



Melton Local Plan Partial Update Schedule of Additional Modifications

October 2026

Text that is proposed to be deleted is indicated by ~~strike through~~ annotation. Text proposed to be inserted is indicated in **bold and is underlined**.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
AM1	Whole Plan	As part of finalisation process, review the plan's paragraph referencing system, formatting, style, layout and how tables, figures and appendices are presented and labelled. Some changes including amendments for consistent table formats and titles have already been made to the track changes document, due to their nature these types of formatting amendments have not all been highlighted individually as additional mods in the tracked changes document.	To ensure plan as a whole can be read clearly.
AM2	4	Chapter 1: Introduction <u>What is this document how has it been prepared?</u>	Clarity.
AM3	4	Paragraph 2: The document has been prepared in accordance with statutory requirements over the past years. [...]	Clarity.
AM4	4	Delete and replace Figure 1 and update associated text box as follows;	Clarity. To show progression of plan. A further box titled 'Adoption' to be added when plan is adopted, to show adoption date.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		<p>Replace with;</p>	

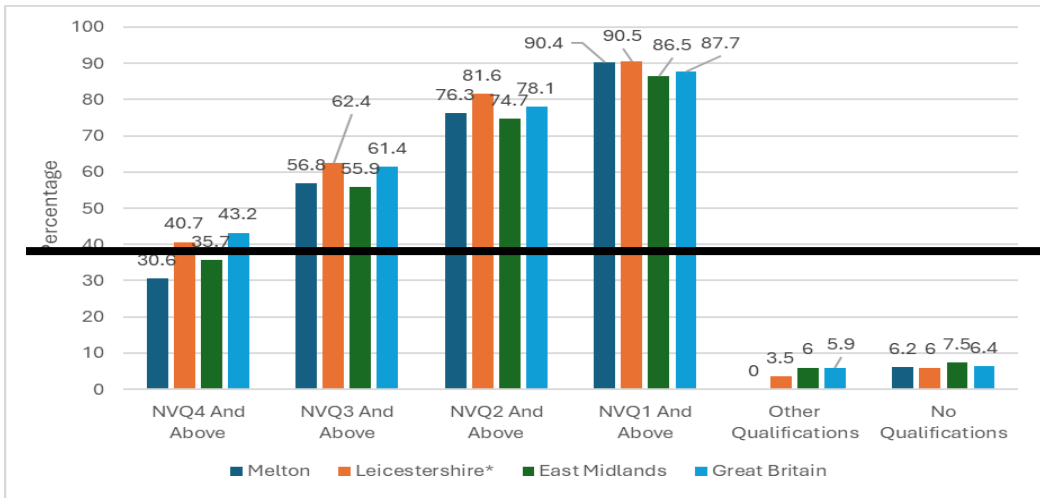
Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		<p>Note: The council is currently at Examination Stage Regulation 19 State, and this section will be updated accordingly in the adopted version to include the date of the document by incorporating other key dates such as the submission date, the examination dates and the main modifications consultation (if any) and the adoption date.</p>	
AM5	5	Paragraph 7: [...] This exercise involved an assessment of individual policies and the Local Plan vision.	Consistency.
AM6	7	Paragraph 16: Since the adoption of the Local Plan, the NPPF has been updated in 2019, 2021, 2023 and now in December 2024; a further update was published in August 2026 during the examination of this Partial Update . For the avoidance of doubt and based on the transitional arrangements of the 2024 NPPF (Annex 1), this Local Plan Update is based on the 2023 NPPF and an alignment exercise between the adopted policies and the 2023 NPPF was carried out to ensure consistency in this regard. References in this document to the NPPF refer to the 2023 version unless stated otherwise.	Factual Update.
AM7	7	Paragraph 17: The NPPF states that ‘strategic policies should look ahead over a minimum 15 year period from adoption’. We are conscious that This Local Plan Update will cover the same period as that the adopted Local Plan with 2036 as its end date. This means that a maximum of 11 years will be covered assuming adoption in 2025.	Update, clarity.
AM8	8	Paragraph 20: [...] including a revised V vision and embedding C climate C change as a core thread throughout the Local Plan	Consistency.

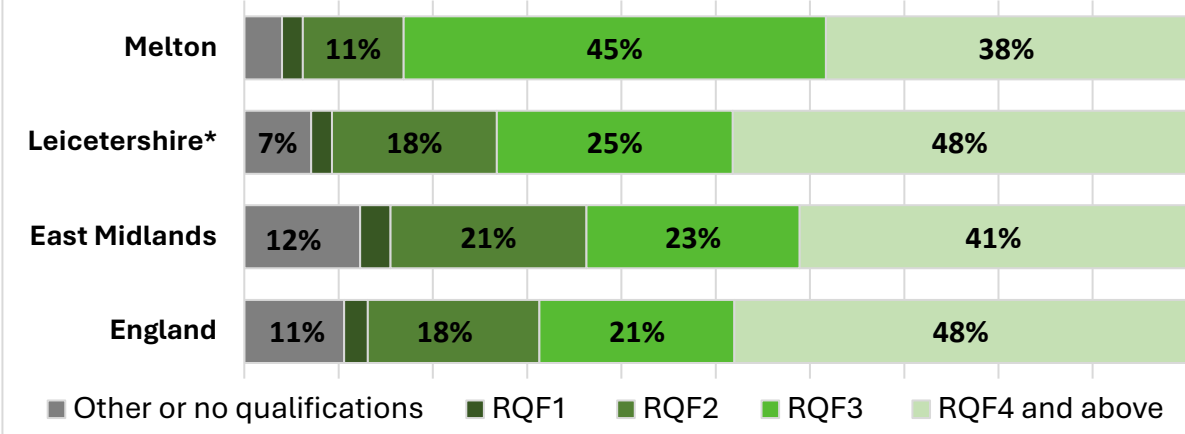
Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
AM9	8	Paragraph 21: During the production of this document, workshops with parish councils, Neighbourhood Plan Groups and other relevant organisations have taken place. This engagement includes a Duty to Cooperate-specific meeting in October 2024 which supported the identification of help setting up potential cross boundary impacts and critical matters that might require Statements of Common Grounds.	Typo, consistency and clarity.
AM10	8, 19 & 111	Paragraph 23; 69 and 362: amend Climate and Nature Pact hyperlink to; <u>https://greenerfutureleicestershire.co.uk/green-living-leicestershire</u>	Address broken hyperlink.
AM11	8	Paragraph 24: On an external level, there are a wide range way array of plans and strategies that have been considered during the preparation of the Local Plan Update. Reference to these are is included where appropriate throughout the document. A key main driver for the adopted Local Plan and this Update is the Strategic Growth Plan (2018), which it is prove of the was created as part of extensive record of collaboration between local authorities in Leicester and Leicestershire. [...]	Typo, plain English.
AM12	12	Paragraph 37: [...] A Habitat Regulation Assessment also informs this Local Plan Update by identifying aspects of the plan that had the potential to cause likely significant effects on the integrity of habitats sites [...]	Typo.
AM13	13	Paragraph 39: Melton borough is an attractive rural area covering 48 hectares ha in the north-east part of Leicestershire and [...]	Consistent presentation of hectares (ha).

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
AM14	13	Paragraph 40: [...] In the rural hinterland, there are some 70 attractive villages and hamlets spread across all parts of the borough, [...]	Clarity.
AM15	13	Paragraph 42: In March 2025 2022 there were 25,129 23,970 properties in Melton borough. with most of them being owned outright and detached properties. Error! Reference source not found. below shows the tenure and accommodation type mix splits in the borough, with a notably higher level of homes that are owned outright and detached <small>new footnote</small> . <u>New Footnote: Compared to England and Wales levels, Census 2021</u>	Factual update, clarity and typo.
AM16	14	Paragraph 43: In 2026 2024, the council owned 1,786 1,787 properties, almost all of which were for Social Rent with just 37 27 let out at Affordable Rent ² . Other affordable housing registered providers own 1,309 1,229 properties in the borough, making a combined total of the affordable housing stock around 3,100 ³ . Footnote 2: Local Authority Housing Statistics, March 2024 2026 Footnote 3: Statistical Data Return Geographical Look-Up Tool, 2023 2026	Factual update, clarity.
AM17	14	Paragraph 45: National house prices have increased since the 2000s. The median house price in the borough has increased substantially, by 56% between March 2013 and March 2023 over the previous decade with a growth of 56% and standing at £255,000. This is around 7% above the East Midlands average, but below the level of growth seen that in other parts of Leicestershire ⁵ . The average property price (across all property types) in the Borough stood at £282,521 in July 2026 <small>new footnote</small> . <u>New Footnote: Land Registry</u>	Factual update, clarity.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons																																													
AM18	14	<p>Paragraph 46: The period between 2018/19 and 2025/26 2022/23 shows a total of 651 377 affordable homes delivered⁶, demonstrating the challenges to delivering affordable housing, but also an marked improvement in delivery since relation to the years preceding the adoption of the Local Plan in 2018.</p> <p>Footnote 6: Affordable Housing Trajectory, December 2023 MBC monitoring data</p>	Factual update, plain English, clarity.																																													
AM19	14	<p>Paragraph 47: [...] Table 2 below shows the employment structure and economic activity of Melton borough compared to Ccounty, regional and national averages in 2022 2024⁷. Manufacturing is the dominant sector locally, accounting for 29.2% 22.7% of jobs in the borough (compared to a county average of 12.2% 11.6%), with strength in food production, wood, animal feeds, rubber, and plastic products. Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounts for 1.9% 2.3% of jobs in the borough (compared to a county average of 0.6% 0.4%), which further highlights the local importance of the rural economy. The borough’s economy is less reliant on professional and service-based sectors compared with county averages, although these sectors have grown since 2015⁸.</p> <table><tr><th>Sector</th><th>Melton % jobs</th><th>County % jobs</th><th>Region % jobs</th><th>Country % jobs</th></tr><tr><td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td><td>2.3 1.9</td><td>0.4 0.6</td><td>0.8 0.7</td><td>0.7 0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Mining, quarrying and utilities</td><td>0.8 0.6</td><td>1.7 2.3</td><td>1.4</td><td>1.3 1.3</td></tr><tr><td>Manufacturing</td><td>22.7 29.2</td><td>11.6 12.2</td><td>11.3 11.6</td><td>7.6 7.1</td></tr><tr><td>Construction</td><td>5.1 5.2</td><td>5.0 5.8</td><td>5.5 5.6</td><td>4.9</td></tr><tr><td>Motor trades</td><td>2.3 2.1</td><td>2.5 2.3</td><td>2.7 2.2</td><td>1.7 1.8</td></tr><tr><td>Wholesale</td><td>4.3 2.9</td><td>4.5 5.2</td><td>4.5 4.3</td><td>3.7 3.8</td></tr><tr><td>Retail</td><td>8.0 7.3</td><td>7.8 7.2</td><td>8.3 7.9</td><td>8.5 8.2</td></tr><tr><td>Transport and storage (inc. postal)</td><td>2.0 2.1</td><td>7.7 10.4</td><td>6.6</td><td>5.0 5.1</td></tr></table>	Sector	Melton % jobs	County % jobs	Region % jobs	Country % jobs	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.3 1.9	0.4 0.6	0.8 0.7	0.7 0.5	Mining, quarrying and utilities	0.8 0.6	1.7 2.3	1.4	1.3 1.3	Manufacturing	22.7 29.2	11.6 12.2	11.3 11.6	7.6 7.1	Construction	5.1 5.2	5.0 5.8	5.5 5.6	4.9	Motor trades	2.3 2.1	2.5 2.3	2.7 2.2	1.7 1.8	Wholesale	4.3 2.9	4.5 5.2	4.5 4.3	3.7 3.8	Retail	8.0 7.3	7.8 7.2	8.3 7.9	8.5 8.2	Transport and storage (inc. postal)	2.0 2.1	7.7 10.4	6.6	5.0 5.1	Factual Update and typo.
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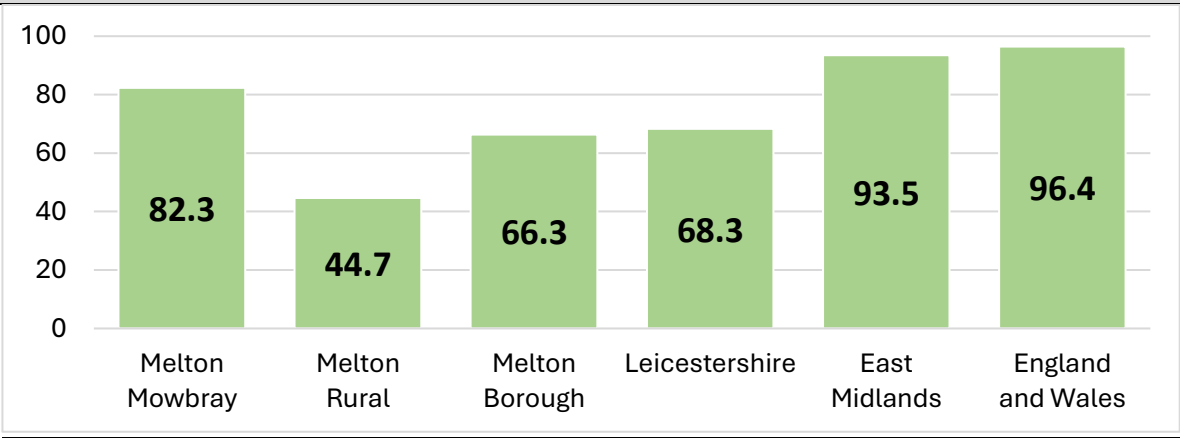
Ref.	Page	Proposed change					Reasons
		Accommodation and food services	8.5 7.3	6.4 6.4	7.5 7.0	8.0 7.7	
		Information and communication	1.1 1.0	2.8 2.6	2.7 2.8	4.5 4.8	
		Financial and insurance	1.6 1.7	2.1 1.7	1.7 1.6	3.3 3.4	
		Property	1.5 1.2	1.4 1.7	1.4 1.6	1.8 1.9	
		Professional, scientific and technical	8.0 7.3	8.7 12.8	6.9 8.1	9.0 9.6	
		Business administration and support services	7.4 6.2	9.6 6.7	9.0 7.8	9.0 8.8	
		Public administration and defence	2.3 2.1	4.0 4.1	4.0 4.3	4.6 4.5	
		Education	7.4 7.3	9.3 8.1	8.5	8.6	
		Health	8.0 6.2	11.3 7.2	13.7 14.1	13.5 13.8	
		Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	5.7 6.2	3.3 3.5	3.5 4.0	4.4	
		Table 2 Employment structure of the borough compared with the County, Region and Country. Source: The Business Register and Employment Survey, 2022 2024					
		Footnote 7: Nomis : The Business Register and Employment Survey, 2022 (see page 66 of the Employment Land Study 2024) 2024					
AM20	15	Paragraph 48: Melton borough’s qualifications profile of the working age population is shown on Figure 5 below, which provides a comparison to county, regional and national averages in 2025 2021 ⁹ . The borough broadly aligns with the county average for entry level qualifications (NVQ1) and those with no qualifications. It shows relatively low number of people with only basic qualifications (up to RFQ level 2, which corresponds with up to GCSE level). The borough has a high proportion of people with RQF3 qualifications (equivalent to A level and NVQ level 3 qualifications), however this corresponds with a low level of people with higher level qualifications, such as degrees). the borough’s education attainment levels are proportionately below					Factual update, clearer graphic. To reflect change in statistical measurement post 2021 (from NVQ to RQF).

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons																																			
		<p>County and national averages RQF4+ qualifications (lagging by 5.3% for NVQ2, 5.6% for NVQ3 and 10.1% for NVQ4) are 9.7% behind Leicestershire and England levels although the comparisons are less significant compared to the regional and national averages. These percentages reflect the relatively low skilled jobs that are available in the area, which represents an important challenge for the economy.</p> <p><i>Delete figure 5</i></p> <div><table><thead><tr><th>Qualification Level</th><th>Melton</th><th>Leicestershire*</th><th>East Midlands</th><th>Great Britain</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>NVQ4 And Above</td><td>30.6</td><td>40.7</td><td>35.7</td><td>43.2</td></tr><tr><td>NVQ3 And Above</td><td>56.8</td><td>62.4</td><td>55.9</td><td>61.4</td></tr><tr><td>NVQ2 And Above</td><td>76.3</td><td>81.6</td><td>74.7</td><td>78.1</td></tr><tr><td>NVQ1 And Above</td><td>90.4</td><td>90.5</td><td>86.5</td><td>87.7</td></tr><tr><td>Other Qualifications</td><td>3.5</td><td>6</td><td>5.9</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>No Qualifications</td><td>6.2</td><td>6</td><td>7.5</td><td>6.4</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Qualification Level	Melton	Leicestershire*	East Midlands	Great Britain	NVQ4 And Above	30.6	40.7	35.7	43.2	NVQ3 And Above	56.8	62.4	55.9	61.4	NVQ2 And Above	76.3	81.6	74.7	78.1	NVQ1 And Above	90.4	90.5	86.5	87.7	Other Qualifications	3.5	6	5.9		No Qualifications	6.2	6	7.5	6.4	
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		<p><i>Replace with;</i></p>																																				

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		 <p>Figure 1 Qualifications profile in Melton borough (Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, year to Dec 2025 Jan 2021-Dec 2021; aged 16-64). *Excludes Leicester in this dataset.</p>	
AM21	16	<p>Paragraph 50: The town centre also plays a pivotal role in the borough’s economy, with the retail sector accounting for 7.3% 8% of jobs across the borough and the accommodation/food services sector accounting for 7.3% 8.5%, a significant proportion of these jobs are inevitably focused on Melton Mowbray Town Centre. The town centre has a varied range of commercial activity including professional services, national retail chains and independent retailers and a rich and diverse retail offer, enhanced by a higher than average rate of independent businesses. Independent shops in the borough represent 71.4% of the total, which it is significantly higher than the 57.4% from East Midlands or 42.7% nationally. Whilst the town centre vacancy rate has</p>	Factual Update, typo.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		<p>fluctuated in recent years, in line with national trends, v Vacancies in Melton Mowbray town centre have typically stood at around increased as result of the pandemic but has recovered to 5.2% which it is half than the regional and national average¹¹. In terms of footfall, the town centre performed strongly, with approximately 2.16 million visits in 2025.</p> <p>Footnote 11: Authority Monitoring Report 2023 2025; Melton BID</p>	
AM22	17	<p>Paragraph 55: Several bus services operate within the town and surrounding settlements, with new and improved services introduced in January 2025. The network improvements, which aim to maximise public transport provision across the borough, include redesigned town services incorporating new developments that operate seven days a week, services timed to support secondary school users, additional stops at villages as part of the Melton to Loughborough service, the introduction of two digital demand responsive transport (DDRT) zones to provide a flexible service to rural settlements and a trial service to between Melton and to Nottingham.</p>	Factual Update.
AM23	17	<p>Paragraph 57: Melton borough has experienced a decrease in overall deprivation between 2015 and 2019. Crime deprivation has decreased from 175th in 2015 to 244th in 2019, indicating a decrease in crime¹³. Melton borough has relatively low levels of deprivation compared with many areas of England. In terms of crime deprivation, Melton ranks 200th out of 296 local authority districts in England¹³.</p>	Factual Update.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons												
		Footnote 13: 13 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2023) English indices of deprivation 2025: Local Authority District summaries; 1 is the most deprived and 296 the least deprived;													
AM24	17	<p>Paragraph 58: The crime level in the Melton borough is recorded by the Police, over 5 areas and Table 3 shows the total number of crimes per area¹⁴. The Police data records the type of crime and can be shown on a map. <u>A total of 3,582 crimes were recorded in the borough in the 12 months to July 2026, equivalent to 66.3 crimes per 1,000 residents and a 9% decrease compared with the previous year¹⁴. The borough’s overall crime rate has over time been broadly in line with that for Leicestershire, with both consistently remaining below the rates recorded across England and Wales and the East Midlands, as shown below.</u></p> <table><tr><th>Area</th><th>Crimes reported from Dec 2023 - Nov 2024</th></tr><tr><td>Melton Town Centre</td><td>931</td></tr><tr><td>Melton Town North</td><td>903</td></tr><tr><td>Melton Town South</td><td>705</td></tr><tr><td>Melton Rural North</td><td>560</td></tr><tr><td>Melton Rural South</td><td>490</td></tr></table> <p><i>Table 3 Crimes reported within Melton borough (source: www.police.uk)</i></p> <p>Insert new figure:</p>	Area	Crimes reported from Dec 2023 - Nov 2024	Melton Town Centre	931	Melton Town North	903	Melton Town South	705	Melton Rural North	560	Melton Rural South	490	Factual Update.
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		 <p>Figure [new title number to be inserted]: Police Statistics: Crimes per 1,000 residents by area, year to July 2026</p> <p>Footnote 14: Leicestershire Police Police.uk Police Statistics: Melton. Melton Rural is the median average for all rural wards in the borough.</p>	
AM25	17	<p>Paragraph 59: On the indices of deprivation Melton borough is ranked <u>208th out of 296</u> 260th out of 316 local authorities., with 7.2% of the population being income deprived in 2019. The data shows that there are pockets of deprivation in the borough, particularly in and around Melton Mowbray, with two but none of the Borough's 30 neighbourhoods falling into in the borough were among the 20 percent most income-deprived areas, whilst 5 12 were in the 20 percent least income deprived in England¹⁵. However, over one in four children (aged 0-15) live in income deprived households (28.9%) and just</p>	Factual Update.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		<p><u>under one in ten people over the age of 60 live in income deprived households (9.2%).</u></p> <p>Footnote 15: English indices of deprivation, 2025</p>	
AM26	18	<p>Paragraph 60: There are 25 primary schools, 3 secondary schools and a post 16 education provided at the Melton Vale Post 16 Centre <u>and at Brooksby Melton College.</u> <u>In addition to this, there is also specialist SEN provision, including Birch Wood School in Melton Mowbray</u> a unit for children with Moderate Learning Difficulties attached to Melton Sherard Primary School¹⁶.</p> <p>Footnote 16: Melton Borough Narrative (2019) Ofsted, 2026</p>	Clarity, factual update.
AM27	19	<p>Paragraph 68: Melton borough has a long history of flood events. The most recently recorded flood events relate to surface water flooding caused by <u>Recent significant flood events include flooding in January 2025 and that associated with</u> Storms Henk (January 2024) and Storm Babet (October 2023), with areas of Bottesford affected by combined fluvial and surface water flooding during Storm Dennis in February 2020. Flood alleviation work, such as the Brentingby Dam, has previously taken place, which has significantly reduced the impact of flood events in Melton Mowbray. Fluvial flooding is not the only type of flooding. Other Secondary <u>sources of flooding include surface water</u> run-off from hillsides, groundwater flooding, flooding from sewers and drains, and blockages to artificial drainage systems. All these comprise a significant flood risk in some areas in the borough.</p>	Factual Update

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons																																
AM28	19	Paragraph 70: [...] Climate Change will impact us all differently, depending on our circumstances. Climate change is already will impacting people and their health and wellbeing, particularly those who are the most vulnerable, the borough's youngest and oldest residents and people those who have pre-existing health conditions ¹⁷ .	Clarity																																
AM29	19	<p>Paragraph 71: Climate change is being driven by greenhouse gas emissions, which arise primarily arise from the burning of fossil fuels for energy, agriculture and deforestation, and the manufacture of cement, chemicals, and metals. [...] In 2022 2024 Melton borough produced 424 410 ktCO₂e greenhouse gas emissions¹⁹. As Table 4 shows, around two thirds of these emissions come from energy used for transport and to power and heat local homes, businesses and other buildings. These are the emissions over which we have the greatest level of influence at a local level to change-. They are also the emissions and most strongly related to the built environment and the Local Plan. The majority of the remaining third of emissions largely come from agriculture, reflecting the rural character of the borough.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th><th>Emissions in KtCO₂e (2024)</th><th>% of Area Emissions</th><th>Key Emission Sources</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td><td>130.1 127.4</td><td>32% 30%</td><td>Mainly livestock but also soils and fertiliser use</td></tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td><td>109.7 106.4</td><td>27% 25%</td><td>Petrol and diesel used by vehicles</td></tr> <tr> <td>Industry</td><td>59.8 40.9</td><td>15% 10%</td><td>Energy used to power buildings and emissions arising from manufacturing processes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Domestic</td><td>73.3 70.5</td><td>18% 17%</td><td>Energy used to power, heat and cool buildings</td></tr> <tr> <td>Commercial</td><td>19.3 14.5</td><td>5% 3%</td><td>Energy used to power, heat and cool buildings</td></tr> <tr> <td>Public sector</td><td>4.4 4.5</td><td>1%</td><td>Energy used to power, heat and cool buildings</td></tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td><td>20.2 67.7</td><td>5% 16%</td><td>Landfill waste and treatment of wastewater</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Emissions in KtCO ₂ e (2024)	% of Area Emissions	Key Emission Sources	Agriculture	130.1 127.4	32% 30%	Mainly livestock but also soils and fertiliser use	Transport	109.7 106.4	27% 25%	Petrol and diesel used by vehicles	Industry	59.8 40.9	15% 10%	Energy used to power buildings and emissions arising from manufacturing processes	Domestic	73.3 70.5	18% 17%	Energy used to power, heat and cool buildings	Commercial	19.3 14.5	5% 3%	Energy used to power, heat and cool buildings	Public sector	4.4 4.5	1%	Energy used to power, heat and cool buildings	Waste	20.2 67.7	5% 16%	Landfill waste and treatment of wastewater	Typo, clarity, factual update.
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Ref.	Page	Proposed change				Reasons
		Land Use (LULUCF)	-7.1-8.1	-2%	Carbon stored by trees, soils and vegetation. Emissions from built up areas and changes in land use, including for development	
		<p>Table 4 Greenhouse gas emission in Melton borough¹⁹</p> <p>Footnote 19: 19 DESNZ (2024 2026). 2024 2022 UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics. [...]</p>				
AM30	20	<p>Paragraph 72: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions will require a wider variety of actions, as set out in the Climate Change Strategy (2024-2036). A key requirement will be to shift away from fossil fuels to low carbon and renewable energy sources to our power buildings and vehicles. Over 1,390 600 electric vehicles are now registered in the borough (plus a further 740 400 plug-in hybrid vehicles)²⁰, however the borough currently has very low levels of public chargepoints available to help facilitate the switch to electric vehicles²¹. We know that around 2,600 2,000 local homes and businesses have already installed solar panels, and that around 460 350 properties have had a heat pump installed²². The Melton borough already generates significant amounts of electricity from renewable energy sources. In 2025 2023 a total of 44,603 42,563 MWh of electricity was generated mainly from solar panels and wind turbines with a small contribution from anaerobic digestion and sewage gas renewable energy installations that are located within the borough²³. That is enough energy to meet the annual electricity demand of approximately half of all households in Melton Borough.</p>				Clarity, typo, factual updates, improve contextualisation

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		<p>Footnote 20: Department for Transport (2026 2024) Vehicle licensing statistics data tables</p> <p>Footnote 21: Department for Transport (2025 2024) Electric vehicle charging devices by local authority Electric vehicle public charging infrastructure statistics</p> <p>Footnote 22: MCS certification scheme registration Jan 2009 to Aug 2026 Jan 2025. [...]</p> <p>Footnote 23: DESNZ (2026 2024). Regional Renewable Statistics (2025) 2023</p>	
AM31	21	Paragraph 75: Average life expectancy for males is 81.3 79 and for females is 84.7, slightly above in line with the national averages (79.7 and 83.5 respectively). [...]	Factual Update
AM32	22	<p>Paragraph 78: A need for greater physical activity has been highlighted, as around 20% of adults and 27% of children and young people (5-16 years) are physically inactive. Physical activity levels have declined (by 6.5% since 2018) and less than two-thirds of adults are considered to be physically active (64.8%). The adult obesity rate is higher than average, with around two thirds 69.8% of adults (65%) are classified as overweight and over 1 in 5 considered to be 34.2% obese (22%). Rates of overweight and obesity in children are close to the national average, but still of concern, with around 1 in 4.5 children in reception overweight or obese (23% 20.7%) and this rises over a third to 1 in 3 of children by the last year of primary school (34% 35.6%)²⁹. [...]</p>	Factual Update, clarity.
AM33	22	Paragraph 79: Social isolation and mental health issues are significant, with higher than average levels of depression (18.7% 17.3%; England, 14.9% 13.2%). Whilst and higher emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm perform similarly to	Typo, clarity, factual update.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		<u>national levels they have been increasing</u> ²⁹ . [...]. Interlinked are overheating risks to health, <u>which are</u> expected to increase due to increase extreme heat because of climate change, <u>The risks from overheating</u> these are higher in built up areas with limited green spaces, particularly in and around Melton Mowbray Town Centre ³¹ .	
AM34	24	Vision: [...] The delivery of the Melton Mowbray Distributor Road and <u>Melton North</u> and <u>Melton South</u> Melton Sustainable Neighbourhoods will continue alongside other [...]	Consistency.
AM35	32	Paragraph 90: The Local Plan identifies more than 120 <u>hectares</u> ha of land to the south of Melton Mowbray for the Melton South Sustainable Neighbourhood [...]	Consistent presentation of hectares (ha)
AM36	33	Policy SS4: [...] set out in detail the structure and development concepts to include, amongst other things: m1: Tthe amount, distribution and location of proposed land uses alongside a timetable for their delivery; m2: Tthe key constraints and opportunities of the site to be taken into account, including biodiversity sites and heritage assets; [...] [...] The Sustainable Neighbourhood will provide: [...] Employment	Consistent formatting, consistent presentation of hectares (ha)

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		<p>e1: Approximately 10 <u>hectares</u> ha of employment land to adjacent to the existing Leicester Road Business Park</p> <p>Community Facilities</p> <p>c1: A new two form entry primary school on a deliverable site of 3 <u>hectares</u> ha (to enable future expansion) [...]</p>	
AM37	37	<p>Paragraph 100: The Local Plan identifies around 100 <u>hectares</u> ha of land to the north of Melton Mowbray for the delivery of the Melton North Sustainable Neighbourhood [...]</p>	Consistent presentation of hectares (ha)
AM38	38	<p>Policy SS5:</p> <p>Master planning and delivery</p> <p>m1: Tthe amount, distribution and location of proposed land uses alongside a timetable for their delivery;</p> <p>m2: Tthe key constraints and opportunities of the site to be taken into account, including biodiversity sites and heritage assets;</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Community Facilities</p> <p>c1: Two new primary schools on deliverable sites in accessible locations comprising:</p> <p>A 1 form entry school on a 1 <u>hectare</u> ha site to the west of the MNSN, and</p> <p>A 2 form entry school on a 2 <u>hectare</u> ha site to the east of the MNSN.</p>	Consistent presentation of hectares (ha), consistent formatting, typo.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons							
		<p>[...]</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>t1: Financial contributions towards the Melton Mowbray Distributor Road (North and East) which <u>facilitates facilities</u> the development of the MNSN.</p> <p>[...]</p>								
AM39	46	<p>Table 6: Header row, insert (-ve) to last header column.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>Housing demand per 1,000 75+</td><td>Current supply</td><td>Current demand</td><td>Current shortfall/ surplus (-ve)</td><td>Additional demand to 2036</td><td>Shortfall/ surplus (-ve)</td></tr></table>		Housing demand per 1,000 75+	Current supply	Current demand	Current shortfall/ surplus (-ve)	Additional demand to 2036	Shortfall/ surplus (-ve)	Clarity.
	Housing demand per 1,000 75+	Current supply	Current demand	Current shortfall/ surplus (-ve)	Additional demand to 2036	Shortfall/ surplus (-ve)				
AM40	62	<p>Paragraph 176: [...] They include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promoting healthy lifestyles and increased physical activity through; the design of new development and by [...]	Typo.							
AM41	62	<p>Footnote 44: A strategic Health Impact Assessment of the Local Plan was is being undertaken to ensure the Local Plan policies optimise health outputs. This is being undertaken by Leicestershire County Council's Public Health team alongside the regulatory 19 consultation</p>	To reflect that the HIA has been completed and to provide a hyperlink to the document.							

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons								
AM42	65	Paragraph 181: [...] It also sets out neighbour <u>h</u> ood areas where Public Health have concerns in relation to health and health inequalities, [...]	Typo								
AM43	65; 90; 103; 135	<p>Paragraphs 182; 286; 317; 428: Insert new footnote to define major development at paragraph 182, with footnote cross referenced as appropriate:</p> <p>New Footnote x: <u>Major development for housing is a development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more where the number of homes is not known. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m2 or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more, or as otherwise set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.</u></p>	Clarity. In response to request made at regulation 19 consultation.								
AM44	68	<p>Paragraph 187: The study also assesses the current realistic and available supply of employment land in the borough as 20.96 hectares (ha), comprised of 19.96 hectares ha of land allocated for employment use in the previous Melton Local Plan 2018 and 1 hectare ha of land with extant planning permission for employment use.</p> <p>Paragraph 188: Taking account of these se objectively assessed need modelling and deducting the current supply of employment land, Table 10 below sets out the amount of land required to be allocated by this Local Plan:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th><th>2023-36</th><th>2023-41</th><th>2023-50</th></tr> <tr> <td>Industrial and Warehouse Need</td><td>26.22_ha</td><td>33.12_ha</td><td>45.54_ha</td></tr> </table>		2023-36	2023-41	2023-50	Industrial and Warehouse Need	26.22_ha	33.12_ha	45.54_ha	Consistent presentation of hectares (ha)
	2023-36	2023-41	2023-50								
Industrial and Warehouse Need	26.22_ha	33.12_ha	45.54_ha								

Ref.	Page	Proposed change				Reasons	
		Office Need	0.81_ha	0.95_ha	1.49_ha		
		Combined Need	27.03_ha	34.07_ha	47.03_ha		
		Combined Need Minus Current Supply	6.07_ha	13.11_ha	26.07_ha		
		<p><i>Table 10 Employment land to be allocated</i></p> <p>Employment Allocations</p> <p>Paragraph 189: Within the plan period of 2023-36, the Local Plan needs to account for 27.03 hectares (ha) of employment land need. Considering the recommendations of the Melton Employment Land Study 2024, Policy EC1 accounts for this need as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 0.81_ha of office need will be met by supporting delivery through a diverse range of smaller sources rather than an allocation;• 1_ha of industrial/ warehousing need will be met by extant planning permissions;• [...]• a minimum of 5.26_ha of industrial/warehousing need will be met through the allocation of new employment allocations. <p>Paragraph 190. The five sites allocated are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Asfordby Business Park, Asfordby. Continued allocation from the adopted Local Plan. The predominantly brownfield site is approximately 40_ha containing industrial and storage uses and opportunities for intensification of development. The Melton Employment Land Study 2024 recommends that a realistic land					

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons						
		<p>supply of 10_ha of employment land is deliverable (within the 40_ha), which is reflected in Policy EC1. [...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land South of Leicester Road [...]• Airfield Farm, Melton Mowbray. New allocation for 8.57_ha of employment land. [...]• Melton Airfield, Melton Mowbray [...]• Burrough Court Extension, Burrough on the Hill. New allocation for 1.04_ha of employment land. [...]							
AM45	70	<p>Policy EC1:</p> <p>Industrial and Warehousing</p> <p>Melton borough has a minimum industrial and warehousing land need of 26.22 hectares ha between 2023 and 2036. [...]</p> <table><tr><th>Reference</th><th>Site Allocation</th><th>Area <u>Hectares</u> (ha)</th></tr><tr><td colspan="3"><p>Office</p><p>Melton borough has a minimum office land need of 0.81 <u>hectares</u> ha between 2023 and 2036, which equates to [...]</p></td></tr></table>	Reference	Site Allocation	Area <u>Hectares</u> (ha)	<p>Office</p> <p>Melton borough has a minimum office land need of 0.81 <u>hectares</u> ha between 2023 and 2036, which equates to [...]</p>			Consistent presentation of hectares (ha)
Reference	Site Allocation	Area <u>Hectares</u> (ha)							
<p>Office</p> <p>Melton borough has a minimum office land need of 0.81 <u>hectares</u> ha between 2023 and 2036, which equates to [...]</p>									
AM46	75	<p>Paragraph 202: The Employment Land Study 2024 recommends that proposals for a non-employment use should be supported by viability assessments underpinned by appropriate marketing periods of 12 months for sites of 0-2 <u>hectares</u> ha and 18 months for sites above 2 <u>hectares</u> ha. [...]</p>	Consistent presentation of hectares (ha)						

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
AM47	90	Paragraph 286: [...] Government legislation for mandatory biodiversity net gain came into force in January February 2024 [...]	Typo.
AM48	90	Paragraph 287: [...] This gain should be measured using the latest version of DEFRA's biodiversity metric, with habitats being secured for at least 30 years.	Clarity. In response to request made at regulation 19 consultation.
AM49	90	<p>Paragraph 290: The Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland is beinghas been developed by [...].</p> <p>Paragraph 291: The draftSstrategy, which is currently open for public consultation⁵³, identifies key habitats and species that require immediate attention and sets out strategic aims to increase biodiversity, improve habitat quality and functionality, and create a connected and resilient landscape for wildlife, people and livelihoods.</p> <p>Footnote 53: Published in August 2025 From 6 January to 28 February 2025</p> <p>Paragraph 292: The finalSstrategy, will includewhich is accompanied by a local habitat map [hyperlink added], and includes a statement of priorities setting out opportunities to improve and enhance the nature recovery network within and beyond the borough.</p>	<p>Clarity. In response to request made at regulation 19 consultation.</p> <p>Update to reflect published Local Nature Recovery Strategy with hyperlinks.</p>
AM50	91	Policy EN2A: [...] Development proposals which meet the statutory threshold for Biodiversity Net Gain or which have the potential to contravene one of the site protection criteria above must be accompanied by an up-to-date ecological and/or	Clarity. In response to request made at

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		geological (as relevant) survey and assessment carried out by a suitably qualified professional. [...]	regulation 19 consultation.
AM51	92	Paragraph 294: [...] Access to high quality green spaces and waterways that are rich in biodiversity can promote mental and physical well-being by reducing stress and encouraging healthy lifestyles, helping to address health inequalities. [...]	Clarity. In response to request made at regulation 19 consultation.
AM52	92	Paragraph 296: The use of voluntary tools such as Natural England's Environmental Benefits from Nature Tool, which is designed to work alongside Defra's biodiversity and watercourse metrics and Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework standards is supported. [...]	Clarity. In response to request made at regulation 19 consultation.
AM53	94	Paragraph 297: Policy EN3 has been strengthened to reflect the updated picture nationally but is informed by updated local evidence prepared within the Melton Green Infrastructure Strategy and Action Plan (2024 5) and Open Space Strategy and Action Plan (2024 5).	Typo.
AM54	94	Paragraph 299: The GBI network can include street trees, green roofs or walls, parks, private gardens, allotments, sustainable drainage systems, through to wildlife areas, woodlands, wetlands, riparian zones and natural flood management functioning at local and landscape scale. [...]	Clarity. In response to request made at regulation 19 consultation.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons				
AM55	94	Paragraph 302: A comprehensive assessment of GBI assets within and across Melton borough has been undertaken as part of the Melton GI Strategy and Action Plan (2024 5).	Typo.				
AM56	95	Paragraph 304: The extent of the GBI network and priority areas for enhancement are shown indicatively on the Policies Map.	Clarity.				
AM58	98	Policy EN3: [...] The priority GBI enhancement areas (spatial and thematic) are outlined within the Green Infrastructure Strategy and Action Plan (20245), [...] [...] Thematic Priorities: [...] iv. green Corridors; [...]	Typo.				
AM59	103	Paragraph 317: [...] and the Open Spaces Strategy and Action Plan (2024 5) [...]	Typo.				
AM60	103	Paragraph 319: The Melton Borough Open Spaces Strategy and Action Plan (2024 5) [...]	Typo.				
AM61	109	Policy EN7: [...] in accordance with the following standards: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Open space typology</td><td>Quantity standard (hectares ha per 1,000 population)</td><td>Melton Mowbray, Bottesford and Asfordby access standard⁵⁹</td><td>Rural access standard⁵⁹</td></tr> </table>	Open space typology	Quantity standard (hectares ha per 1,000 population)	Melton Mowbray, Bottesford and Asfordby access standard⁵⁹	Rural access standard⁵⁹	Consistent presentation of hectares (ha)
Open space typology	Quantity standard (hectares ha per 1,000 population)	Melton Mowbray, Bottesford and Asfordby access standard⁵⁹	Rural access standard⁵⁹				

Ref.	Page	Proposed change				Reasons
		[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	
AM50	114	Paragraph 367: [...] By 2050 all buildings in Melton borough will need, as far as is possible, operate with net zero emissions. [...]				Typo
AM52	114	Paragraph 368: [...] It is cheaper and easier to incorporate make buildings install energy efficiency measures; and install low carbon heating and renewable energy technologies measures when buildings are built, rather than retrofitting them afterwards. It is a false economy and unfair on future generations to continue to provide development which will require expensive retrofitting measures and it will lock in higher carbon greenhouse gas emissions.				Typo and clarity
AM53	115	Paragraph 372: [...] Reducing energy demand alongside the provision of onsite renewables can enhance living conditions and quality of life, provide benefits for energy security and affordability, reduce diminished poverty and inequality, improve air quality and health , and support a low carbon economy. [...]				Typo and clarity.
AM54	116	Paragraph 378: [...] Examples include, upgrading to triple glazing, heat recovery ventilation systems, high -energy and water efficient fittings and appliance options, solar panel upgrades and installing battery storage systems. [...]				Typo and clarity.
AM55	117	Paragraph 380: A whole building approach does not require implementation of all retrofit measures at once, but by planning ahead [...]				Typo.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
AM56	117	Paragraph 381: [...] Emissions do not only relate to a building's design and fabric, and how that effects the need for energy to power and heat it [...]	Typo
AM58	122	Paragraph 389: [...] Reduce <u>ing</u> demand for water will also help to limit the need for to extract water and help <u>to</u> protect rivers and the wider natural environment, [...]	Typo and clarity.
AM59	122	Paragraph 390: [...] This means prioritising actions to reduce the use for <u>of</u> water above measures for water reuse and recycling measures , which is <u>in turn</u> preferable to using potable water use . [...]	Typo and clarity.
AM60	123	Footnote 74: [...] If this saving was achieved across the 3,200 homes expected to be delivered in Melton borough over the 10 years to 2036, this <u>it</u> would <u>be expected to</u> equate to an annual and ongoing saving of 13.8 million litres of water.	Typo and clarity.
AM61	123	Paragraph 393: [...] Simple forms, such as water butts, do offer an effective way to reduce the need for potable water for irrigation.	Clarity.
AM62	123	Paragraph 395: [...] Proposals that meet any water efficiency recommendations <u>set out</u> made in a retrofit assessment will be supported.	Typo and clarity.
AM63	128	Paragraph 408: The suitability of a specific proposal will depend on many factors, <u>which</u> and it needs to be considered at the point of application. All renewable and low carbon energy development proposals will be assessed against the policy criteria set out in Policy EN10 below and all other relevant policies in this Local Plan, as well as policies <u>and</u> in any relevant Neighbourhood Plan.[...] Impacts arising from all stages of the	Typo and clarity.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		<p>development need to be considered, including this includes both during its construction and how the end of life decommissioning is to be managed. Temporary developments, including solar farms, need to provide robust assurances that the site will be fully restored and equipment removed at the end of its life and an appropriate plan for end-of-life decommissioning should be provided. This should set out how the site will be restored and how any landscape and biodiversity enhancements and other benefits that have been provided will be maintained. It should also provide Assurances should be provided for how decommissioning will be funded, such as through as a bond, which can be called on should the developer either become insolvent or fail to comply with their reinstatement obligations. The landscape and visual effects of major solar farm developments are likely to be one of the most significant impacts arising from such development. Therefore, it is vital that due consideration is given to these impacts at the earliest possible stage in the site selection process and in formulation of their design and layout.[note: this deleted text is moved to paragraph 409]</p> <p>Paragraph 409: Landscape impacts were not a constraint to the ‘technical potential’ areas. Specific assessments (for landscape and visual impact and residential amenity) are required to verify the suitability of development proposals in landscape terms. Policy EN1 provides guidance on assessing landscape impacts and the need to consider the borough’s Landscape Character Areas. <u>The landscape and visual effects of major solar farm developments are likely to be one of the most significant impacts arising from such development. Therefore, it is vital that due consideration is given to these impacts at the earliest possible stage in the site selection process and in formulation of their design and layout.</u> For wind turbines, [...]</p>	

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
AM64	139	Paragraph 438: The IDP includes an infrastructure delivery schedule, which is replicated at in Appendix 4 of the adopted Local Plan [...]	Typo
AM65	139	Paragraph 440: Melton is a rural borough with a dispersed pattern of villages and hamlets and a central main town of Melton Mowbray. [...]	Clarity
AM66	139	Paragraph 442: Leicestershire County Council, as Local Highway Authority, has set out its transport priorities in the Leicestershire Local Transport Plan: 4 (LTP4) A Local Transport Plan for Leicestershire Core Document (2025-2040) , and new development in Melton borough should contribute towards achieving its delivery. [...]	Clarity. Add title and hyperlink to finalised published document.
AM67	140	<p>Paragraph 444: The six core policies are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Policy 1: Delivering the Vision - Ensure that all our transport solutions align accord with the five core themes to deliver our vision for transport with regard to Government policy for the benefit of our communities. • Core Policy 2: Managing Demand - Delivering a safe, accessible, connected integrated, and resilient transport network that is well managed and enables communities to access jobs, education and all services. The network will also enable efficient movement and delivery of goods to support the local, regional and international markets. • Core Policy 3: Enabling Travel Choice - Enableing travel choice in all of our communities that reflects their unique needs, which ensures their safety, actively whilst promotes health and wellbeing, and protecting the environment. 	Update to reflect updated wording within finalised published document.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Policy 4: Delivering Solutions - Work collaboratively to identify and develop <u>innovative</u> transport related solutions which <u>promote health and wellbeing of our communities, provide betterment to the environment, and</u> provide good value for money <u>whilst</u> and enable<u>ing</u> travel choice; <u>and</u> improve<u>ing</u> our transport network users' experiences;and benefit the environment and the health and wellbeing of our communities. • Core Policy 5: Embracing Innovation - Embrace innovation and collaboration, which enables us to decarbonise transport and adapt to climate change to ensure a resilient transport network, whilst benefiting the environment and <u>delivering travel choice to</u> promote<u>ing</u> the health and wellbeing <u>within</u> of our communities. <p>[...]</p>	
AM68	143	Policy IN1: a) [...], in accordance with the broad design standards and requirements outlined in paragraph 45 89 , for which a 'corridor of investigation' is shown on the Policies Map;	Typo.
AM69	148	Paragraph 469: The Government recognises that reliable broadband internet access is essential for homes throughout the country if they are to benefit from online services and for UK businesses to compete globally. Paragraph 470. The National Planning Policy Framework <u>also</u> recognises <u>that</u> the importance of high quality and reliable communications infrastructure <u>is</u> being essential for economic growth and social well-being. Chapter 10. Supporting high quality communications lays out paragraphs 119 to 123, stating the importance of communication infrastructure and planning.	Edited for clarity, condense into a single paragraph, factual update.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
AM70	148	Paragraph 471: Superfast broadband was delivered to 78,335 premises, which [...]	Typo.
AM71	152	Table 15: Amend the table header row to read ' Minimum number of spaces'.	Clarification.
AM72	153	Paragraph 481: [...] The Melton Climate Change Strategy acknowledges the co-beneficial role that trees can play in providing carbon sequestration and supporting nature. [...]. The Melton Green Infrastructure Strategy 2024 recommends that tree replacements should be in accordance with the Bristol standard, which is reflected in the Policy D1. <u>Leicestershire County Council's Value for Trees Report provides advice in relation to tree planting choices to maximise environmental and health benefits.</u>	Typo and additional guidance, in response to comment made in the Health Impact Assessment.
AM73		Paragraph 482: [...] Section 148 149 Equality Act 2010 sets out the public sector equality duty. [...]	Typo.
AM74	153	Paragraph 483: Planning policies should promote health and wellbeing and a whole systems approach is required [...]	Typo.
AM75	154	Paragraph 486: [...] Whilst this will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, Figures 11-14 11, Figure 12, Figure 13, and Figure 14 below, are taken from the Design of Development SPD, and illustrate how these requirements should typically be met.	Clarity.
AM76	155	Paragraph 487: Planning policies should respond to climate change by incorporating design measures that seek to avoid increasing vulnerability, this includes through suitable adaptation measures and design responses that can reduce energy demands. The Melton Climate Change Study (2024) recommends that passive design measures are	Clarity and typo.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons
		incorporated into development to maximise natural light, secure wintertime solar gains and prevent the risk of summer overheating. Incorporation of such measures should be context sensitive, reflecting surrounding context and character. [...]	
AM77	157	<p>Policy D1: [...] the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Aamenity: [...] b) Transport and parking: [...] c) Trees and hedges: [...] d) Inclusivity: [...] e) Hhealthy neighbourhood design: [...] f) Wwaste and storage: [...] g) Constraints and utilities: [...] <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Context: [...] 2. Character and design details: [...] 3. Sociable spaces: [...] 4. Residential separation: [...] 5. Resilient design: [...] 	Consistent formatting.
AM78	162	<p>Glossary of terms and abbreviations:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><u>GBI/GI: Green and Blue Infrastructure/Green Infrastructure</u></p> <p>[...]</p>	Remove duplication, add omitted abbreviations, typo.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change	Reasons												
		<p><u>JSNA: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p><u>MSOA: Medium Super Output Area</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>6. PPG: Planning Practice Guidance [...]</p>													
AM79	172	Appendix 5: The table below outlines [...]	Consistent presentation of hectares (ha)												
		<table><tr><th>Policy</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th></tr><tr><td>[...]</td><td>[...]</td><td>[...]</td></tr><tr><td>Policy SS4 – Melton South Sustainable Neighbourhood</td><td>Planning Applications for the housing, employment, local centre and Southern Melton Mowbray Distributor Road elements of the site Annual monitoring</td><td>By 2036: Delivery of 1,500 homes Delivery of 9.96 hectares ha of employment land Delivery of a Primary School Delivery of a Neighbourhood Centre (including extra care provision) Delivery of Melton Mowbray</td></tr><tr><td>[...]</td><td>[...]</td><td>[...]</td></tr></table>		Policy	Indicator	Target	[...]	[...]	[...]	Policy SS4 – Melton South Sustainable Neighbourhood	Planning Applications for the housing, employment, local centre and Southern Melton Mowbray Distributor Road elements of the site Annual monitoring	By 2036: Delivery of 1,500 homes Delivery of 9.96 hectares ha of employment land Delivery of a Primary School Delivery of a Neighbourhood Centre (including extra care provision) Delivery of Melton Mowbray	[...]	[...]	[...]
		Policy		Indicator	Target										
		[...]		[...]	[...]										
		Policy SS4 – Melton South Sustainable Neighbourhood		Planning Applications for the housing, employment, local centre and Southern Melton Mowbray Distributor Road elements of the site Annual monitoring	By 2036: Delivery of 1,500 homes Delivery of 9.96 hectares ha of employment land Delivery of a Primary School Delivery of a Neighbourhood Centre (including extra care provision) Delivery of Melton Mowbray										
[...]	[...]	[...]													

Ref.	Page	Proposed change			Reasons
		Policy EC1 – Employment Need, Allocations and Development	Planning Applications Appeals Annual monitoring	<p>Delivery of a minimum of 27.03 hectares (ha) of employment land by 2036 comprised of:</p> <p>1_ha employment land delivery on extant planning permissions 19/00198/FUL, 21/01386/FUL and 22/00592/FUL</p> <p>Delivery of employment allocations:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>0.81_ha of office development across the borough, which equates to 1,971sqm of office floorspace.</p> <p>[...]</p>	
AM80	179	Appendix 6: Housing Stock relation for Rural Settlements (Policy SS3)			Typo in header row. Unintentional omission of Redmile.

Ref.	Page	Proposed change							Reasons
		Settlement	Number of dwellings (2024)	Completions 2011-2024	Dwellings 2011	10% of 2011 stock (un-rounded)	Residual quantity to 2036	Max no dwellings for policy SS3 clause b) a) to 2036 (negatives adjusted)	
		<u>Redmile</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	