

**MELTON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK TASK GROUP**

**3 NOVEMBER 2011**

**REPORT OF HEAD OF COMMUNITIES & NEIGHBOURHOODS**

**PLANNING FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY– STATEMENT OF CONSULTATION**

**1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 This report considers the comments received during the Planning for Renewable Energy Consultation and having regard to a set of Core Strategy case studies it sets out recommendations for the formulation of renewable energy policies to be included within the Melton Core Strategy Publication DPD.

**2 RECOMMENDATION**

- 2.1 The MLDF Task Group considers the comments received during the consultation; the review of the case studies from adopted Core Strategies; and the recommended proposals for the formation of renewable energy policy within the Melton Core Strategy.**

**3 KEY ISSUES/BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The Task Group considered a paper on Renewable Energy at the meeting on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2011. This set out the intention to undertake a consultation inviting members and parish councils to review and provide comments on the 2008 Planning for Climate Change Study; and, the proposed inclusion of renewable energy policies within the Core Strategy as required by the Planning Act 2008 and national guidance. The Task Group were minded to proceed with the consultation and noted that national policy may not be supportive of specific search areas and renewable energy being included in a policy itself.
- 3.2 Parish Councils were invited by letter on 10 August 2011 (appendix 1) to comment on the opportunities identified within the study. In particular, whether there was agreement with the findings of the study and for reflecting the targets and opportunities within the Melton Core Strategy. The responses received are set out in appendix 2.
- 3.3 This paper considers the responses received and the lessons that may be learned from other Council's adopted Core Strategies.

**4 Background**

- 4.1 S.182 of the Planning Act places a statutory duty on councils to take action on climate change in their development plans. Policies which contribute to the mitigation

of, and adaptation to, climate change must be included in the Core Strategy.

- 4.2 Planning Policy Statement: Planning for Climate Change requires local planning authorities to include a framework that promotes and encourages renewable and low carbon energy generation. The PPS states that those policies should be designed to promote and not restrict renewable and low-carbon energy and supporting infrastructure. The PPS also expects a proportion of the energy supply of new development to be secured from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy sources.
- 4.3 The Planning for Climate Change Study considered the opportunities for renewable energy in Melton, finding potential for renewable energy development of around 45MW. The main opportunities for reaching this target are wind energy developments, power from straw and annual energy crops and Building Integrated Technologies such as photovoltaics.

## **5 REPRESENTATIONS**

- 5.1 A total of 6 comments were received. The responses raised the following issues:

### The Need to Provide Renewable Energy Guidelines

- 5.2 The need to provide clear renewable energy guidelines through the Core Strategy was queried by one consultee. National guidance requires clear targets to be established within the Core Strategy.
- 5.3 The Planning for Climate Change Study provides evidence to underpin the preparation of the Melton Core Strategy. The Study recommends that Melton Borough delivers 45MW of renewable energy by 2026 with the majority of strategically generated energy to come from wind (12 MW) and, straw and annual energy crops (9MW). The rest has the potential to come from anaerobic digestion, and Building Integrated Renewables. These targets, along with other relevant evidence need to be considered as part of the supporting case for setting a target in the Core Strategy policy.

### Locations of Renewable Technologies and Associated Criteria

- 5.4 A number of comments received queried where renewable energy technologies would be sited; and the potential impacts it could have on the surrounding environment and community.
- 5.5 The Melton Climate Change Study identifies a number of broad search areas for the development of wind farms. Underpinned by the Climate Change Study, The Renewable Energy Towards Submission Paper recommended that the Core Strategy sets out these broad search areas where wind farm developments could be viably located. This would not, however restrict renewable energy development to these search areas. National Guidance suggests that we do not restrict the delivery of renewable energy to specific technologies in locations. As a result the findings of the Planning for Climate Change study in this respect should not be reflected in the

policy itself but will need to be referenced in the text which provides the evidence for arriving at that policy set.

- 5.6 To ensure that development is sustainably located and to comply with national policy, the Core Strategy will consider the requirement for all new renewable development to respect the surrounding environment, landscape, residents and land uses. If appropriate, the Land Allocations and Settlement Boundaries DPD will consider the location of potential renewable developments and associated constraints in more detail.

#### More Recent Evidence

- 5.7 The Melton Borough Climate Change Study was published in 2008. Consultation comments received have queried whether the study may be out of date. More recent evidence also forms part of the Core Strategy Evidence Base such as the Low Carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas across the East Midlands study which was completed by East Midlands Councils in 2011. Current Government Standards, such as Building for Life will also form part of the evidence base and will be considered when formulating the Core Strategy Design Policy. However, to ensure the policy remains flexible, specific sustainable design (e.g. BREEAM) standards should not be included within the policy.

## **6 CASE STUDIES**

- 6.1 Three Case Studies have been considered – each of which has been found to be ‘sound’ at examination and have been adopted by the respective Local Planning Authorities. Each of the Core Strategies reviewed contain a renewable energy/sustainable design section in support of the duty set by S.106 of the Planning Act. The respective Examination Reports have also been reviewed to assess how the Inspectors viewed these policies when considering the Core Strategy Publication version and whether changes were required before final adoption. It is interesting to note the differing approaches used to address this issue.

#### Renewable Energy Developments

- 6.2 The Oadby and Wigston Core Strategy was adopted on 28 September 2010. Core Strategy Policy 8 deals with Climate Change and Renewable Energy. The policy sets out requirements for all new development to demonstrate how it will incorporate decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy generation; promote sustainability; and reflect current national sustainable building standards. It should be noted that the policy includes renewable energy targets for the Borough (up to 2 Mega Watts of wind energy). The supporting text sets out a specific location for a wind development within the District and the likely energy production on that site. Oadby and Wigston based the policy on the evidence set out in the 2008 Planning for Climate Change Study commissioned in partnership with ourselves.
- 6.3 The Newark and Sherwood Core Strategy was adopted in March 2011. Core Policy 10 deals with Climate Change. Unlike Oadby and Wigston, Newark and Sherwood does not set out indicative targets for renewable energy generation within the policy.

However, the policy justification text does state that the council will support renewable and low carbon energy developments; and community led renewable and low carbon energy developments. The Inspectors Report concludes that the policy is reasonable and consistent with national policy. The Inspector's Report highlights that as a strategic policy, inclusion of particular technologies needs to be avoided with all possible sources of low carbon energy considered to widen opportunities. This Inspector's Report differs from that of Oadby and Wigston which found in favour of the inclusion of renewable energy targets and specific energy technologies.

- 6.4 The South Kesteven Core Strategy was adopted in July 2010. Policy EN 2 sets out the Council's approach to renewable energy generation. The policy encourages proposals to generate from renewable sources but does not set any specific targets for renewable technologies. However in the supporting text, it does refer to the Regional Plan's steer towards the technologies that are appropriate to South Kesteven (wind, biomass, landfill gas). The Publication version of the Core Strategy did not make reference to the RSS guidance with regard to technologies and the Council were subsequently requested, by the Inspector, to add this information into the supporting text. With regard to the Grantham Urban Extensions, the Inspector also requested that the Council refer to the large scale development and other large site specific allocations being an opportunity to explore the implementation of on-site renewable energy schemes as part of their development (which will be explored through AAP and Site Allocations).

#### Integrated Energy Requirements

- 6.5 Policy 8 of the Publication Oadby and Wigston Core Strategy sets out specific energy efficiency standards for new residential development (Code for Sustainable Homes) and non-residential development (BREEAM). However the Inspector requested that the reference for Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standards should be replaced with a more general requirement for all new development to comply with the current nationally prescribed sustainable buildings standards for energy efficiency. This was reflected in the adopted Core Strategy. The potential for national standards to change was also highlighted within the justification text.
- 6.6 Policy 10 'Climate Change' of the Newark and Sherwood Core Strategy, expects development, where appropriate, to secure a proportion of its energy requirements from decentralised sources to comply with set targets. The targets are divided into 'residential' and 'non residential' and for the periods 2010-2013 and 2013 onwards due to changing government regulations. The inspectors report highlights that the inclusion of 'where viable' within the policy (relating to the requirement to secure a proportion of energy from decentralised sources) is important to ensure that renewable energy expectations do not impede the delivery of housing.
- 6.7 Policy EN4 of the South Kesteven Core Strategy addresses sustainable construction and design. Policy EN4 of the Core Strategy Publication version had required all development proposals over a certain threshold to provide at least 10% of energy requirements from on-site and/or decentralised sources. The Inspector ordered the deletion of this policy due to the target not being based on any assessment of local feasibility, the potential for renewable and low carbon technologies, the potential

impact on the development needs of local communities or clarity on whether national standards for sustainable construction were to be applied. The final version has clarified that national standards of sustainable construction will be applied, referring specifically to BREEAM and Code for Sustainable Homes within the justification text.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

7.1 Following the consideration of the comments received during the consultation period for the Melton Climate Change Study, and review of the case studies, the following issues should be considered during the formulation of climate change/renewable energy policy within the Publication version of the Core Strategy:

- The Core Strategy Publication must reflect the evidence base. A strategic energy policy setting out the indicative renewable energy target for the Borough's plan period should be included. The Strategic Policy should also set out the renewable energy sources (by technology but not by search area) and associated energy production targets which will contribute towards achieving the strategic renewable energy target as evidenced by the Planning for Climate Change Study and subsequent consultation.
- The Core Strategy should reflect the requirement for developments over a certain threshold to provide for a percentage of their energy needs from on-site/ or decentralised source (where viable and technically feasible).
- The Core Strategy Publication should refer to the general search areas within Melton Borough for wind turbine development and the associated potential capacity within the text that supports the policy. The search areas would not be policy.
- The Core Strategy Publication should include policy which seeks a balance between renewable developments and the need to respect the surrounding environment, landscape, residents and land uses. If appropriate, the Land Allocations and Settlement Boundaries DPD will consider the location of potential renewable developments and associated constraints in more details.
- A sustainable development and construction policy should be included within the Core Strategy Publication which sets out the requirements for new development. The policy should refer to the requirement for new development to reflect current nationally prescribed sustainable building standards for energy efficiency.

## **8 POLICY AND CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS**

8.1 The Core Strategy (Publication) DPD will present policy that the authority wishes to Submit to the Secretary of State. The Core Strategy will be subject to an independent examination presided over by a Planning Inspector who will test the policies for their soundness.

## **9 FINANCIAL AND OTHER RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 Informing Parish Councils of the proposed Core Strategy Policy direction whilst drafting the Core Strategy, enables MBC to consider any contentious issues early on before publication of the Core Strategy. This limits potential future public objection to the relevant Core Strategy policies which could lead to programme delays which would impact on resources and finances.

## **10 LEGAL IMPLICATIONS/POWERS**

- 10.1 The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (as amended in June 2008) require local authorities to undertake stakeholder and public consultation in the plan preparation process. Although this consultation is not formally required it is considered prudent to discuss the policy direction with Parish Councils as representatives of the community to ensure that any disagreement on such a contentious issue can be explored before Publication of the Core Strategy.

## **11 COMMUNITY SAFETY**

- 11.1 There are no implications regarding community safety.

## **12 EQUALITIES**

- 12.1 To ensure that all parts of the Borough have been considered and notified of the policy direction, the consultation letter was sent to all Parish Councils within Melton Borough.

## **13 RISKS**

- 13.1 Informing the public of the Council's intentions to include policies within the Core Strategy which detail renewable energy opportunities within the Borough may lessen the number of objections received when the document is formally published. The scale and complexity of objections is a service risk for the Melton Local Development Framework and controversial or unpopular policies can affect the programme for preparing the Core Strategy and require resources to be diverted to them.

## **14 CONSULATION**

- 14.1 The consultation letter was sent to all Parish Councils within the Borough and put on the Melton Borough Council website.

## **15 CLIMATE CHANGE**

- 15.1 Climate Change is a priority for the planning system. The identification of renewable energy opportunities may be incorporated within the Core Strategy would go some way to meeting the duties placed on us as a local planning authority. If implemented, those policies could decrease the reliance on fossil fuels for energy across the Borough.

APPENDIX 1

SAMPLE LETTER

*Your Ref:*

*Our Ref:*

*Direct Line:* 01664 502 383

*Please ask for:* Mr D Pendle

*e-mail:* [dpendle@melton.gov.uk](mailto:dpendle@melton.gov.uk)

*Date:* 10<sup>th</sup> August 2011

Dear xx

**Planning for Renewable Energy in the Melton Core Strategy**

I write with regard to the above to seek your views concerning renewable energy developments and the approach we should take with strategic planning policy.

The Melton Core Strategy will be the primary document of the Melton Local Development Framework. It will set out the long-term spatial vision for the Borough and strategic policies required to deliver the vision.

**Background**

S.182 of the Planning Act places a statutory duty on councils to take action on climate change in their development plans. Policies which contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change must be included in the Core Strategy.

Planning Policy Statement: Planning for Climate Change requires local planning authorities to include a framework that promotes and encourages renewable and low carbon energy generation. The PPS says that those policies should be designed to promote and not restrict renewable and low-carbon energy and supporting infrastructure. The PPS also expects a proportion of the energy supply of new development to be secured from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy sources.

The Government is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 34% by 2020 and 80% by 2050. Emissions of Carbon Dioxide are one of the main contributors to the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. In 2005 alone, more than 550 million tonnes of carbon dioxide were omitted in the United Kingdom. The Government's current Carbon Plan 2010 proposes three main areas where reductions in emissions must come from:

- in the way we generate our electricity,
- in the way we heat our homes and businesses, and
- in the way we travel.

Renewable energy is promoted as a key element of the overall transition plan for setting the UK on the path to achieve a low-carbon, sustainable future that helps address climate change. It is also seen as a component of a secure energy supply, reducing our overall fossil fuel demand by around 10% and gas imports by 20–30% against what they would have been in 2020.

We need to consider whether the Core Strategy should include targets for renewable and low carbon energy.

### **Planning for Climate Change – Renewable Energy Opportunities**

To help us make informed choices about this issue we commissioned a Planning for Climate Change Study, completed in May 2008. The study considers the opportunities for renewable energy in Melton, finding potential for renewable energy development of around 45MW. The main opportunities for reaching this target are wind energy developments and power from straw and annual energy crops.

#### **Wind Energy**

The Study concludes that there are five potential areas where large scale wind energy development may be possible based upon a set of criteria. These are near Nether Broughton, Garthorpe, Burton Lazars, Pickwell, Somerby and Saltby. We are aware of conflicts with gliding operations for the area at Saltby Airfield.

We do not want to see large scale renewable developments in places where they are inappropriate and as a result any proposed development for wind energy, including those areas recognised by the study, would need to be considered against a range of criteria such as landscape quality and residential amenity.

Although these broad areas have been identified as having potential for wind energy, restricting wind energy schemes to these locations would not comply with national policy.

Furthermore, national guidance tells us that we may give a broad indication of how different technologies could contribute towards regional targets for renewable energy but fixed targets for specific technologies should not be set.

#### **Energy from Straw and Annual Energy Crops**

The Study found significant potential for energy to be produced from straw and annual energy crops, mainly because of the significant potential for short rotation coppice and other energy crops in Melton. The viability of this type of energy development is affected by the distance that fuel is transported and as such locating a site in Melton is likely to be feasible. The resource available has the potential to extend to a 40Mw straw burning (dry biomass) power station.



Again, we would expect any development of this type to be considered against a range of criteria such as landscape quality and amenity.

**Community Views**

We have published the study on our website at [http://www.melton.gov.uk/environment\\_and\\_planning/planning/planning\\_policy/planning\\_for\\_climate\\_change.aspx](http://www.melton.gov.uk/environment_and_planning/planning/planning_policy/planning_for_climate_change.aspx)

We welcome any comments you may have regarding the opportunities identified in the Planning for Climate Change Study. In particular, whether you agree with the findings of the study and what your view is on reflecting the targets and opportunities in the Melton Core Strategy.

I would be pleased to receive your comments by 31 August 2011. We will consider any comments we receive before publishing our Core Strategy for consultation later this year.

If you have any queries about the document or the consultation exercise, please contact me at this office.

Yours sincerely

David Pendle BA(Hons) BTP MRTPI  
Principal Policy Officer

## Appendix 2 Responses to Consultation

Name	Organisation	Comment	Response	Action
Ms. Z Stansbie	Broughton and Old Dalby Parish Council	<p>Broughton and Old Dalby Parish Council feel there are no clear policy guidelines. What ought MBC to be finding to meet their proportion of the National Commitment. What sort of a target is there? To be decided on a first come, first served basis they feel is an inappropriate position. What is the acceptable density of wind farms for an area? Landscape quality and residential amenity are important, particularly the distance of wind farms from residential properties. Perhaps two kilometres from a residential area as proposed by other councils.</p> <p>There is suggestion to extend to a 40MW straw burning power station. Where is all this straw to come from and at what expense. Welsh farmers rely on purchasing straw from this area and it is already an expensive commodity because it is in short supply. If the potential for renewable energy development is around 45MW, is only 5MW to come from wind. If straw is in short supply there would surely be a need for much more MW from wind</p> <p>There is no mention of solar power for industrial use. Solar panels on some 3,000 houses could well reach a quarter of the target.</p>	<p>The Planning for Climate Change Study recommends a strategic energy policy to be included in the Core Strategy; to set out the indicative renewable energy target for the Borough to 2026. The study recommends a target of 45MW of renewable energy by 2026 with the majority of strategically generated energy to come from wind and straw (12 MW) and annual energy crops (9MW). The rest has the potential to come from anaerobic digestion, and Building Integrated Renewables.</p> <p>The policy would need to seek a balance between delivering energy and respecting the surrounding environment, landscape and residents.</p> <p>The Climate Change study has assessed a Straw Burning Power Station to be viable due to the large amount of straw already being grown on farms within the Borough. It recommends a target of 9MW.</p> <p>The potential for photovoltaics and solar water heating are assessed within the study and are included within 'Building Integrated Renewables.</p> <p>The Site Allocations and Development Boundary DPD will consider potential sites for renewable energy developments in more detail. All applications will be assessed against a number of criteria such as amenity; landscape and surrounding land uses.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy policy should include renewable energy targets for the Borough for identified technologies but not in specific areas. The policy should reflect the need to respect their surrounding environment, the wider landscape, community, and other land uses.</p>
Mr. S Johnson	Burton and Dalby Parish Council	<p>Thank you for your letter of 10<sup>th</sup> August 2011. Parish Councillors have agreed the following statement in response to the study 'Planning for Climate Change'.</p> <p>Burton and Dalby Parish Council fully recognise that this issue is a key policy of national government and there will be great expectation placed on all planning authorities to maximise the output of green energy</p>	<p>The evidence base provides renewable energy production targets; viable technologies; and broad locations for the development of wind energy development. It is recommended that this information is included within the Core Strategy along with criteria to ensure that all proposed renewable energy developments are sited in appropriate locations. To ensure a flexible policy, the broad locations which have</p>	<p>No action</p>

Name	Organisation	Comment	Response	Action
		<p>when setting local development framework policy.</p> <p>Inevitably, this will on occasions become a contentious issue due to the highly subjective nature of the criteria. We believe any action to remove subjectivity whilst offering a degree of protection will not only be helpful to the local authority but will demonstrate MBC's commitment to take a balanced but objective view whilst fulfilling their duty to national policy.</p> <p>We therefore propose the inclusion of a clause setting out a recommended minimum distance of 2 kilometres between the site of any proposed wind farm (2 or more turbines) and the boundary of any residential settlement.</p>	<p>been identified as viable for wind energy should not be included within the policy text but can be referred to within the supporting text.</p> <p>Criteria to determine the location of renewable energy developments, including distance from dwellings, will be considered in more detail within the Land Allocation and Settlement Boundaries DPD.</p>	
Mr. C Hill	Eaton Parish Council	<p>At a recent meeting of Eaton Parish Council the letter sent to Melton Borough Council dated 19 August by Burton and Dalby Parish Council concerning the above matter was discussed. It has been agreed that Eaton Parish Council support the proposal put forward that no wind farm (2 or more turbines) should be located any closer than 2 kilometres from any residential settlement. We trust you will take this into account when considering the matters.</p>	<p>Criteria to determine the location of renewable energy developments, including distance from dwellings, will be considered in more detail within the Land Allocation and Settlement Boundaries DPD.</p>	No Action
Ms. S Booth	Frisby on the Wreake Parish Council	<p>Further to your letter of 10 August 2011 regarding Renewable Energy in the Core Strategy, Frisby on the Wreake PC wishes to make the following comments. We note that your renewable assessment was made in 2008. As everyone is aware the price of household gas and electricity has escalated in the past 3 years. Since then, there have been some significant Government schemes and incentives, many related to the homes in the Borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes to supplier obligations (e.g. CERT, CESP and in the future, ECO) that impact on thermal insulation, fuel poverty and vulnerable groups;</li> <li>- The Feed in tariff scheme that has incentivised the installation of photovoltaic systems, with the potential for other micro</li> </ul>	<p>Since the publication of the Melton Climate Change Study, we are aware that there have been changes to renewable energy targets, schemes and infrastructure. However, more recent reports have been published which form part of the Core Strategy Evidence base and will be taken into account when forming our Core Strategy Policies.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should require all developments over a certain threshold, where feasible and technically viable, to provide for a certain % of their energy needs from on-site and or/decentralised sources.</p> <p>The Melton Climate Change Study has considered a wide range of renewable energy technologies, including wind and straw and annual energy crops; anaerobic digestion, and Integrated Building Renewables (including</p>	No action

Name	Organisation	Comment	Response	Action
		<p>generation of distributed electricity as described in your reports;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The renewable heat incentive pilot scheme and plans for the full scheme next year, that will incentivize particularly solar thermal and heat pump installs;</li> <li>- Green Deal and affordable low carbon investments, with net financial gain and paid back over time;</li> <li>- Energy Service Directive, leading to the creation of Energy Service Companies or ESCOs;</li> <li>- The start of smart metering via British Gas, facilitating smart grids that require our homes themselves to become smarter in managing the energy from the roof in conjunction with variability on the network;</li> <li>- The eventual introduction of electric vehicles, starting in towns; and</li> <li>- Recent performance developments in air source heat pumps that deliver heat to conventional radiators.</li> </ul> <p>Also in this time, local, very small scale wind generation on individual homes has largely been discredited as location is critical for performance.</p> <p>Although much of the UK's renewable generation will come from off shore sources, the above UK government incentives are changing the role of householders and their communities from bystanders to active participants. And not so many new properties are being built, retrofit and refurbishment schemes have to make the impact. Many will be hard to treat e.g. solid wall.</p> <p>The Borough should not just rely on large scale on-shore wind power with its attendant planning difficulties and local impacts, but should be promoting PV and solar thermal on roofs. Other schemes could encourage schools and public buildings to invest in a central power scheme and resell the heat generated.</p>	<p>photovoltaics and solar water heating) for domestic; business and public buildings. The non-viable renewable energy technologies were assessed within the Study and discounted.</p>	

Name	Organisation	Comment	Response	Action
		<p>Some councils have installed turbines in rivers to run street lighting. As we are in a rural community, then biomass schemes should be explored. The issues of decarbonising remote oil fired homes that are not on the gas supply treated as a priority in conjunction with the local Distribution Network Operators.</p> <p>We support MBC's waste recycling initiatives and hope that this good work will continue.</p> <p>We hope that MBC will encourage our communities to be more inventive and involved. A start might be to establish what professional and intellectual capital exists the area that could be harnessed for the benefit of the Borough.</p>		
Mrs A E Cox	Knossington and Cold Overton Parish Council	The members of Knossington and Cold Overton Parish Council wish to add their support to the statement issued by Burton & Dalby Parish Council and sent to you on 19 August. They agree to the inclusion of a clause setting out a recommended minimum distance of 2 kilometres between the site of any proposed wind farm (2 or more turbines) and the boundary of any residential settlement.	Criteria to determine the location of renewable energy developments, including distance from dwellings, will be considered in more detail within the Land Allocation and Settlement Boundaries DPD.	No action
Mr E Smethurst	Waltham on the Wolds and Thorpe Arnold Parish Council	<p>Having read through all the documents included in the study the following comments will, I hope be helpful. The political situation in 2011 is substantially different from that in 2008 and as most of the statistical information was from 2004 - 2006 (and even included the census of 2011) the present day information for carbon information and personal travel arrangements will be substantially different from that quoted. Other situations have changed; limitations imposed by operations at Cottesmore must now be re-considered as the RAF will no longer be operating from that site (unless of course it is to become a helicopter station when the Army take over).(pp20 Fig 14 of the Renewable energy paper).</p> <p>Likewise, the Melton retail study is from 2003 and there have been many changes since then.</p>	<p>The site Allocations and Settlement Boundary DPD will consider individual sites, such as the Cottesmore RAF site further.</p> <p>The Melton retail study was updated in 2011 and forms part of the Core Strategy Evidence Base.</p> <p>The Core Strategy Issues and Options document proposed 3 options for the delivery of housing. Urban Capacity relates to how much additional housing can be accommodated within a certain area, in this context, the indicative number of homes likely to take place at Waltham-on-the-Wolds. The proposed allocation refers to the number of dwellings which could be built on specific sites which the council has assessed as being suitable for housing, and therefore allocated.</p> <p>Since 2006, the Core Strategy Preferred Options DPD</p>	No action

Name	Organisation	Comment	Response	Action
		<p>Core Strategy Issues and Options - Housing. I may be mistaken in my understanding of the build numbers - e.g. Waltham - urban capacity 12, proposed allocation 15 - total dwellings 27. Would you explain please?</p> <p>Whilst there is little doubt that the climate change assessment is probably correct - the numbers used to translate the data into coherent local policy must need some re-assessment.</p>	<p>was published in 2008 which was prepared with the consideration of consultation comments regarding the Core Strategy Issues and Options DPD. The Preferred Options DPD identifies that provision in Waltham-on-the-Wolds will be made for development within the existing built form of each village, together with 15 affordable dwellings.</p> <p>A more recent study has been completed in 2011. This study is the Low carbon Energy Opportunities and Heat Mapping for Local Planning Areas Across the East Midlands. This also forms part of the Melton Local Development Framework Evidence Base and has been considered when preparing Core Strategy policies.</p>	