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**Rutland County Council**  
**Local Plan Authority Monitoring**  
**Report**

1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022

## Executive Summary

- The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report in order to monitor policy implementation and progress made against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- Under the Localism Act 2011 an Annual Monitoring Report is now referred to as an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Previous Government guidance on monitoring indicators has been revoked and superseded by new Planning Regulations. Although these regulations prescribe certain information that these Authority Monitoring Reports need to contain, there is significant scope for LPAs to determine what indicators to include.
- This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is prepared by Rutland County Council and monitors the development plan over the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021– 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.
- This AMR reports upon the monitoring indicators identified in the Local Plan, comprising the Core Strategy DPD (July 2011); the Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document (October 2014) and the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD (October 2010).

The key findings of the report are summarised below:

- There were 96 net additional dwellings completed in the time period from the 1st April 2021 to 31 March 2022.
- Due to the withdrawal of the Local Plan on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021, Rutland can no longer demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply. A Five-year Housing Land Supply statement is published annually using monitoring data at 31<sup>st</sup> March of the monitoring period. The paper published for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026 showed that there was a 4.1 years supply using data from 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022.
- In November 2022 the Council published a six-month update report using data at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022. This demonstrated that the supply of housing land was increasing and that there was a 4.6 year housing supply of deliverable land for housing, when compared to the housing requirement set out in the Core Strategy. This is based on the Sedgefield Approach and includes the 5% buffer required by the National Planning Policy Framework. The five Year land Supply Report and the six-month update report can be found at: <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan-evidence-base/housing/>

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.0 This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Rutland County Council covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 whilst also providing an up to 'publication date' statement on progress of the preparation of The Local Plan. The AMR is intended to monitor the progress of the preparation of the Local Plan and the effectiveness of policies. It will allow the community to be informed of how planning is affecting the area they live, work and study in.
- 1.1 The Planning Policy Section collects and holds most of the data contained within the AMR. Ecology and Minerals monitoring data is held by Leicestershire County Council and North Northamptonshire Council (previously Northamptonshire County Council) respectively as part of a service level agreement. Additional monitoring is also provided by the Environment Agency regarding flooding issues.

### 1.2 Requirements of the Authority Monitoring Report

Rutland County Council is required, by the Localism Act 2011 to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The general requirements of what must be covered in the AMR are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (Regulation 34). These include:

- Timetable and progress of any local plan and supplementary planning documents outlined within the Council's Local Development Scheme (including reasons for any delay and the date of any approved or adopted documents);
- Progress made against policies where an annual number is specified;
- Progress with Neighbourhood Plans being prepared;
- Details of actions under section 33A (Duty to Co-operate) of the Act made by the local authority ; and
- Information of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts or expenditure undertaken by the Council as local charging authority;

### 1.3 Review

The monitoring framework will be kept under review and will be amended to reflect any changes in emphasis and priorities in terms of information to be collected to monitor additional indicators. This will enable a consistent and reliable approach to the collection and analysis of monitoring information on core output, local and contextual indicators.

- 1.4 The monitoring framework will continue to develop as work progresses on the preparation of the new Local Plan.

## 2.0 Local Development Scheme

- 2.1 This section considers whether the timetable and milestones of the preparation of documents listed in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) is being met, as required by Section 34(1) of the 2012 Regulation.
- 2.2 The AMR covers the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 and the information below reflects this monitoring period. However it is important to recognise that up to date progress on the preparation of the new Local Plan can be found on the [Local Development Scheme webpage](#).
- 2.3 The latest LDS was approved by Cabinet in April 2022 this replaces the timetable approved by Cabinet in June 2020. However, the resolution to withdraw the Rutland Local Plan 2018-2036 was made at a Special Council meeting held on 1 September 2021. The resolution to withdraw was made under the provisions of Section 22 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which provides for a local planning authority to withdraw a local development document at any time up to its adoption.
- 2.4 Work began on the production of a new Local Plan in the autumn of 2021. It is anticipated this will take around 4 years to complete. The indicative timetable is within the [Local Development Scheme](#).
- 2.5 In the period since September 2021 the Council has undertaken the following activities:
- a Call for Sites (February 2022 – September 2022)
  - consultation on Issues and options (20 June – 30 September 2022)
  - commissioned specialist technical evidence on Landscape Character and Landscape Sensitivity; Biodiversity and Habitat Assessment; Green/Blue infrastructure (including a Play Pitch Strategy); Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Assessment; Renewable Energy Study.
- 2.6 [The key milestones included in the LDS are set out below with a commentary on what has been achieved at publication of this AMR. The LDS will be updated periodically to reflect progress.](#)

<b>Key Milestones for Preparation of Rutland Local Plan</b>			
	<b>Stage of Plan Making</b>	<b>Timetable</b>	<b>Achieved</b>
Regulation 18	Consultation on Issues and Options	May- June 2022	June – September 2022
	Public consultation on preferred options consultation document	Late Summer 2023	
Regulation 19	Formal public consultation on proposed submission Plan	Spring 2024 (planned)	
Regulation 22	Submission to Secretary of State	Summer 2024 (planned)	
Regulation	Examination of	Autumn/Winter 2024/25	



24	Local Plan	(planned)	
	Receipt of Inspector's Report	To be advised	
Regulation 26	Adoption of Local Plan	To be advised	

### Other Local Development Documents

- 2.7 The AMR should identify any Supplementary Planning Documents that have been adopted in the relevant monitoring period. [View the adopted SPD's in Rutland on our website.](#)

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

#### Core Strategy DPD

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

#### Site Allocations and Policies DPD

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

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

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

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

- 2.13 A new Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted in December 2021. This covered both Rutland and South Kesteven. In May 2022 the Design Guide was made Rutland specific and this revised version was adopted by the Council in May 2022.

Currently adopted SPDs include<sup>1</sup>:

<sup>1</sup> For more information on adopted SPDs see <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents-spd/>

- Wind Turbine Developments Supplementary Planning Document (December 2012)
- Ashwell Business Park Supplementary Planning Document (January 2013)
- Extensions to Dwellings Supplementary Planning Document (March 2015)
- Garden Extensions Supplementary Planning Document (March 2015)
- Shop Front Supplementary Planning Document (March 2015)
- Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (January 2016)
- Design Guidelines for Rutland and South Kesteven (2021) - In May 2022 the Design Guide was made Rutland specific and this revised version was adopted by the Council in May 2022.

### 3.0 Neighbourhood Plans

3.1 This section is based on the most up to date information available and therefore includes information which occurred after 31st March 2022.

3.2 Following the introduction of Neighbourhood Planning with the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, 12 Neighbourhood Areas have been designated in Rutland.

3.3 Neighbourhood Plans are community-led frameworks for guiding future development. The plans may contain a vision, aims, proposals and planning policies for improving and conserving the area; as well as allocations of key sites for specific kinds of development. Once adopted, neighbourhood plans become part of the statutory development plan.

**Table 2: Status of neighbourhood plans in Rutland**

Designated Area	Date	Neighbourhood Plan Status
Barrowden & Wakerley	27 April 2015	Adopted 12 November 2019
Cottesmore	April 2015	Adopted 11 July 2016, Modified 22 November 2016.
Edith Weston	April 2012	Adopted 9 June 2014. Work has begun on a review of the Neighbourhood Plan.
Greetham	February 2014	Adopted 9 October 2017. Considering a review of the Neighbourhood Plan.
Ketton & Tinwell	September 2018	Area designated. Reg 16 Consultation undertaken November - December 2022
Langham	5 December 2013	Adopted 21 April 2017. Neighbourhood Plan review -Examiners report received and referendum due 15 <sup>th</sup> December 2022
Market Overton	19 July 2016	Area designated. Regulation 16 consultation undertaken in August-September 2022. Examiners report receive and referendum due 23 <sup>rd</sup> February 2023.
North Luffenham	12 February 2020	Area designated. Regulation 14 consultation completed, reviewing comments and preparing submission version.
Oakham & Barleythorpe	April 2015	Adopted June 2022

Uppingham	26 November 2012	Adopted 11 January 2016. Work has begun on a review of the Neighbourhood Plan, approaching Reg 14 stage.
Whissendine	July 2020	Area designated. Regulation 14 due to take place Jan 2023.
Wing	June 2017	Area designated. Work has begun on a review of the Neighbourhood Plan, approaching Reg 14 stage.

3.4 You can view more information in the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans on the [neighbourhood planning](#) pages of our website.

## 4.0 Duty to Cooperate

4.1 The Localism Act 2011 introduced a Duty to Cooperate (DtC) in relation to planning and sustainable development. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) confirms the duty on Local Planning Authorities to address 'strategic matters' with their partners when developing a Local Plan.

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

4.3 As already mentioned the decision was made at special Full Council Meeting on 1 September 2021 to withdraw the Local Plan. This decision means that work on a new plan has begun which is anticipated to take 4 years to complete.

4.4 In developing the new Local Plan, the Council will continue to engage with a number of key organisations on an ongoing basis in the context of the Duty to Cooperate. Some of the key partners are:

- Local Planning Authorities in the Peterborough Sub-Regional Housing Market Area (HMA);
- Adjoining Local Authorities that are not in the Housing Market Area (including Melton Borough, Harborough District, East Northamptonshire District, Corby Borough and North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit);
- The Environment Agency;
- Historic England;
- Natural England;
- Highways England;
- Homes England;
- East Leicestershire & Rutland and Southwest Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Groups;
- Great Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)

4.5 The 'strategic planning matters' identified include:

- Identifying the appropriate Housing Market Area;
- Identifying the appropriate Functional Economic Market Area;
- Meeting the objectively assessed housing needs;
- Delivering sites and developing policies to meet employment land requirements;
- Delivering the social infrastructure required to support growth – including health and education provision;



- Delivering the transport infrastructure required to support growth, prioritising more sustainable modes of transport and mitigating adverse transport impacts;
  - Protecting bio-diversity and important natural environment features including species, habitats, ecological networks, geo-diversity and landscape. In particular seeking to protect Rutland Water an internationally important site for nature conservation with a major role as a recreational facility; and
  - Protecting and enhancing the built and historic environment.
- 4.6 Engagement with Duty to Cooperate Partners will be based around the strategic matters.
- 4.7 When appropriate a report will be produced to demonstrate the Duty to Co-operate work. This will identify the 'strategic planning matters', the 'Partners' that have been engaged (including 'Prescribed Bodies') and the 'Statements of Common Ground' that are being pursued in order to demonstrate that the Duty to Cooperate has been met.

## 5.0 Community Infrastructure Levy

- 5.1 The CIL is a locally set charge on development. It is intended to give more certainty to developers over how much their development will need to contribute to meeting the costs of infrastructure.
- 5.2 It is intended to supplement other funding streams to ensure that appropriate new or improved infrastructure is provided to support local growth and to give councils and communities more choice and flexibility in how they fund infrastructure.
- 5.3 The Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule was adopted by the Council in January 2016, and CIL was implemented on 1 March 2016.
- 5.4 The monitoring of CIL is conducted through the Infrastructure Funding Statement which is published separately each year. This can be found at: <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/infrastructure-funding-statement/>

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

- 6.1 The government introduced legislation and regulations in 2015 and 2016 that require local authorities to maintain a register of individuals and associations seeking to acquire serviced plots of land for their own self build and custom house building. From March 2018 the register was split into Part 1 and Part 2: for entry onto Part 1 of the register individual applicants and every member of an association must meet all the eligibility criteria including a local connection test.<sup>2</sup>
- 6.2 Local authorities are required to grant permission for sufficient plots of land to meet the demand as demonstrated by the register (Part 1) arising in each base period. The authority has three years from the end of each base period within which to

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<sup>2</sup> For more information on the Rutland Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Register see <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/self-build-and-custom-house-building-register/>

grant permission for the equivalent number of plots suitable for self-build and custom housebuilding as there are entries for that base period.

- 6.3 The first base period started in March 2016 when the Council established the register and concluded on the 30<sup>th</sup> October 2016. Each subsequent base period is for a period of 12 months beginning immediately after the end of the previous base period. Subsequent base periods will, therefore, run from 31<sup>st</sup> October to 30<sup>th</sup> October each year.
- 6.4 The number of entries added to the register in each Base period is shown in Table 2a below. The Council has yet to review the register for the first two base periods to determine how many entries should be included in Part 1 of the register. It is anticipated that this will reduce the number of plots the Council are required to grant permission for (as included on Part 1 of the register) and that as a consequence the requirement will be met by the number of permissioned plots (Table 2b).
- 6.5 Since the introduction of the local connection test the number of entries on the Self build and custom-building register has decreased significantly.
- 6.6 Table 2b summarises the number of dwellings granted planning permission which were granted self-build relief via CIL. The actual number of self-build dwellings could be higher as developments which do not adhere to the regulations entitling them to CIL relief are not included.

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

	Base Period 1 (March to Oct 2016)	Base Period 2 (Oct 2016 – Oct 2017)	Base Period 3 (Oct 2017 – Oct 2018)	Base Period 4 (Oct 2018 – Oct 2019)	Base Period 5 (Oct 2019 – Oct 2020)	Base Period 6 (Oct 2020- Oct 2021)	Base Period 7 (Oct 2021- Oct 2022)
Part 1	15*	27*	2	1	1	5	4
Part 2	/	/	0	0	2	0	0
Total applicants on Part 1 of register	15	42	44	45	**17	22	27

\*Before Local Connection test was introduced.

\*\* Number of entrants reduced significantly. All entrants were contacted due to GDPR and asked to confirm if they would like to remain on the register.

**Table 2b: Number of Self Build Plots\***

Number of plots awarded CIL self build exemption (in the base period)							Total
Base Period 1 (March to October 2016)	Base Period 2 (October 2016 – October 2017)	Base Period 3 (October 2017 – October 2018)	Base Period 4 (October 2018 – October 2019)	Base Period 5 (October 2019 – October 2020)	Base Period 6 (Oct 2020- Oct 2021)	Base Period 7 (Oct 2021- Oct 2022)	
6	14	6	6	13	12	13	<b>70</b>

\*not including CIL self-build exemptions for barn conversions

## 7.0 Brownfield Register

- 7.1 The Council is required to prepare and publish annually a Brownfield Land Register (BLR). This provides information on brownfield (previously developed) land that is suitable for housing. The inclusion of a site on the BLR is required to meet certain assessment criteria set out in Regulations<sup>3</sup>.
- 7.2 The BLR consists of two parts:
- Part 1 is a list of brownfield sites which could be considered suitable for housing
  - Part 2 is made up of sites taken forward from Part 1 to be given Permission in Principle (PIP)<sup>4</sup>.
- 7.3 There are currently five sites on Part 1 of the Rutland BLR. There are no sites included on Part 2 of the register. Further information on the Rutland BLR including details of the sites included on the register can be found on the Council's website.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> For more information see <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/403/contents/made>

<sup>4</sup> PiP will set out the principles of development in terms of the use, location and amount of development. However, planning permission is not granted until Technical Details Consent is applied and approved by the Council.

<sup>5</sup> See <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/brownfield-land-register/>

## 8.0 Monitoring Indicators

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

### Core Strategy and Site Allocations Monitoring Indicators

- 8.3 The Core Strategy holds 49 monitoring indicators relating to the 25 policies; and the Site Allocations and Policies DPD holds 30 monitoring indicators relating to 20 policies. Below is a summary of the monitoring data, the detailed information for each indicator can be found in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 respectively. This section provides an overview of the indicator outcomes and performance. Below is a commentary on some of the key indicators over the whole plan period to date.
- 8.4 **CS2, CS3, CS4, CS9 & SP2:** Total of 101 dwellings were completed within the monitoring period (with a net completion figure of 96 dwellings), contributing to policy CS9 and SP2's requirement to deliver a minimum of 3000 new dwellings (150 per annum) over the plan period. The total number of net completions is 2618 for the plan period so far (2006-2021). This equates to 174 dwellings per annum. The COVID-19 pandemic which began in March 2020 had a significant impact on the construction industry and slowed the completions rate in Rutland.
- 8.5 69% of all dwellings were completed in Oakham and Uppingham, which falls just short of the Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy target of 70%. Only 4% of dwellings were completed within Local Service Centres; and 22% in Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages. Housing completions in this monitoring period have not met the balance set as a target due to the continuous impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 8.6 **CS5:** A total of 70 dwellings were completed within Oakham and Barleythorpe, 51 of which were completed within the Sustainable Urban Extension. This maintains the target of ensuring sustainable development to help meet the needs of the local communities and local economy.
- 8.7 **CS8:** The CIL and S106 agreements for planning applications continue to ensure that financial contributions and non- financial covenants are put in place to ensure the provision/improvement of infrastructure in the community. The CIL is monitored and managed for all developments that qualify.
- 8.8 The Infrastructure Funding Statement provides a summary of the planning obligations both financial and non-financial relating to Section 106 Legal Agreements (S106) and a financial overview of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) for the reporting period: <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/infrastructure-funding-statement/>

- 8.9 **CS9:** 31 dwellings (32%) were completed on previously developed land, well above the 25% target.
- 8.10 **CS10:** The density target of at least 40dph in the towns was not achieved. Of the 63 dwellings completed in Oakham and Barleythorpe on sites of 10+ dwelling; 37 were developed at between 40 and 50dph, 13 were developed at less than 20 dph and 13 were apartments linked with a 78 bed care home.
- 8.11 **CS11:** 16 affordable homes were completed, not reaching the target of 40 affordable dwellings per annum. No affordable homes were completed on exception sites. There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP9 Affordable Housing, within a reason for refusal.
- 8.12 **CS12:** No planning permissions were granted for permanent pitch, transit pitches and plots for show people within the monitoring period.
- 8.13 **CS13, CS14 & SP2:** 5952.94m<sup>2</sup> of net new employment land was completed during the monitoring period, contributing to Policies CS14 and SP2's target to ensure an additional 5ha of employment land provision up to 2026. However, this was offset by the loss of 164m<sup>2</sup> of employment land to other uses. The CS13 target was achieved as there was an overall addition of employment land ensuring a continuous supply of general employment land to provide local jobs for sustaining the local economy.
- 8.14 **CS15:** Within the 21/22 period, 6 log cabins and an indoor swimming pool were completed in Greetham and a new camping and caravan site was opening in Manton.
- 8.15 **CS16:** Five rural buildings were converted into residential use to provide five dwellings within the 21/22 period and three agricultural barns were converted to non-residential uses.
- 8.16 **CS17, SP3 & SP12:** 69.7m<sup>2</sup> of retail floorspace was generated from the conversion of a radio station in Oakham
- 8.17 **CS18:** 100% of all dwellings completed in the monitoring period of sites of 10+ dwellings were on sites within 30 minutes public transport time of a key service.
- 8.18 **CS19 & SP15:** Five applications were supported at appeal when citing Policy SP15 Design and Amenity as a reason for refusal.
- 8.19 No planning permissions were approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.
- 8.20 **CS20 & SP18:** No large scale energy generation schemes were installed within the monitoring period.
- 8.21 **CS22:** Three planning applications were dismissed at appeal due to the impacts on listed buildings and/or conservation areas (Policies CS22, SAPDPD 15 and 20).
- 8.22 **CS23 & CS24:** There were no developments refused and supported at appeal due to the loss of green infrastructure or within the five Rutland Water recreation areas (Policies CS24 and SP26) and Eyebrook Reservoir Area (Policy SP27) however, there was one conversion of a campsite from tents and caravans to solely caravans and motorhomes within the Rutland Water Area.

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

8.23 Full details of this data collected for the monitoring indicators can be found in Appendix 3.

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

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



## APPENDIX 1 Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators

Policy		Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data			Target																		
CS1	Sustainable development principles	No specific indicator identified.	N/A																					
CS2	The spatial strategy	Number and percentage of dwellings completed in Oakham and Uppingham, Local Service Centres, Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Location</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Total (gross)</th> <th style="width: 40%;">% of Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Oakham and Uppingham (including Barleythorpe)</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> <td style="text-align: center;">69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Local Service Centres</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">22</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Countryside</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;">101</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Location	Total (gross)	% of Total	<b>Oakham and Uppingham (including Barleythorpe)</b>	70	69%	<b>Local Service Centres</b>	4	4%	<b>Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages</b>	22	22%	<b>Countryside</b>	5	5%	<b>Total</b>	101	100%	To ensure that 70% of all dwellings to be completed in Oakham and Uppingham and 30% elsewhere.
		Location	Total (gross)	% of Total																				
<b>Oakham and Uppingham (including Barleythorpe)</b>	70	69%																						
<b>Local Service Centres</b>	4	4%																						
<b>Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages</b>	22	22%																						
<b>Countryside</b>	5	5%																						
<b>Total</b>	101	100%																						
The number and percentage of dwellings refused permission contrary to the spatial strategy and supported at appeal.	No applications were supported at appeal when citing this policy within reason for refusal.			To minimise development in unsustainable locations.																				

Policy		Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
CS3	The settlement hierarchy	Number and percentage of dwellings completed in Oakham and Uppingham, Local Service Centres, Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages.	See indicator for Policy CS2	To minimise development in unsustainable locations ensure that 70% of all dwellings to be completed in Oakham and Uppingham and 30% elsewhere.
CS4	The location of development	Number of dwellings completed in each settlement and the countryside.	See indicator for Policy CS2	To minimise the level of development outside the planned limits of developments as specified in Policy CS3 and CS4.
CS5	Spatial strategy for Oakham	Number and percentage of dwellings completed within the sustainable urban extension and elsewhere in Oakham.	A total of 70 net dwellings were completed within Oakham and Barleythorpe during the monitoring period. Of the 70 dwellings, 51 dwellings were completed within the Sustainable Urban Extension, which equates to 73% of completions in Oakham and Barleythorpe.	To ensure sustainable development to help meet the needs of the local communities and local economy.

Policy		Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
		Number of shops, facilities and employment completed within the Sustainable Urban Extension.	None.	
CS6	Re-use of redundant military bases and prisons	No indicator identified.	No indicator identified.  The closure of the St. George's Barracks, North Luffenham was announced in 2017 and is currently expected to close in 2026.	
CS7	Delivering socially inclusive communities	Number and type of services and facilities lost in Rutland by location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Physiotherapy Clinic in Oakham was changed to residential</li> </ul>	No net loss of facilities to ensure community facilities are provided to meet local needs.
CS8	Developer contributions	Number of agreements signed.	S106 and CIL information will be provided through the Infrastructure Funding Statement which can be found at: <a href="https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/infrastructure-funding-statement/">https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/infrastructure-funding-statement/</a>	To ensure that the completion of improvements to or provision of infrastructure or commuted sums reflects that agreed in S.106 agreement, (including the scale
		Total value of developer contributions.	S106 and CIL information will be provided through the Infrastructure Funding Statement which can be found at: <a href="https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/infrastructure-funding-statement/">https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/infrastructure-funding-statement/</a>	

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
	The level of commuted sum payments towards affordable housing on sites of less than 5 dwellings.	S106 and CIL information will be provided through the Infrastructure Funding Statement which can be found at: <a href="https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/infrastructure-funding-statement/">https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/infrastructure-funding-statement/</a>	and timing of provision).
CS9 Provision and distribution of new housing	Number of dwellings completed annually in Rutland.	See indicator for Policy CS2.	To provide at least 3000 new dwellings up to 2026 and meet the yearly targets as identified in the Council's latest housing trajectory.  The Council will seek to maintain a rolling 5 year supply of housing to ensure there is a flexible supply of deliverable land for housing.
	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL).	31 dwellings (32%) were completed on previously developed land.	At least 25% (approx 31 pa) of new housing development to be on PDL in order to minimise the use of green field sites.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
CS10 Housing density and mix	Percentage of new dwellings completed in the villages at a net density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) and at least 40 dph in the built up area of Oakham and Uppingham on completed schemes of 10+ houses.	<p><b>Oakham, Barleythorpe and Uppingham:</b> Of the 63 dwellings completed in Oakham, Barleythorpe and Uppingham on sites of 10+ dwelling; 37 were developed at between 40 and 50dph, 13 were developed at less than 20 dph and 13 were apartments linked with a 78 bed care home.</p> <p><b>Local Service Centres, Smaller Service Centres and Villages:</b> 12 dwellings were completed in Tinwell on a site of 10+. The dph for this site is 17dph.</p>	To ensure development are in keeping with and reflect the character of their surroundings.
	Percentage of dwellings completed by the number of bedrooms.	Data unavailable.	To ensure a mix of housing types is maintained that meets the needs of the community by increasing provision of smaller 1, 2, and 3 bedroom dwellings as a proportion of new dwellings built. Targets to be set in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
CS11 Affordable housing	Number and percentage of affordable houses delivered and completed as part of a residential development scheme.	16 affordable homes were completed during the monitoring period.	Provide 40 affordable dwellings pa.  30% of all completions on sites of eleven or more dwellings to be affordable housing (Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document 2016).
	Number of affordable houses completed on exception sites.	No affordable homes were completed on exception sites.	
CS12 Gypsies and travellers	Number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches completed for permanent pitch, transit pitches and number of plots for show people.	<p><b>Gypsy and Traveller</b> No planning permissions granted.</p> <p><b>Show People</b> No planning permissions granted.</p> <p><b>Transit Pitches</b> No planning permissions granted.</p>	<p>The Leicestershire and Rutland Gypsy and Travellers Needs Assessment requires Up to 2 permanent, up to 5 transit pitches and 3 plots for show people.</p> <p>A revised Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment was published in 2016</p>



Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
CS13 Employment and economic development	The amount of additional employment land and premises completed and available - by type and location.	<p><b>B2 completions by floorspace (Total = 3937.94m<sup>2</sup>)</b>  Stretton: 758m<sup>2</sup>  Gunthorpe: 582m<sup>2</sup>  Ketton: 1950m<sup>2</sup>  Market Overton: 420m<sup>2</sup>  South Luffenham: 227.94 m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>B8 completions by floorspace (Total = 2049<sup>2</sup>)</b>  Essendine: 1351m<sup>2</sup>  Ketton: 284m<sup>2</sup>  Oakham: 414m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>E completions by floor space (Total = 263.64m<sup>2</sup>)</b>  Oakham: 263.64m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>F completions by floor space (Total = 230m<sup>2</sup>)</b>  Empingham: 230m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Total Gross Additional Employment Floorspace = 6480.58 m<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><b>Total Net Employment Floorspace (inclusive of losses): 5952.94 m<sup>2</sup></b></p>	No loss of employment land to ensure a continuous supply of general employment land to provide local jobs for sustaining the local economy.
	The amount of employment land lost to other uses.	164 m <sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace was lost to other uses (residential) during the monitoring period.	
	Proportion of employment in high tech and knowledge	<b>Employee jobs by industry: (NOMIS, 2020)</b> <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157132/report.aspx?town=rutland#tabjobs">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157132/report.aspx?town=rutland#tabjobs</a>	To improve workforce skills.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data				Target
	based, leisure and tourism industries.		<b>Rutland (Employee Jobs)</b>	<b>Rutland (%)</b>	<b>East Midlands (%)</b>	<b>Great Britain (%)</b>
		Total Employee Jobs	15,000	-	-	-
		Full-Time	9,000	60.0	67.1	67.9
		Part-Time	5,000	33.3	32.5	32.2
		<b>Employee Jobs By Industry</b>				
		B : Mining And Quarrying	300	2.0	0.2	0.2
		C : Manufacturing	1,500	10.0	12.4	7.9
		D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	0	0.0	0.6	0.5
		E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	125	0.8	0.6	0.7
		F : Construction	500	3.3	4.5	4.5
		G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	2,500	16.7	16.5	14.9
		H : Transportation And Storage	500	3.3	7.1	5.1
		I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	1,750	11.7	6.4	7.2
						1 new or improved educational or vocational training facility a year.
						8 new businesses created.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data				Target
		J : Information And Communication	500	3.3	3.1	4.5
		K : Financial And Insurance Activities	100	0.7	1.7	3.5
		L : Real Estate Activities	250	1.7	1.8	1.8
		M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	1,000	6.7	7.2	8.7
		N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	500	3.3	7.1	8.8
		O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	800	5.3	3.9	4.6
		P : Education	2,250	15.0	9.2	9.0
		Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	1,250	8.3	13.4	13.6
		R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	450	3.0	2.1	2.2
		S : Other Service Activities	300	2.0	1.6	1.9
	Numbers of new or improved educational or vocational training facilities.	The construction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 small nurture classrooms and additional support space in Empingham.</li> </ul>				

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
	New business registration rate.	UK Business Counts (Nomis 2021) <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157132/report.aspx">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157132/report.aspx</a>  The latest published data is for 2021. There were 2200 active enterprises in the County compared to 2130 in 2020 and 1925 in 2019.	
CS14 New provision for industrial and office development and related uses	Total amount of additional employment floor space – by type and location.	See indicator for Policy CS13	To ensure an additional 5 ha of employment land provision up to 2026. Targets to be set in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD.
	Total amount of employment floorspace on PDL – by type.	<p><b>B8 completions by floorspace (Total = 1606.94m<sup>2</sup>)</b>  Gunthorpe: 582m<sup>2</sup>  Ketton: 374m<sup>2</sup>  Market Overton: 420m<sup>2</sup>  South Luffenham: 227.94 m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>B2 completions by floorspace (Total = 1635m<sup>2</sup>)</b>  Ketton: 284m<sup>2</sup>  Essendine: 1351m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>E completions by floor space (Total = 263.64 m<sup>2</sup>)</b>  Oakham: 263.64m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>F completions by floor space (Total = 230m<sup>2</sup>)</b>  Empingham: 230m<sup>2</sup></p>	
CS15 Tourism	Number of new or improved tourism-related facilities by location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 log cabins and indoor swimming pool in Greetham</li> <li>• New camping and caravan site in Manton</li> </ul>	To ensure tourism development takes place in the most sustainable locations in accordance with Policy CS4.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
CS16 The rural economy	Number of rural buildings in the countryside that are re-used and/or redeveloped for non-residential use.	Three agricultural barns in the countryside have been granted permission for non-residential uses.	To ensure that no inappropriate development is allowed. All new and reused rural buildings in the countryside to be for agricultural, employment, tourist or community use, or for residential use related to agriculture and forestry.
	Number of rural buildings in the countryside lost to residential use.	Seven planning applications were given permission for the conversion of a rural buildings to residential use (providing 18 dwellings).	
	The number of schemes refused for extension of existing businesses in the countryside and supported at appeal.	One application for the change of use of land from tent camping changed to a touring caravan and motorhome site was refused but supported at appeal.	
CS17 Town centres and retailing	Total amount of floor space m <sup>2</sup> by type for 'town centre uses' in Oakham and Uppingham.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>69.7m<sup>2</sup> of retail floorspace was generated from the conversion of a radio station in Oakham.</li> </ul>	Increase the vitality and viability of town centres and to ensure 100% of new retail development to be located within existing town centres.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
	The amount of retail development completed by floor space m <sup>2</sup> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65 m<sup>2</sup> of retail space completed in Oakham via Change of Use.</li> </ul>	To ensure that up to 2234 m <sup>2</sup> of convenience and up to 5484 m <sup>2</sup> of comparison floor space up to 2026.
CS18 Sustainable transport and accessibility	Number of transport schemes implemented	<p><b>Sustainable travel initiatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various levels of Cycle training: Bikeability in primary schools in which 96 Rutland Children took part.</li> <li>• My Bike: re conditioned bikes for low income families. Through this scheme 22 individuals received a reconditioned bike.</li> <li>• 27 individuals benefitted from the electric bike scheme</li> <li>• Planning, assessment and consultation took place for Burley Rd, Oakham cycle path scheme.</li> <li>• An audit of all bus stops took place and an annual maintenance programme implemented which included replacement of 26 timetables cases and all cleaned.</li> <li>• Community speedwatch took place in 3 villages resulting in– CSW 389 warning letters sent by police.</li> <li>• Road safety Quizzes in schools - 451 pupils (year 5 &amp; 6 ) took part</li> <li>• Hazard Express vehicle visited Oakham private school year 12 &amp; 13's to talk about fatal 4</li> </ul>	Moving Rutland Forward – Rutland's Fourth Local Transport Plan, sets out our long term vision for transport within the County. It is monitored through Annual Progress Reports.



Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
	Amount of new residential development on sites of 10+ dwellings within 30 minutes public transport time of: GP, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment, and retail centre.	100% of all dwellings completed on development sites of 10 or more dwellings were completed in the monitoring period on sites of 10+ dwellings within 30 minutes public transport time of: GP, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment and retail centre.	To provide new housing in locations with good access to jobs, facilities and services.
CS19 Promoting good design	Number of planning permissions approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	None	No applications should be allowed, contrary to Environment Agency advice, development in areas at risk from flooding, or which would threaten water quality.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
	Percentage of new publicly funded housing built to Lifetime Homes standard (local indicator).	N/A	All new publicly funded housing to meet Lifetime Homes Standard to ensure high standards of sustainable design in new development.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
	<p>Number and percentage of housing sites (10+ dwellings) with a building for life assessment score of 16 or more, rated very good.</p> <p>Number and percentage of housing sites (10+ dwellings) with a building for life assessment score of 14 to 15.</p> <p>Number and percentage of housing sites (10+ dwellings) with a building for life assessment score of between 10 and 13.</p>	<p>The assessment for these criteria has changed to 'Building for a Healthy life' therefore no assessments have been conducted in this monitoring period.</p>	<p>To ensure that Rutland's distinctive and attractive environment is maintained all sites to achieve a minimum score of 10.</p>

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
	Number and percentage of permissions incorporating SUDs Schemes.	This indicator is not monitored.	To reduce the risk of flooding.
CS20 Energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation	Renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type.	No large-scale energy generation schemes were installed.	To increase the amount of renewable energy generation capacity installed.
	Percentage of new dwellings that meet the relevant code for sustainable homes.	The Code for Sustainable Homes was withdrawn by the Government in 2015.	To ensure that all new homes reach at least level 4 of the code for sustainable homes.
	Percentage of non-residential development meeting BREEAM very good standard.	Data not collected	To ensure higher levels of energy efficiency, non-residential development over 500 m <sup>2</sup> will be required to meet BREEAM very good standard.
CS21 The natural environment	Change in areas of biodiversity importance.	Due to the introduction of Biodiversity net gain we will be working with Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Record centre to review the way in which we monitor biodiversity in Rutland.	No net loss of areas of biodiversity importance.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
	Number of applications refused due to impact on nature conservation interests and supported at appeal.	No applications were supported at appeal when citing this policy within reason for refusal.	No applications be allowed to impact on nature conservation interests to ensure development minimises the impact of biodiversity and wildlife.
	Number of applications refused due to landscape impacts and supported at appeal.	No applications were supported at appeal when citing this policy within reason for refusal.	No applications be allowed to adversely impact on the landscape to ensure development minimises the impact and reflects the local landscape character.
CS22 The historic and cultural environment	Number of applications refused due to Listed Building and/or Conservation Area reasons and supported at appeal.	<p>The following three planning applications were dismissed at appeal due to the impacts on listed buildings and/or conservation areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separation of a property to form 2 dwellings in North Luffenham</li> <li>• Replacement windows of PVCU in Ashwell</li> <li>• Demolition of barn and silos, construction of 2 storey dwelling in Market Overton</li> </ul>	No application to be allowed to ensure that development reflects the local character and special features.

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
CS23 Green infrastructure, open space, sport and recreation	The number and percentage of applications refused planning permission as would result in a loss of green infrastructure contrary to CS23 and supported at appeal.	There were no planning applications refused and supported at appeal due to the loss of green infrastructure.	To minimise the loss of green infrastructure.  Targets for open space, sport and recreation facilities to be set in the Site Allocation and Policies DPD.
CS24 Rutland Water	Number and type of development refused and supported at appeal within the 5 defined recreation areas.	There was no development refused and supported at appeal within the five Rutland Water recreation areas.	No inappropriate development is allowed to ensure that development respects the nature conservation features of this internationally important site and doesn't have an adverse impact on the landscape.
	Number and type of development approved within the Rutland Water Area.	One conversion of a campsite from tents and caravans to solely caravans and motorhomes in Manton.	

Policy	Indicator	2021 – 2022 Monitoring Data	Target
	Number of caravan and camping sites permitted within the Rutland Water Area outside the 5 defined recreation areas.	One conversion of a campsite from tents and caravans to solely caravans and motorhomes in Manton.	No applications should be allowed to ensure the character and setting of Rutland is protected.
CS25 Waste management	The amount of waste produced in Rutland and the management methods	Total waste arising: 20,248.12 tonnes  This breaks down into the following- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total sent for recycling / composting / reuse: 10,415.96 tonnes</li> <li>• Total sent for energy recovery: 9,832.16 tonnes</li> <li>• Total sent for other disposal: 0 tonnes</li> </ul>	Waste production forecasts (MSW, Candl, CDandE).
	The permitted and operational waste management capacity.	The permitted capacity of each Civic Amenity Site is 7,666 tonnes per annum. During the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021 Luffenham CA site accepted 2993.2 tonnes of waste and Cottesmore CA site accepted 32.04 tonnes of waste.  The permitted capacity of each Civic Amenity Site is 7,666 tonnes per annum. During the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022 Luffenham CA site accepted 2,766.3 tonnes of waste and Cottesmore CA site accepted 1,765.11 tonnes of waste.	Estimated capacity requirements.
	MSW diverted from landfill for recycling.	Total sent for recycling / composting / reuse: 10,415.96 tonnes	MWMS targets for recycling, composting, recovery and Lats.

## APPENDIX 2

### Site Allocations Monitoring Indicators

Policy		Indicator	2021-2022 Monitoring Data	Target
SP1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	No specific indicator	N/A	N/A
SP2	Sites for residential development	Total dwelling completions by settlement hierarchy and identification if the site is an allocated or windfall site.	See monitoring data for Policies CS2, CS3 and CS9	To deliver a minimum of 3000 dwellings over the plan period by providing a consistent supply of housing sites.
	New employment land	Amount of employment land (m2/ha) committed by type and settlement hierarchy and the identification if the site is an allocated site or a windfall site.	See monitoring data for Policies CS13 and CS14	To provide 5 hectares of new employment land in or adjoining the market towns and local service centres within the plan period.



Policy		Indicator	2021-2022 Monitoring Data	Target
SP3	Sites for Retail Development	Amount of gross and net additional retailing floorspace (m2) committed and completed by type and location and settlement hierarchy and the identification if the site is an allocated or windfall site	See monitoring data for Policy CS17  During the monitoring year the following was completed:  69.7m2 of retail floorspace was generated from the conversion of a radio station in Oakham.	To accommodate additional retail development need in Rutland for the plan period identified in the Retail Capacity Study.
SP4	Sites for waste management and disposal	Completed waste related developments by type and settlement hierarchy and the identification if the site is an allocated site or a windfall site.	There have been no waste related development completions within the monitoring period.	To provide the additional waste capacity requirements identified in Core Strategy Policy CS25 – Waste management disposal
SP5	Built development in the towns and villages	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	No applications were supported at appeal when citing this policy within reason for refusal.	To ensure that new development is contained within the Planned Limits of Development in towns and villages.
SP6	Housing in the countryside	Total dwelling completions in the countryside.	5 dwellings were formed from agricultural conversion in the countryside.	To avoid new isolated homes in the countryside
		Number of rural worker dwellings	No rural worker dwellings were completed.	

Policy		Indicator	2021-2022 Monitoring Data	Target
		Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal	1 application for a dwelling in Market Overton	
SP7	Non-residential development in the countryside	Number of rural buildings converted, re-used or replaced in the countryside for employment use.	See monitoring data for Policy CS16	To avoid unsustainable development within the countryside.
		Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	No applications were supported at appeal when citing this policy within reason for refusal.	
SP8	Mobile Homes and residential caravans	Number of mobile homes and residential caravan applications approved	No mobile homes or residential caravans were approved during the monitoring period.	To meet the Housing need for Rutland.
SP9	Affordable housing	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	No applications were supported at appeal when citing this policy within reason for refusal.	To ensure affordable housing is fit-for purpose and promotes sustainable communities

Policy		Indicator	2021-2022 Monitoring Data	Target
SP10	Market housing within rural exception sites	Total amount of completed rural exception sites  Number and percentage of market housing in each rural exception site completed.	No rural exception sites were completed during the monitoring period.  N/A	To ensure that no more than 9 market homes are built on exception sites in a Local Service Centre or 5 market homes are built on exception sites in Smaller Service Centres/Restraint Villages.
SP11	Use of military bases and prisons for operations or other uses	No indicator identified.	N/A	N/A
SP12	Town centre area, primary and secondary shopping frontages.	Floorspace lost to non A1 uses within the Primary Shopping frontages.	The use classes order were updated on 01 September 2020. Class E more broadly covers uses previously defined in the revoked Classes A1/2/3, B1, D1(a-b)  60m <sup>2</sup> of E floorspace was lost in Primary Shopping frontages in Uppingham.	To retain the predominantly retail character of the Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages.
		Floorspace lost to non A class uses within the Secondary Shopping Frontages.	The use classes order were updated on 01 September 2020. Class E more broadly covers uses previously defined in the revoked Classes A1/2/3, B1, D1(a-b)  0m <sup>2</sup> of E floorspace was lost in Secondary Shopping frontages.	
SP 13	Agricultural, horticultural, equestrian and forestry development	No indicator identified.	N/A	N/A

Policy		Indicator	2021-2022 Monitoring Data	Target
SP14	Telecommunications and high speed broadband	No indicator identified.	N/A	N/A
SP15	Design and Amenity	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	<p>5 applications were refused then supported at appeal where this policy was cited as a reason for refusal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separation of a property to form 2 dwellings in North Luffenham</li> <li>• Replacement windows of PVCU in Ashwell</li> <li>• Demolition of barn and silos, construction of 2 storey dwelling in Market Overton</li> <li>• Two storey extension in Oakham</li> <li>• Installation of a front dormer window and heat pump in Barrow.</li> </ul>	To ensure that all developments effectively address the key principles in design and amenity.
SP16	Advertisements	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP16 within a reason for refusal.	To ensure that advertisements do not have a significant effect on the built environment or the appearance and character of the countryside.
SP17	Outdoor lighting	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP17 within a reason for refusal.	To ensure that outdoor lighting will not have an adverse effect on the environment, character and amenity of an area.
SP18	Wind Turbines and low carbon energy developments	No indicator identified – indicators for Core Strategy Policy CS20 are sufficient.	N/A	N/A

Policy		Indicator	2021-2022 Monitoring Data	Target
SP19	Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation.	Number of planning permissions granted that could have an adverse or beneficial impact on protected species, designated sites and BAP habitats	No relevant applications approved.	To ensure all development maintains, protects and enhances biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests.
SP20	The historic environment	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	See monitoring data for Policy CS22.	To ensure development projects and activities will protect and where possible enhance historic assets and their settings, maintain local distinctiveness and the character of identified features.
SP21	Important open space and frontages	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP21 within a reason for refusal.	To protect the important open spaces and frontages in Rutland, which are an integral part of the built environment.
SP22	Provision of new open space	No indicator identified.	N/A	N/A
SP 23	Landscape character in the countryside	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	One application for the demolition of barn/silos and construction of 2 storey dwelling in Market Overton.	N/A

Policy		Indicator	2021-2022 Monitoring Data	Target
SP24	Caravan and camping sites	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP24 within a reason for refusal.	To ensure that caravan and camping development does not have a detrimental impact on the local environment, visual amenity and levels of car usage in the local area.
SP25	Lodges, log cabins , chalets and similar forms of self-services holiday accommodations	No indicator identified	N/A	N/A
SP 26	Rutland Water Recreation Areas	No indicator identified – indicators for Core Strategy policy CS24 are sufficient.	N/A	N/A
SP27	Eyebrook Reservoir Area	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP27 within a reason for refusal.	To protect the special nature conservation interests and the tranquil and unspoilt character of the area.
SP28	Waste-related development	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP28 within a reason for refusal.	To avoid and/or mitigate potentially adverse impacts of Waste related development to acceptable levels.

### APPENDIX 3 Minerals Core Strategy Monitoring

Policy	Indicator	Target	Performance
<b>MCS1</b>	Sustainability of new mineral developments	All permissions to accord with MPS1's objectives	No new minerals developments approved
<b>MCS2 A</b>	Output of primary aggregates	To meet sub-regional annual apportionment (0.30 Mtpa)/ emerging annual provision rate (0.19 Mtpa)	For the year 2021 sales of crushed rock in Leicestershire and Rutland were 12.5 Mt, which compares with the combined 10-year average sales figure for Leicestershire and Rutland of 13.1 Mt (Source: LAA reports). The landbank for Rutland as at December 2021 was 40 years based on the 10 year average rate of 0.262 Mtpa and 35 years based on the adopted MCS apportionment rate of 0.30 Mtpa
<b>MCS2 B</b>	Consented reserves at Ketton Quarry	Landbank to be maintained above 15 years	Limestone reserves at Ketton Quarry in 2021 cannot be identified due to commercial confidentiality. When the site was granted for permission for an extension in 2002 the permitted limestone reserves were 16.6 Mt which will be exhausted in around 10 years.
<b>MCS2 C</b>	New building stone extraction areas permitted	Maintain permitted building and roofing stone reserves over plan period	No new building stone extraction sites approved. Clipsham Quarry was approved in 2020 which included reserves of 0.5 Mt of blockstone, and estimated reserves of 1.25Mt of Clipsham Building/Walling stone
<b>MCS2 D</b>	Number of minerals permissions with significant adverse impacts upon the environment or communities	Zero	. Ketton Quarry ((2021/0796/MAF)) received approval for extension in time, Proposal will not cause a significant adverse impacts upon the environment or communities.
<b>MCS3</b>	Location of new minerals development	All permissions for aggregates and cement use to be located in areas shown on Key Diagram	. No new development approved, Ketton Quarry an established site (2021/0796/MAF) had an extension in time approved
<b>MCS4</b>	Location of new mineral developments related to Ketton Cement Works	All permissions for Ketton Cement Works to be located in Area of Search shown in Fig. 4	Application approved to amend end date of site, no change in site area (2021/0796/MAF).
<b>MCS5</b>	Permitted extensions to existing aggregate sites	All permissions to have proven a need and accord with other policies	No extension in area permitted, however Ketton Quarry did receive approval for extension of time to allow the site to be fully worked before restoration takes place.

<b>MCS6</b>	New extraction areas permitted for building and roofing stone	Maintain permitted building and roofing stone reserves over plan period	No new sites approved for building or roofing stone. Clipsham Quarry was approved in 2020 and will provide for approximately 0.5Mt of blockstone with an estimated resource life of 21 years.
<b>MCS7</b>	Number of nuisance incidents and complaints attributed to permitted minerals developments	Progressive annual reductions over plan period	Awaiting data.
<b>MCS7</b>	Number of new permissions with conditions/legal agreements governing community participation	All new permissions which involve new extraction and/or increase in output	No new sites approved.
<b>MCS8</b>	Number of minerals permissions deemed to have significant adverse impacts on Rutland Water	Zero	Permission ref 2021/0796/MAF does not have an adverse impact on Rutland Water, Ketton is an existing site and approval was for an extension in time.
<b>MCS9</b>	Number of substantiated complaints relating to disturbance from minerals related off-site traffic	Progressive annual reduction over plan period	Awaiting data.
<b>MCS9</b>	Number of mineral site transport plans in place	All new extraction and/or increased output permissions	Ketton Quarry approved for extension in time (2021/0796/MAF), no amendments to transport plans.
<b>MCS10</b>	Area of land/volume of reserve sterilised by other development	Monitoring Information unavailable	Monitoring information unavailable
<b>MCS11</b>	Quantity of recycled/secondary aggregates produced per annum	Progressive increase from 2007 levels over the plan period	One facility produced recycled aggregates in 2021. Sales data is confidential. No secondary aggregates produced.
<b>MCS12</b>	Amount of land restored, by type, for biodiversity/geological conservation	All new extraction sites to contribute to Council's primary objective	Site (permission ref 2019/0433/FUL) is to be progressively restored to predominantly agricultural use, reflecting the pre-extraction landscape (including land levels) and will include a small pond (replacement of existing pond that would be lost) and calcareous grassland (including translocation of existing area). The proposed restoration would act to support and extend the initial restoration works at Clipsham Quarry to the north and complement the SSSI. The Ketton Quarry (2021/0796/MAF) approval for extension in time does not change the agreed restoration plan, however the restoration date is delayed so that the site can be fully worked before restoration takes place.
<b>MDC1</b>	Minerals permissions granted with impacts at unacceptable levels	Zero	The applicant of permission ref 2019/0433/FUL has provided sufficient information to determine that the site will not cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities. Ketton Quarry permission



			(2021/0796/MAF) is an extension in time at an existing Quarry, site will not cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities.
<b>MDC2</b>	Number of nuisance incidents recorded by the Environment Health Officer attributed to minerals development	Zero	Awaiting data.
<b>MDC2</b>	Number of applications granted contrary to advice of Environment Health Officer or Environment Agency on air quality grounds	None	Permission ref 2021/0796/MAF received no objections from the Environment Agency.
<b>MDC3</b>	Number of applications granted contrary to Historic England advice regarding adverse impact upon nationally designated cultural or heritage sites	Zero	Permission ref 2021/0796/MAF received no objections from Historic England.
<b>MDC4</b>	Number of permissions that maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape	All new extraction permissions	Ketton Quarry (permission ref 2021/0796/MAF) was approved for an extension in time rather than an extension to the site. All restoration is as previously agreed and would enhance the existing SSSI located with the site area.
<b>MDC5</b>	Number of applications granted contrary to English Heritage/Council's archaeological curator advice regarding adverse impact upon sites of archaeological, historical and architectural importance	Zero - unless appropriate mitigation measures implemented	Permission ref 2021/0796/MAF received no objections from the Council's archaeological advisor. English Heritage made no comment.
<b>MDC6</b>	Number of minerals permissions located in or adversely impacting upon regionally or locally designated sites	Zero - unless appropriate mitigation/compensation measures implemented	Permission ref 2021/0796/MAF Is an extension in time rather than an extension to the site. No changes expected to any designated sites.
<b>MDC7</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency objection on water resource grounds	Zero	Permission ref 2021/0796/MAF received no objections from the Environment Agency on water resource grounds.

<b>MDC8</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency objection on grounds of flooding impacts	Zero	Permission ref 2021/0796/MAF received no objections from the Environment Agency on grounds of flooding impacts.
<b>MDC9</b>	Number of new permissions for recycled/substitute materials	All permissions located in accordance with policy criteria	No applications determined for new aggregate recycling facilities in period of AMR.
<b>MDC10</b>	Area of land/volume of reserve sterilised by non-mineral development of other than a minor nature (floorspace or site area below 10,000 sq m or 1ha)	Monitoring Information unavailable	Monitoring information unavailable.
<b>MDC11</b>	Number of substantiated complaints relating to disturbance from minerals related off-site traffic	Progressive annual reduction over plan period	See MCS9
<b>MDC11</b>	Number of mineral site transport plans in place	All new extraction and/or increased output permissions	See MCS9
<b>MDC12</b>	Amount of land restored, by type, for biodiversity/geological conservation	All new extraction sites to contribute to Council's primary objective	See MCS12