, employment areas and role of these as appropriate. As such the cumulative impact of the relevant policies within the non-minerals and waste sections would be neutral with regard to SO which seeks to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral. However, Both policies RLP2 and RLP7 refer to the safeguarding and support of minerals operations and result in positive cumulative impacts on SA4.

Cumulative Effects on Social Sustainability Objectives

Cumulative Effect Short Term +; Medium Term:+ + Long Term: ++

3.56 There is likely to be cumulative positive effects in relation to policies supporting sustainable residential development in accordance with the

settlement hierarchy. This coupled with the proposed residential allocations will cumulatively lead to positive effects on achieving a housing stock (SO5). Furthermore, policies concerning affordable housing and dwelling mix will help to achieve a housing stock which meets the needs of Rutland. Policy RLP 5, for example refers to the support of affordable rural exceptions sites to meet an identified housing need.

3.57 The Spatial Strategy seeks to direct development to the most sustainable places, such as the two towns and the Local Service Centres. This will enable access to health and social care (SO6). However, concentrating development to such places may put strain on the existing services resulting in a cumulative adverse impact. Developer contributions may assist in the long term with ensuring that health and social care services are provided to meet the needs of development which will ensure that existing services are not put under pressure. Furthermore, dedicated policies seek to protect community facilities from loss to other forms of development. Further cumulatively impacting SO6 are indirect policies such as the support for electric charging points; and sustainable modes of transport. Assumptions are made that such policies would result over time, in a reduction of harmful emissions.

3.58 The Cumulative impact of the policies on community safety and crime (SO7) is unclear. Directing new development to towns and sustainable villages may enable police forces to more effectively patrol as opposed to piecemeal development. Safety features such as CCTV will also be in operation. However, developer contributions from development may, in the long term be spent to serve the needs of the development and assist with the overall safety of the County.

3.59 The Spatial Strategy seeks to direct development to the most sustainable places, such as the two towns and the Local Service Centres (SO8), as exemplified through the site allocation. This will enable access to, and places may put strain on the existing facilities. Developer contributions may assist in the long term with ensuring community facilities such as schools are provided to meet the needs of development which will ensure that existing facilities are not put under pressure.

3.60 To ensure a cumulative positive impact on SO 9, as with most sustainability objectives, policies within the plan must be implemented together. Development could cumulatively degrade multifunctional green infrastructure and historic assets such as conservation areas which in turn would impact opportunities for people to enjoy Rutland recreationally and culturally. However, Policy 7 supports recreation and visitor facilities in the countryside which would have a significant impact on providing opportunities for people to enjoy and value Rutland's heritage, culture and recreation. Furthermore, RLP4 requires built development in towns and villages to ensure that it would not individually, nor cumulatively with other proposals, have a detrimental

impact upon the form, character, appearance and setting of the settlement or neighbourhood and its surroundings.

Cumulative Effects on Environmental Policies
Cumulative Effect Short Term -; Medium Term: - Long Term: +

5.61 As mentioned within the social section, both towns and many of the villages within the settlement hierarchy have valuable conservation and natural features such as conservation areas and listed buildings and concentrating development could cumulatively impact on such features over time (SO10). However, RLP4 requires built development in towns and villages to ensure that it would not individually, nor cumulatively with other proposals, have a detrimental impact upon the form, character, appearance and setting of the settlement or neighbourhood and its surroundings. Further policies within the plan, including those dedicated to the historic environment seek to ensure that impact is avoided or mitigated.

5.62 The Spatial Strategy and location of development seeks to direct development to the most sustainable places which would lessen the impact on the biodiversity and geodiversity within the countryside (SO11). The plan as a whole seeks to protect biodiversity and geodiversity, achieve a net gain in biodiversity, deliver high quality restoration and aftercare, and require potentially adverse impacts to be avoided and/or minimised to acceptable levels. In addition policies to protect and enhance the historic environment, environmental designations, landscape and amenity as well as those addressing climate change and flood management will interact to produce positive outcomes for biodiversity and geodiversity. These policies interact to create a positive synergistic effect regarding biodiversity and geodiversity.

5.63 The plans policies seek to protect and enhance landscape character (SO12), coupled with a requirement to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to acceptable levels. In addition policies to protect and enhance the natural and historic environment and amenity will interact to produce positive outcomes for landscape character. The spatial strategies and measures to safeguarded permitted/allocated sites and prevent land use conflict will also interact to create more cohesive land use patterns. These policies interact to create a positive cumulative effect regarding landscape character.

5.64 The plan seeks to protect natural resources by directing development to previously developed land, where possible, which would also positively impact on remediating land, if contaminated (SO13).

5.65 It is assumed that the increase in housing and employment development, coupled with any increase in visitor numbers will lead to rise in waste production (SO14). The plan has dedicated waste policies, including

allocated sites, to ensure that waste is sustainably dealt with and if possible, reduced.

General Cumulative Impacts

5.66 Generally, the plans policies seek to protect natural assets and resources, deliver high quality restoration and aftercare, sustainable development practices as well as avoiding and/or minimising potentially adverse impacts to acceptable levels. In addition policies to protect and enhance the historic environment, landscape and amenity, as well as those addressing climate change (so18) and flood management (SO17) will interact to produce positive outcomes for natural resources. These policies interact to create a positive synergistic effect regarding natural resources.

5.67 The SA assesses the cumulative impact of the proposed allocated sites per policy (e.g. residential, employment, retail). Apart from the residential sites there is one proposed retail allocation; and 4 proposed industrial and office developments. Further to residential and employment development, there are three proposed waste allocations and two minerals allocation policies.

5.68 The distribution of allocations is wide and dispersed and in accordance with the settlement hierarchy, however further development may cause cumulative adverse effects. Furthermore, to accord with duty to cooperate a large proposed development of 600 houses at Stamford North is proposed to meet the housing requirement of South Kesteven District Council. This development is not in close proximity to our main towns nor our local service centres, however it may, in addition to Rutland and South Kesteven allocations, result in cumulative impacts.

5.69 Further development as outlined above may increase traffic upon the surrounding road network, which can in turn decrease the air quality and impact negatively upon the climate change objectives of Rutland (SO16/SO18). Also, there may be a negative impact upon natural resources of the region, due to further development and the needs of new occupiers.

5.70 There are also positive cumulative effects which may occur. The policies in the consultation draft are restrictive in line with the Settlement Hierarchy which in turn will direct development towards the sustainable locations. Allocations are also located in the more sustainable settlements with some in town centres on previously developed land. Cumulatively these policies will create a positive impact upon many objectives of the SA and the consultation draft, for example, less transport issues will be created which in turn will reduce climate change issues and also protects the important townscape of Rutland and its resources.

Stage B5 Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.

5.71 Potential negative effects are mitigated through robust policies which seek to protect, enhance and restore the natural environment and heritage as well as design.

5.72 The Local Plan Consultation Draft ensures that necessary infrastructure and investment is provided to support new development and communities. It also seeks to safeguard and protect the natural and historic environment, and further enhance such assets by measures such as safeguarding, improving and enhancing multi-functional green infrastructure; and repairing and maintaining historic buildings with locally sourced, sustainable building and roofing materials.

5.73 Where impact is likely to be significant, mitigation measures are included in individual policies. For example, the proposed development at Stamford North policy (RLP13) is expected to include a country park incorporating the appropriate mitigation of potential harm to biodiversity and wildlife assets, including the translocation of notable species

5.74 As development gains permission developer contributions will be collected in the short and medium term and spent on the mitigation and/or compensation for the impacts generated by the new development in the medium to long term.

5.75 It must be noted that negative impacts of mitigation include initial increased developer requirements however these are necessary to ensure that development avoids and/or minimizes impacts to acceptable levels and makes an appropriate contribution towards sustainability objectives.

Stage B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan

3.76 Identifying measures to monitor these significant effects and the objectives of the plan will be discussed and identified in the final Sustainability Report which will be prepared alongside the Submission Document.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Report

3.77 This report is a SA of the Consultation Draft. As a result of the conclusions of this SA, as well as consultation comments and new evidence which may come to light, the Local Plan policies and sites for allocation may change. As such the final SA will be undertaken of the final version of the Local Plan.

3.78 The main uncertainties and risks identified through the SA process are limitations in terms of availability of quantitative information and subsequently confidence of assessment (where based on qualitative judgement). The process of undertaking SA inevitably relies on an element of subjective judgement. Resources utilised to assist in predicting and assessing the sustainability effects of the Plan include analysis of the baseline including Plan evidence base documents, identification of Buckinghamshire's economic, social, environmental and spatial characteristics and key sustainability issues, relevant case studies, as well as professional experience and judgement (including formation of rational assumptions). These resources have been applied where possible to determine potential effects of implementation of the Plan. It is important to recognise that there exists an inherent risk in all prediction techniques, and as such the worst-case scenario has been assumed throughout the SA process where uncertainty exists.

Stage D: Seek representations on the Sustainability Appraisal Report from consultation bodies and the public.

3.79 Consultation on the Local Plan Consultation Draft will be undertaken from the 31st July 2017 for 8 weeks. Consultation will take place with a range of groups and stakeholders, as set out in the Statement of Community Involvement. Consultation will included the SEA statutory consultation bodies: Environment Agency, Natural England, and Historic England.

3.80 Following the close of the consultation period, the Council will consider all comments made before preparing the next stage of the Local Plan.

4. Conclusions of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Plan Review Consultation Draft.

4.1 For each of the policy appraisals in Appendix 4, a conclusion has been included where it explains the outcomes of the assessment of the proposed policies against the SA objectives.

4.2 In most instances the policies proposed in the consultation draft are in accordance with the Sustainability Objectives. Where proposed policies have potential conflicts with the Sustainability Objectives it has been identified how these conflicts can be mitigated which is often mitigated by other policies in the document.

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	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.	Requirements of the Directive must be met in Sustainability Appraisals 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.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and maintain the natural environment and important landscape features. Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 13, 17 SEA Directives: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water.
The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010 Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)	The Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down the rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable to reduce emissions into air, water and land to prevent the generation of waste in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Sustainability Objectives: 10, 11 SEA Directives: air, soil, water, material assets
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.

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
European Union (2000) Water Framework Directive 2000/6-/EC	To secure a safe future water supply; to improve and control the quality of water by identifying and ultimately eliminating hazardous substances	Develop Local Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements; protect and improve water quality.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 13, 17 SEA Directives, material assets, water.
The Ramsar Convention on Wetland of International Importance (1971)	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. The RAMSAR convention requires that members: - 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 wetlands now and in the future; - 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.	Policies should conserve and protect identified RAMSAR sites (Rutland Water) and recognise their economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 13, 17 SEA Directives: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water.
Council of Europe (2000) European	Promotes landscape protection and	The Local Plan should contain policies	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 11, 13,

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)	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".	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	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) & Directive 2004/107/EC	Limits & targets for pollutants in outdoor air set by the Air Quality (standards) Regulations 2010	Ensure that development does not contribute to increased air pollution.	Sustainability Objectives 13 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)	Focuses on waste minimisation and increasing levels of recycling and recovery. 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.	The Local Plan polices relating to waste should have regard waste minimisation and increasing levels of recycling and recovery. 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.	Include sustainability objectives to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste. Sustainability Objectives 13, 14 SEA Directives: material assets
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	In accordance with Article 4(1), the Directive objectives for surface water, groundwater,	The Local Plan should identify protected areas of surface water, groundwater and	Sustainability Objectives 10, 13, 14

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	transitional and coastal water bodies are to: - prevent deterioration; - reduce pollution; - protect, enhance and restore condition; - achieve 'good status' by - 2015, or an alternative objective where allowed; and comply with requirements for protected areas	transitional water bodies and include policies which prevent the deterioration and/or pollution of these sites. Policies should also aim to protect, enhance and restore these areas.	SEA Directives: material assets
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 & 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.	The Local Plan should ensure new development and allocations do not contribute to increased flood risk; where areas of flood risk cannot be avoided, take steps to ensure it can be made safe.	Sustainability Objectives 16, 17 SEA Directives: material assets, 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	The Local Plan should contain policies supporting production of energy from renewable sources.	Sustainability Objectives 15, 17 SEA Directives: material assets, climate factors

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	sources by 2020; Requires national action plans to set out share of energy from renewables for transport, electricity and heating for 2020.		
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 Purchase Act 2004	Requires Local Planning Authorities to carry out SA of plans during preparation; Requires plans to be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.	The Local Plan should ensure plans are subject to SA at all stages of production; Ensure policies within plans contribute to sustainable development objectives.	Sustainability Objectives 1-19 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, with the intention of giving neighbourhoods far more ability to determine the shape of the places in which people live.	Sustainability Objectives 1-19 SEA Directives: population, air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, cultural heritage
Housing White Paper – Fixing our broken housing market (February 2017)	The White Paper identifies that: Over 40% of local planning authorities do not have a plan that meets the projected growth in households in their area. The pace of development is too slow The very structure of the housing market	The Local Plan and its policies need to promote sustainable development, meeting the needs and aspirations of the community.	Sustainability Objectives 5, 13, 15, 17 SEA Directives: population, climate factors

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	makes it harder to increase supply The White Paper then goes on to state that: We need to plan for the right homes in the right places We need to build homes faster We will diversify the housing market We will help people now The paper also discusses sustainable development and the environment including: • Meeting the challenge of climate change • Flood Risk • Noise and other impacts on new development • Onshore wind energy		
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: • Natural England can change existing SSSIs to take account of natural changes or new information; • all public bodies have a duty to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs; • neglected or mismanaged sites can be brought into favourable management; • new offences and heavier penalties now apply to people who illegally damage SSSIs.	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

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
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

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) (and associated National Planning Practice Guidance)	**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: • economic; • social; and • environmental These roles should not be taken in isolation and are mutually dependant. **Core Planning Principles** • 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 sustainable economic development; • 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 used of land by encouraging reusing previously developed land; • promote mixed use developments and	**Achieving sustainable development** At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. For plan-making this means that: • 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: – 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.	Include sustainability objectives which relate to: • Strengthening the economy • Vitality of town centres • Sustainable transport • Improving communication • Housing availability and quality • Good design • Health and well-being • Coalescence of towns • Climate change mitigation and adaption • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Conserving historic features • Sustainable mineral extraction. Sustainability Objectives 1-19 SEA Directives: population, air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, cultural heritage, landscape

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	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 2014)	The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government's 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: • 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 environment; and • ensuring the design and layout of new	Use a proportionate evidence base. In preparing their Local Plans, waste planning authorities should: • 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: (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, recognising the positive contribution that waste management	Include sustainability objectives which seek to protect, manage and enhance the water environment. Sustainability Objectives: 13, 14 SEA Directives: material assets

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	residential and commercial development and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management.	can bring to the development of sustainable communities **Identify need for waste management facilities** 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. **Identify suitable sites and areas.** 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.	
Space for People: Targeting Action for Woodland Access (The Woodland Trust, 2010)	Woodland Trust Access Standard aspire to: • at least one area of accessible woodland of at least 20ha within 4km (8km round trip) of home; • at least one area of accessible woodland at least 20ha within 4km (8km round trip of home. Approach: maintain current levels of access; accurate data; and increase area of existing woodland which is accessible. Includes tables to show requirements by district.	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.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, landscape
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (DEFRA, 2011)	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-	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	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, air, soil, water

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	Native Species. 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.	core objective of planning system. Consider how policies can contribute towards the aims and goals	
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (DEFRA 2009)	Vision to 2030: All England's soils managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully and soils will have been improved and safeguarded for future generations	Protect agricultural land; where possible, ensure development occurs on brownfield land, or remediated contaminated land.	Sustainability Objectives 7, 10, 13 SEA Directives: biodiversity, 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
Climate Change Act (2008)	The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. It also strengthened the UK's leadership internationally by highlighting the role it would take in contributing to urgent collective action to tackle climate change under the Kyoto protocol. The Climate Change Act includes the following:	Reflect the objectives of the Climate Change Act in order to contribute to reducing UK carbon emissions**.**	The objectives of The Climate Change Act will need to be embedded within the SA Framework. SA objective 18 SEA Directives: Climate factors

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	• 2025 target – the act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from the 1990 levels. This target was based on advice fro the CCC report: Building a Low carbon Economy. The 80% target includes GHG emissions from the devolved administrations, which currently accounts for around 20% of the UK's total emissions. • Carbon Budgets – The Act requires the Government to set legally binding carbon budgets. A carbon budget us a cap on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the UK over a five – year period. The first four carbon budgets have been put into legislation and run up to 2027.		
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate Change (2009)	Presented to Parliament pursuant to Sections 12 and 14 of the Climate Change Act 2008. 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
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	Sustainability Objectives: 13, 16 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, climate factors

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
		local plans consistent with NPPF, including policies on tackling climate-related impacts such as flooding.	
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: • 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 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: • 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.	Consider the sources of noise pollution and how planning policies can reduce noise pollution.	Sustainability Objectives: 7, 11, SEA Directives: Population,
Green Infrastructure and the Urban Fringe (2009)	Promotes the concept of multifunctionality – the integration and interaction of different activities on the same parcel of land. The Countryside in and Around Towns programme acknowledges Green Infrastructure as a key mechanism for delivering regional and local change. The strategy promotes regional coalitions to pool resources, regional stocktakes to examine the extent, state and potential of the GI,	Policies and Site Allocations to deliver new green infrastructure and enhancement of existing assets in and around new developments to contribute to better quality, multifunctional environments.	Ensure the concept of Green Infrastructure is promoted through the SA framework. Sustainability objective 12 SEA Directives: biodiversity, material assets, soil, landscape

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	influencing LDFs, putting forward exemplar projects as examples of good practice guidance to learn from.		
National Infrastructure Plan 2014	The infrastructure Plan allows for long term public funding certainty for key infrastructure areas such as: road, rail, flood defences and science. All elements highlighted in the Plan represent firm commitment by government to supply the funding levels stipulated. The plan also highlights what steps the government will take to ensure effective delivery of its key projects.	The Local Plan objectives and policies should support the delivery of infrastructure to support new development.	To ensure that infrastructure delivery is embedded within the SA framework SA objective: 3 SEA Directives: material assets
Department of Health (2010) Healthy Lives, Health People, White Paper, Our Strategy for Public Health in England.	New public health system to address root causes of poor health and well-being; Local Authorities to deliver services from April 2013; health & well-being boards sponsored by Public Health England.	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 2014	The Heritage at Risk Programme (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. 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.	The Local Plan will take into account the Heritage at Risk Register 2014	Sustainability Objectives: 7,11,12 SEA Directives: cultural heritage, material assets
Archaeological Areas Act 1979	The Act consolidates and amends the law relating to ancient monuments; to make	The Local Plan will take the Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Sustainability Objectives: 7,11,12

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	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.		SEA Directives: cultural heritage, material assets
Neighbouring Authorities			
South Kesteven District Council Core Strategy (2010)	The Core Strategy provides the spatial policy framework for development in the neighbouring district of South Kesteven for the period to 2026. Residential development is to be focussed in the main settlement of Grantham and the overall housing requirement for the District is highlighted as 13,600.	The Rutland Local Plan will need to reflect the strategic policies under the duty to cooperate. South Kesteven District Council is currently preparing its new Local Plan for the period up to 2036.	The Rutland Local Plan is required under the duty to cooperate to take the policies of its neighbouring authorities into consideration. Relates to all SA objectives and SEA Directives
Melton Borough Council Local Plan (1999)	The Melton Local Plan provides a spatial policy framework for development in the neighbouring borough of Melton for the period up to 2006. Residential development is to be focussed in the main settlement of Melton.	The Rutland Local Plan will need to reflect the strategic policies under the duty to cooperate. Melton Borough Council is currently preparing its new Local Plan for the period up to 2036	The Rutland Local Plan is required under the duty to cooperate to take the policies of its neighbouring authorities into consideration. Relates to all SA objectives and SEA Directives.
Harborough District Council Core Strategy (2006) – with retained policies from the former Local Plan (2001)	The Harborough Core Strategy was adopted in 2011 and provides a spatial policy framework for development in Harborough District. The Core Strategy focuses additional development within the town of Market Harborough	The Rutland Local Plan will need to reflect the strategic policies under the duty to cooperate. Harbour District Council is currently preparing its new Local Plan which will set out planning policies for the period 2031.	The Rutland Local Plan is required under the duty to cooperate to take the policies of its neighbouring authorities into consideration. Relates to all SA objectives and SEA Directives.
North Northamptonshire Council Joint Planning Unit Local Plan Part 1 (2016)	The North Northamptonshire Council Local Plan Part 1 was adopted in 2016 and provides a spatial policy framework for development in areas such as East Northamptonshire and Corby. The Local Plan Part 1 focuses on the strategic part of the Local Plan.	The Rutland Local Plan will need to reflect the strategic policies under the duty to cooperate. Bordering authorities to Rutland: East Northamptonshire & Corby are currently preparing new Local Plans Part 2 which	The Rutland Local Plan is required under the duty to cooperate to take the policies of its neighbouring authorities into consideration. Relates to all SA objectives and SEA Directives.

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
		is a site specific development plan document and policies map.	
Local			
Rutland County Council Corporate Plan 2016 to 2020	Corporate: • Sustain growth within the population of between 1,680 and 2,160 by 2020, • The creation of: – A minimum of 175 new homes per annum – based on more recent growth 225 may be more likely – 40 more affordable homes per annum creating 160 over the life of this plan. This to include all forms of affordable housing – 300 jobs per annum accepting that some employment for residents will continue the trend of outward migration (employment out of the Country) • Safeguarding the vulnerable within our community will be a key priority for our One Council • A balanced Medium Term Financial Plan • Complete the improvement of broadband, developing and implementing a strategy for 2020 connectivity for County • Explore the right strategic partnerships to increase the sustainability of the Council • Continue to support our Armed Forces community in particular as Regiments move into the County including in 2017: • The Princess of Wales Regiment from Cyprus • The remainder of 1 Military Working	The Local Plan Vision, objectives and strategies will need to reflect those of the Rutland County Council Corporate Plan.	Sustainability Objective: 1-19 SEA Directive: Population, health, cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, water, soil climate factors.

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	Dogs Regiment from Germany • The 2 Royal Anglian Regiments returning to Cyprus People: • Support expanded provision inn Primary Care • Work with Health colleagues to create a sustainable future for Rutland Memorial Hospital as the Health and Social Care Hub for Rutland, providing enhanced medical facilities and services for the Rutland Community • Ensure there is a sufficiency of school places supported by appropriate transport • Improve the performance across all Rutland Schools Places: • Continue to maintain our road network as cost effectively as possible • Improve road safety by reducing the number of people injured on our roads • Reduce on-going energy usage by making our street lighting as efficient as possible • Make people feel safer by contributing to ensure low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour • Contribute to explore Localism and the opportunities for devolving services to our Parish and Town Councils • Encouraging and supporting businesses through signposting them to appropriate support and highlighting		

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	new opportunities • Develop Phase 2 of Oakham Enterprise Park to create further employment and business growth opportunities • Review the Council's property portfolio to ensure we are making best use of our assets this will include our libraries, Rutland county museum, Catmose and all other properties • Continue supporting opportunities for creative expression and active lifestyles for all • Ensure the Market Towns are vibrant and attractive to both residents and visitors Resources: • Maximise collection and recovery rates • Deliver improvements in Customer Services through the development of a new website and changes to the Council's Contact Centre • Drive efficiencies in back office support through improved use of technology • Support and develop our workforce		
Core Strategy – July 2011	The key Development Plan Document (DPD) in Rutland's Local Development Framework (LDF) that establishes the overall vision, objectives and spatial strategy. Strategic objectives • To identify broad locations for sustainable development • To develop vibrant and prosperous market towns • To develop diverse and thriving villages	The objectives in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD should be consistent with those in the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy indicates that the Site Allocations DPD should address the following matters • The location and details of future housing development • precise distribution and scale of development	Sustainability Objectives 1-17 SEA Directives: population, air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets, climate factors, cultural heritage, landscape

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	• 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, • 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	• 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 • 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	

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
		• 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 • 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.	
Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Polices Development Plan Document (October 2010)	The Minerals Core Strategy objectives are: • 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 building stone. • 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	The Local Plan will incorporate all the relevant polices and land uses into one combined plan covering the period up to 2036.	Sustainability Objective 4, 13, 11, 10 SEA Directives: material assets, biodiversity, landscape air, soil.

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	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 which prevent or reduce as far as possible impacts on Rutland's communities arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals • 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	The Local Plan will incorporate all the relevant polices and land uses into one combined plan covering the period up to	Sustainability Objective 1-17 SEA Directive: Population, health,

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	policies for determining planning applications within the overall strategy provided by the Core Strategy. The objectives have been adapted from the Core Strategy: Spatial Strategy: • Objective 1: Site Specific locations for development • Objective 2: Vibrant and prosperous market towns • Objective 3: Diverse and thriving villages Creating sustainable communities: • Objective 4: Housing for everyone's needs • Objective 5: Healthy and socially inclusive communities • Objective 6: A stronger and safer community Building our economy & infrastructure • Objective 7: Strong and diverse economy • Objective 8: Rural economy and communities • Objective 9: Sustainable transport • Objective 10: Transport and infrastructure Sustaining out environment • Objective 11; Natural and cultural environment • Objective 12: Built environment and local townscape • Objective 13: High quality design & Local distinctiveness • Objective 14: Resources, waste and climate change.	2036. The Local Plan should ensure that development does not compromise the overall objectives of the Site Allocations & Policies DPD.	material assets, cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, soil, water, climate factors.
Planning Obligations SPD (January 2016)	The SPD sites alongside and is linked with the Council's Community Infrastructure Levy	Policies on developer contributions should have regard to the Planning	To ensure that infrastructure delivery is embedded within the SA framework

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	(CIL). Together the SPD and CIL promotes essential, sustainable and viable growth, including the provision of necessary infrastructure and (where applicable) Affordable Housing. The SPD is aimed at developers, agents, the general public and other stakeholders and statutory agencies. It facilities sustainable growth by setting out when planning contributions will be sought and how they will be used.	Obligations SPD;	SA Objective: 3 SEA Directives: material assets
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 (January 2013)	Provides a clear structure and guidance on the key issues that will need to be considered when submitting development proposals for the Ashwell Business Park	The Local Plan should have regard to the key issues that will need to be considered when considering development proposals for the Ashwell Business Park	Sustainability Objective: 1, 2, 3, 4 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 landcape 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)	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	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

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	preserving or enhancing the character of a conservation area. The appraisal identifies the following elements as being important to the special character of Whitwell: • The loose-knit, linear street plan; • 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)	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. The appraisal identifies the following elements as being important to the special character of Ashwell: • 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; • The low density resulting in an open, spacious character with widespread trees and greenery.	Policies regarding Ashwell should have regard to the Ashwell Conservation Area and associated appraisal.	Sustainability Objective: 7, 11, 12 SEA Directive: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, material assets, air, landscape
Empingham Conservation Area Appraisal (June 2014)	Empingham Conservation Area was designated in 1975 and is one of 34	Policies regarding Empingham should have regard to the Empingham	Sustainability Objective: 7, 11, 12

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	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. The appraisal identifies the following elements as being important to the special character of Empingham: • 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 storey in height; • 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.	Conservation Area, and associated appraisal.	SEA Directive: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, material assets, air, landscape
Morcott Conservation Area Appraisal (October 2014)	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	Policies regarding Morcott should have regard to the Morcott Conservation Area, and associated appraisal.	Sustainability Objective: 7, 11, 12 SEA Directive: Cultural heritage, biodiversity, material assets, air,

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	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. The appraisal identifies the special character of Morcott as resulting from: • The compact layout in which the historic Saxon and medieval street pattern is still apparent; • 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.		landscape
Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan (June 2014)	The plan sets out the community's views on how the village can meet the challenges of the future, which changes should or should not take place in the village and suggest	The Local Plan should have regard to the Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan.	Sustainability Objective: 1-18 SEA Directive: Population, health, cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape,

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	priorities and proposals in relation to them.		material assets, air, water, soil climate factors.
Uppingham Neighbourhood Plan (2016)	The Uppingham Neighbourhood Plan was made by Rutland County Council in January 2016. The aim of the plan is to retain and enhance the traditional values of a small market town ensuring that future development in Uppingham reflects the community's needs and aspirations incorporating new technilogy where appropriate. The built environment should be compatible with local national policies, but above all should enable all sections of the community to enjoy a sustainable way of life.	The Local Plan should have regard to the Uppingham Neighbourhood Plan.	Sustainability Objective: 1-18 SEA Directive: Population, health, cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, water, soil climate factors.
Cottesmore Neighbourhood Plan (2016)	The Cottesmore Neighbourhood Plan covers the period 2015-2031 and is designed to give the local community more influence in how their villages/towns should develop in the future.	The Local Plan should have regard to the Cottesmore Neighbourhood Plan.	Sustainability Objective 1-18 SEA Directive: Population, health, cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets, air, water, soil climate factors.
Local Aggregates Assessment (March 2015)	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: • 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)	Sustainability Objective 4, 13, 11, 10 SEA Directives: material assets, biodiversity, landscape air, soil.
Local Transport Plan 3 2011 - 2026 (March 2011)	LTP3 Sets out Rutland's transport vision over 15 years, the transport challenges, how the Council proposes to address them.	The LTP3 states that the Council will ensure through the LDF that: • the location of development either ties	Sustainability Objective: 4, 2, 9, 11, 16 SEA Directive: Population, health, climate factors.

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	LTP 3 is structured around 7 strategic aims: • Maintaining high levels employment and a thriving economy • 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	in with access to transport or provides work opportunities and services within or close to the new development. • 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	
Strategic Housing Market Assessment July 2014 & 2015 Update	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 groups within the population, including older people and those with disabilities. 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	The Strategic Housing Market Assessment forms part of the evidence base to inform policies and choice of sites for allocation. The 2017 Update of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment is currently in preparation.	Sustainability Objective: 5, 6 SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	however set policies regarding the future levels of housing provision nor automatically render existing plans and policies out-of-date. The 2015 report updates the analysis of the objectively-assessed housing need (OAN) for the Peterborough Sub Regional HMA to take account latest official projections – the 2012 based population and household projections. The report takes into account the latest projections and provides a single figure of OAN for each of the HMA authorities.		
Housing Strategy (2012-2017)	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. Action Points of the Strategy: 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 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). 3. Undertake and analyse specific survey of people with learning disabilities and their carers, which will be used to inform strategic housing policy. 4. Improve quality and accessibility of housing information) - proposal and action plan.	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. A single Housing and Homelessness Strategy covering the period 2017-22 is currently in preparation	Sustainability Objective: 5, 6 SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	5. To acknowledge the possible increase in homelessness due to more house repossessions (from Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)). 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. 7. Produce annual action plan for empty homes (from Empty Homes Improvement Plan 2008-11), which will also bring empty properties back into use for first time buyers or for rental to vulnerable households (from Private Sector Housing Renewal Policy 2009). 8. Develop initiatives for working with private owners to encourage them to provide individual rooms for rent. 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). 10. Complete the Local Development Framework to agreed timescales. 11. To consider the provision of static caravan and mobile housing units to accommodate key workers (from SCS). 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).		

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	13. To agree upon on acceptable, realistic definition of "Affordable Housing" in the Rutland Context (from SCS). 14. To provide affordable social housing for families and single people and to strengthen the delivery through the planning process (from SCS). 15. Provide at least 40 affordable dwellings per annum.		
Homelessness Strategy 2012-2017	The Homelessness Act 2002 required all councils to formulate a Homelessness Strategy at least every five years. Councils are required to carry out a homelessness review of their area and produce a strategy to: • Address the causes of homelessness in the area • Introduce initiatives to prevent homelessness wherever possible • Secure sufficient accommodation for those households that are or may become homeless; and • Ensure that appropriate support is available for people who have previously experienced homelessness in order to prevent it happening again.	The Local Plan should have regard to the homelessness strategy. A single Housing and Homelessness Strategy covering the period 2017-22 is currently in preparation	Sustainability Objectives: 5 SEA Directive population
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Update 2011	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. 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.	Sites identified in the SHLAA were assessed for inclusion as allocated sites in the Core Strategy DPD.	Sustainability Objective: 5, 6 SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
Affordable Housing Viability Study (August 2010)	Assesses affordable housing viability, and determines an economically viable plan-wide affordable housing target The Study provided evidence to help determine the affordable housing targets in the LDF.	Policies on affordable housing should have regard to the findings of the study.	Sustainability Objective: 5, 6 SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets
Economic Growth Strategy (2014-2021)	• To play to our strengths building on the areas wealth of natural cultural leisure and heritage assets • To maximise public and private investment outcomes • To encourage sustainable growth whilst still retaining Rutland's unique characteristics and high quality of life; and • To recognise and support actions for sustainable growth at a community level. The strategy outlines four thematic areas used to summarise the key challenges set out in the local issues section below, with a key objective for intervention within each theme: • Enterprise and Innovation – to retain, attract and grow successful businesses • Education, Employment & Skills – to maximise prosperity for all; • Land, Development & Infrastructure – to provide the right physical environment for sustainable growth; and • Inward Investment – to raise the profile of Rutland as a place to visit and do business.	The recommendations of the study should be considered together with the County's objectives and aspirations to establish realistic and deliverable targets for new employment land supply	Sustainability Objective 1,2,3,4 SEA Directive: People
Directions of Growth Appraisal	The appraisal provided evidence to inform	The assessment of potential	Sustainability Objective: 1-17

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
(July 2010)	the selection of proposed development options in the Core Strategy DPD The appraisal assesses growth options around Oakham and Uppingham and informed the selection of proposed development options in the Core Strategy DPD	development sites around Oakham and Uppingham should have regard to the findings of the study.	SEA Directive: Population, health, material assets, cultural heritage, population, biodiversity, landscape
Rutland Landscape Sensitivity & Capacity Study – Wind Turbines (September 2012)	This study assesses the landscape and visual sensitivity and capacity across Rutland County to accommodate wind turbine development. The objective of this study are to: • 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.	Sustainability Objective: 11, 12, 18 SEA Directive: Landscape, Climate Factors
Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study Land Around Local Service Centres. (2012)	This study relates to the land around the seven villages in Rutland designated in the Core Strategy as Local Service Centres, including: Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Empingham, Greetham, Ketton, Market Overton & Ryhall.	Site allocations and related policies should be made with regard to the findings of this report.	Sustainability Objectives: 11, 12 SEA Directives: Landscape
Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study Land Around Local Service Centres (Addendum) (2017)	This study is an addendum to the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study published in 2012 which assesses the landscape sensitivity and capacity around 3 proposed Local Service Centres of Great Casterton, Langham, and Whissendine.	Site allocations and related policies should be made with regard to the findings of this report.	Sustainability Objectives: 11, 12 SEA Directives: Landscape
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (July 2011)	This SFRA reviews past flood events and future flood risk to develop an understanding of flood risk across Rutland.	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 Objective: 13, 16, 17 SEA Directive: Landscape, Climate Factors, Water

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	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.		
Review of Open Space, Sport & Recreation Facilities and Green Infrastructure (July 2009)	The review provides a detailed assessment and audit of open space, sport and recreation facilities in Rutland. In addition further consideration was given to the green infrastructure network. 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.	The findings of the study should be taken into consideration when setting open space standards.	Sustainability Objective: 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16 SEA Directive: Landscape, health, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets
Rutland Retail Capacity Assessment (2016 Update)	The assessments provide evidence to inform the level of additional retail floorspace that is needed in Rutland with a focus on Oakham and Uppingham. The study: Provides an updated assessment of the quantitative and qualitative 'need' for additional retail floor space in the County over the period to 2036; and Recommends a future approach to retail provision.	The findings of the assessments should be taken into account when allocating land for retail uses and formulating retail policies.	Sustainability Objective: 1, 2, 3, 4 SEA Directive: population, material assets.
Employment Land Assessment Update (2016)	The report assesses the supply, need and demand for employment land and premises (use class B) in Rutland. It has been carried out to assess the supply and demand for employment land and premises in Rutland over the 21-year period to 2036 and to make recommendations as to the Council as the	The findings of the assessments should be taken into account when allocating land for employment uses and formulating retail policies.	Sustainability Objective: 1, 2, 3, 4 SEA Directive: population, material assets.

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	future approach to employment provision in the Local Plan. The study: • Assesses the latest Government Planning Practice Guidance • Updates the 2013 report, bringing it into line where necessary with the latest Government Planning Practice Guidance and taking into account the latest information and data availabile • To extend the period of the study to 2036 in order to provide a basis for the policies in the Council's Local Plan Review. • To carry out any other additional survey work or consultation that may be required to bring the evidence base up to date • To privude recommendations to the Council asto any policies on employment land that may be needed I its local Plan Review and the amount and type of new employment land that may need to be allocated in the period to 2036.		
Rutland County Council Conversion and Re-use of Appropriate Existing Buildings in the Countryside	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 The objective of the study is to: • 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	Polices on the re-use of appropriate existing buildings in the countryside should have regard to this policy	Sustainability Objective: 1,2,3,4, 5, 7, 11, 12 SEA Directive: population, material assets.

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	• Develop an approach to provide sufficient criteria based policy to give clearer guidance when assessing individual planning applications on their own merits		
Oakham and Uppingham Parking Sufficiency Study (February 2010)	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	Policies on parking should have regard to findings in this study.	Sustainability Objective: 1, 2, 3, 4 SEA Directive: population, material assets.
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: • 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 (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	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

Plan or Programme	Main aims and objectives	Implications for the Local Plan	Implications for the SA
	• that development is located away from areas at highest flood risk.		

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 in employment	80.3%	74.7%	74.2	NOMIS (Apr 2016 – Mar 2017)
		Unemployment rate	2.5%	4.2%	4.7%	NOMIS (Apr 2016 – Mar 2017)
	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 Counts - Enterprises (2016)	89%	88.6%	Information not available	NOMIS (2016) Business Counts
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	55%	41.1%	45.5%	NOMIS (Apr 2016 – Mar 2017)
		Proportion of manual occupations (Soc 2010 major group 8-9) among employed workforce	18.7	21.4	17.1	NOMIS (Apr 2016 – Mar 2017)
	Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	Qualifications % with NVQ4 and above	45.9%	31.3%	38.2%	NOMIS (Jan 2016-Dec 2016)
	Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	Business Counts - Local Units (2016)	86.6%	83.4%	Information not available	ONS Inter Departmental Business Register

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	225	-	-	ONS Business Demography 2014 (most up to date infromation)
		Take up rate of employment land	3,107sq completed in 2015/2016	Information not available	Information not available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
	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 2016) – for the year 2015/16
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.	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 Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
		Maintenance of recommended landbanks	There are currently sufficient permitted reserves to maintain the government recommended landbanks.	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
		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	Sale of limestone for aggregates purposes for Leicestershire and Rutland were 1.010 Mt which compares with the annualised sub-regional apportionment of 1.6Mt. The landbank of permitted reserves	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16 Local Aggregate Assessment 2013 and 2015

		most recent ten and three year rolling periods Existing output to be maintained at 1.4 Mtpa cement production from Ketton cement works.	as at December 2012 was 25.8 years based on the annualised apportionment.			
		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	No applications granted	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
		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 (most up to date information) Local Aggregate Assessment 2013 and 2015 AWP reports
		Number of substantiated pollution incidents / complaints and complaints relating to disturbance from minerals related off-site	1 complaint – mud on the road.	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16

		traffic attributed to permitted minerals developments				
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) – most up to date data
		Provision of affordable housing	50	Regional figures are no longer published.	-	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
	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.	2.1%	National: CLG Live Table 119 for 2016 Rutland: Additional Table 42 from the HCA's Statistical Data Return 2014 (most up to date information)
		Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need during the year	19	Regional totals are no longer published.	57,730	CLG Live Table 784, 2016/17

	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) (most up to date information)
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 71.7 (2016)	No data available	No data available	ONS Healthy Life Expectancy (2016)
	Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	Level of Happiness	7.65 (happiest 8)	-	7.33 (happiest)	ONS, Wellbeing Analysis 2015
		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) (most up to date information)
		Violence without injury	101	23,263	271,533	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics (2013) (most up to date information)
		Domestic Burglary	57	16,135	219,523	Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics (2013) (most up to date information)
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 2016) – for the year 2015/16
9. To provide opportunities for people to value, enjoy and	Will it help to increase participation in recreational/cultural	Amount of new residential development on sites of 10+ dwellings within 30 minutes public transport time of a	100%	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16

participate in Rutland's cultural & recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment.	activities?	town centre.				
		Tourism Visitor Numbers	1.75m 92015	No data available	No data available	Tourism Vision, Rutland County Council (2016)
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 2017
	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
	Will it avoid harm to heritage assets and	Number of applications refused due to Listed	0	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for

	their settings?	Building and/or Conservation Area reasons and supported at appeal.				the year 2015/16
11. To increase biodiversity and geodiversity	Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	Number of wildlife sites.	5 new wildlife sites	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
		Number of new designated Local Wildlife Sites	5	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
		Area of SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development.	0 SSSIs in adverse condition as a result of development	No data availabile	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
	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 (most up to date information)
		Number of applications with significant potential for habitat creation/enhancement	0	No data available	No data available	Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Records Centre 2014 (most up to date information)
		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 (2016)

	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 (2016)
	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 (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
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.	4	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
	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 2016
	Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure?	Number of open spaces managed to 'Green Flag' standard	2	154	1443	Green Flag Award 2016)
		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) (most up to date information available)
		% of dwellings completed on previously developed land	31% of dwellings completed on previously developed land (2015/16)	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
	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	31% of dwellings completed on previously developed land 2015/2016)	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (2015/2016)

14. To minimise waste and increase recycling and promote sustainable waste management.	Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings?	Kg of household waste produced	19,890	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
	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	11,874 tonnes recycled 7,638 tonnes recovery 378 tonnes other disposal	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
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 installations of Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Energy Generation	No large scale energy generation schemes were installed within the monitoring report	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
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) most up to date data
	Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	New employment development near public transport routes	No data available	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16

	Will it encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling?	New housing development near public transport routes	100% of all dwellings completed in the monitoring period on sites of 10+ dwellings were on sites within 30 minutes public transport	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
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 (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
	Will it reduce flood risk or ensure that development does not increase flood risk elsewhere?	Planning permissions approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding grounds	0	No data available	No data available	Rutland Annual Monitoring Report (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16
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) most up to date data
		Local estimates of CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2) - Total emissions per capita	28.7	7.8	7.1	Ricardo AEA – CO2 Emissions Estimates (2012) Most up to date data.

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 (December 2016) – for the year 2015/16)

SA Objectives	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15	Objective 16	Objective 17	Objective 18	Objective 19	Objective 20
Objective 1: To create high quality employment opportunities for all	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	~	~	~	✓ ✓	✓✓	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Objective 2:To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	~	~	~	✓ ✓	✓✓	~	✓✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Objective 3: To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	~	~	~	✓ ✓	✓✓	~	✓✓	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	✓	~	✓	~	✓ ✓
Objective 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.	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	✓	✓	~	~	✓ ✓	~	~	~	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	~	✓ ✓	~	✓ ✓
Objective 5: To help achieve a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland.	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Testing the Revised Plan Objectives Against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Appendix 4

SA Objectives	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15	Objective 16	Objective 17	Objective 18	Objective 19	Objective 20
Objective 6: To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards.	✓	✓	~	✓	✓✓	~	~	~	✓ ✓	✓✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Objective 7: To improve community safety and reduce crime.	~	✓	✓	~	~	✓ ✓	✓	✓	~	✓	~	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
Objective 8: To promote and support the development of community facilities in all areas particularly rural areas.	✓✓	✓	✓	~	~	✓	~	~	~	✓✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Objective 9: To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment.	✓	✓	~	~	✓	~	✓	~	✓	✓	~	✓	✓	✓	~	~	~	✓	✓ ✓	~

Testing the Revised Plan Objectives Against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Appendix 4

SA Objectives	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15	Objective 16	Objective 17	Objective 18	Objective 19	Objective 20
Objective 10: To conserve or enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.	✓	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	✗	✓	✗	✗✗	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	✗✗
Objective 11: To increase biodiversity and geodiversity	✓	~	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	✗✗	✓ ✓	✓	~	~	~	~	✓	✓ ✓	✗✗
Objective 12: To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural environment and rural landscape of Rutland.	✓	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	✗	~	✗	✗✗	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	~	~	~	✓	✓ ✓	✗✗
Objective 13: To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air and soil.	✗✗	✗✗	✗✗	✗✗	~	~	✗✗	✗✗	~	~	✗✗	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓ ✓	~	✓	✓	✓ ✓	✗✗
Objective 14: To minimise waste, increase recycling and promote sustainable waste management.	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	✓	✓	~	~	✓ ✓	~	~	~	✓ ✓	~	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	~	✓ ✓

Testing the Revised Plan Objectives Against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Appendix 4

SA Objectives	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15	Objective 16	Objective 17	Objective 18	Objective 19	Objective 20
Objective 15: To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources.	✓	✓	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	~
Objective 16: To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure.	✓	✓	✖	~	~	✓	✖	✖	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Objective 17: To reduce the risk and impact of flooding.	✓	~	~	✖	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓ ✓	~	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~
Objective 18: Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that change and adapt to its effects.	✓	✖	✖	✖	~	~	✖	✖	✓	~	~	~	~	✓	✓ ✓	~	~	~	~	~
Objective 19: Progressively restore mineral development, land seeking to maximise beneficial opportunities	✓	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓ ✓	~	~	✓ ✓	~	~	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	~

Local Plan Review

Testing the Revised Plan Objectives Against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework – Appendix 4

SA Objectives	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15	Objective 16	Objective 17	Objective 18	Objective 19	Objective 20
Conclusion	This table sets out a matrix identifying the compatibility of the draft Local Plan objectives against the draft Sustainability Objectives as set out in the SA framework. The aim of this process is to help refine the objectives of the draft Local Plan where necessary, and identify potential areas of conflict which need to be addressed. The results indicate that the overall compatibility between the Local Plan Objectives and the SA Objectives is relatively good. The compatibility assessment has identified some inconsistencies between the economic and environmental sets of objectives; in particular the plan objectives in building Rutland's economy and infrastructure have the potential to conflict with sustaining Rutland's environment. This exercise is valuable when carrying out the appraisal as it identifies areas where objectives need to be balanced to ensure outcomes are consistent and where possible achieve a win-win situation. It has also been noted that there are two Strategic Objectives within the consultation draft relating to minerals safeguarding (11 & 16). It is recommended that the two Strategic Objectives are amalgamated in to one.																			

Key	
✓✓	**Highly compatible**
✓	**Potentially compatible**
✘✘	**Highly incompatible**

✘	**Potentially incompatible**
~	**No impact**

Policy RLP1- Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	?	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The Policy seeks to secure development that improves the economic conditions in the area which marries with the SA objective to create high quality employment opportunities for all, promote necessary infrastructure and a range of businesses (including waste management) and facilitate the delivery of steady and adequate supply of minerals to support sustainable growth. This would likely have a positive impact on the SA objective, against the economic baseline. However it would need to be ensured that this would not impact on the safeguarding of mineral resources and lead to sterilisation and the encroachment of incompatible forms of development. In the short to medium term this would encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas. Furthermore, in the short term, the Local Plan will be up to date. In the long term where policies may become out of date the council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise. **Assumptions:** The Local Plan will be monitored, through the Authority Monitoring Report. Should annual monitoring reveal any significant failure(s) to meet targets, the Council will take action to rectify the situation as soon as possible, including the review of one or more policies or the whole plan.
Social				
Minor	?	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The Policy seeks to secure development that improves the social conditions in the area which marries with the social SA objectives such as helping to achieve a housing stock which meets the needs of Rutland. This would likely have a positive impact on the SA objective against the social baseline. However it would need to be ensured that this would not impact on e.g. maintaining good health standards. Whilst the policy could positively impact on improving access to health and social care with for example the developer contributions that may come with development, it may put initial strain on such services in the short term. It may also negatively impact on the provision of opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage unless development positively enables the participation in cultural and recreational activities whilst preserving and enhancing the environment. Furthermore, in the short term, the Local Plan will be up to date. In the long term where policies may become out of date the council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise. **Assumptions:** The Local Plan will be monitored, through the Authority Monitoring Report. Should annual monitoring reveal any significant failure(s) to meet targets, the Council will take action to rectify the situation as soon as possible, including the review of one or more policies or the whole plan. To ensure sustainable development, developer contributions from development will be used to mitigate any adverse effects

Policy RLP1- Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				on e.g. access to health.
Environment				
Minor	+	?	?	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: The policy seeks to secure development that improves the environmental conditions of the area. Whilst the policy is presumption in favour of development, it must be sustainable. The policy may have a positive impact on some of the environmental sustainability objectives such as making use of previously developed and enabling the restoration of former mineral development land. But the policy may have negative impacts on the historic and natural environment. However specific policies in the NPPF and the Local Plan can override the presumption in favour of sustainable development. With regard to the Local Plan, the explanatory text states that it is considered that policies relating to sites designated as SSSIs; designated heritage assets, mineral safeguarding areas and locations at risk of flooding override the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Such policies must therefore be kept up to date or the policy could negatively impact environmental sustainability objectives in the long term. There are many uncertainties as the policy may bring positive or negative impacts. For example, whilst it may negatively impact on green infrastructure or areas of wildlife conservation, it may lead to the creation or enhancement of such areas, and should be encouraged to do so. **Assumptions:** The Local Plan will be monitored, through the Authority Monitoring Report. Should annual monitoring reveal any significant failure(s) to meet targets, the Council will take action to rectify the situation as soon as possible, including the review of one or more policies or the whole plan.
Recommendations: The Local Plan is to be kept under review as out of date policies will allow the policy to be implemented and permission to be granted unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Presumption in favour of sustainable development. The Policy includes caveats to presumption in favour of sustainable development, such as specific policies highlighting that development should be restricted. The supporting text further explains that in Rutland, it is considered that policies relating to sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; designated heritage assets, minerals safeguarding areas and locations at risk of flooding override the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Minerals and waste development is not considered within this policy and as such the impact on the relevant sustainability objective to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral.				

Policy RLP2- Sustainable Development Principles				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	+	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This Policy expands upon The Presumption of Development (RLP 1) and sets

Policy RLP2- Sustainable Development Principles				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				out local issues which need to be considered to ensure the sustainable delivery of development. The Policy seeks to ensure that development is economically sustainable by contributing towards creating a strong, stable and more diverse economy; and bringing economic benefits for the County such as new homes and jobs. The impact of this in the short term would be positive, rising to significantly positive in the medium to long term. **Assumptions:** The Local Plan will be monitored, through the Authority Monitoring Report. Should annual monitoring reveal any significant failure(s) to meet targets, the Council will take action to rectify the situation as soon as possible, including the review of one or more policies or the whole plan.
Social				
Moder ate	+	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This Policy expands upon The Presumption of Development (RLP 1) and sets out local issues which need to be considered to ensure the sustainable delivery of development. The Policy seeks to ensure that development is socially sustainable by meeting most development needs within or adjacent to existing communities having regard to the defined settlement hierarchy and provide for a mix of types and tenures. The policy also ensures that development will contribute towards services and infrastructure needed to support the development and the community. Impact in the short term would be positive, rising to significantly positive in the medium to long term. **Assumptions:** The Local Plan will be monitored, through the Authority Monitoring Report. Should annual monitoring reveal any significant failure(s) to meet targets, the Council will take action to rectify the situation as soon as possible, including the review of one or more policies or the whole plan. To ensure sustainable development, developer contributions from development will be used to mitigate any adverse effects on e.g. access to health.
Environment				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This Policy expands upon The Presumption of Development (RLP 1) and sets out local issues which need to be considered to ensure the sustainable delivery of development. The Policy seeks to maintain and wherever possible enhance the environmental, cultural and heritage assets. The policy seeks to ensure that development will not negatively impact on the historic and natural environment. Whilst there is mention of enhancing these features, the policy would not likely have a significant positive impact on the SA objective, given the positive approach to development. The policy has a likely positive impact on SO17. Whilst the Draft Local Plan does not contain a stand-alone policy regarding flood risk, criterion j of Policy RLP2 requires new development to avoid development of land at risk of flooding or where it would exacerbate the risk of flooding elsewhere. **Assumptions:** The Local Plan will be monitored, through the Authority Monitoring Report. Should annual monitoring reveal any significant failure(s) to meet targets, the Council will take action to rectify the situation as soon as possible, including the review of one or more policies or the whole plan.
Recommendations: The Local Plan is to be kept under review as out of date policies will allow the policy to be implemented and permission to be granted unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Presumption in				

Policy RLP2- Sustainable Development Principles	
Predicted effects	Justification for assessment
favour of sustainable development. The Policy includes caveats to presumption in favour of sustainable development, such as specific policies highlighting that development should be restricted. The supporting text further explains that in Rutland, it is considered that policies relating to sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; designated heritage assets, minerals safeguarding areas and locations at risk of flooding override the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Minerals and waste development is not considered within this policy and as such the impact on the relevant sustainability objective to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral.	

Policy RLP3- The Spatial Strategy				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The policy will likely have a positive impact in the long term as it may create employment opportunities for all and promote infrastructure necessary to promote growth. However, the policy does not identify whether the employment opportunities created would be high quality, nor whether a range of business types would be attracted. **Assumptions:** The policy will be balanced against the rest of the plan to ensure that environmental and social policies are taken into account. It is also assumed that developer contributions from development will be used to mitigate the impact of development on the existing community and ensure improved services and facilities for all the community, where necessary.
Social				
Moderate	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The policy will likely have a positive impact in the long term in helping to achieve a housing stock, but the policy does not make reference to achieving a housing stock that meets Rutland's needs and would therefore need to be balanced against other social policies. The policy may negatively impact access to health, social care and community facilities within the area as development may bring increased pressures on services in the short term. **Assumptions:** The policy will be balanced against the rest of the plan to ensure that environmental and economic policies are taken into account. It is also assumed that developer contributions from development will be used to mitigate the impact of development on the existing community and ensure improved services and facilities for all the community, where necessary.
Environment				
Minor	+	+	?	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** Locating development to the most sustainable locations is likely to have a positive impact on reducing traffic congestion, reducing the need to travel by car and

Policy RLP3- The Spatial Strategy				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				encouraging walking, cycling and the use of public transport, but not necessarily a significant positive impact compared to the baseline as a similar policy is also set out in the adopted plan. Other environmental factors such as conserving and enhancing the historic environment; and the increase of biodiversity and geodiversity aren't explicitly taken into account within the policy which will need to be balanced against other factors e.g. avoiding harm to heritage assets and their settings; protecting and improving biodiversity and reducing flood risk. As such in the long term it is uncertain as to the likely impact. It must be noted however that development is restricted in the countryside which is likely to positively impact the natural environment. **Assumptions:** The policy will be balanced against the rest of the plan to ensure that other environmental policies other than transport, as well as social and economic are taken into account.
Recommendations: The policy would overall has a positive impact on many of the Sustainability Objectives, mainly social and economic. However, the policy is directing development to the most sustainable locations purely based on the number of facilities within the town and village, and access to them. Other environmental factors have not been considered within the policy, nor has economic and social objectives such as achieving a range of businesses and the provision of affordable housing. The policy will need to be balanced against other policies within the plan which meet the other sustainability objectives. Whilst the villages to which the development is directed may thrive given the potential for enhanced services and facilities, other villages may suffer from more restricted development. However, this policy is less restrictive to the current policy set out in the adopted plan and as such, the policy is likely to have a positive impact when compared to the baseline. Conversely, an unequal spread of development around the county and concentrating development within the villages considered most sustainable due to access to facilities and services may lead to a negative impact on the environmental and social sustainability objectives for those areas. Spatial Strategies for minerals and waste development are set out in separate policies and given consideration to/reflect the settlement hierarchy, employment areas and role of these as appropriate. As such the impact on the relevant sustainability objective to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral.				

Policy RLP4- Built Development in the towns and villages				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	+	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The policy will likely have a significant positive impact in the long term as it may create employment opportunities for all. However it must be noted that only small-scale development is acceptable within the planned limits of development. Minerals and waste development is not considered within this policy and as such the impact on the relevant sustainability objective to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral. **Assumptions:** That only directing development to Oakham, Uppingham and the villages

Policy RLP4- Built Development in the towns and villages				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				defined in the Settlement Hierarchy will not detrimentally affect other, less sustainable villages economically.
Social				
Moderate	+	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The policy will likely have a significant positive impact in the long term as it will help to achieve a housing stock whilst ensuring that there is no adverse impact on the local amenity, character and settling of the areas. However it is unclear how the policy will impact the other social sustainability objectives such as improving community safety and reducing crime. Furthermore, development may impact on the provision of opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, but it is unclear if this would be positive or negative. Whilst directing new development to the most sustainable locations would ensure proximity to services and community facilities; in the short term, the development may put an initial strain on such services. This could be rectified in the medium and long term with the collection and expenditure of developer contributions to meet the needs of the development, and the same goes for community safety. **Assumptions:**. It is assumed that developer contributions from development will be used to mitigate the impact of development on the existing community and ensure improved services and facilities for all the community, where necessary. It also needs to be considered that directing development to Oakham, Uppingham and the villages defined in the Settlement Hierarchy will not detrimentally affect other, less sustainable villages economically.
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy supports built development in towns and villages which has the potential to impact negatively on both the natural and historic environment in the short and long term. However, the policy supports small scale sustainable development which should ensure that the development does not negatively impact the natural nor historic environment. Furthermore, the policy states that development would be supported provided that it would not adversely affect the environment or local amenity, nor would it individually or cumulatively have a detrimental impact upon the form character, appearance and setting of the settlement or neighborhood. Locating development to the most sustainable locations is likely to have a positive impact on reducing traffic congestion, reducing the need to travel by car and encouraging walking, cycling and the use of public transport. It also must be noted that concentrating development within the built up area lessens the impact upon the wider countryside, with exceptions including possible impact on the landscape. **Assumptions:** Whilst concentrating development within towns and villages may lessen the impact on the wider countryside and County as a whole, there are features within towns and villages with high natural and historic importance, such as Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas which may be negatively impacted by a concentration of development. However the policy acknowledges this by ensuring that proposals will not detrimentally impact the natural environment, the historic environment, or the amenity of the area and neighboring properties.
Recommendations: The policy would overall have a positive impact on many of the Sustainability Objectives, mainly social and economic. Environmentally, the policy could have a negative impact on sensitive historic and natural features within villages and towns. However the policy strives to ensure that development is appropriate and would not impact on the natural nor historic environment, this includes an accumulative impact. It is assumed				

Policy RLP4- Built Development in the towns and villages	
Predicted effects	Justification for assessment
that developer contributions from development will be used to mitigate the impact of development on the existing community and ensure improved services and facilities for all the community, where necessary. Policies addressing minerals and waste development are set out separately and give consideration to/reflect the settlement hierarchy, employment areas and role of these as appropriate. As such, the impact on the relevant sustainability objective to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral.	

Policy RLP5- Residential Proposals in Towns and Villages				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Negligible	N	?	?	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Negligible **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The policy supports certain types of residential development within towns and villages and does not relate to economic development. However, the supportive text makes reference to the conversion of shops and other commercial uses for residential. which in the long term may negatively impact the supply of commercial premises. Minerals and waste development is not considered within this policy and as such the impact on the relevant sustainability objective to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral. **Assumptions:** The Local Plan will be monitored through the Authority Monitoring Report to ensure no cumulative loss of A1/A2 uses in the long term.
Social				
Moderate	+	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on achieving a housing stock in the medium to longer term, but would need to be considered in line with other policies to ensure that the type of housing meets the needs of Rutland. The Policy does state that development must meet the needs of Policy RLP33 (Design and Amenity) which would ensure that relevant sustainability objectives are not negatively impacted e.g. to improve community safety and crime. Development may negatively impact access to health and social care and community facilities, however developer contributions would mitigate this. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that developer contributions from development will be used to mitigate the impact of development on the existing community and ensure improved services and facilities for all the community, where necessary.
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy supports residential development in towns and villages which has the potential to impact negatively on both the natural and historic environment in the short and long term. The Policy states that development must demonstrate that the requirements of the Design and Landscape policies are met which would ensure that the relevant sustainability objectives such as protecting natural resources and

Policy RLP5- Residential Proposals in Towns and Villages				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				protecting and enhancing the character diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural environment are not negatively impacted. **Assumptions:** Requiring developments to take into account the requirements within the design and landscape policies ensures that both the natural and historic environment will not be negatively impact
Recommendations: The Local Plan should be monitored through the Authority Monitoring Report to ensure that this policy does not negatively impact the supply of commercial premises within the town and village centres. The Policy states that the development proposals would need to meet the requirements of Design and Amenity policies and Landscape Character which would ensure that the policy would not detrimentally impact on the relevant sustainability objectives. It is assumed that developer contributions from development will be used to mitigate the impact of development on the existing community and ensure improved services and facilities for all the community, where necessary. Minerals and waste development is not considered within this policy and as such the impact on the relevant sustainability objective to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral.				

Policy RLP6- Development in the Countryside				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Negligible	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Negligible **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The policy deals with residential development in the countryside and as such is not significantly likely to positively impact the economic SA objectives. However, it must be noted that it does deal with rural working dwellings which will positively impact the rural economy and sustainability objective 2, to encourage sustainable business formation and development in rural areas. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified.
Social				
Minor	+ +	++	++	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The policy is likely to have a positive impact on rural communities, including the provision of adequate levels of amenity and where there is a proven need for affordable housing, but the policy is highly restrictive to ensure that any development is sustainable. Locating development in the countryside may have a negative impact on access to health and social care as well as community facilities however it may also add to the vitality and viability of rural social and community facilities. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that the affordable housing, and housing to meet essential operational need will remain as such in the long term. This will need to be monitored through the authority monitoring report & s106 monitoring.
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** Whilst the Plan considers that development in the countryside is generally

Policy RLP6- Development in the Countryside				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				unsustainable, it does recognise the need for essential rural worker accommodation and affordable exception sites. However, the policy is highly restrictive to ensure that it does not conflict with environmental sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:** Development supported in this policy is exceptional cases and as such would not lead to a significant negative impact on sustainability objectives.
Recommendations: The policy is suitably restrictive to ensure that any development is sustainable and does not negatively impact on the sustainability objectives. The re-use of buildings will positively impact on environmental sustainability objectives and the provision of rural working housing is likely to positively impact on the rural economy.				

Policy RLP7- Non-Residential Development in the Countryside				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Negligible	++	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Negligible **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The policy allows for small scale employment growth in the countryside and also the conversion re-use or replacement of buildings for employment use which contribute to creating better quality employment buildings which in turn will aid to the creation of employment opportunities for the county. Essential investment in infrastructure including utilities and renewable energy infrastructure is also permitted. The policy supports minerals and waste development in the countryside, which will provide for economic benefit associated with industry investment and support growth. As the policy allows for small scale employment development within sustainable locations within the countryside (referring to criteria i-v of the policy) this encourages sustainable business formation in rural areas. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that industry investment will continue within the country and drive development in the countryside.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** Sustainable rural tourism, sport, recreation and visitor facilities (for which the countryside is the only appropriate location) are identified as sustainable development for the countryside and will provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage, and cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving the environment. The policy allows for some community facilities within the countryside, such as sport, recreation and visitors facilities and leisure related enterprise which helps towards achieving Sustainability Objectives 8 and 9. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium

Policy RLP7- Non-Residential Development in the Countryside				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Scale: Local **Duration:** Development on greenfield could create an indirect minor adverse effect upon biodiversity; however, the small scale of the development and re-use of buildings will help mitigate the possible impacts of this policy. This policy allows for farm diversification that supports waste management development and will therefore have a direct positive effect as these types of development will contribute towards establishing a network of sustainable waste management facilities to meet Rutland community needs and meeting Rutland's capacity requirements. Development in the countryside will increase transport. This could create an indirect minor adverse impact upon the transport network for the area, however due to the small scale of development and also undertaking mitigation methods the issue will be controlled. There may be indirect affects on objective 18 as the policy could indirectly affect the objective as energy efficient development may be developed by this policy and will also reduce emission of methane through diversion of waste from landfill (due to farm diversification resulting in development of waste management facilities). However it is uncertain which developments would come forward through this policy to make a significant contribution. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Recommendations: This policy performs well in achieving social and economic sustainability objectives by planning for economic development and also enhancing and creating community facilities. There are possible indirect minor adverse effects this policy could have on the Environmental sustainability objectives such as biodiversity and reducing adverse effects of traffic. However, due to the small scale development which would be permitted through this policy and with mitigation these issues could be overcome.				

Policy RLP8- Re-use of redundant military bases and prisons				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Negligible	+	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Negligible **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy deals with the re-use of redundant military bases and sets out a number of criteria. A potential redevelopment use would be for, or incorporate employment uses which would positively contribute to the economic sustainability objectives such as ensuring employment opportunities and the promotion of infrastructure necessary to support economic growth. With regards to minerals, it would need to be ensured that any development would not negatively impact sustainability objective 4, the safeguarding of mineral resources and related development from the sterilisation and incompatible forms of development. If the re-use of the site is likely for employment uses, the impact would be a significant positive impact and the nature of the affect could have the potential to be moderate and local in scale.

Policy RLP8- Re-use of redundant military bases and prisons				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Assumptions: Due to the possible large scale of the development, the proposal will be subject to a development brief or masterplan setting out the main requirements. The policy indicates that it would form part of a supplementary planning document or development plan document to be prepared in consultation with the perspective developers and local communities. It is assumed that the policy will be implemented in line with other Local Plan policies, including Minerals & Waste, to ensure a sustainable outcome.
Social				
Minor	+	++	++	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy deals with the re-use of redundant military bases and sets out a number of criteria. A potential redevelopment use would be for, or incorporate residential which would positively contribute to the social sustainability objectives such as helping to achieve a housing stock. With the potential large size of the site and the requirement to undertake a masterplan, this would ensure that social aspects such as the access to health and social care, provision and maintenance of good health standards and the promotion and support of the development of community facilities were considered with perhaps new community facilities and the provision of recreational facilities. If the re-use of the site is likely for residential uses, the impact would be a significant positive impact and the nature of the affect could have the potential to be moderate and local in scale. **Assumptions:** Due to the possible large scale of the development, the proposal will be subject to a development brief or masterplan setting out the main requirements which would help ensure the sustainability of the site. The policy indicates that it would form part of a supplementary planning document or development plan document to be prepared in consultation with the perspective developers and local communities.
Environment				
Moderate	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Local **Duration:** The large scale of such sites could negatively impact the environment in the short and longer term such as impact on landscape, higher emissions, and the impact on biodiversity as the site would be within the countryside and not accord with the spatial strategy. However redevelopment of the site would be a brownfield development which would be an efficient use of land and save developing on greenfield sites. The sites may not be sustainably sited and may not reduce the adverse effects of traffic and transport, however, due to the potential scale of such a site, employment, housing and community facilities etc. may be integrated within the design thus leading to a sustainable development. Impact to any historic features on site could be mitigated by incorporating them into the design which would contribute to conserving and enhancing the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and the provision of opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage. The policy also requires development to incorporate high quality design and construction including the need for energy efficiency, renewable energy and waste management. **Assumptions:** Due to the possible large scale of the development, it is assumed the proposal will be subject to a development brief or masterplan setting out the main requirements. The policy indicates that it would form part of a supplementary planning

Policy RLP8- Re-use of redundant military bases and prisons				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				document or development plan document to be prepared in consultation with the perspective developers and local communities.
Recommendations: Due to the possible large scale of the development and to ensure that the land is re-developed/re-used sustainably, the proposal will be subject to a development brief or masterplan setting out the main requirements. The policy indicates that it would form part of a supplementary planning document or development plan document to be prepared in consultation with the perspective developers and local communities. Whilst the development is likely to negatively impact the natural environment, it will promote the use of brownfield land and any environmental damage can likely be mitigated and any such mitigation identified in the Masterplan.				

Policy RLP9- Use of military bases and prisons for operational or other uses.				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy deals with the use of military bases and prisons for operational or other purposes and sets out a number of criteria which development would need to meet, wherever possible. Evidence shows that military bases contribute to the local economy through consumption and the use of services and facilities. As such, further operational development should positively impact the local economy. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that any operational development would boost the vitality and viability of the base or prison which would positively benefit the local economy.
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy is unlikely to impact social Sustainability Objectives such as helping to achieve a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland. But if for example, it is for further accommodation or community facilities for a military base, it would likely positively impact the social sustainably of the base. **Assumptions:** This policy would likely have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives with regard to Rutland, but are does have the potential to positively impact social sustainability of the base or prison.
Environment				
Negligible	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Low **Scale**: Local **Duration:** Depending on the land use, operational development is likely to negatively impact the environment in areas such as biodiversity & geodiversity and the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural environment. The policy is also likely to have a neutral impact on minimising energy usage and reducing adverse effects of

Policy RLP9- Use of military bases and prisons for operational or other uses.				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				traffic. If there is a historic asset within or near the base, consideration would need to be given to if and how the feature would impact the asset. For example, St. George's Barracks has a number of listed monuments on the site. It would need to be ensured that any operational development is sympathetic and any potential impact mitigated. The Policy requires the use of brownfield land over greenfield which would positively impact Strategic Objective 13 by making use of previously developed land and protecting the natural soil resource. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that any flood risk or heritage asset would be avoided and/or mitigated in line with other Local Plan Policies and national policy. This policy would negatively impact the environment but at a negligible level due to being development on an existing site. Positive impact may occur if the development is on brownfield land, as sought through the policy. If the development is for a source of renewable energy, it would likely lead to a positive impact on Strategic Objective 15 (minimise energy usage and promote use of renewable energy sources) but this was not considered in the assessment.
Recommendations: No recommendations identified.				

Policy RLP10 – Delivering socially inclusive communities				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Negligible	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Negligible **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy relates to the provision and protection of community facilities. Whilst this may not lead to a significant impact on the economy of Rutland as it does not relate to employment land, the provision and safeguarding of village shops, public houses etc. would likely have a positive impact on the local economy, boosting the vitality and viability of the rural economy both in the short and long term. This policy would also positively impact on sustainability objective 3 by the provision of local jobs which would be accessible to local employees by means other than private car. The provision of community (village) halls could also boost the local economy as this could be hired out to various social groups and clubs, bringing in money for the parish council to spend on improving the village or town. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that jobs created in villages would likely be taken by local people and thus promote sustainable transport. However, even if taken up by an employee from a nearby village, this would still have a positive impact on Rutland's economy.
Social				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local

Policy RLP10 – Delivering socially inclusive communities				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Duration: This policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the social sustainability objectives both in the short and long term by supporting the provision of and safeguarding existing community facilities; maintaining and improving access to health and social care facilities. The policy is suitably broad to allow for the consideration of a diverse range of community facilities and requires development to take account of the needs and requirement of all people in the community, including adaptations where necessary. **Assumptions:** Locating community facilities locally will ensure they are sustainable with regards to transport, it is assumed that such facilities would be centrally located and accessible by all areas of the local community by foot, bike and public transport.
Environment				
Negligible	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Low **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy would positively impact sustainability objective 13, if development is on previously developed land as this would make the use of the natural resource of land. The policy will also positively impact sustainability objective 16 and 18 by sustainably locating facilities within the local communities. The positive impacts would occur both in the short and long term. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that community facilities will be developed utilising existing buildings and previously developed land in preference to greenfield. It is also assumed that any development would not negatively impact the historic environment and look to enhance any local historic assets and be sympathetic to conservation areas and article 4 directions.
Recommendations: This policy will likely positively impact many economic, social and environmental sustainability objectives. This policy will be used in conjunction with other policies within the plan which will ensure that any possible negative effects e.g. the historic environment are mitigated.				

Policy RLP11 – Developer Contributions				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	N	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** As development gains permission developer contributions will be collected in the short and medium term and spent on the mitigation and/or compensation for the impacts generated by the new development in the medium to long term. Developer contributions will positively impact the economy by funding the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types (S03). This infrastructure will also support the minerals industry (SO 4) and contribute to the creation of employment opportunities for all (SO1). **Assumptions:** It is assumed that developer contributions will be collected and spent on

Policy RLP11 – Developer Contributions				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				in a timely manner, on the infrastructure necessary to support growth.
Social				
Moderate	?	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the social sustainability objectives both in the medium to long term by delivering funds to contribute to the delivery of community infrastructure such as school and doctor surgery improvements; and the provision of community safety measures (SO6, 78 & 9). In the short term the development may create a negative impact on the local community as developer contributions can be difficult to spend in the short term due to resourcing and the need to project plan to ensure the funds are spent correctly. The policy requires a provision of affordable housing which will positively impact SO5 by helping to achieve a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland **Assumptions:** The policy requires development to pay developer contributions that would mitigate and/or compensate for the impacts generated by new development. As such it would not necessarily benefit the whole of the community, just the local area. However, some community facilities can bring positive impacts on the wider community, such as improving the public transport network.
Environment				
Negligible	?	+	+	**Likelihood**: Low **Scale**: Local **Duration:** The provision of public transport infrastructure through this policy will positively impact some of the environmental sustainability objectives, such as S016, by e.g. improving the public transport network. However the provision of community infrastructure such as highway improvements could negatively impact on the natural environment by the take up of greenfield land (SO13) and may negatively impact on the historic environment if not sympathetic to the local area (SO 10 &12). However, other policies in the plan would ensure that any impact would be mitigated/avoided. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that any development would not negatively impact the historic or natural environment and look to enhance any local historic assets and be sympathetic to conservation areas and article 4 directions.
Recommendations: This policy will likely positively impact many economic, social sustainability objectives but environmentally less so. This policy will be used in conjunction with other policies within the plan which will ensure that any possible negative effects e.g. the historic and natural environment are mitigated. It is assumed that developer contributions will be collected and spent on in a timely manner, on the infrastructure necessary to support growth.				

Policy RLP12 – Sites for residential development				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium

Policy RLP12 – Sites for residential development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Scale: Local **Duration:** All sites have been subject to assessment under the sites assessment and method, taking account of economic, social and environmental factors. This policy deals with the provision of residential sites and will therefore not directly impact on the economy, however there will be economic benefits related to the construction industry. Two sites (within Greetham and Oakham) form part of a mixed use development which will, if delivered, bring a mix of housing and employment opportunities and as such, the policy will positively impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:** None of the proposed sites will result in the loss of employment land. There may be some form of initial adverse impact on developer resources in the short term however id of planned growth and other policies supporting growth will help to drive/guide investment and this would stabilise over med/long term.
Social				
Moder ate	+	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the social sustainability objectives in the short to long term by helping to achieve a housing stock to meet the needs of development (SO5). There is the potential for development to enhance the historic environment, providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy them (S09). **Assumptions:** It is assumed that the developments will sustainably deliver a housing stock which will meet the needs of the community. It is also assumed that any negative impact on the social sustainability objectives will be mitigated through the appropriate use of developer contributions.
Environment				
Moder ate	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Local **Duration:** As the majority of sites are proposed on greenfield land, there is a likely negative impact on the environment, both the natural and historic including the diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural environment and rural landscape of Rutland. This Policy would be used in conjunction with environmental policies which would ensure that significant damage to the environment would be avoided or mitigated e.g. biodiversity & geodiversity, and flood risk. Setting out the required density will ensure a good use of land which is particularly important as the majority of sites are brownfield land. There is a risk that the development would impact SO 12 and 10 which both relate to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, however the policy would be used in tandem with the historic environment policies to ensure that any impact is mitigated or avoided. For example, the developments would need to be sympathetically designed if near to a conservation area scheduled monument or other historic asset. Siting new development in the most sustainable locations with a range of existing facilities would positively impact SO16 by reducing the need to travel by car and encouraging the use of public transport. There is also an appropriate spread of development between the Local Service Centres and the Towns which should lessen the negative cumulative impacts.

Policy RLP12 – Sites for residential development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Assumptions: It is assumed that any development would not negatively impact the historic or natural environment and look to enhance any environmental and historic assets and be sympathetic to any conservation areas.
Recommendations: This assessment is of the policy only. The proposed sites and reasonable alternatives are assessed in detail within the associated Site Appraisals report. Furthermore a covering report has been produced summarising why the sites detailed within the policy have been chosen and the residual sites discounted. Masterplanning of the sites at the planning application will ensure that any likely negative impacts are addressed or mitigated. Cumulatively, developer contributions should help to mitigate any cumulative impacts on example the highway infrastructure and community facilities but the good spread of sites around the county will likely help avoid cumulative impact.				

Policy RLP13 – Cross Boundary Development Opportunity – Stamford North				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	?	?	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy deals with the provision of a cross boundary development opportunity at Stamford North (Quarry Farm). The development will deliver housing only and would therefore not significantly impact the economy within Rutland, however developer contributions from the site may bring positive impacts to the Rutland economy by improving economic infrastructure. Economic land will be provided as part of the development within Stamford and would therefore positively impact on the economy of Stamford. **Assumptions:** Due to the development being on the edge of Stamford which is a sizeable town, it is likely that the residents of the development within Rutland may work and shop within Stamford, however, there may still be a slight positive impact on the Rutland Economy. There may be some form of initial adverse impact on developer resources in the short term however id of planned growth and other policies supporting growth will help to drive/guide investment and this would stabilise over med/long term.
Social				
Moderate	N	+	+	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Regional **Duration:** Whilst this policy seeks to provide housing within Rutland County, under Duty to Cooperate the housing will be developed to meet the housing needs of Stamford, not Rutland and as such will likely have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives, at least in the short term. However, Rutland may accrue developer contributions from the development which can be used to improve community facilities

Policy RLP13 – Cross Boundary Development Opportunity – Stamford North				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				(SO8, 6, 7) which will also benefit Rutland. Part of the policy also requires a county park which will provide opportunities for Rutland residents. to participate in cultural and recreational activities (SO 9). **Assumptions:** It is assumed that any impact on infrastructure will be mitigated through the use of any developer contributions from the development. The policy sets out a number of development principles which include the provision of a suitable mix of housing and the contribution of appropriate community infrastructure.
Environment				
Major	--	--	-	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Regional(due to cross boundary) **Duration:** As the site is on greenfield land, there is a likely significant negative impact on the environment, both the natural and historic including the diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural environment and rural landscape of Rutland. This Policy would be used in conjunction with environmental policies which would ensure that significant damage to the environment would be avoided or mitigated e.g. biodiversity & geodiversity, and flood risk. There is a risk that the development would impact SO 12 and 10 which both relate to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, however the policy would be used in tandem with the historic environment policies to ensure that any impact is mitigated or avoided. For example, the developments would need to be sympathetically designed if near to a conservation area scheduled monument or other historic asset. The development would result in the loss (significant negative impact) of biodiversity and wildlife assets, however the policy expects the development to include a country park incorporating the appropriate mitigation of potential harm to biodiversity and wildlife assets, including the translocation of notable species. Whilst the development is not in accordance with the Rutland Settlement Hierarchy due to the housing meeting Stamford's need. The development will be on the edge of the town of Stamford which provides a range of existing facilities would positively impact SO16 by reducing the need to travel by car and encouraging the use of public transport. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that any negative impact on the natural and historic environment impact would be avoided or mitigated and the development would look to enhance any environmental and historic assets and be sympathetic to any conservation areas. This is set out it in the policy with the requirement to provide a country park to mitigate the loss of the current wildlife site. Applying the policy in conjunction with the density policy would ensure a good use of land which is particularly important as the majority of sites are brownfield land.
Recommendations: This assessment is of the policy only. The proposed site is assessed in detail within the associated Site Appraisals report. Furthermore a covering report has been produced summarising why the site is considered acceptable for development. Masterplanning of the site at the planning application, taking account of the development principles set out within the policy, will assist in ensuring that any likely negative impacts are addressed or mitigated.				

Policy RLP14 – Housing Density & Mix				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This policy is concerning the density and mix of residential development and as such has a likely neutral impact upon the economic sustainability objectives. There may be some form of initial adverse impact on developer resources in the short term however id of planned growth and other policies supporting growth will help to drive/guide investment and this would stabilise over med/long term. **Assumptions:** Industry investment will continue within the country and facilitate development of housing/planned growth.
Social				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a significant positive impact on SO5 by requiring a range of housing types and sizes, including specialist housing. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan it is assumed that it will not likely negatively impact other social sustainability objectives.
Environment				
Negligible	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Minor **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy would positively impact S0 12, 10 and 11 by requiring the efficient use of land and that any development responds to local character, context and distinctiveness. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan it is assumed that it will not likely negatively impact other environmental sustainability objectives.
Recommendations: Whilst the policy will likely positively impact the social and environmental sustainability objectives, it would have a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives given that it relates to the density and mix of housing.				

Policy RLP15 – Self-build and custom house building		
Predicted effects		Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term	

Policy RLP15 – Self-build and custom house building				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This policy is concerning self-build and custom build development and as such has a likely neutral impact upon the economic sustainability objectives. However the policy may lead to a boost in the local housebuilding industry. **Assumptions:** There may be some form of initial adverse impact on developer resources in the short term however id of planned growth and other policies supporting growth will help to drive/guide investment and this would stabilise over med/long term.
Social				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a significant positive impact on SO5 by contributing to the delivery of a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan it is assumed that it will not likely negatively impact other social sustainability objectives.
Environment				
Negligible	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy will likely have neutral impact on the environmental sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan it is assumed that it will not likely negatively impact environmental sustainability objectives.
Recommendations: Whilst the policy will likely positively impact social sustainability objectives, particularly SO5, it would have a neutral impact on the economic and environmental sustainability objectives. Any impacts that may indirectly arise, would be able to be mitigated by taking into account other policies within the Local Plan.				

Policy RLP16 – Affordable Housing				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This policy is concerning the provision of affordable housing and as such has

Policy RLP16 – Affordable Housing				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				a likely neutral impact upon the economic sustainability objectives. There could be potential financial impact on developers in the short term, but this should stabilize over time. **Assumptions:** There may be some form of initial adverse impact on developer resources in the short term however id of planned growth and other policies supporting growth will help to drive/guide investment and this would stabilise over med/long term.
Social				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a significant positive impact on SO5 by contributing to the delivery of a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan it is assumed that it will not likely negatively impact other social sustainability objectives.
Environment				
Negligible	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy will likely have neutral impact on the environmental sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan it is assumed that it will not likely negatively impact environmental sustainability objectives.
Recommendations: Whilst the policy will likely positively impact social sustainability objectives, particularly SO5, it would have a neutral impact on the economic and environmental sustainability objectives. Any impacts that may indirectly arise, would be able to be mitigated by taking into account other policies within the Local Plan.				

Policy RLP17 – Rural Exception Housing				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This policy is concerning the provision of rural exception sites and as such has a likely neutral impact upon the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:** There may be some form of initial adverse impact on developer resources in the short term however id of planned growth and other policies supporting growth will help to drive/guide investment and this would stabilise over med/long term.
Social				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local

Policy RLP17 – Rural Exception Housing				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Duration: This policy will have a significant positive impact on SO5 by contributing to the delivery of a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan it is assumed that it will not likely negatively impact other social sustainability objectives.
Environment				
Negligible	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: low **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy will likely have negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives due to the policy allowing housing in exceptional circumstances, in this case affordable housing. Development is therefore only required to have reasonable access to a basic range of services and may negatively impact SO16 due to the development having poor access to sustainable transport methods. Exceptions sites may also be on greenfield land which would negatively impact SO13 and the sustainable use of land, and the development may negatively impact the historic environment if the development is not sympathetic to its surroundings, including the rural landscape given that the sites could be within or adjoining existing settlements. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan it is assumed that any potential negative impacts on environmental sustainability objectives would be mitigated or avoided.
Recommendations: Whilst the policy will likely positively impact social sustainability objectives, particularly SO5, it would have a neutral impact on the economic; and negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives. The policy allows development as an exception to normal policies or restraint. It is assumed that any impacts that arise would be able to be mitigated by taking into account other policies within the Local Plan.				

Policy RLP18 – Gypsies & Travellers				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This policy is concerning the provision of Gypsies & Travellers and as such has a likely neutral impact upon the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified.
Social				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a significant positive impact on SO5 by contributing to the delivery of a housing stock that meets the needs of Rutland. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan it is

Policy RLP18 – Gypsies & Travellers				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				assumed that it will not likely negatively impact other social sustainability objectives. There are also a number of development criteria including that requirement for permanent sites to have reasonable access to community facilities.
Environment				
Negligible	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: low **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy will likely have negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives, however the policy sets out a number of development criteria which should mitigate any impact such as upon landscape character, as well as the policy being read in conjunction with other policies within the plan. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan and has development criteria within the policy, it is assumed that any potential negative impacts on environmental sustainability objectives would be mitigated or avoided.
Recommendations: Whilst the policy will likely positively impact social sustainability objectives, particularly SO5, it would have a neutral impact on the economic; and negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives. It is assumed that any impacts that arise would be able to be mitigated by taking into account other policies within the Local Plan and the policies useful set of development principles.				

Policy RLP19 – New provision for industrial and office development and related uses.				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** High **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This provision of new industrial and office development which would significantly positively impact on SO1-3 by creating employment opportunities for all. **Assumptions:** This assessment is of the policy only and not the proposed sites. Reading the policy in conjunction with others in the plan will ensure that the employment opportunities provided are of high quality and will contribute to the provision of a sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural area. Any developer contributions from development would likely contribute towards the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth (SO3). Policies addressing minerals and waste development area set out separately and give consideration to/reflect other Local Policies as appropriate, including employment land. As such the impact on the relevant sustainability objective to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral.
Social				
Moderate	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives

Policy RLP19 – New provision for industrial and office development and related uses.				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				due to the policy concerning the delivery of economic land. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that this policy would not result in the loss of residential land.
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy will likely have a negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives, however using in conjunction with environmental local plan policies will likely mitigate any impact such as upon landscape character. However the policy does make reference to supporting the redevelopment and intensification of existing low density and underused or poor quality employment sites which would have a positive impact on various environmental sustainability objectives such as PO13, the protection of natural resources. Support is given to office development within town centers which may impact on the historic environment; however the policy requires development to be appropriate in scale. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan and has development criteria within the policy, it is assumed that any potential negative impacts on environmental sustainability objectives would be mitigated or avoided.
Recommendations: This assessment is of the policy only and not the proposed sites. The assessment of the sites, including the discounted reasonable alternatives are included within the accompanying Site Appraisals and covering report.				

Policy RLP20 – Expansion of existing businesses and protection of employment sites.				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** High **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This policy which would significantly positively impact on SO1-3 by creating employment opportunities for all by expanding and safeguarding existing sites. **Assumptions:**. Reading the policy in conjunction with others in the plan will ensure that the employment opportunities provided are of high quality and will contribute to the provision of a sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural area. Any developer contributions from development would likely contribute towards the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth (SO3). Policies addressing minerals and waste development are set out separately and give consideration to/reflect other Local Plan policies as appropriate, including industrial use. As such the impact on the relevant sustainability objective to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral.

Policy RLP20 – Expansion of existing businesses and protection of employment sites.				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives due to the policy concerning the delivery of economic land. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that this policy would not result in the loss of residential land.
Environment				
Minor	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy will likely have a neutral impact on the environmental sustainability objectives, as it deals with the expansion of existing sites and safeguarding of existing sites. The expansion of sites could lead to negative environmental impact but is considered more sustainable than the construction of a new employment site and using the policy in conjunction with environmental local plan policies will likely mitigate any impact such as upon landscape character. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan and has development criteria within the policy, it is assumed that any potential negative impacts on environmental sustainability objectives would be mitigated or avoided.
Recommendations: This policy would have a significant impact on the economic sustainability objectives and neutral impact on social sustainability objectives. Any environmental negative impacts on the environmental policies would likely be able to be avoided or mitigated by taking into account the other environmental local plan policies.				

Policy RLP21 – The rural economy				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** High **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This policy which would significantly positively impact on SO1-3 by creating employment opportunities for all, particularly the rural economy. **Assumptions:**. Reading the policy in conjunction with others in the plan will ensure that the employment opportunities provided are of high quality and will contribute to the provision of a sustainable business formation and development in rural areas. Any developer contributions from development would likely contribute towards the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth (SO3).
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral

Policy RLP21 – The rural economy				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Scale: Local **Duration:** This policy will have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives due to the policy concerning the delivery of economic land. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that this policy would not result in the loss of residential land.
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy will likely have a negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives, including the historic environment, as it deals with the rural economy. However the policy is sufficiently restrictive to ensure it would not have an adverse impact on character and setting and be appropriate to its location. Policies addressing minerals and waste development are set out separately and give consideration to/reflect other Local Plan policies as appropriate, including to facilitate the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be neutral. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan and has development criteria within the policy, it is assumed that any potential negative impacts on environmental sustainability objectives would be mitigated or avoided.
Recommendations: This policy would have a significant positive impact on the economic sustainability objectives and neutral impact on social sustainability objectives. Any environmental negative impacts on the environmental policies would likely be able to be avoided or mitigated by taking into account the other environmental local plan policies, including historic policies.				

Policy RLP22 – Horticultural, Equestrian and Forestry Development				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This policy which would positively impact on SO1-3 by creating employment opportunities for all, particularly the rural economy. **Assumptions:**. Reading the policy in conjunction with others in the plan will ensure that the employment opportunities provided are of high quality and will contribute to the provision of a sustainable business formation and development in rural areas. Any developer contributions from development would likely contribute towards the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth (SO3).
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local

Policy RLP22 – Horticultural, Equestrian and Forestry Development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Duration: This policy will have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives due to the policy concerning the delivery of economic land. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that this policy would not result in the loss of residential land.
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy will likely have a negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives, including the historic environment, as it deals with the rural economy. However the policy is sufficiently restrictive to ensure it would not have an adverse impact on character and setting and be appropriate to its location as it includes a number of criteria including the requirement for development to not be detrimental to the environment; and will not have an adverse impact on biodiversity and geodiversity. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan and has development criteria within the policy, it is assumed that any potential negative impacts on environmental sustainability objectives would be mitigated or avoided.
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic sustainability objectives and neutral impact on social sustainability objectives. Any environmental negative impacts on the environmental policies would likely be able to be avoided or mitigated by taking into account the other environmental local plan policies, including historic policies.				

Policy RLP23 – Local Visitor Economy				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale: Local** **Duration:** This policy would positively impact upon SO1-3 by creating employment opportunities via recreation, sport and tourist uses in rural Rutland. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a positive impact on the social sustainability objectives as would provide recreation, sport and tourist uses the local visitor economy would likely also benefit Rutland residents by providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment. (SO9).

Policy RLP23 – Local Visitor Economy				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Assumptions: No assumptions identified
Environment				
International	--	--	--	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Severe **Duration:** This policy will likely have a significant negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives, including the historic environment due to potentially high visitor numbers at Rutland Water. However the policy is suitably restrictive allowing recreational and tourism development only within de a criterion of the policy seeks to ensure that provision for visitors is appropriate in use and character to Rutland's settlements and countryside. A Habitat Regulations Assessment is being undertaken which will assess the Local Plan for likely significant effects on Rutland Water and the other nearby internationally designated wildlife sites. **Assumptions:** As this policy will be used in conjunction with others within the plan and has development criteria within the policy, it is assumed that any potential negative impacts on environmental sustainability objectives would be mitigated or avoided. It is assumed that the support of the Local Visitor Economy would be of an appropriate scale.
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic and social sustainability objectives. Any environmental negative impacts on the environmental policies would likely be able to be avoided or mitigated by taking into account the other environmental local plan policies, including historic policies.				

Policy RLP24 – Rutland Water				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy which would significantly positively impact on SO1-3 by creating employment opportunities for all, particularly the rural economy. However, initial adverse impacts may occur due to an increase in developer restrictions. **Assumptions:**. Implementing the policy in conjunction with others in the plan will ensure that the visitor, tourism and recreation opportunities provided are of high quality and will contribute to the provision of a sustainable business formation and development in rural areas.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a positive impact on the social sustainability objectives as supporting recreation, sport and tourist uses would benefit Rutland residents by

Policy RLP24 – Rutland Water				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment. (SO9). **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Environment				
Severe	--	--	--	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: International **Duration:** This policy will likely have a significant negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives, including the historic environment due to Rutland Water's international wildlife designation and the potentially high visitor numbers to undertake the recreation, sport and tourist uses including the land uses themselves, however the policy restricts the uses to small scale and sets out a number of criteria, including that development will not be detrimental to the special conservation interests of Rutland Water. **Assumptions:** Any development within Rutland Water could severely impact its international wildlife designation This policy is suitably restrictive to ensure that any development would not negatively impact Rutland Water
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic and social sustainability objectives but has the potential to severely impact Rutland Water. However the policy is suitably restrictive which would likely ensure that any environmental negative impacts on the environmental policies would likely be able to be avoided or mitigated by taking into account the other environmental local plan policies, including historic policies.				

Policy RLP25 – Eyebrook Reservoir				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy which would significantly positively impact on SO1-3 by creating employment opportunities for all, particularly the rural economy. **Assumptions:**. Reading the policy in conjunction with others in the plan will ensure that the visitor, tourism and recreation opportunities provided are of high quality and will contribute to the provision of a sustainable business formation and development in rural areas.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a positive impact on the social sustainability objectives as supporting recreation, sport and tourist uses would benefit Rutland residents by

Policy RLP25 – Eyebrook Reservoir				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment. (SO9). **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Environment				
Major	--	--	--	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Regional **Duration:** This policy will likely have a significant negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives, including the historic environment due to Rutland Water's international wildlife designation and the potentially high visitor numbers to undertake the recreation, sport and tourist uses including the land uses themselves, however the policy restricts the uses to small scale and sets out a number of criteria, including that development will not be detrimental to the special conservation interests of Eyebrook Reservoir. **Assumptions:** Any development within Eyebrook Reservoir could severely impact its status as a regionally important geological site. This policy is suitably restrictive to ensure that any development would not negatively impact Eyebrook Reservoir.
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic and social sustainability objectives but has the potential to severely impact the environment of Eyebrook Reservoir. However the policy is suitably restrictive which would likely ensure that any environmental negative impacts on the environmental policies would likely be able to be avoided or mitigated by taking into account the other environmental local plan policies, including historic policies.				

Policy RLP26 – Caravans, Camping, lodges, log cabins, chalets and similar forms of self-serviced holiday accommodation.				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy which would significantly positively impact on SO1-3 by creating employment opportunities for all, particularly the rural economy. **Assumptions:**. Reading the policy in conjunction with others in the plan will ensure that the visitor, tourism and recreation opportunities provided are of high quality and will contribute to the provision of a sustainable business formation and development in rural areas.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy will have a positive impact on the social sustainability objectives as

Policy RLP26 – Caravans, Camping, lodges, log cabins, chalets and similar forms of self-serviced holiday accommodation.				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				supporting recreation, sport and tourist uses would benefit Rutland residents by providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment. (SO9). **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy will likely have a negative impact on the environmental sustainability objectives due to the impact of the development itself and the potentially high visitor numbers. However the policy is suitably restrictive to reduce/avoid/mitigate harm on the rural landscape, historic value and environment. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified.
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic and social sustainability objectives but has the potential to have a negative impact the environment, both historic and natural; however the policy is suitably restrictive which would likely ensure that any environmental negative impacts on the environmental policies would likely be able to be avoided or mitigated by taking into account the other environmental local plan policies, including historic policies.				

Policy RLP27 – Town Centres and Retailing				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy encourages retail business formation within the most sustainable urban areas, maintaining and enhancing the viability and vitality of the two market toes Oakham and Uppingham. The policy positively impacts SA objectives 1-3, including possible developer contributions towards improving employment infrastructure. Sustainably locating retail within the town would positively impact SA objective 3 as it would be accessible to customers and employees by means other than the car. The policy considers the sequential approach setting out a number of criteria to ensure that retail uses which are unable to locate within the town centres. The sequential approach ensures that any development not within the town centres would not impact the vitality and viability of Oakham and Uppingham

Policy RLP27 – Town Centres and Retailing				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				The policy considers the use of upper floors above shops for residential or office purposes but this could lead to a net loss in retail within the town centre and as such the policy would need to be monitored. **Assumptions:**. This policy is not relevant to SO 4, the facilitation of the delivery of a steady supply of minerals.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would have a positive impact on the social sustainability objectives as SO8 to promote and support the development of community facilities. The policy considers the use of upper floors above shops for residential which would contribute to the housing supply of Rutland, particularly at the top of the settlement hierarchy and as such the most sustainable locations. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Environment				
Negligible	?	?	?	**Likelihood**:Negligible **Scale**: Local **Duration:** Directing development to the town centres maximizes the use of land and limits environmental impact, both on the landscape, and biodiversity and geodiversity. However, development may negatively impact the historic environment and would need to be sensitively located and designed. Town Centres are generally easily accessible by local transport and retail development within town centres would reduce the adverse effects of traffic and support sustainable methods of transport. **Assumptions:** Due to the mix of likely positive and negative effects, it is uncertain to know what the overall likely impact would be on the environmental objectives.
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic and social sustainability objectives but it is unknown what the environmental impact would be due to the mix of indirect positive and negative impacts.				

Policy RLP28 – Primary and secondary shopping frontages				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** High **Scale:** Local

Policy RLP28 – Primary and secondary shopping frontages				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Duration: This policy is safeguarding the primary and secondary shopping centres of the two towns which would enhance the viability and vitality of the two towns, protect the area for these uses and positively impact economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. This policy is not relevant to SO 4, the facilitation of the delivery of a steady supply of minerals.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would have a positive impact on the social sustainability objectives as SO8 to promote and support the development of community facilities **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Environment				
Negligible	+	+	+	**Likelihood**:Negligible **Scale**: Local **Duration:** Directing retail development to the town centres and to primary and secondary areas maximizes the use of land and limits environmental impact, both on the landscape, and biodiversity and geodiversity. However, development may negatively impact the historic environment and would need to be sensitively located and designed. Town Centres are generally easily accessible by local transport and retail development within town centres would reduce the adverse effects of traffic and support sustainable methods of transport. **Assumptions:** Due to the mix of likely positive and negative effects, it is uncertain to know what the overall likely impact would be on the environmental objectives.
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic and social sustainability objectives but it is unknown what the environmental impact would be due to the mix of indirect positive and negative impacts.				

Policy RLP29 – Town Centres and Retailing				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy proposes a site for retail development, within the town centre of Oakham. The policy positively impacts SA objectives 1-3, including possible developer contributions towards improving employment infrastructure. Sustainably locating retail within the town would positively impact SA objective 3 as it would be accessible to customers and employees by means other than the car.

Policy RLP29 – Town Centres and Retailing				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Assumptions:. This policy is not relevant to SO 4, the facilitation of the delivery of a steady supply of minerals.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would have a positive impact on the social sustainability objectives as SO8 to promote and support the development of community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas. The policy considers the use of upper floor as residential which would contribute to the housing supply of Rutland, particularly at the top of the settlement hierarchy and as such the most sustainable locations. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Environment				
Minor	?	?	?	**Likelihood**:Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** Directing development to the town centres maximizes the use of land and limits environmental impact, both on the landscape, and biodiversity and geodiversity. This site particularly is on previously developed land. However, development may negatively impact the historic environment and would need to be sensitively designed. Town Centres are generally easily accessible by local transport and retail development within town centres would reduce the adverse effects of traffic and support sustainable methods of transport. **Assumptions:** Due to the mix of likely positive and negative effects, it is uncertain to know what the overall likely impact would be on the environmental objectives.
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic and social sustainability objectives but it is unknown what the environmental impact would be due to the mix of indirect positive and negative impacts. This table appraises the policy and not the proposed site. The site is analysed in detail, along with the discounted reasonable alternatives within the accompanying Site Appraisals document and covering report.				

Policy RLP30 – Securing sustainable transport and accessibility through development				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Negligible	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Low **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy encourages a sustainable transport network which would

Policy RLP30 – Securing sustainable transport and accessibility through development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				indirectly affect the transport network which supports businesses throughout the county. This policy also positively impact SO4 by ensuring that mineral developments support opportunities for sustainable freight movement. **Assumptions:**. This policy is not relevant to SO 4, the facilitation of the delivery of a steady supply of minerals. However, there may be initial adverse impacts regarding increased developer requirements however these are necessary to ensure that development avoids and/or minimizes impacts to acceptable levels and makes an appropriate contribution towards sustainability objectives.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Low **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would have an indirect positive impact on social SA objectives by improving access to health and social care (SO 6) and reducing vehicle emissions to the air (resulting from increased sustainable transport measures/methods. **Assumptions:** It is assumed that alternative transport measures/methods have less impact than road based transport.
Environment				
Minor	+ +	+	+ +	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy encourages a sustainable transport network which would significantly positively impact SA objectives including the protections of natural resources; reducing the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure ; and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adap to its effects(SO16, 13, and 18). **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified.
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic and social sustainability objectives and a significant positive impact on environmental sustainability objectives.				

Policy RLP31 –Electric Vehicle Charging Points				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy is likely to have a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on social sustainability objectives.

Policy RLP31 –Electric Vehicle Charging Points				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				However, it is likely to indirectly have a positive impact on health due to a decrease in polluting emissions. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Minor	+ +	+ +	+ +	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy encourages the creation of electric vehicle points both for residential and employment development. This would positively impact SA objective 18 reducing emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt its effects. **Assumptions:** Impacts on electric cars are less than conventional.
Recommendations: This policy would have a positive impact on the economic and social sustainability objectives and a significant positive impact on environmental sustainability objectives.				

Policy RLP32 – High Speed Broadband				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would likely positively impact businesses and employment, including the work from home culture, by providing the development of high speed broadband technology. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**L Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would likely positively impact the community by providing the development of high speed broadband technology to residential developments. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy encourages high speed broadband technology both for residential and employment development. This may positively impact SA objective by making e.g. working from home and shopping possible and as a result reducing emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt its effects (SO 18) **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified.
Recommendations:				

Policy RLP32 – High Speed Broadband	
Predicted effects	Justification for assessment
This policy would have a positive impact on economic and environmental sustainability objectives and a neutral impact on social sustainability objectives.	

Policy RLP33 – Delivering Good Design				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** Good design of employment development will make such development attractive to investment, supporting the vitality and viability of example, an industrial estate **Assumptions:**. Initial adverse impacts due to increased developer requirements, however this should stabilize with time.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**L Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would likely positively impact the community by requiring developments to produce a development with a design and layout which reduces the risk of crime and anti-social behavior (SO7). **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Minor	+ +	+ +	+ +	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy requires developments to compliment the character of the local area, by responding to surrounding buildings or distinctive features or qualities of the local area, which in turn protects and enhances the heritage and built environmental assets of the area (SO 10, 12, 13) Mitigation through landscaping requested through this policy will aid in the protection of the rural landscape of Rutland. (SO 12) The policy requires developments to incorporate measures to minimise water consumption, through the design and layout of the buildings, and also use of sustainable materials in its construction which helps to protect natural resources of the region (SO 13) The policy requires developments to incorporate the provision of waste recycling which will aid in reducing the waste created by future developments (SO14) The policy requires developments to employ sustainable materials, building techniques and technology and reduce the energy consumption of developments (SO 15) This policy addresses access and parking and requires developments to enhance the traffic network where possible. (SO 16) The County is generally low risk with regard to surface water as determined in the 2011 SFRA. The plan is in general conformity with Sustainability Objective 17 'To reduce flood risk and impact of flooding' as there are no allocated sites within high flood risk

Policy RLP33 – Delivering Good Design				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				areas. Surface water mitigation is included within the 'siting and layout' criterion of this policy and a number of good design principles are included within the explanatory text which includes the use of SuDS. **Assumptions:** Policy will be implemented across all development/county-wide as appropriate.
Recommendations: This policy importantly sets out a number of good design principles for development. The policy is suitably robust to ensure sustainable development.				

Policy RLP34 – Accessibility Standards				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. Initial adverse impact due to developer requirements but this should stabilize with time.
Social				
Minor	++	++	++	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the social SA objectives, particularly SO5 as it would help to achieve a housing stock to meet the needs of older people and people with disabilities **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy has a neutral impact on the environmental sustainability objectives **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified.
Recommendations: This policy would have a significant positive impact on the social sustainability objectives and a neutral impact on the economy and environment.				

Policy RLP35 – Advertisements

Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** Positive likely impact as advertisements are a function of businesses/the economy. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would likely have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** The erection of advertisements would have a likely negative impact on the natural and historic environment. However the policy suitably seeks to restrict the erection of advertisements as well as their size, design, scale, colour and illumination. This would ensure that erection of advertisements would not negatively impact on listed buildings and conservation areas (SA 10, 12). The policy also includes a set of criteria restricting the erection of advertisements in the countryside. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified.
Recommendations: No recommendations identified				

Policy RLP36 – Outdoor lighting				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.

Policy RLP36 – Outdoor lighting				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Social				
Neutral	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** Outdoor lighting may improve community safety and would therefore result in a positive impact on SO 7. The majority of the sustainability objectives would be neutral. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Minor	-	-	-	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** The erection of outdoor lighting would have a likely negative impact on the natural and historic environment. However the policy suitably seeks to restrict the erection of outdoor lighting, including a list of criteria ensuring that any development would not likely have an adverse effect on the environment, character and amenity of an area **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified.
Recommendations: The erection of outdoor lighting would have a likely negative impact on the natural and historic environment. However the policy is suitably restrictive.				

Policy RLP37 – Energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N/+	N/+	N/+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** Whilst this policy is likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. The construction of low carbon energy technology could have a positive impact on the local economy. **Assumptions:** there may be initial adverse impacts regarding increased developer requirements however these are necessary to ensure that development avoids and/or minimizes impacts to acceptable levels and makes an appropriate contribution towards sustainability objectives.
Social				
Neutral	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would likely have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Moder	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Local

Policy RLP37 – Energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
ate				**Duration:** The promotion of energy efficiency is likely to have a significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives, notably SO 15 and 18. However the development of low carbon energy generation can cause significant negative environmental impact. As wind turbines often need to be situated in the countryside/edge of settlement, this will have an effect upon the countryside. This policy, however, has strict criteria which development must meet, which should mitigate and minimise potential impacts form these developments, including on the natural and historic environment. (SO12) Despite the negative impact the development could have on the natural and historic environment outlined above, the policy supports low carbon energy development in suitable locations, which promotes the use of renewable energy sources and will help to minimise the energy used in the county (SO 15,18) **Assumptions:** The policy identifies areas suitable for wind development, however development will only be permitted provided that sustainability factors can be addressed satisfactorily and assessed on a case by case basis.
Recommendations: The promotion of energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation will likely significantly positively impact the environmental SA objectives. However both wind and solar developments can significantly negatively impact the natural and historic environment. However, the policy has a suitably robust set of criteria which seeks to ensure there is no likely negative impact on the natural, nor historic environment.				

Policy RLP38 – The natural environment				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. There may be initial adverse impacts regarding increased developer requirements however these are necessary to ensure that development avoids and/or minimizes impacts to acceptable levels and makes an appropriate contribution towards sustainability objectives.
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would likely have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Moder	+ +	+ +	+ +	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Local

Policy RLP38 – The natural environment				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
ate				**Duration:** This policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 11, 10, 12 and 13 **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Recommendations: This policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 11, 10, 12 and 13				

Policy RLP39 – Sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance.				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. There may be initial adverse impacts regarding increased developer requirements however these are necessary to ensure that development avoids and/or minimizes impacts to acceptable levels and makes an appropriate contribution towards sustainability objectives.
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would likely have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Severe	+ +	+ +	+ +	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: International **Duration:** This policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 11, 10, 12 and 13 **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Recommendations: This policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 11, 10, 12 and 13				

Policy RLP40 – The historic environment		
Predicted effects		Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term	

Policy RLP40 – The historic environment				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	+	+	+	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** The extraction of traditional building materials is beneficial to economy and local distinctiveness. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would likely have a positive impact on providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment (SO9) **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Moderate	+ +	+ +	+ +	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy seeks to protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 10 and 12. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Recommendations: This policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 10 and 12. Protecting and enhancing the historic and cultural environment would have a positive impact on SO9, valuing and enjoying Rutland's heritage.				

Policy RLP41 – Protecting heritage assets				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local

Policy RLP41 – Protecting heritage assets				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Duration: This policy would likely have a positive impact on providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment (SO9) **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Moder ate	+ +	+ +	+ +	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy seeks to protect heritage assets and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 10 and 12. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Recommendations: This policy seeks to protect and enhance heritage assets and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 10 and 12. Protecting and enhancing the historic and cultural environment would have a positive impact on SO9, valuing and enjoying Rutland's heritage.				

Policy RLP42 – Green Infrastructure, sport and recreation				
Predicted effects				
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy would likely have a positive impact on providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment (SO9). Aligns with opportunities for restoration (SO19) and maximising beneficial outcomes such as provision of green infrastructure. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Moder ate	+ +	+ +	+ +	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy seeks to protect and enhance the green infrastructure network and sport and recreational facilities and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO11, 12, 13, 17 and 19 **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Recommendations:				

Policy RLP42 – Green Infrastructure, sport and recreation	
Predicted effects	Justification for assessment
This policy seeks to protect and enhance the green infrastructure network and sport and recreational facilities and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO11, 12, 13, 17. Protecting and enhancing the historic and cultural environment would have a positive impact on SO9, valuing and enjoying Rutland's heritage.	

Policy RLP43 – Important open space and frontages				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy seeks to protect important open space which would likely have a positive impact on providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment (SO9) & support the development of community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas (SO8) **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Minor	+	+	+	**Likelihood**: Medium **Scale**: Local **Duration:** This policy seeks to protect and enhance important open spaces and frontages and therefore is likely to have positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO12 and the wider green infrastructure network which will positively affect landscape and ecological networks. **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Recommendations: This policy seeks to protect and enhance important open spaces and frontages and therefore is likely to have positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO12.				

Policy RLP44 – Provision of new Open Space		
Predicted effects		Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term	

Policy RLP44 – Provision of new Open Space				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Social				
Moderate	++	++	++	**Likelihood**: High **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy seeks to provide new open space which would likely have a positive impact on providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment (SO9) & support the development of community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas (SO8) **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Recommendations: This policy seeks to provide new open space which would likely have a positive impact on providing opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment (SO9) & support the development of community faiclities in all areas, particularly rural areas (SO8)				

Policy RLP45 – Landscape Character Impact				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood of effect occurring:** Neutral **Scale:** Local **Duration:** This policy likely has a neutral impact on the economic sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Social				
Neutral	N	N	N	**Likelihood**: Neutral

Policy RLP45 – Landscape Character Impact				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Scale: Local **Duration:** This policy would likely have a neutral impact on the social sustainability objectives. **Assumptions:**. No assumptions identified.
Environment				
Severe	+ +	+ +	+ +	**Likelihood**: High **Scale**: International **Duration:** This policy seeks to protect and enhance the distinctive qualities of the Rutland Landscape and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 10, 11, 12, 13, 19 **Assumptions:** No assumptions identified
Recommendations: This policy seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment and therefore is likely to have significant positive impact on the environment sustainability objectives, most notably SO 10, 11, 12, 13, 19.				

Policy RLP46 Spatial Strategy for Minerals Development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	+	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local Duration: Provides for strategic guidance in relation to the spatial distribution of minerals development over the plan period. Long-term effects relate to the level of confidence regarding ongoing investment by the minerals industry. Assumptions: Mineral resources in the identified areas and locations for recycled facilities are appropriate to attract industry investment.
Social				
Moderate	?	+	+	Likelihood: High Scale: Local Duration: Provides for strategic guidance in relation to the spatial distribution of minerals development over the plan period. Long-term effects relate to the facilitating the delivery of a steady and adequate supply of mineral resources to support planned growth and infrastructure required for development of sustainable communities, linked to this is the retention of local employment related to the cement works. Support for recycled aggregates will produce long-term positive effects relating to prudent use of resources and resource recovery (linked to inert waste). Support for extraction of small-scale building/roofing stone will also produce long-term positive effects relating to connection with the historic environment through local character and distinctiveness. Assumptions: Mineral resources in the identified areas and locations for secondary and recycled facilities are appropriate to attract industry

Policy RLP46 Spatial Strategy for Minerals Development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				investment and support planned growth and infrastructure.
Environment				
Moderate	?	+	+	Likelihood: High Scale: Local Duration: Provides for strategic guidance in relation to the spatial distribution of minerals development over the plan period. Short-term effects are uncertain as these are more likely to manifest in relation to site-specific allocations and potential adverse impacts. The Local Plan includes policies to avoid and/or minimise potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels. Long-term effects relate to maximising recovery of resources, increased production of recycled aggregates, and conservation/restoration of historic assets through use of building/roofing stone. Assumptions: Mineral resources in the identified areas and locations for recycled facilities are appropriate to attract industry investment and support planned growth and infrastructure. Minerals development in identified areas will have an impact on the local environment. The level of effect is dependent on the nature of operations and local environment.
Spatial				
Moderate	+	+	+	Likelihood: High Scale: Local to regional Duration: Throughout the plan period as minerals are used to deliver planned growth and infrastructure not only within Rutland but wider, reflecting the regional significance of the cement works. Assumptions: Mineral resources in the identified areas and locations for secondary and recycled facilities are appropriate to attract industry investment and support planned growth and infrastructure.
Recommendations				
NA				

Policy RLP47 Mineral Provision				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	+	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local Duration: The supply of minerals will support economic growth throughout the plan period. Assumptions: Provision rates are appropriate to support planned growth. Interest and investment in relation to the mineral industry will continue throughout the plan period.
Social				
Minor	?	?	+	Likelihood: Medium

Policy RLP47 Mineral Provision				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Scale: Local Duration: Social and human health effects will be largely resultant from individual site operations however mitigation measures will act to avoid and/or minimise potential adverse impacts to an acceptable level. Long-term effects relate to potential for minerals to contribute towards development of sustainable communities (e.g. planned growth, infrastructure) and retention of local distinctiveness through use of building/roofing stone. Assumptions: The level of effects will depend on the nature of operations and proximity to sensitive receptors.
Environment				
Minor to moderate	?	+	+	Likelihood: Medium to high Scale: Local Duration: Environmental impacts will largely result from individual site operations however mitigation measures will act to avoid and/or minimise potential adverse impacts to an acceptable level. Long-term effects relate to maximising resource recovery (through extensions to existing sites where appropriate) and conservation/restoration of historic assets through use of building/roofing stone. Assumptions: The level of impact will depend on the nature of operations and receiving environment. The policy hierarchy (including Local Plan policies) and associated regulations provide for the prudent use of natural resources and avoidance and/or minimisation of potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels.
Spatial				
Moderate	+	+	+	Likelihood: High Scale: Local to regional Duration: Throughout the plan period as minerals are used to deliver planned growth and infrastructure not only within Rutland but the wider area, reflecting the regional significance of the cement works. Assumptions: Mineral resources in the identified areas and locations for secondary and recycled facilities are appropriate to attract industry investment and support planned growth and infrastructure.
Recommendations				
NA				

Policy RLP48 Safeguarding Rutland's Mineral Resources				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	?/-	+	+ +	Likelihood: Medium to long-term Scale: Local Duration: Over the short term there is likely to be minor local adverse

Policy RLP48 Safeguarding Rutland's Mineral Resources				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				financial and resource implications for developers regarding assessment and reporting requirements however these are in line with national policy and guidance. Identifies resources of local and national importance, safeguarding these to support future growth. Presents opportunities for economic opportunities regarding prior extraction (associated with major development). Assumptions: BGS reports and associated datasets (GIS layers) used to identify proven mineral resources of local and national importance.
Social				
Minor	N	+	+ +	Likelihood: Medium to long term Scale: Local Duration: Duration of effects is tied to opportunities for prior extraction being realised and long-term benefits for future generations with respect to mineral resources not being needlessly sterilised. Assumptions: Where prior extraction is utilised it should reduce the transportation of materials if used on site.
Environment				
Minor	+	+	+ +	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: Duration of effects is tied to opportunities for prior extraction being realised. Significant positive effects expected in relation to prudent use of resources and avoiding the sterilisation of minerals through prior extraction. The identification of MSAs does not imply that extraction operations will be permitted. Assumptions: Minerals resource requirements reflect resources considered to be of local and national importance.
Spatial				
Minor	?	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: It is uncertain what the short-term effect will be as effects are tied to opportunities for prior extraction being realised. However, in the medium to long-term the identification of mineral resources of local and national importance and promotion of prior extraction will assist in the development of infrastructure, delivery of planned growth and reduce reliance on road transport where utilised for major developments. Assumptions: Where prior extraction is utilised it should reduce the transportation of materials if used on site.
Recommendations				
Reporting requirements of emerging policy should align with, or be incorporated into, existing planning mechanisms (e.g. development thresholds, planning application stages, forms, etc.) wherever possible to ensure consistent implementation.				

Policy RLP49 Development Criteria for Mineral Extraction		
Predicted effects		Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term	

Policy RLP49 Development Criteria for Mineral Extraction				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	+	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local Duration: Provides for strategic guidance in relation to minerals development throughout the plan period and identifies the need to maintain a steady and adequate supply of minerals and contributes towards economic development, including through traditional materials (e.g. building/roofing stone) and where mineral extraction is an ancillary activity/supporting prior extraction. Where related to extraction of building/roofing stone materials it will also be necessary to show that this is the principle purpose of the development. Assumptions: That the policy criteria and other relevant policy is addressed in informing the development assessment process.
Social				
Moderate	+	+ +	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local Duration: Provides for strategic guidance in relation to minerals development throughout the plan period. Consideration of the maintaining supply and landbanks/stock of permitted reserves (cement) supports planned growth and development of infrastructure to support the county's communities over the plan period. The ongoing support for building/roofing stone supports local distinctiveness and a sense of place. Assumptions: That the policy criteria and other relevant policy is addressed in informing the development assessment process. Local Plan policy and mitigation measures will be applied on a site-specific basis to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.
Environment				
Moderate	?	+	+	Likelihood: High Scale: Local Duration: Minerals development is required to ensure an adequate supply of minerals to support growth throughout the plan period; there is also a need to ensure maximum resource recovery. Environmental impacts will largely result from individual site operations however mitigation measures will act to avoid and/or minimise potential adverse impacts to an acceptable level. The Local Plan identifies that site-specific management plans may be required to ensure implementation of such measures. Long-term effects relate to maximising resource recovery, prudent use of resources and supply of building/roofing stone supporting conservation of the historic environment. Assumptions: The level of impact will depend on the nature of operations and receiving environment. The policy hierarchy (including Local Plan policies) and associated regulations provide for the prudent use of natural resources and avoidance and/or minimisation of potential adverse impacts to an acceptable level.

Policy RLP49 Development Criteria for Mineral Extraction				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Spatial				
Minor	+	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: The development criteria provide for extraction to ensure an adequate supply of minerals to support planned growth throughout the plan period, including for building/roofing stone, which will also act to support local distinctiveness and promote a sense of place. Assumptions: Mineral resources in the areas identified through the spatial strategy are appropriate to attract industry investment and support planned growth and infrastructure.
Recommendations				
NA				

Policy RLP50 Site-specific allocations for the extraction of crushed rock				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate to high	+	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local to regional Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of the individual site(s). The allocation of site(s) for the provision of crushed rock will help to ensure the provision of aggregates to the local (and potentially wider) construction industry. Assumptions: Cross boundary movements of minerals will occur to supply market bases of growth areas.
Social				
Minor	?+	? +	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local to regional Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of the individual site(s). Due to the nature of operations mineral extraction may have an impact on sensitive receptors however the scale is dependent on the nature of operations and proximity of sensitive receptors. Potential impacts associated with a specific site(s) have been assessed in detail through the Site Assessment Methodology. The identification of site-specific allocations will assist in ensuring the provision of aggregates to support growth for current and future generations. Assumptions: Mitigation measures will be applied on a site-specific basis to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.
Environment				
Minor to moder	?	? +	+	Likelihood: Medium to high Scale: Local Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of the

Policy RLP50 Site-specific allocations for the extraction of crushed rock				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
ate				individual site(s). Due to the nature of operations mineral extraction is likely to have an impact on the environment however the scale is dependent on the nature of operations and receiving environment. Potential impacts associated with a specific site(s) have been assessed in detail through the Site Assessment Methodology. Long-term positive impacts are likely due to maximising resource recovery (from sites that are extensions to existing extractive operations) and restoration that supports landscape and habitat connectivity and environmental enhancement opportunities. Assumptions: Cross boundary movements of minerals will occur to supply market bases of growth areas. Development criteria and other relevant Local Plan policies will facilitate the prudent use of natural resources. Mitigation measures will be applied on a site-specific basis to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.
Spatial				
Moder ate	+	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local to regional Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of the individual site(s). The allocation of sites for the provision of crushed rock will help to ensure the provision of aggregates to the local (and potentially wider) construction industry. Over the long-term, restoration practices allow for opportunities for enhancement of landscape and green infrastructure. Assumptions: Development criteria and other relevant Local Plan policies will facilitate an increase in sustainable development practices and improve the design of operations to reduce landscape effects.
Recommendations				
Where relevant developer requirements should be identified to address site-specific issues identified through the site assessment process.				

Policy RLP51 Site Specific allocations for the extraction of building stone				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moder ate	+	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of the individual site(s). The allocation of site(s) for the provision of building stone will help to ensure the provision of aggregates to the local construction industry. Assumptions: Building stone is utilised more locally than aggregate materials.
Social				

Policy RLP51 Site Specific allocations for the extraction of building stone				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Minor	?+	? +	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local to regional Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of the individual site(s). Due to the nature of operations mineral extraction may have an impact on sensitive receptors however the scale is dependent on the nature of operations and proximity of sensitive receptors. Potential impacts associated with a specific site(s) have been assessed in detail through the Site Assessment Methodology. The identification of site-specific allocations will assist in ensuring the supply of building stone to support conservation of heritage assets and maintaining local distinctiveness. Assumptions: Mitigation measures will be applied on a site-specific basis to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.
Environment				
Minor to moderate	?	? +	+	Likelihood: Medium to high Scale: Local Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of the individual site(s). Due to the nature of operations mineral extraction is likely to have an impact on the environment however the scale is dependent on the nature of operations and receiving environment. Potential impacts associated with a specific site(s) have been assessed in detail through the Site Assessment Methodology. Long-term positive impacts are likely due to maximising resource recovery (from sites that are extensions to existing extractive operations), contribution towards conservation of the historic environment and restoration that supports landscape and habitat connectivity and environmental enhancement opportunities. Assumptions: Building stone is utilised more locally than aggregate materials. Development criteria and other relevant Local Plan policies will facilitate the prudent use of natural resources. Mitigation measures will be applied on a site-specific basis to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.
Spatial				
Moderate	+	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local to regional Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of the individual site(s). The allocation of sites for the supply of building stone will help to ensure the supply of materials to the local industry and assist in maintaining local distinctiveness and a sense of place. Over the long-term, restoration practices allow for opportunities for enhancement of landscape and green infrastructure. Assumptions: Development criteria and other relevant Local Plan policies will facilitate an increase in sustainable development practices and improve the design of operations to reduce landscape effects.
Recommendations				
Where relevant developer requirements should be identified to address site-specific issues identified through the site assessment process.				

Policy RLP52 Safeguarding of minerals development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	?	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: Initially there may be some minor adverse effects regarding developer (of non-mineral development) resources due to increased requirements to assess current/ongoing need for allocated/permitted mineral sites where alternate uses are proposed. However, this is necessary (over the long term) to safeguard minerals development, secure benefits provided by such development to the economy, ensure future viability and promote confidence for industry and investors. Over the medium to long term such effects would be expected to stabilise in line with standard operational practices. Assumptions: Industry interest (from the minerals industry) will remain active within Rutland, particularly relating to permitted/allocated sites.
Social				
Minor	?	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: There is uncertainty regarding initial effects, however, over the medium to long term the safeguarding of minerals development helps to deliver the provision of aggregates (including secondary and recycled materials), which will support the planned growth, development of sustainable communities and provide materials that are essential for a good quality of life. Assumptions: Industry interest (from the minerals industry) will remain active within Rutland, particularly relating to permitted/allocated sites.
Environment				
Minor	?	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: There is uncertainty regarding initial effects, however, over the medium to long term the safeguarding of minerals development helps to maximise resource recovery and provide for recycled materials. Assumptions: Industry interest (from the minerals industry) will remain active within Rutland, particularly relating to permitted/allocated sites.
Spatial				
Minor	?	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: There is uncertainty regarding initial effects, however, over the medium to long term the safeguarding of minerals development may help to maximise use of the existing infrastructure networks and present opportunities to utilise existing plant (minerals extraction sites) reducing potential for adverse impacts associated with location of plant on extension/satellite sites.

Policy RLP52 Safeguarding of minerals development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Assumptions: Industry interest (from the minerals industry) will remain active within Rutland, particularly relating to permitted/allocated sites. That permitted/allocated sites are well-related to strategic infrastructure networks and that plant on existing minerals sites can be utilised for future extensions/satellite operations.
Recommendations				
NA				

Policy RLP53 Borrow Pits				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	+	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: Provides for strategic guidance in relation to the development of borrow pits and identifies the opportunities for borrow pits to serve construction/engineering projects where appropriate throughout the plan period. Assumptions: That the policy criteria and other relevant policies are addressed in informing the development assessment process.
Social				
Negligible	+	+	+	Likelihood: Negligible to low Scale: Local Duration: The criteria specifically address the development of borrow pits, although minerals development will inevitably have some adverse impacts the policy also requires potentially adverse impacts to be avoided and/or minimised to an acceptable level. In addition the scale of development (borrow pits) is likely to significantly reduce impacts, in addition borrow pits are a short-term development as their life is linked to construction/engineering projects. Borrow pits may also reduce need for haulage of minerals onto site (from further afield), thereby reducing impacts associated with transport (e.g. on communities along transport routes). However given the scale of borrow pits effects are likely to be small scale. The policy also requires progressive restoration to an acceptable condition and for inert wastes arising onsite to be utilised in restoration works where possible. Assumptions: The scale of effects would be largely determined by measures implemented. That the policy criteria and other relevant policies are addressed in informing the development assessment process.
Environment				
Minor	+	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local

Policy RLP53 Borrow Pits				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Duration: Provides for strategic guidance in relation to the development of borrow pits. The criteria specifically address the development of borrow pits, although minerals development will inevitably have some adverse impacts the policy also requires potentially adverse impacts to be avoided and/or minimised to an acceptable level. In addition the scale of development (borrow pits) is likely to significantly reduce impacts, in addition borrow pits are a short-term development as their life is linked to construction/engineering projects. Borrow pits may also reduce need for haulage of minerals onto site (from further afield), thereby reducing impacts associated with transport (e.g. vehicle emissions). The policy also requires progressive restoration to an acceptable condition and for inert wastes arising onsite to be utilised in restoration works where possible. Assumptions: The scale of effects would be largely determined by measures implemented. That the policy criteria and other relevant policies are addressed in informing the development assessment process.
Spatial				
Minor	+	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: Provides for strategic guidance in relation to the development of borrow pits and identifies opportunities to utilise borrow pits where strategically located for construction/engineering projects, thereby reducing transport requirements and associated impacts on the road network. Assumptions: That the policy criteria and other relevant policy is addressed in informing the development assessment process.
Recommendations				
NA				

Policy RLP54 Development criteria for other forms of minerals development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Negligible	?	?	+	Likelihood: Low Scale: Local Duration: Development of facilities for other forms of mineral development is likely to be long term (given local circumstance) and will bring economic benefits where viable. Assumptions: Continued policy support for such facilities may act to encourage industry investment.
Social				
Neglig	?	?	+	Likelihood: Low

Policy RLP54 Development criteria for other forms of minerals development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
ible				Scale: Local Duration: Development of such facilities is likely to be long term (given local circumstance). Development of such facilities/supporting infrastructure related to mineral development may act to support more efficient operations/transport and reduce road based transport movements and associated impacts. Assumptions: Impacts resulting from processing/handling/bulking facilities and alternative transport modes are reduced in comparison with road based transport.
Environment				
Negligible	?	?	+	Likelihood: Low Scale: Local Duration: Development of such facilities is likely to be long term (given local circumstance). Development of such facilities/supporting infrastructure related to mineral development may act to support more efficient operations/transport and reduce road based transport movements and associated impacts. Assumptions: Impacts resulting from processing/handling/bulking facilities and alternative transport modes are reduced in comparison with road based transport.
Spatial				
Negligible	?	?	+	Likelihood: Low Scale: Local Duration: Development of such facilities is likely to be long term (given local circumstance). Development of such facilities/supporting infrastructure related to mineral development may act to support more efficient operations/transport and reduce impacts on the road network. Assumptions: Impacts resulting from processing/handling/bulking facilities and alternative transport modes are reduced in comparison with road based transport.
Recommendations				
NA				

Policy RLP55 Waste management and disposal				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate to high	?+	+	++	Likelihood: Medium to high Scale: Local to regional Duration: Provides for strategic guidance in relation to industry investment regarding waste management (including disposal) throughout the plan period, and how such development should relate to growth areas. There is uncertainty regarding initial effects as such development

Policy RLP55 Waste management and disposal				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				requires considerable investment and so is likely to be implemented (over the medium to long term). Long-term effects relate to the level of confidence provided to the waste industry and development of supporting infrastructure networks. Co-location may present opportunities for use of heat and energy, e.g. in industrial processes or heating schemes. Development in rural areas supports rural diversification where associated with existing rural employment uses or farm-based enterprises. The identification of the waste management capacity needs to support growth within the county over the plan period should promote industry investment and confidence. The policy reflects the cement kilns regional role and supports continuation of this. In addition it also recognises potential for linkages between industrial processes and use of waste as an alternative fuel. Assumptions: Industry interest will remain active within Rutland to facilitate the development of a sustainable waste management network. Increasing external pressure (e.g. landfill tax and the planning/regulation system) will act on a wider scale, driving waste up the hierarchy with other waste planning authorities also seeking to increase waste management capacity, recognising wider needs and that cross-boundary movements will occur. That targets for recycling and recovery will be achieved thereby reducing the need for disposal.
Social				
Moderate	?	+	+	Likelihood: Medium to high Scale: Local to county wide Duration: There is uncertainty regarding initial effects as such development requires considerable investment and so is likely to be implemented over the medium to long term. Long-term effects relate to the benefits to the community regarding the development of a sustainable waste management network, resource recovery, and enabling communities to take more responsibility for their waste. This will also filter down to drive behavioural changes regarding waste management. Directing development to less sensitive locations will assist in avoiding and/or reducing potentially adverse impacts on the communities. The plan sets out waste management capacity needs over the plan period and seeks to increase industry investment in order to develop a waste management network within Rutland. This will help to reduce transport of waste and related impacts within the county. Identification of inert disposal needs and directing inert waste recovery to facilitate restoration of mineral extraction sites may promote opportunities for recreational and green infrastructure at these sites. The policy also recognises the settlement hierarchy within the county and requires development to reflect the role and scale of locales. Assumptions: Increasing external pressure (e.g. landfill tax and community focussed education campaigns) will have a similar effect at a wider scale regarding driving waste up the hierarchy, increasing waste treatment capacity and reducing reliance on landfill.
Environment				
Moderate	?	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local to county wide Duration: There is uncertainty regarding initial effects as such

Policy RLP55 Waste management and disposal				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				development requires considerable investment and so is likely to be implemented over the medium to long term. The development of a sustainable waste management network that facilitates driving waste up the waste management hierarchy will increase resource recovery and the diversion of waste from landfill, which will produce associated environmental benefits such as resource recovery and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and potential for leachate contamination, etc. Directing development to less sensitive locations will assist in avoiding and/or reducing potentially adverse impacts on the environment and other sensitive receptors. Preference for inert waste to be disposed of to facilitate restoration of mineral extraction sites promotes restoration and environmental enhancement. Assumptions: Industry interest will remain active within Rutland to facilitate the development of a sustainable waste management network. Increasing external pressure (e.g. landfill tax and the planning/regulation system) will act on a wider scale, driving waste up the hierarchy and reducing reliance on landfill. That targets for recycling and recovery will be achieved thereby reducing the need for disposal.
Spatial				
Moder ate	?	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local to county wide Duration: There is uncertainty regarding initial effects as such development requires considerable investment and so is likely to be implemented over the medium to long term. Provision of guidance regarding industry investment and development of a sustainable waste management network through the spatial strategy and identification of capacity needs over the long term will increase confidence in land-use planning and investment in development of facilities and necessary infrastructure. Increasing waste management capacity and seeking to relate this development to growth areas and existing communities/land use patterns/infrastructure networks will help to reduce transport of waste and related impacts within the county. Decreasing need for landfill over the plan period supports the development of a sustainable waste management network. The policy also recognises the settlement hierarchy within the county and requires development to reflect the role and scale of locales. Preference for inert waste to be disposed of to facilitate restoration of mineral extraction sites promotes restoration and environmental enhancement including landscape features and green infrastructure, which may result in more cohesive landscapes. Assumptions: Industry interest will remain active within Rutland to facilitate the development of a sustainable waste management network. Facilities developed within the county will predominantly serve Rutland's community and businesses including planned growth, although some cross-boundary movements will still occur. This is because Rutland's population and industry base, and therefore waste arisings, is comparatively low (compared with neighbouring authorities), which significantly reduces the economic viability of facilities only serving the counties needs. Increasing external pressure (e.g. landfill tax and the planning/regulation system) will act on a wider scale, driving waste up the hierarchy and reducing reliance on landfill. That targets for recycling and

Policy RLP55 Waste management and disposal				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				recovery will be achieved thereby reducing the need for disposal.
Recommendations				
Monitoring of waste management capacity should be integrated with existing mechanisms, e.g. annual monitoring report.				

Policy RLP56 Waste related development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	?+	+	++	Likelihood: High Scale: Local to county wide Duration: There is uncertainty regarding initial effects as such development requires considerable investment and so is likely to be implemented over the medium to long term. Development criteria provide guidance throughout the plan period in terms of how proposed development should relate to the spatial strategy, delivering the county's waste management needs, identification of catchment areas, use of energy/heat/residues, addressing potential adverse impacts, mitigation measures, site-management plans and restoration. Such criteria provide clarity to industry regarding requirements; in the short term developers may experience some minor adverse impacts regarding resources. Over the medium to long-term such effects would be expected to stabilise in line with standard operational practices. Assumptions: That housing and employment growth is delivered as per the Local Plan. That the policy criteria and other relevant policy are addressed in informing the development assessment process.
Social				
Minor	+	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local to county wide Duration: Consideration of the spatial strategy, delivering the county's waste management needs, use of energy/heat/residues, addressing potential adverse impacts, mitigation measures, site-management plans and restoration will act to support planned growth and development of infrastructure to support the county's communities and enable communities and businesses to take more responsibility for their own waste throughout the plan period whilst ensuring development does not have unacceptable impacts. Assumptions: That housing and employment growth is delivered as per the Local Plan. That the policy criteria and other relevant policy are addressed in informing the development assessment process.
Environment				
Moderate	?	+	++	Likelihood: High Scale: Local to county wide

Policy RLP56 Waste related development				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Duration: Consideration of the spatial strategy, delivering the county's waste management needs, use of energy/heat/residues, addressing potential adverse impacts, mitigation measures, site-management plans and restoration will act to support sustainable waste management, planned growth and development of infrastructure whilst ensuring development does not have unacceptable impacts. Assumptions: That housing and employment growth is delivered as per the Local Plan. That the policy criteria and other relevant policy are addressed in informing the development assessment process.
Spatial				
Minor	+	+	+ +	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local to county wide Duration: The development criteria require consideration of the spatial strategy, the catchment area for waste received on site and destination of outputs and the proximity principle. This will assist in maximising use of strategic networks, existing land use patterns and reinforcing how waste development relates to existing communities/land use patters and planned growth. Over the long term this will result in more cohesive land use patterns and more efficient services. Assumptions: That housing and employment growth is delivered as per the Local Plan. That the policy criteria and other relevant policy are addressed in informing the development assessment process.
Recommendations				

Policy RLP57 Sites for waste management and disposal				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Moderate	+	+	+ +	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local to regional Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of individual sites. Directs industry investment regarding waste management throughout the plan period towards site-specific allocations and locations that will support the spatial strategy and planned growth. Long-term effects relate to the level of confidence provided to the waste industry and development of supporting infrastructure networks. Co-location may present opportunities for use of heat and energy in industrial processes or in district schemes. The identification of the site-specific allocations for development of waste management facilities will assist in delivering the waste management capacity needs over the plan period. The policy also seeks to safeguard allocated waste sites. Initially there may be some minor adverse effects regarding developer (of non-waste

Policy RLP57 Sites for waste management and disposal				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				development) resources due to increased requirements to assess current/ongoing need for allocated waste sites where alternate uses are proposed. However, this is necessary (over the long term) to safeguard the development of a sustainable waste management network, secure benefits provided by such development to the economy, ensure future viability and promote confidence for industry and investors. Over the medium to long term such effects would be expected to stabilise in line with standard operational practices. Assumptions: Industry interest will remain active within Rutland (and more specifically in relation to the identified sites) to facilitate the development of a sustainable waste management network.
Social				
Moderate	?+	?+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local to regional Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of individual sites. There is uncertainty regarding initial effects as such development requires considerable investment and so is likely to be implemented over the medium to long term. Due to the nature of operations waste development may have an impact on sensitive receptors however the scale is dependent on the nature of operations and proximity of sensitive receptors. Potential impacts associated with specific sites have been assessed in detail through the Site Assessment Methodology. The identification of site allocations will assist in delivering the waste management capacity needs over the plan period. Long-term effects relate to the benefits to the community regarding the development of a sustainable waste management network, supporting planned growth, resource recovery, and enabling communities to take more responsibility for their waste. The policy also seeks to safeguard allocated waste sites. There is uncertainty regarding initial effects, however, over the medium to long term the safeguarding of site-specific allocations for waste development will assist in delivering the waste management capacity needs over the plan period, which will support planned growth. Assumptions: Cross boundary movements will occur however external pressures and planning mechanisms will drive Rutland and other waste planning authorities towards increasing waste management capacity and therefore sustain industry interest and encourage future investment. Mitigation measures will be applied on a site-specific basis to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.
Environment				
Moderate	?+	+	++	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of individual sites. There is uncertainty regarding initial effects as such development requires considerable investment and so is likely to be implemented over the medium to long term. Due to the nature of operations waste development may have an impact on the receiving environment however the scale is dependent on the nature of operations and proximity of sensitive receptors. Potential impacts associated with specific sites have been assessed in detail through the Site Assessment

Policy RLP57 Sites for waste management and disposal				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				Methodology. Directing development to less sensitive locations will assist in avoiding and/or reducing potentially adverse impacts on the environment and other sensitive receptors. The development of a sustainable waste management network, and safeguarding of allocations, over the long term will increase resource recovery and reduce reliance on landfill. Assumptions: Cross boundary movements will occur however external pressures and planning mechanisms will drive Rutland and other waste planning authorities towards increasing waste management capacity. Mitigation measures will be applied on a site-specific basis to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.
Spatial				
Moderate	?+	+	++	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local to county wide Duration: Throughout the plan period and during operational life of individual sites. The allocation of sites for waste management facilities will facilitate delivery of the capacity needs and support growth over the plan period. There is uncertainty regarding initial effects as such development requires considerable investment and so is likely to be implemented over the medium to long term. Potential impacts associated with specific sites have been assessed in detail through the Site Assessment Methodology. The safeguarding of allocations will help to maximise use of the existing infrastructure networks. Assumptions: Cross boundary movements will occur however external pressures and planning mechanisms will drive Rutland and other waste planning authorities towards increasing waste management capacity. Mitigation measures will be applied on a site-specific basis to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to an acceptable level.
Recommendations				
Where relevant developer requirements should be identified to address site-specific issues identified through the site assessment process.				

Policy RLP58 Restoration and aftercare				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
Nature of effect	Assessment of effect & likely term			
	Short	Medium	Long	
Economic				
Minor	?	+	+	Likelihood: Medium Scale: Local Duration: Initially there may be some minor adverse effects regarding developer resources due to increased requirements regarding high quality restoration and aftercare, including long-term management and monitoring (where necessary). The identified requirements are not significantly greater than existing good practice so over the medium to

Policy RLP58 Restoration and aftercare				
Predicted effects				Justification for assessment
				long term such effects would be expected to stabilise in line with standard operational practices. Potential for significant long-term beneficial effects regarding return of BMV agricultural and increased opportunity for economic development as a result of restoration practices e.g. renewable energy generation such as solar parks and biomass cultivation/energy crops. Presents opportunities for market innovation. Assumptions: The scale of effects would be largely determined by restoration outcome.
Social				
Moder ate	?	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local Duration: Consideration of local community requirements in determining after use presents potential for significant long-term beneficial effects regarding access to recreational (and other) facilities and quality of life outcomes as well as indirect effects that will contribute towards community health and quality of life (e.g. ecosystem services, flood management, connection with historic environment, green infrastructure, addressing climate change, return of BMV agricultural, amenity, etc.) Assumptions: The scale of effects would be largely determined by restoration after-use and nature of surrounding environment/land-use context.
Environment				
Moder ate	?	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local to county wide Duration: Potential for significant permanent long-term beneficial effects regarding protection and enhancement of environment character and ecological networks (including BAP objectives and targets), historic environment, geodiversity, flood management, river basin management, conservation of soil resources and return of BMV agricultural land as well as green infrastructure. The requirement to integrate a secondary after use where sites are to be restored to the previous use or for economic purposes assists in maximising opportunities, as well as increasing magnitude of positive effects and environmental outcome. Assumptions: The scale of effects would be largely determined by restoration after-use and nature of surrounding environment/land-use context.
Spatial				
Moder ate	?	+	+ +	Likelihood: High Scale: Local to county wide Duration: The long term effects of after-use being determined as a result of land-use context, surrounding environmental character and local community requirements should result in a more cohesive landscape and land use patterns. Potential for significant beneficial effects regarding landscape and townscape character. Assumptions: The scale of effects would be largely determined by restoration after-use and nature of surrounding environment/land-use context.
Recommendations				
NA				

Policies	Sustainability Appraisal Themes								
	Economic			Social			Environmental		
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L
RLP1	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	?
RLP2	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	+	+
RLP3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
RLP4	+	++	++	+	++	++	-	-	-
RLP5	N	?	?	+	++	++	-	-	-
RLP6	+	+	+	++	++	++	-	-	-
RLP7	++	+	++	+	+	+	-	-	-
RLP8	+	++	++	+	++	++	-	-	-
RLP9	+	+	N	N	N	N	-	-	-
RLP10	+	+	+	++	++	++	+	+	+
RLP11	N	++	++	?	++	++	?	+	+
RLP12	+	+	+	+	++	++	-	-	-
RLP13	?	?	+	N	+	+	--	--	-
RLP14	N	N	N	++	++	++	+	+	+
RLP15	N	N	N	++	++	++	N	N	N
RLP16	N	N	N	++	++	++	N	N	N
RLP17	N	N	N	++	++	++	-	-	-
RLP18	N	N	N	++	++	++	-	-	-
RLP19	++	++	++	N	N	N	-	-	-
RLP20	++	++	++	N	N	N	N	N	N
RLP21	++	++	++	N	N	N	-	-	-
RLP22	+	+	+	N	N	N	-	-	-
RLP23	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--
RLP24	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--
RLP25	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--
RLP26	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
RLP27	++	++	++	+	+	+	?	?	?
RLP28	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+
RLP29	++	++	++	+	+	+	?	?	?

Policies	Sustainability Appraisal Themes								
	Economic			Social			Environmental		
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L
RLP30	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
RLP31	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	++
RLP32	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	+	+
RLP33	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	++
RLP34	N	N	N	++	++	++	N	N	N
RLP34	N	N	N	++	++	++	N	N	N
RLP35	+	+	+	N	N	N	-	-	-
RLP36	N	N	N	+	+	+	-	-	-
RLP37	N/+	N/+	N/+	+	+	+	+	+	+
RLP38	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	++
RLP39	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	++
RLP40	N	N	N	+	+	+	++	++	++
RLP41	N	N	N	+	+	+	++	++	++
RLP42	N	N	N	+	+	+	++	++	++
RLP43	N	N	N	+	+	+	+	+	+
RLP44	N	N	N	++	++	++	N	N	N
RLP45	N	N	N	N	N	N	++	++	++
Cumulative Effect	+	+	++	+	++	++	-	-	+

Minerals & Waste Policies

	RLP46	RLP47	RLP48	RLP49	RLP50	RLP51	RLP52	RLP53	RLP54	RLP55	RLP56	RLP57	RLP58
SA1	+	+	N	N	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	+	N
	Cumulative effect: + Likely to be positive cumulative effects on creating employment opportunities resulting from industry investment in minerals and waste development which will create employment and filter through to employment retention/generation in other related areas (producing positive secondary effects).												
SA2	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	N	N	+	+	+	+
	Cumulative effect: + Likely to be positive secondary effects on sustainable business formation resulting from industry investment in minerals and waste development through provision of minerals to support growth, opportunities for rural diversification and restoration to support economic development. Safeguarding of minerals and waste sites will secure provision/capacity into the future and increase longevity of these operations. The increased requirements for resource recovery and sustainable development practices may also produce positive cumulative effects with respect to industry innovation.												
SA3	+	+	N	N	+	N	+	+	+	+	N	+	+
	Cumulative effect: + Likely to be positive secondary effects on promotion of infrastructure and a range of businesses resulting from industry investment in minerals and waste development through provision of minerals to support growth (including infrastructure development) and supply the construction industry, opportunities for rural diversification and restoration to support economic development. Safeguarding of infrastructure associated with minerals development and transport may contribute at a wider level towards infrastructure supporting growth.												
SA4	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+

	RLP46	RLP47	RLP48	RLP49	RLP50	RLP51	RLP52	RLP53	RLP54	RLP55	RLP56	RLP57	RLP58
	Cumulative effect: ++ The plan seeks to facilitate delivery of a sufficient supply of materials to support planned growth. Policies with the intent of guiding industry investment (such as the spatial strategy, development criteria for minerals development and site-specific allocations) interact to produce significant beneficial effects with regards to ensuring a steady and adequate supply of minerals as well as safeguarding resources and permitted/allocated development. Encouraging the production of secondary and recycled aggregates supports resource recovery and sustainable waste management (CD&E/inert waste), this cross-over enhances the plans contribution towards related sustainability objectives. The plan also supports the extraction of building stone, which creates positive links to local identity and the historic environment. In addition the preference for inert waste to be disposed of at mineral extraction sites to facilitate restoration works will also produce positive effects. Safeguarding of mineral resources will assist in ensuring resources are not unnecessarily sterilised and available for future generations, whilst safeguarding of permitted/allocated sites and related development will secure longevity of operations and industry investment. Opportunities associated with restoration of mineral extraction sites can be significant particularly regarding net gain in biodiversity, creating ecological network and landscape linkages, natural and historic enhancement, return of BMV agricultural land, flood management and climate change adaptation measures. There is some (minor) uncertainty regarding the increased assessment and reporting requirements to ensure that proposals for the mineral development does not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the community and/or environment, however such measures are necessary to ensure an appropriate level of contribution towards sustainable development outcomes is achieved on the ground. Overall the plans policies interact to produce a positive cumulative effect on mineral development.												
SA5	N	+	+	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Cumulative effect: + Likely to be positive secondary effects in relation to housing stock resulting from a steady and adequate supply of minerals to support the construction industry. Opportunities for prior extraction may arise where major development is proposed within MSAs, with the extraction of aggregate feeding the development.												
SA6	?	?	N	+	?	?	+	?+	+	+	+	?	+
	Cumulative effect: +? The identification of spatial strategy(ies), provision rate/capacity needs and site allocations for minerals and waste combines to create uncertainty												

	RLP46	RLP47	RLP48	RLP49	RLP50	RLP51	RLP52	RLP53	RLP54	RLP55	RLP56	RLP57	RLP58
	regarding human health due to the interaction between the need for materials and facilities/services to support growth and quality of life and the potential for adverse impacts relating to site-specific implementation of minerals and waste development[1]. This is balanced out by the combined effect of the plan policies, which support resource efficiency, sustainable development practices, avoiding and/or minimising potentially adverse impacts to acceptable levels, protection and enhancement measures, minimising land use conflict (through safeguarding measures for permitted/allocated sites), sustainable transport and restoration. These policies interact to create positive secondary effects with respect to human health.												
SA7	N	N	N	+	?	?	N	+	+	N	+	?	N
	Cumulative effect: +? The identification of site allocations for minerals and waste may be considered to create uncertainty regarding community safety (in particular with respect to transport impacts) however this is balanced out by other plan policies that require potentially adverse impacts to be avoided and/or minimised to acceptable levels and support sustainable transport measures. These policies interact to create positive secondary effects with respect to community safety.												
SA8	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+
	Cumulative effect: N The supply of aggregates to the construction industry has an indirectly positive effect on the development of community facilities; in addition the restoration of sites presents opportunities for development of community facilities and recreational opportunities. Overall the effect of minerals and waste development on the development of community facilities is neutral.												
SA9	N	N	N	+	?	?	N	N	N	N	+	N	+
	Cumulative effect: N/+ There is uncertainty regarding the potential for adverse impacts relating to site-specific implementation of minerals and waste development,												

[1] Where reference is made herein to site-specific development it should be noted that the level of impact regarding site-specific development is dependent on the nature of operations and receiving environment. Site-specific allocations have been subject to assessment as per the Site Assessment Methodology.

	RLP46	RLP47	RLP48	RLP49	RLP50	RLP51	RLP52	RLP53	RLP54	RLP55	RLP56	RLP57	RLP58
	however this is balanced out by the requirement for potentially adverse impacts to be avoided and/or minimised to acceptable levels. The restoration of sites presents opportunities for recreational opportunities and enhancement measures. There is likely to be a neutral to indirect positive effect on the provision of opportunities regarding enjoyment of heritage and recreation and environmental enhancement resulting from minerals and waste development.												
SA10	+	+	N	+	?	+?	N	?	+	N	+	?	+
	Cumulative effect: + There is some uncertainty regarding potential for adverse impacts relating to site-specific implementation of minerals and waste development. The provision of minerals supports the extraction of building/roofing stone, which supports local identity and historic character through the restoration of historic buildings or supply of materials to ensure that new development is in keeping with its surrounds. The plans policies seek to conserve heritage assets (and their setting) and enhance the historic environment, including through restoration. This is coupled with the requirement to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse impacts to acceptable levels. In addition policies to protect and enhance the natural environment, landscape and amenity will interact to produce positive outcomes for the historic environment. These policies interact to create a positive cumulative effect regarding the historic environment.												
SA11	N	N	N	+	?	?	N	?	+	N	+	?	++
	Cumulative effect: + There is some uncertainty regarding potential for adverse impacts relating to site-specific implementation of minerals and waste development. The plans policies seek to protect biodiversity and geodiversity, achieve a net gain in biodiversity, deliver high quality restoration and aftercare, and require potentially adverse impacts to be avoided and/or minimised to acceptable levels. In addition policies to protect and enhance the historic environment, environmental designations, landscape and amenity as well as those addressing climate change and flood management will interact to produce positive outcomes for biodiversity and geodiversity. These policies interact to create a positive synergistic effect regarding biodiversity and geodiversity.												
SA12	+	+	N	+	?	+?	+	?	+	+	+	?	++
	Cumulative effect: + There is some uncertainty regarding potential for adverse impacts relating to site-specific implementation of minerals and waste development. The provision of minerals supports the extraction of building/roofing stone, which supports local distinctiveness. The plans policies seek to protect and enhance landscape character, including through restoration outcomes, coupled with a requirement to avoid and/or minimise potentially adverse												

	RLP46	RLP47	RLP48	RLP49	RLP50	RLP51	RLP52	RLP53	RLP54	RLP55	RLP56	RLP57	RLP58
	impacts to acceptable levels. In addition policies to protect and enhance the natural and historic environment and amenity will interact to produce positive outcomes for landscape character. The spatial strategies and measures to safeguarded permitted/allocated sites and prevent land use conflict will also interact to create more cohesive land use patterns. These policies interact to create a positive cumulative effect regarding landscape character.												
SA13	N	N	N	+	?	?	N	?	+	N	+	?	++
	Cumulative effect: + There is some uncertainty regarding potential for adverse impacts relating to site-specific implementation of minerals and waste development. The plans policies seek to protect natural assets and resources, deliver high quality restoration and aftercare, sustainable development practices as well as avoiding and/or minimising potentially adverse impacts to acceptable levels. In addition policies to protect and enhance the historic environment, landscape and amenity, as well as those addressing climate change and flood management will interact to produce positive outcomes for natural resources. These policies interact to create a positive synergistic effect regarding natural resources.												
SA14	+	N	N	+	N	N	+	N	+	++	+	++	+
	Cumulative effect: ++ The plan seeks to facilitate sustainable waste management through minimisation of waste (in new development) as well as an increase in recycling and recovery capacity through the identification of a spatial strategy, capacity needs throughout the plan period and site-specific allocations to guide industry investment. The safeguarding of waste development and measures to prevent land use conflict also help to ensure longevity of operations and build confidence regarding industry investment. Encouraging sustainable development practices and the production of recycled aggregates also supports resource recovery and sustainable waste management (CD&E/inert waste). There is some (minor) uncertainty regarding the increased assessment and reporting requirements to ensure that proposals for the development of waste management/disposal facilities does not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the community and/or environment, however such measures are necessary to ensure an appropriate level of contribution towards sustainable development outcomes are achieved on the ground. Overall the plans policies interact to produce a positive cumulative effect on sustainable waste management.												
SA15	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	+
	Cumulative effect: N/+ The processing of waste to produce Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) or through thermal/energy from waste technologies can contribute towards energy												

	RLP46	RLP47	RLP48	RLP49	RLP50	RLP51	RLP52	RLP53	RLP54	RLP55	RLP56	RLP57	RLP58
	production however given the quantity of waste arising within Rutland such effects are likely to be of a small scale. Restoration presents opportunities for economic development including energy generation such as solar parks and biomass cultivation/energy crops. There is likely to be a neutral to positive cumulative effect on minimising energy use and promoting renewable energy sources resulting from minerals and waste development (the nature and scale of effect would is dependant on measures implemented).												
SA16	+	N	N	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	N
	Cumulative effect: + The plan encourages sustainable transport measures and movements as well as the use of alternative transportation methods. The spatial strategies and site-specific allocations give consideration to strategic transport networks, reflected through the site assessments, with the development criteria for waste management supporting the proximity principle and the implementation of catchment areas to encourage sustainable transport movements. In addition the plan seeks to avoid and/or minimise potential adverse impacts to acceptable levels through the implementation of mitigation measures including routing agreements, increasing the level of contribution towards sustainable development outcomes. Measures to reduce greenhouse gases (including vehicle emissions) further support sustainable transport. The safeguarding of permitted/allocated minerals and waste development and minimising land use conflict (thereby ensuring longevity of operations) also contributes towards sustainable transport outcomes as the possible loss of existing sites that are serviced or well-related to transport networks may create adverse impacts elsewhere. Overall the plans policies interact to produce a positive cumulative effect on sustainable transport.												
SA17	N	N	N	+	?	?	N	?	+	N	+	?	++
	Cumulative effect: + There is some uncertainty regarding potential for adverse impacts relating to site-specific implementation of minerals and waste development. The plans policies seek to address flood risk/management, including through restoration of mineral extraction sites, address climate change and encourage sustainable development practices. These policies interact to create a positive secondary effect regarding flood risk.												
SA18	+	+	N	+	?	?	N	?	+	+	+	+	++
	Cumulative effect: + There is some uncertainty regarding potential for adverse impacts relating to site-specific implementation of minerals and waste development. The plans policies seek to minimise greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable development practices, diverting waste from landfill and sustainable transport practices. The plan also seeks to encourage measures to minimise vulnerability and ensure long-term resilience and adaptation to the likely effects of climate change, including through flood management measures and restoration. These policies interact to create													

	RLP46	RLP47	RLP48	RLP49	RLP50	RLP51	RLP52	RLP53	RLP54	RLP55	RLP56	RLP57	RLP58
	a positive secondary effect regarding reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change effects.												
SA19	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	N	+	+	++	++
	Cumulative effect: ++ The plans policies set a preference for inert waste to be directed towards the restoration of mineral extraction sites, this is reinforced through the site-specific allocations for waste development. The plan includes a policy specifically addressing restoration and requires high quality restoration and aftercare, setting out a range of beneficial after uses. Overall the plans policies interact to produce a positive cumulative effect on restoration and maximising beneficial outcomes.												