

Harborough District

Local Authority Monitoring Report, 2018/19

1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Monitoring is an important part of the planning process. The plan-led system requires the Development Plan to be the starting point for the consideration of planning applications. Through a plan, monitor, manage approach, the Council can evidence how the plan is being delivered and identify any issues where further action may be needed. The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is the principal way we monitor the delivery of the adopted Development Plan.
- 1.2 Production of an AMR is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Order Act 2004 (as amended by the 2011 Localism Act) and The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The monitoring of housing targets set in the Local Plan is also identified as a Key Activity in the Council's Corporate Plan, which sets out the key work priorities of the Council. This AMR also reports on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) which sets out the timetable for plan-making in the District.
- 1.3 This AMR reports on the 2018/19 period only; from 01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019. During this time the Development Plan comprised of the Harborough District Core Strategy 2006-2028, any made Neighbourhood Plans, and the Minerals and Waste Planning Documents prepared by the County Council which were the Leicestershire Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD), and the Leicestershire and Leicester Waste Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD (adopted in October 2009), together with remaining saved policies in the Leicestershire Minerals Local Plan (1995) and the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Waste Local Plan (2005).
- 1.4 A new Development Plan known as the Harborough Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted by the Council on 30.04.2019, therefore monitoring the implementation of the new Local Plan will be captured in future AMRs, from 2019/20 onwards.

2. Local Development Scheme (LDS) update

- 2.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the project plan for the preparation of development plan documents. During the 2018/19 monitoring period, the relevant Local Development Scheme was dated December 2017 and covered the period from 2017 to 2020. The LDS set out the timetable for the production of the Local Plan, giving key production and public consultation stages as well as outlining the subject matter and geographical extent.
- 2.2 The following section reports on progress made in preparing the Local Plan during the 2018/19 monitoring year, compared with the milestones set out in the LDS. The LDS set out an indicative timetable for the stages to the adoption of the Local Plan of Submission for Examination in March 2018, Examination Hearings in June/July 2018, Inspector's Report in Oct/Nov 2018 and Adoption in Nov/Dec 2018.
- 2.3 The Local Plan was submitted on 16 March 2018, in accordance with the LDS. As the LDS acknowledges the timetable from that point onwards depended on the Inspector and, in particular, the detailed arrangements concerning the timing and extent of any hearing sessions and the Inspector's recommendations around the need for any further modifications to the Local Plan. The Examination hearing sessions were held between 2 - 11 October 2018. An additional period of public consultation on Proposed Modifications was carried out between 15 Jan and 26 Feb 2019. The Inspector's Report was received in April, after this 2018/19 monitoring period. The Council adopted the Local Plan on 30th April 2019.
- 2.4 It is envisaged that the LDS will be reviewed during 2020/21.
- 2.5 The County Council adopted the new Leicestershire Minerals and Waste Local Plan up to 2031 on 25 September 2019, after the end of the 2018/19 monitoring period.

3 Core Strategy Policy Implementation

- 3.1 During the 2018/19 monitoring period the Development Plan for Harborough included the Harborough Core Strategy. The Core Strategy was adopted on 14 November 2011.
- 3.2 The Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 and it was revised in July 2018, which falls within this AMR 2018/19 monitoring period. The NPPF was updated again on 19 February 2019, also within this AMR monitoring period.
- 3.3 During the 2018/19 monitoring period all policies within the Core Strategy were being applied in reaching development management decisions, although weight was also given to the policies in NPPF, particularly when the Council lacked a five-year land supply. Increasingly weight was also being given to the Local Plan policies as they progressed through Examination.
- 3.4 As the Core Strategy itself acknowledged the need for Gypsy and Traveller sites beyond 2016 would need to be informed by a new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. Therefore, although the Core Strategy Gypsy and Traveller policies were being applied, when it came to assessing new applications, the information on need was informed by a more up to date assessment.
- 3.5 The adoption of the Local Plan resolved the five-year land supply issue and the adopted Local Plan policies are now used for development management.

4 Housing Monitoring and Affordable Delivery

- 4.1 The monitoring of the delivery of open market and affordable homes is an important part of Local Plan monitoring. Commitments and completions can then be compared to the housing trajectory, ensuring housing delivery remains on track.
- 4.2 During the 2018/19 monitoring period 729 new dwellings were completed, of which 171 were affordable: 90 Rented and 81 Shared Ownership.
- 4.3 Figure 1 below shows the net additional dwellings since 2006, which is the base date for the Core Strategy. Although the Core Strategy was adopted in 2011, it covers the period 2006 - 2028. The following graph, therefore, illustrates the number of dwellings completed during each monitoring year between 2006/7 and 2018/19, compared with the relevant annual target. It shows the annual target was 350 dwellings per annum (dpa) during the period to 2011/12, when the target increased to 557 dpa. This represented the change from the Core Strategy requirement to the start of the Local Plan period, with an annual requirement of 557 dpa from 2011 onwards. The graph indicates a gradual increase in housing delivery from the start of the Local Plan period onwards, with 240 dwellings completed in 2011/12 to 729 in 2018/19.

Figure 1: Annual housing completions in Harborough District from 2006/07 to 2018/19



5 Five-Year Housing Land Supply

- 5.1 The purpose of the 5 Year Housing Land Supply is to provide an indication of whether there are sufficient sites available to meet the housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies for the next 5 years.
- 5.2 In February 2019 the Government published a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which contains some changes to how the 5 year land supply should be assessed. The methodology and data inputs used by Harborough District Council are outlined in full in the [5 Year Housing Land Supply report](#) and are summarised below and can be viewed in full at Figure 2.
- 5.3 **Housing requirement, shortfall and buffer:** The adopted Harborough Local Plan 2011-2031 sets a housing requirement of 557 dwellings per annum (dpa). The shortfall to add to the 5 year housing requirement is the difference between the total housing requirement (2011 to date) and actual housing completions (2011 to date), currently 548 dwellings. This equates to an additional 109.6 dwellings per annum (dpa), across five years. A 5% buffer has been added to the annual housing requirement figure 'to ensure choice and competition in the market for land', conforming to paragraph 73(a) of the 2019 National Planning Policy Framework. This brings the annual requirement to 700 dpa for the next 5 years, a total 5 year requirement of 3,500 dwellings.
- 5.4 **Projected supply:** is comprised of housing supply from a range of development sites across the district including allocated sites, the Market Harborough Strategic Development Area (SDA), Neighbourhood Plan allocated sites, major sites with planning permission (for 10 or more dwellings) and projected supply from small sites (up to 9 dwellings) with planning permission. For the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019, the Harborough District Local Planning Authority could demonstrate a five year supply of 4,930 new dwellings. This concludes that Harborough has **7.04 years** of housing land supply.

Figure 2: Five Year Housing Land Supply Position as at 31st March 2019

Housing Requirements	Row	Total	Calculation
Strategic Housing Requirements for Harborough District 2011-2031	A	11,140	n/a
Annual Local Housing Need, 2018/19 onwards	B	557	n/a
Housing Requirement to date, 01 Apr 2011- 31 March 2019	C	4,319	n/a
Recorded housing completions to date, 31 Mar 2019	D	3,771	n/a
Housing shortfall to add to the 5 year requirement	E	548	C - D
Annual Requirement including shortfall, before buffer	F	667	E/5 + B
Additional 5% Buffer	G	33	F x 0.05
Total Annual Requirement for the next 5 years, shortfall and buffer	H	700	F + G
Total Five Year Housing Requirement	I	3,500	H x 5 years
Supply of Sites: 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2024			
	Row	Total	Calculation
Projected delivery from Allocated sites with permission <i>(See Appendix 3, Table 3.1 & 3.2)</i>	J	699	n/a
Projected delivery from Market Harborough SDA <i>(See Appendix 3, Table 3.3)</i>	K	815	n/a
Projected delivery from Neighbourhood Plan Allocated Sites <i>(see Appendix 3, Table 3.4)</i>	L	487	n/a
Projected delivery from Major sites with planning permission <i>(See Appendix 3, Table 3.5)</i>	M	2,380	n/a
Projected delivery from sites with planning permission, pending a Section 106 Agreement <i>(See Appendix 3, Table 3.6)</i>	N	92	n/a
Projected delivery from small sites with planning permission <i>(Sites under construction and unimplemented, see Appendix 4)</i>	O	457	n/a
Five Year Supply of deliverable sites	P	4,930	J + K + L + M + N + O + P
Five Year Assessment calculation: 01 April 2019 to 31 March 2024			
	Row	Total	Calculation
Annual requirement plus 5% buffer	Q	700	H
Assessed Five Year Supply of Deliverable Dwellings	R	4,930	P
Supply of Land as a percentage of the requirement	S	140.9%	P / I
Years Supply of Land	T	7.04	R / Q

6 Housing Delivery Test

6.1 The Housing Delivery Test (HDT) is a compulsory calculation undertaken by Government. It assesses the performance of Local Planning Authorities in delivering housing and its purpose is two-fold:

a) Planning application decisions: the HDT result can trigger the presumption in favour of sustainable development when the HDT is 75% or lower (paragraph 11, footnote 7 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)).

b) Five year housing land supply (5YS): the better the HDT result, the smaller the buffer that local authorities are obliged to add to their housing requirement figures in the 5YS calculation. Sanctions are set out in paragraph 73 and footnote 7 of the framework and are summarised below:

Figure 3: Consequences of Housing Delivery Test results

HDT Result	Consequence
≥95%	5% buffer to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.
86-94%	10% buffer and duty bound to produce an Action Plan.
≤85%	20% buffer and duty bound to produce an Action Plan.
≤75%	20% buffer, duty bound to produce an Action Plan and triggers the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

6.2 The 2017/2018 HDT methodology compared the net homes delivered in a Local Planning Authority area over three years, to the number of homes that should have been built over the same period (their housing requirement).

6.3 The Government calculations for the 2018 Housing Delivery Test are available [here](#). The 2017/18 results show Harborough has delivered 150% of its requirements and as such no further action is needed.

6.4 The Government calculations for 2018/19 were published on 13th Feb 2020, and are available [here](#). The 2018/19 results show that Harborough has delivered 133% of its requirements and as such no further action is needed. It should be noted that the Housing Delivery Test for 2018/19 uses a different methodology to the 2017/18 calculations.

7 Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Monitoring

7.1 Under the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) the Council has a legal duty to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who wish to acquire serviced plots of land within the District to bring forward self-build and custom housebuilding projects. As a local planning authority the Council must give suitable development permission in respect of enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in the authority's area arising in each base period, and is also required to have regard to the register when carrying out its planning, housing, land disposal and regeneration functions.

7.2 The number of entries on the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Register for each completed Base Period (31st October – 30th October) as at end March 2019 is shown below.

Figure 4: Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Register

Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Register Base Period	Total new entries in Base Period
1 (ending 30 Oct 2016)	29
2 (ending 30 Oct 2017)	32
3 (ending 30 Oct 2018)	32
Total	93

7.3 The Council has 3 years to grant planning permissions for plots equivalent to entries on the Register for a base period. As of March 2019, there were 29 entries on the District's self-build register for the first base period (1 April 2016 to 30 October 2016) and permission had been granted for development at Shangton (16/00034/OUT) in 2016 of which 17 plots are being delivered by self-builders and for 5 self-build plots at Great Glen in Aug 2018 (18/01006/OUT).

8 Gypsy and Traveller Monitoring

- 8.1 The Council is required to plan for all housing needs including those of the Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities. The Core Strategy policy notes that provision after 2016 will need to be informed by the new Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).
- 8.2 The new GTAA, 2017, identified need for an additional 5 pitches up to 2031 and this fed into the policies in the new Local Plan.
- 8.3 During 2018/19 monitoring period an additional 2 pitches gained permission on the existing site at Smithfields. And a further application for 3 pitches at Spinney View Farm, Claybrooke Parva, was granted permission in Sept 2018. This was one of the sites proposed for allocation in the Local Plan and so already had permission when the plan was adopted. Figure 5 shows the land supply position for Gypsy and Traveller pitches as of 31 March 2019, which was 16.67 years.

Figure 5: The Five Year Supply of Gypsy & Traveller Pitches, as of 31/3/19

Harborough District Gypsy and Traveller Pitch Requirements 2016-2031			
	Row	Total	Calculation
Pitch Requirements for Harborough District 2016-2031	A	5	n/a
Annual Pitch Requirement	B	0.3	A / 15 years
5 yr pitch requirement	C	2	B*5
Additional 5% Buffer	D	2	C*0.05
Pitch Requirement to date (1 Apr 2016- 31 March 2019)	E	0.99	B x 3 years
Recorded pitch completions 1 Apr 2016 to- 31 March 2018: Walkers Stables (16/00120/FUL) - 1 additional pitch above GTAA;	F	1	
Shortfall to add to the next 5 years requirement	G	- 0	E - F
Shortfall as an annual requirement for the next 5 years	H	- 0	G / 5 years
Total Annual requirement for the next 5 years	I	0.3	B + H
Total Annual Requirement for the next 5 years, including buffer	J	0.3	I *0.05
Total Five Year Pitch Requirement	K	2	J x 5 years
Supply of Sites: 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2019			
18/013550/FUL - Spinney View Farm, Claybrooke Parva	L	3	n/a
18/01733/FUL - Barn 1, Mere Farm, Mere Road, Bitteswell	M	2	n/a
Five Year Supply of deliverable sites	O	5	L+M+N
Five Year Assessment calculation Looking Forward: 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2024			
Annual requirement plus 5% buffer	P	0.30	J
Assessed Five Year Supply of Deliverable Pitches	Q	5.00	O
Supply of pitches as a percentage of the requirement	R	290.36%	O / K
Years Supply of Pitches	S	16.67	O / P

9 Employment Land Monitoring

- 9.1 During the 2018/19 monitoring period 0.3ha of net additional land was completed and 94ha of net additional land was committed to employment uses. No completions were on allocated employment sites (Local Plan 2001, 'Saved Policies').
- 9.2 Figure 6 gives an overview of total employment land supply in the District, by B class employment use, at 31 March 2019, prior to the adoption of the Local Plan. Supply exists for office (B1a), industrial (B1c /B2) and warehouse (B8) uses. Overall the largest supply is for large warehousing (Strategic B8).

Figure 6: Employment Land Monitoring 2018/19

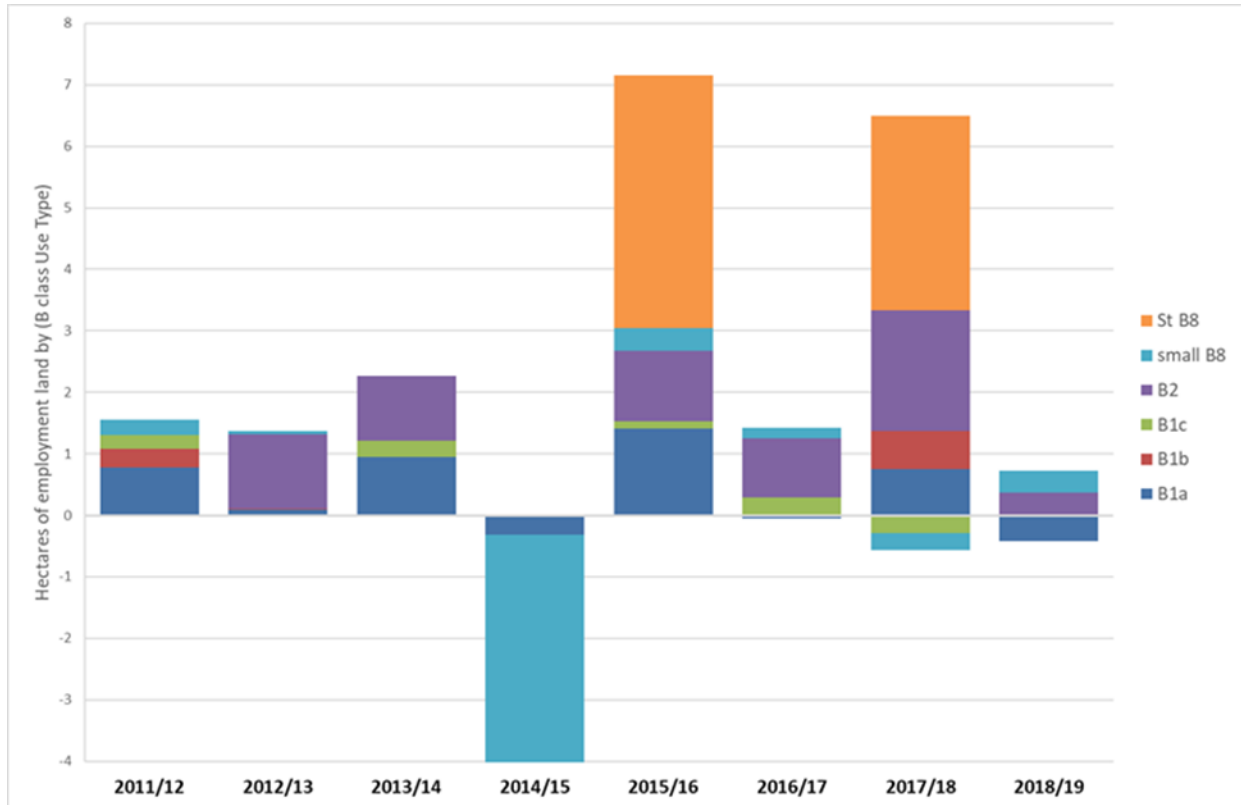
	B1(a) Ha	B1(b) Ha	B1(c) Ha	B2 Ha	B8 (small)	B8 Strategic (more than 9,000 sq m) Ha	Grand Total
Net Completions 31/3/18- 1/4/19	-0.42	0	0	0.38	0.36	0	0.31
Net commitments 31/3/18-1/4/19	2.85	0	-0.06	1.27	1.29	88.67	94.02
Net Outstanding Commitments from the previous year	12.87	0	6.28	3.20	2.24	52.7	77.29
Total	15.31	0	6.22	4.85	3.89	141.37	171.63

Figure 7: Annual net additional employment land 2011/12 to 2018/19

Annual Net Employment Completions	
Year	Total (Hectares)
2011/12	1.6
2012/13	1.4
2013/14	2.3
2014/15	-4
2015/16	7.2
2016/17	1.4
2017/18	5.9
2018/19	0.3
Total all yrs	16

9.3 Figure 7 shows net additional employment land delivered in the District annually over the period 2011/12 to 2018/19. The data demonstrates that annual completions for 2018/19 are relatively low compared to previous monitoring years. Figure 8 shows the trend for employment land completions by B class use over the period 2011/12 to 2018/19.

Figure 8: Employment land completions by use (2011/12 to 2018/19)



10 Retail monitoring

10.1 The monitoring of changes in retail floorspace is challenging due to changes in permitted development rights. As a result, planning permission is not required in all cases and not all retail gains and losses can be monitored. However, where planning permission (or prior notification) has been sought, there was a small overall net gain in floorspace permitted across the District during 2018/19. Permitted losses were mainly in Market Harborough caused by change of use from retail to other uses such as restaurants/cafes and financial/professional services. Full details are outlined in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Retail monitoring data for 2018/19

Settlement Hierarchy	Retail floorspace lost as a result of permissions (sqm)	Retail floorspace gained as a result of permissions (sqm)
Market Harborough	718	66
Key Centres		298
Rural Centres		336
Elsewhere		244
Total	718	944

11 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

11.1 Harborough District Council has not adopted CIL.

12 Neighbourhood Planning

- 12.1 Neighbourhood Planning is an important part of plan-making in Harborough. It is for the parish or town council, or a neighbourhood forum, to prepare the Neighbourhood Development Plan, if they choose to do so. The Council meets the requirements of paragraph 3 of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) to give assistance and advice to Neighbourhood Plan groups.
- 12.2 The Council can offer early advice about whether a Neighbourhood Development Plan is the most appropriate planning document for a community given the local needs and aspirations and whether any wider strategic planning policies are relevant to the area.
- 12.3 HDC have undertaken to:
- be proactive in providing information and data to communities about neighbourhood planning when required.
 - fulfil its duties and take decisions as soon as possible, and within statutory time periods where these apply.
 - set out a clear and transparent decision-making timetable and share this with those wishing to prepare a neighbourhood plan or an Order.
 - constructively engage with the Qualifying Body throughout the process including when considering the recommendations of the independent examiner of a neighbourhood development plan or Order proposal
- 12.4 HDC is obliged to:
- designate the neighbourhood area.
 - designate a neighbourhood forum.
 - issue the decision by the local planning authority on whether to put a neighbourhood plan or order proposal to referendum following receipt of the report of the independent examiner.
 - issue details of time period for a local planning authority to seek further representations and make a final decision, where they propose to make a decision which differs from that recommended by the examiner.
 - adhere to the time period within which the referendum must be held, following the decision that the plan or Order proposal should be put to referendum;
 - adhere to the time period for a local planning authority to make a neighbourhood plan or Order after it has been approved in each applicable referendum.
 - adhere to the time period for a local planning authority to make a modified neighbourhood plan following receipt of the report of the independent examiner, where the modifications do not change the nature of the plan
- 12.5 HDC is also required to check proposed Neighbourhood Development Plans to ensure that it meets all the relevant legislation and regulations, and generally conforms to the strategic elements of the Local Plan. Once a

Neighbourhood Development Plan has been prepared correctly, the Council arranges for an independent examination. If the Neighbourhood Development Plan passes the examination, the Council is responsible for arranging a local referendum concerning support for the plan. The costs incurred by the examination and the referendum will be met by the Council. If the referendum supports the Neighbourhood Development Plan, then as the Neighbourhood Plan is 'made' and becomes part of the overall development plan (which includes the Local Plan and associated documents).

- 12.6 During the 2018/19 period, Neighbourhood Plans were made for [Houghton on the Hill](#) (5/4/2018), [East Langton](#) (26/6/2018), [Great Bowden](#) (26/6/2018), [Medbourne](#) (29/8/2018), [Swinford](#) (10/10/2018), [Burton Overy](#) (15/1/2019), [Saddington](#) (15/1/2019), [Shearsby](#) (15/1/2019), [South Kilworth](#) (15/1/2019) and [Arnesby](#) (28/1/2019). Full details are available on the Council's [website](#).

13 Duty to Cooperate Log

13.1 Local planning authorities are under a duty to cooperate with each other and with other prescribed bodies, on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. Figure 10 below shows the key areas of work and cooperation undertaken during the 2018/19 monitoring year in relation to the duty to cooperate.

Figure 10: Duty to Cooperate activities during 2018/19

Issue	Activity
Duty to cooperate and the emerging Local Plan	<p>"A Duty to Cooperate Statement" (March 2018) was submitted alongside the submission Local Plan. This set out the various steps the Council had taken to cooperate with neighbouring authorities and prescribed bodies at the key stages in the preparation of the Local Plan. The Council was involved in a number of forums within the Leicester and Leicestershire Housing Market Area (HMA) to address key strategic priorities such as the delivery of housing, employment and key infrastructure. A considerable amount of joint evidence was produced in preparing the Local Plan. The Council consulted more widely than the Leicester and Leicestershire Housing Market Area. This was particularly the case in respect of strategic distribution both as part of preparing the Local Plan and additional evidence requested by the Inspector during the Examination. Daventry District Council was specifically consulted on the brief, and resulting study, for extra evidence.</p> <p>The Inspector's Report (8 April 2019) into the Local Plan Examination concluded that "where necessary the Council had engaged constructively, actively and on an on-going basis in the preparation of the Plan and that the Duty to Cooperate had been met."</p>
Strategic Planning Group (SPG)	<p>The role of Strategic Planning Group (SPG) is to oversee policy development for spatial planning, housing and infrastructure amongst Leicestershire local authorities. The Group meets regularly and is attended by senior management/director level representatives from all authorities across the HMA (including Leicestershire County Council), providing a forum at a high level for discussing common issues, joint evidence and developing understanding. The work of the SPG (and subsidiary officer groups) is overseen by a Member Advisory Group (MAG) which includes an Elected Member from each local authority plus an observer from the LLEP.</p>

	<p>During 2018/2019 a draft Strategic Growth Plan underwent consultation (ending on 10th May 2018). Comments were considered during the preparation of the revised Strategic Growth Plan. The SGP (a non-statutory plan) was approved by all partner organisations under their own governance procedures with HDC approving it in December 2018 (available to view at: https://www.l1strategicgrowthplan.org.uk/). It sets out a vision and strategy for development across Leicester and Leicestershire to 2050 and will be taken into account in the preparation of local plans.</p> <p>SPG meetings were held 17/04/18, 24/05/18, 26/06/18, 24/07/18 17/09/18, 15/10/18, 20/11/18, 18/12/18, 24/01/19, 20/02/19 and 21/03/19</p>
Housing Need	<p>A Joint Statement of Co-operation relating to Objectively Assessed Need for Housing (OAN) was produced by the HMA authorities to support the Local Plan at Examination. Throughout 2018/19 work continued on a Memorandum of Understanding (now Statement of Common Ground) to set out the housing need and the agreed distribution of any unmet housing from Leicester City. This could not be finalised during the 2018/19 period as the scale of any unmet need from Leicester City was not quantified.</p>
A5 Partnership meetings	<p>The A5 Partnership brings together District, Borough and County Councils alongside Local Enterprises Partnerships, Highways England and Midland Connect work together on issues affecting the A5 route. It brings together those with planning, economic development, highways, transport responsibilities, and is responsible for the A5 Strategy (Nov 201). It aims to monitor performance of this strategically important transport corridor and to bid for Government funding to support any identified required improvements.</p> <p>Officer meetings: 25/05/2018, 18/06/2018, 28/09/2018, 01/03/2019 Member meetings: 29/06/2018, 26/09/2018, 23/11/2018, 22/03/2019</p>
A46 Partnership meetings	<p>The A46 Partnership brings together District, Borough and County Councils alongside Local Enterprises Partnerships, Highways England and Midland Connect work together on issues affecting the A46 route. It brings together those with planning, economic development, highways, transport responsibilities. It</p>

	<p>aims to monitor performance of this strategically important transport corridor and to bid for Government funding to support any identified required improvements. Although the Council's Cabinet only agreed to sign a Statement of Commitment and Collaboration to work with Midlands Connect to help them to develop an Economic Development Strategy for the 'Trans-Midlands Corridor' in Sept 2019.</p> <p>Officers attended meetings from March 2019.</p>
Planning Officers Forum (POF)	<p>The Planning Officers' Forum (POF) is a formal meeting of Chief Officers (or their nominee) responsible for planning and transport services within the HMA. The Forum provides professional advice to the Strategic Planning Group, which supports its overall direction and work programme, and the Chair of POF represents the views of the wider Forum at meetings of SPG. POF meets regularly in synergy with SPG. During 2018/19: Review of Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment Joint Methodology carried out to enable its approval on 5th April 2019.</p> <p>Meetings occur monthly,</p>
Development Plans Forum (DPF)	<p>The Development Plans Forum (DPF) is a formal meeting of the managers responsible for planning policy and transport policy within the HMA. It reports to POF with the Chair attending POF as required. Meetings occur monthly.</p>
Responses to neighbouring authorities' consultations	<p>Responses were provided to:</p> <p>Charnwood Local Plan to 2036 – Towards a Local Plan for Charnwood, June 2018</p> <p>Consultation on the Part 2 Local Plan for Corby – Emerging Draft Options July 2018</p> <p>Lichfield Local Plan Review - Preferred Options & Policy Directions Jan 2019</p>