



Joint Authorities Monitoring Report

For

Local Plans in West Northamptonshire

1st April 2018 – 31st March 2019

On Behalf of Partner Local Planning Authorities



In Partnership With



Contents

Section 1 – The Joint Authorities Monitoring Report	1
The Monitoring Position in West Northamptonshire	1
The Monitoring Framework for West Northamptonshire	2
Approach and Structure of the West Northamptonshire Joint AMR 2018/19	2
Section 2 - Progress on the Local Development Schemes in West Northamptonshire... 3	3
Daventry District Council Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2017-2019	3
Progress against the Daventry District Local Development Scheme	3
Northampton Borough Council Local Development Scheme February 2017	4
Progress against the Northampton Local Development Scheme	4
South Northamptonshire Council Local Development Scheme September 2018	5
Progress against the South Northamptonshire Local Development Scheme	5
Summary of Progress and Issues	6
Section 3 – West Northamptonshire Monitoring Framework.....	7
Introduction	7
Objective 1 – Climate Change	7
Objective 2 – Infrastructure and Development	10
Objective 3 – Connections	14
Objective 4 – Protecting and Building Urban Communities	16
Objective 5 – Supporting Northampton Town Centre	16
Objective 6 – Supporting Daventry Town Centre	17
Objective 7 – Supporting Towcester and Brackley Town Centres	18
Objective 8 – Economic Advantage	18
Objective 9 – Specialist Business Development.....	23
Objective 10 – Educational Attainment	24
Objective 11 – Housing	26
Objective 12 – Protecting and Supporting Rural Communities	37
Objective 13 – Rural Diversification.....	37
Objective 14 – Green Infrastructure	37
Objective 15 – High Quality Design.....	39
Objective 16 – Heritage	39
Section 4 – Information from Partner Authorities and Community Infrastructure Levy Progress	43
Daventry District	43
Northampton Borough	43
South Northamptonshire.....	44
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	44
Section 5 – Duty to Co-operate	46
Introduction	46
West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy	46
Co-operation in 2018/19	46
Section 6 – Conclusion	53
Key Development Outcomes for 2018/9	53
Infrastructure and Development	53
Employment and Jobs.....	54
Housing	54
Environmental Quality.....	55
Overall Conclusions.....	55

List of Tables

Table 1– Ecological and Chemical Quality of Waterbodies in West Northamptonshire 2015/16 to 2018/19	10
Table 2 – Delivery of Key Primary Infrastructure Projects in 2018-19	11
Table 3 – Delivery of Additional Employment Floorspace in West Northamptonshire 2010/11 to 2015/16 (Phase 1)	19
Table 4 – Delivery of Additional Employment Floorspace in West Northamptonshire 2016 to 2021 (Phase 2)	19
Table 5 - Change in Jobs Numbers 2008 to 2018	21
Table 6 – Jobs Growth by Sector between 2017 and 2018	22
Table 7 – Provision of Office Floorspace in Northampton Central Area	23
Table 8 – Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone – Key Measurements	24
Table 9 – Density of New Dwellings on Sustainable Urban Extension Sites.....	27
Table 10 – West Northamptonshire – Housing Delivery Test – 2019 Results.....	29
Table 11 - West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy – Actual and Proposed Housing Delivery against Need.....	30
Table 12 – Net Additional Dwelling Provision in West Northamptonshire 2001/02 – 2018/19	31
Table 13 - New and converted dwellings (gross) on Previously Developed Land.....	32
Table 14 – Gross Affordable Housing Completions 2016-19.....	35
Table 15 – Affordable Housing Provision 2016-2019	36
Table 16 - Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance	38
Table 17 – Conservation Areas in West Northamptonshire 2018/19	41
Table 18 – Number of Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings at Risk on Historic England’s Register	42
Table 19 - Community Infrastructure Levy Receipts	45
Table 20 - Daventry District Council - Co-operation in 2018/19	48
Table 21 - Northampton Borough Council - Co-operation in 2018/19.....	49
Table 22 - South Northamptonshire Council - Co-operation in 2018/19	51

Section 1 – The Joint Authorities Monitoring Report

- 1.1 This Monitoring Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and the relevant regulations set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 that came into force from 6th April 2012. These can be summarised as:
- Report progress on the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents as set out in the Local Development Scheme, including reasons where they are not being met;
 - Identify any policy specified in a Local Plan which is not being implemented and state why it is not being implemented;
 - Report on progress in the year and since the policy started against any number relating to additional dwellings or additional affordable homes specified in a local plan policy;
 - Details of any neighbourhood development order or neighbourhood development plan;
 - Information on the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) (where CIL is being collected); and
 - Details of what action has been taken in relation to co-operation with another local planning authority, county council or a body or a person prescribed under Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, as amended.

The Monitoring Position in West Northamptonshire

- 1.2 Until December 2009 the three local authorities covered by the former West Northamptonshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (JSPC) produced separate AMRs. In addition, Northamptonshire County Council (also members of the former JSPC) produces a Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report, for which they retain responsibility. Following the formation of the West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Committee in July 2008¹ it was agreed to produce a Joint AMR with production led by the West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit. Data collection and ownership remains the preserve of the individual Local Authorities, but a Joint AMR allows comprehensive, and as far as possible uniform, reporting of outputs and outcomes across the area. Northamptonshire County Council remains involved in production of the Joint AMR through data sharing across the Partnership. This AMR is the tenth to be produced jointly by the constituent local planning authorities of Northampton Borough, South Northamptonshire District, and Daventry District.
- 1.3 All previous Joint AMRs were made available through the website of the West Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit and all partner councils. The documents have generally been well received when used by partners, external stakeholders and members of the public in terms of providing a

¹ The Statutory Instrument for the Joint Strategic Planning Committee can be viewed here:
<http://www.westnorthamptonshirejpu.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=d2zHD2qkmyc%3d&tabid=113>

unified and consistent baseline for West Northamptonshire, available in a single location, to chart the progress on the preparation of Local Plans, outputs from development and other issues such as the 'duty to cooperate' and Neighbourhood Planning.

The Monitoring Framework for West Northamptonshire

- 1.4 The Joint AMR provides an update of progress on the preparation of Part 2 Local Plans which are being produced by the partner Councils in accordance with their own adopted Local Development Schemes in the last reporting year. Following the adoption of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy in December 2014, this is the fourth Joint AMR which seeks to reflect the Monitoring Framework set out in the adopted Joint Core Strategy.
- 1.5 The West Northamptonshire Monitoring Framework included in the adopted JCS has been developed to record and assess the implementation of JCS policies. This uses a series of indicators to show the outputs and wider outcomes of development and how the area is changing over the plan period. This framework is being used to check that that the amount of development and infrastructure set out in the Plan is being delivered and to assess whether the objectives and spatial vision of the Plan are being realized. Due to resource constraints it has not been possible to report on all the indicators in the Framework and work is ongoing to establish more datasets.

Approach and Structure of the West Northamptonshire Joint AMR 2018/19

- 1.6 The Authorities' Monitoring Report for 2018/19 follows broadly the same structure as the previous JAMRs. The aim is not to produce three separate AMRs in a single document but an AMR that reflects the circumstances of the different local areas and performance against indicators applied across West Northamptonshire.
- 1.7 The JAMR comprises the following sections. Section 2 is a review of the preparation of Local Plans against the Local Development Scheme timetables. Section 3 covers a review of performance against the objectives and indicators set out in the JCS Monitoring Framework. Information from Partner Authorities is considered in Section 4 including updates on Neighbourhood Plans, and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Section 5 deals with duty to co-operate updates. Section 6 summarises key findings and conclusions.
- 1.8 The production of the AMR is reliant on various sources of data including Development Management data and evidence already submitted to Government (annual returns). The AMR also relies on existing in-house data collected by the Councils and provided to the JPU. In addition, key partners who provided data for this AMR include Northamptonshire County Council and the Environment Agency.

Section 2 - Progress on the Local Development Schemes in West Northamptonshire

- 2.1 West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) was prepared and adopted in accordance with a Joint Local Development Scheme for the West Northamptonshire area. The focus of plan preparation subsequently moved to the series of Part 2 Local Plans which are being produced by the partner Councils in accordance with their own adopted Local Development Schemes. The partner Councils adopted a Joint Local Development Scheme in October 2018 setting out the timetable for the proposed West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan which will review and replace the strategic policies of the Joint Core Strategy. Work commenced on the Strategic Plan during 2018/19 in accordance with the joint LDS, but there were no key milestones included prior to the end of March 2019. A comprehensive report on the progress of the Joint LDS will be included in the 2019/20 Joint Authorities Monitoring Report.

Daventry District Council Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2017-2019

- 2.2 The Local Development Scheme² that covers the 2018-19 monitoring period was approved by Full Council on 8th December 2017 and replaced the previous LDS which covered the period from 2015 – 2018. The LDS covers the period 2017 to 2019 during which time the District Council intended to produce one development plan document as follows:
- **Settlements and Countryside Local Plan (Part 2)** - The Part 2 Local Plan will set out clear local policies, standards and criteria against which all proposals for development and change of use of land and buildings in Daventry District will be assessed and to inform decisions on planning applications made in the period to 2029. This will also include establishing a settlement hierarchy and allocations of land to meet identified development needs established in the WNJCS and set out needs, policies, standards and criteria related to sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The Part 2 Local Plan was programmed for adoption in July 2019.

Progress against the Daventry District Local Development Scheme

- 2.3 This section sets out the progress made against the key milestones for the preparation of the Part 2 Local Plan as contained in the LDS, which were scheduled for the 2018/19 Monitoring Period.

² [Daventry District Council Local Development Scheme 2017-19](#)

Settlements and Countryside Local Plan (Part 2)			
Milestone in LDS	Date Scheduled	Milestone Met?	Commentary
Proposed submission consultation	August 2018 to October 2018	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Consultation on the proposed submission plan took place between 13th August and 5th October 2018</i>
Submission to Secretary of State	November 2018	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Submission to the Secretary of State was slightly delayed but took place in December 2018</i>
Commencement of the examination	December 2018	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>The examination commenced in January 2019 with the appointment of an Inspector by the Secretary of State</i>

- 2.4 In accordance with the LDS, Daventry District Council published the proposed submission version of the Part 2 Plan for consultation between 13th August and 5th October 2018. This was followed by the submission of the plan to the Secretary of State in December 2018 and the commencement of the examination in January 2019.

Northampton Borough Council Local Development Scheme February 2017

- 2.5 The LDS³ for Northampton Borough Council which covers the 2018/19 monitoring period was approved and brought into effect by Cabinet on 8th February 2017. The LDS sets out the programme for preparing the following Local Plan:

- **Northampton Local Plan Part 2** - To set out site specific allocations for Northampton Borough including residential and employment uses. It will include policies against which planning applications for the development, management and use of land and buildings will be considered. It will include the identification, phasing and implementation of local infrastructure for sites. As an example of some of its policy content, it will include boundaries of retail centres, historic conservation, open space and nature conservation policies and designations, highway issues and car parking. It will replace the Central Area Action Plan.

Progress against the Northampton Local Development Scheme

³ [Northampton Local Development Scheme February 2017](#)

- 2.6 This section records the progress made against key milestones for the preparation of the Local Plan included in the LDS, which were scheduled during the 2017/18 Monitoring Period

Northampton Local Plan Part 2			
Milestone in the LDS	Date Scheduled	Milestone Met?	Commentary
Publication of Draft Plan and Consultation (Regulation 19)	September – September to October 2017	<i>Not Achieved</i>	<i>Was published for consultation in May 2019</i>
Submission (Regulation 22)	January 2018	<i>Not achieved</i>	<i>A revised LDS was approved in April 2019</i>

- 2.7 Whilst no key milestones were achieved during the 2018/19 monitoring period, the Borough Council continued to make significant progress on the preparation of the Part 2 Local Plan. This included the preparation of a comprehensive evidence base to support consultation on a Proposed submission draft Plan (Regulation 19).

- 2.8 A revised LDS was approved in April 2019 and consultation on the proposed submission draft Part 2 Local Plan commenced in May 2019 in accordance with the revised LDS. Progress of plan preparation against the revised LDS will be reported in the 2019/20 JAMR.

South Northamptonshire Council Local Development Scheme September 2018

- 2.9 South Northamptonshire Council approved an updated Local Development Scheme⁴ in September 2018 replacing the one which was brought into effect in July 2017. The LDS proposes the preparation of a single Part 2 Local Plan for the District as follows:

- **South Northamptonshire Local Plan (Part 2)** – The key components of the Plan will include:
 - Redefinition of town and village confines;
 - Designation of local green space;
 - Establishing a Settlement Hierarchy;
 - Support for the local economy through the provision of new and extended employment sites;
 - Heritage policies and designations;
 - Production of Development Management policies; and
 - Urban and Rural Allocations.

Progress against the South Northamptonshire Local Development Scheme

- 2.10 This section reviews progress in the preparation of the Part 2 Local Plan as contained in the LDS, against the key milestones for the 2018/19 Monitoring Period.

⁴ [South Northamptonshire Council Local Development Scheme \(July 2017\)](#)

South Northamptonshire Local Plan (Part 2)			
Milestone in the LDS	Date Scheduled	Milestone Met?	Commentary
Proposed Submission Publication (Regulation 19)	September 2019	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>The regulation 19 plan was approved for consultation on 19th September although the consultation period formally commenced on 4th October</i>
Submission to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22)	January 2019	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>The plan was submitted to the Secretary of State on 22nd January.</i>

2.11 In accordance with the LDS, South Northamptonshire Council published the proposed submission version of the Part 2 Plan for consultation on 4th October 2018. This was followed by the submission of the plan to the Secretary of State on 22nd January 2019.

2.12 The subsequent progress of the plan during 2019 through examination and on to anticipated adoption will be covered in the 2019/20 JAMR.

Summary of Progress and Issues

2.13 The partner Councils have made substantive progress on the preparation of their Part 2 Local Plans. Whilst not all targets were achieved, both Daventry District and South Northamptonshire Councils reached the significant milestone of submitting their Part 2 Local Plans to the Secretary of State for examination.

2.14 Strong progress continued to be made during 2019, for example Northampton Borough consulted on the proposed submission (Regulation 19) version of their Part 2 Local Plan and the Part 2 Plans for Daventry District and South Northamptonshire progressed through examination towards adoption. This progress will be covered fully in the 2019/20 JAMR.

Section 3 – West Northamptonshire Monitoring Framework

Introduction

- 3.1 The adopted Joint Core Strategy includes a Monitoring Framework which is designed to measure the effectiveness of the JCS in achieving the vision and objectives which are set out in the Plan. The Framework has been developed to record and assess the implementation of JCS policies. This uses a series of indicators which are clearly linked to the Plan's objectives to show the outputs and wider outcomes of development.
- 3.2 At the current time it has not been possible to monitor all the indicators set out in the JCS Monitoring Framework. The partner Councils and the JPU will continue to work on improving data availability to increase the number of indicators that can be reported in future JAMRs. This section of the JAMR reports against a series of key indicators from the Monitoring Framework, which cover most of the objectives in the JCS and meets the requirements for AMRs as prescribed by regulations.
- 3.3 For each of the objectives where indicators are available the JAMR uses a traffic light rating system as a measure of performance against the Monitoring Framework as follows:

Red = Targets are not being achieved and the triggers set out in the Framework have been breached.

Amber = There is a risk that targets will not be achieved, or targets are not being met, but the triggers in the Framework have not been breached.

Green = Targets have been met or are on track to being achieved.

Objective 1 – Climate Change

- 3.4 Objective 1 of the JCS is ***“To minimise demand for resources and mitigate and adapt to climate change, by:***
- ***Promoting sustainable design and construction in all new development;***
 - ***Ensuring strategic development allocations are located and designed so as to be resilient to future climate change and risk of flooding;***
 - ***Encouraging renewable energy production in appropriate locations;***
and
 - ***Ensuring new development promotes the use of sustainable travel modes”***

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
1d	Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to EA Advice on Water Quality or Flood Risk Grounds after failing the sequential and/or exceptions test	No applications should be granted contrary to EA advice	Target is 0 permissions granted contrary to advice.	0 planning permissions were granted contrary to EA advice.

- 3.5 Given the policy approach set out in policies BN7A and BN7 of the JCS which deal with water quality and flood risk issues it is expected that that there would be no applications granted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice. This is confirmed by an analysis of data supplied by the EA for 2018/19. There were 25 applications where the EA initially raised objections, 20 of which were in Northampton Borough and 5 in South Northamptonshire. All the objections related to flood risk and the most common reason related to either an absence of or an inadequate Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). 12 of these applications were subsequently approved by the local authority and in each case the initial EA objection was withdrawn following the submission of additional information or revisions to the layout of schemes. Those applications where the EA objection was not withdrawn were either refused by the local authority or withdrawn by the applicants.

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
1e	NO2 Levels at existing designated AQMAs	New development should address existing problems. Regular reporting of measurements	>5% increase in no. of properties within designated AQMAs, based on no. of properties at 01/04/2011	The number of properties within designated AQMAs has decreased when measured against the base date of 01.04.2011

- 3.6 There are currently 8 designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within West Northamptonshire; 6 within the urban area of Northampton, 1 along the M1 corridor between junction 15 and 15a and 1 along the A5 in Towcester Town Centre. The indicator in the JCS uses a base date of 01.04.11 as a base date against which to measure the number of properties within designated AQMAs. Using the base date, the total number of properties has decreased, which is primarily because 4 AQMAs in Northampton Borough were revoked in July 2012, thus significantly reducing the number of properties affected. The extent of the other AQMAs has not

changed since the base date, for example as at 31.3.18 there were 74 properties within the AQMA at Towcester, a figure which is unchanged from the base date of 01.04.11.

- 3.7 Northampton Borough Council have consulted on proposed changes to the AQMAs within the Borough. These changes would see a single town centre AQMA to cover the inner ring road which would encompass existing AQMAs and other exceedance areas and the main arterial routes into the town centre. This would be achieved by extending one existing AQMA and revoking 4 to form one. Whilst the number of AQMAs would reduce the overall area covered by the extended/new AQMA will increase. These changes have not yet been implemented but are still expected to proceed.

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
1f	Percentage of River Lengths assessed as good biological/chemical quality	New development should address existing problems. Regular reporting of measurements	Decrease of 5% in river lengths assessed of good ecological/chemical quality	Data for 2018/19 is not available.

- 3.8 Policy BN7A of the JCS seeks to ensure that new development protects, and where practicable improves water quality. 2015/16 was the first full monitoring year following the adoption of the JCS and as such this year has been used as a baseline against which future changes in water quality can be measured. Data for 2016/17 was reported in the 2016/17 JAMR as set out in Table 1 below.
- 3.9 The 2016/17 data showed that in terms of chemical status 98.5% of the total length of the waterbodies has achieved good status. This was a small reduction of 1.5% compared to 2015/16 but was well below the 5% trigger set out in the JCS Monitoring Framework. The figure for good ecological status increased slightly from 3.7% to 4.0%.
- 3.10 Following the 2016 classifications the Environment Agency have moved to a three-year reporting frequency. As such data for 2018/19 is not available, but updated classifications should be available for the 2019/20 JAMR.

Table 1– Ecological and Chemical Quality of Waterbodies in West Northamptonshire 2015/16 to 2018/19

Water Framework Directive Classification	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18 and 2018/19	
	Waterbody length (km)	%	Waterbody length (km)	%	Waterbody length (km)	%
Ecological (Good)	31.2	3.7%	33.9	4.0%	N/A	N/A
Chemical (Good)	842.8	100%	829.8	98.5%	N/A	N/A

Source: <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/>

Objective 2 – Infrastructure and Development

- 3.11 Objective 2 of the JCS is ***“To protect and enhance existing local services and to ensure social, physical and green infrastructure is adequately provided to meet the needs of people and business in a timely and sustainable manner in response to regeneration and new development in West Northamptonshire.”***

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
2a	Delivery of major Infrastructure priorities identified to facilitate development against IDP timescale	Table 7 in Infrastructure section of the JCS. Measurement against details presented in West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Any significant potential delay in the supply of infrastructure affecting housing/ employment delivery identified in the annual monitoring of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	See key projects in Table 2 below

- 3.12 The West Northamptonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out comprehensive information on the infrastructure which is scheduled to support the development planned in the JCS. The Joint Planning Unit have published a 2019 update of the IDP which sets out the latest position. For the purposes of the JAMR it is proposed that monitoring will concentrate on the delivery of the of the 11 key primary infrastructure projects which are listed in the IDP and reproduced in Table 2 below:

Table 2 – Delivery of Key Primary Infrastructure Projects in 2018-19

Infrastructure Required	Reason for Requirement	Broad Phasing	Status
Improvements to the Wastewater Network - Northampton Town Centre	To provide capacity to the main sewer allowing for increases in wastewater flows	Scale and type of solution to be informed by Northampton Central Area Drainage Assessment (May 2012)	On track
Wastewater Treatment Works* - Great Billing, Northampton	Increased capacity required for development in Northampton beyond 2019	Works to commence in 2019 and complete by mid-2021	Anglian Water Services have advised that an upgrade to Great Billing WRC is unlikely to be required in the plan-period to 2029.
North West Bypass – Northampton (now referred to as Northampton North-West Relief Road)	Required to serve the Sustainable Urban Extensions of: North of Whitehills, Kings Heath and Northampton West	Phase 1 (A428 to Grange Farm) to commence by 2016. Phase 2 (Grange Farm to A5199) to commence by 2021	Following a successful Local Growth Fund bid and additional funding from Northampton Borough Council construction is now expected to commence in spring 2020 with completion by 2022
Sandy Lane Relief Road – Northampton	Required to serve the Sustainable Urban Extensions of Northampton West, North of Whitehills, Kings Heath and Norwood Farm/ Upton Lodge	Completion required by 2019	The partner Councils continue to explore options for funding to accelerate the delivery of the road. South Northamptonshire Council approved the planning application for the road, in principle, subject to the completion of a legal agreement in March 2019. The timetable for construction is unclear

Infrastructure Required	Reason for Requirement	Broad Phasing	Status
			but is linked to the delivery of dwellings on the Norwood Farm Sustainable Urban Extension.
Northampton Growth Management Scheme - Northampton	Improvements are required to the A45 between M1 J15 and the Great Billing Interchange to support growth in Northampton and to ensure access and egress onto the Strategic Road Network is managed effectively and that the safety and free flow of traffic on the A45/M1 is maintained	Phased programme (see Appendix 4 of the JCS for details) with commencement in 2012/13	Memorandum of understanding was agreed in March 2012 and updated in January 2017. Phased programme has been reviewed following delays in the development of Northampton South and Northampton South of Brackmills SUEs. Design work on the first two junction improvements undertaken in 2019, with work on the Queen Eleanor junction expected to begin in 2020.
Wastewater Treatment Works* – Towcester	Capacity impacts on development in Towcester beyond 2018/19	Work to extend capacity is programmed to be completed in 2020/21	On track
Wastewater Treatment Works* – Brackley	Capacity impacts on development in Brackley beyond 2018/19	Work to extend capacity is programmed to be completed in 2020/21	On track
Daventry Development Link	Required to enable strategic growth at Daventry	Improvements required to be completed by 2021	Completed – opened to traffic in December 2018.

Infrastructure Required	Reason for Requirement	Broad Phasing	Status
Castle Station Public Transport Interchange - Northampton	Required as a key part of modal shift measures within the town centre	Three-year project commencing 2012. Project completed December 2015	Completed
A43 Junction Improvements in South Northamptonshire	Required to enable housing and employment growth in Towcester, Silverstone and Brackley	To commence 2014	Completed – Tove junction completed in April 2015. Abthorpe junction completed in April 2017.
Towcester A5 Relief Road	Required to deliver housing and employment development at the Towcester South SUE and to enable the re-routing of HGVs and other through traffic away from the town centre.	To commence in 2018/19	Funding has been secured from the Government's Road Investment Strategy (RIS1), which should enable construction to commence by spring 2020. Completion expected early 2022.

3.13 2018/19 witnessed continued progress on the key infrastructure projects listed in Table 2 above. Of particular note is the construction of the **Daventry Development Link (DDL)** - Following commencement in December 2015 construction progressed well during 2017 and 2018 and the link was completed and opened to traffic in December 2018 well ahead of the phasing target in the Joint Core Strategy. The DDL provides a bypass for Flore, Weedon and Upper Heyford on the A45 between Daventry and M1 Junction 16, and provides the additional capacity required to support the planned growth of Daventry.

3.14 It is acknowledged that some schemes are not progressing as quickly as planned. However, the partner Councils are working collectively and with other bodies such as Highways England to ensure that these key projects are brought forward as quickly as possible, albeit later than originally anticipated. For example, the partner Councils have secured funding from Highways England's Growth and Housing Fund to ensure that elements of the Northampton Growth Management Scheme to be delivered in advance of planned housing development. This funding has enabled design work for the first two junction improvements to progress during 2019. It is expected that

work on the improvement to the first junction, i.e. Queen Eleanor will commence in 2020, followed by improvements to the Brackmills junction. Northampton Borough Council has agreed to provide over £4 million towards the Northampton North-West Relief Road, which together with funding from SEMLEP and developer contributions will secure the delivery of the scheme early in 2022. At Towcester, progress has been made on securing delivery of the proposed A5 relief road utilising funding from the Roads Investment Scheme (RIS1) and advance developer funding to secure the completion of the scheme by 2022.

Objective 3 – Connections

- 3.15 Objective 3 of the JCS is to: ***“To reduce the need to travel, shorten travel distances and make sustainable travel a priority across West Northamptonshire by maximising the use of alternative travel modes. In so doing, combat congestion in our main towns and town centres, reduce carbon emissions and address social exclusion for those in both rural and urban areas who do not have access to a private car.”***

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
3a	Delivery of relevant Transport Schemes to timescales set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Delivery of specific transportation schemes as set out in the IDP	Any significant potential delay in the supply of infrastructure affecting housing/ employment delivery identified in the annual monitoring of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and NTP	See commentary below

- 3.16 For the purposes of this indicator the JAMR is concentrating on the seven transport projects which are listed as key infrastructure projects (see Table 2 above). Three of these schemes i.e. Northampton Castle Station, the Daventry Development Link, and the A43 junction improvements in South Northamptonshire have been successfully completed.

- 3.17 The implementation of the other four schemes has been subject to delays. The current position on these schemes is summarised below:

- **Northampton North-West Relief Road** - The first phase of the road east of the A428 is expected to be delivered as part of the Kings Heath SUE and the County Council will deliver the second phase which links to the A5199. Funding of £7.93m has been secured as part of SEMLEP’s Local Growth Deal and Northampton Borough Council has committed up to £4.2m towards the scheme. The remainder of the funding is expected

from developers, including the Community Infrastructure Levy. A preferred route for the road was established in October 2018 and progress is being made on securing the necessary planning permissions for the route. Construction is planned to start in spring 2020, with the road opening early in 2022.

- **Sandy Lane Relief Road (SLRR), Northampton** – It is expected that this road will be delivered as part of the Norwood Farm / Upton Lodge SUEs. In May 2016 a planning application was submitted for the Norwood Farm part of the SUE which includes the construction of the relief road through that part of the site. In March 2019 South Northamptonshire Council resolved to approve the planning application, subject to the completion of a S106 Agreement. The delivery of the road is linked to the construction of dwellings on the SUE and must be open prior to the completion of the 550th dwelling. It will also be necessary to secure the completion of a shorter section of the SLRR on the adjoining Upton Lodge SUE, which is owned by Homes England. The partner Councils will continue to explore other funding options which would enable completion of the SLRR to be brought forward at the earliest opportunity.
- **Northampton Growth Management Scheme (NGMS)** – This scheme relates to a series of junction improvements on the A45 from the M1 junction 15 in the west to the Great Billing Interchange in the east. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been agreed by the partner Councils and Highways England, which sets out the mechanism for funding and delivery of the scheme and this was updated in January 2017 to take full account of the implementation of CIL by the partner Councils. As at 31st March 2019 the NGMS has secured in excess of £6.5 million in developer contributions of which over £1.9 million has been paid. The implementation of the first phases of the NGMS is closely linked to the development of the Northampton South of Brackmills SUE and the Northampton South SUE. The development of both sites has been delayed following the refusal of planning applications and subsequent appeals. The partner Councils have been working closely with Highways England and have now secured £3.92m from their Growth and Housing Fund. Design work has commenced on the first junction improvements at the Queen Eleanor and Brackmills junctions. It is expected that the Queen Eleanor scheme will be completed in 2020, followed by Brackmills in 2021.
- **Towcester A5 Relief Road** – The new road is required to deliver employment and housing development at the Towcester South SUE and is also expected to relieve traffic congestion on the A5 in Towcester town centre. The scheme is expected to be delivered as part of the Towcester South SUE. Planning permission for the development of the SUE including the construction of the relief road was granted in March 2015. Whilst the scheme will be principally funded by developer contributions, public sector funding to support the delivery has been secured through the government's Roads Investment Strategy (RIS). Together with advance developer funding this should enable commencement of the scheme in spring 2020, with completion in early 2022.

Objective 4 – Protecting and Building Urban Communities

- 3.18 Objective 4 of the JCS is: ***“To ensure new development in urban areas effectively supports and links new and existing communities physically and socially, to achieve social cohesion and address the areas of deprivation identified in parts of Northampton and Daventry.”***
- 3.19 Data is not currently available for the indicator(s) relating to this objective. The partner Councils commissioned consultants to prepare an Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy (OSSRS) for the West Northamptonshire area. The OSSRS, proposes quantitative and qualitative standards for the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities. These standards are likely to be incorporated into the Part 2 Local Plans which are being prepared by the partner Councils. In turn it is anticipated that the delivery of open space against these standards will be considered in the monitoring frameworks of the Part 2 Local Plans.

Objective 5 – Supporting Northampton Town Centre

- 3.20 Objective 5 of the JCS is: ***“To support the regeneration of Northampton's town centre by making it the focus of high-quality retail, employment, leisure and cultural development at the heart of Northamptonshire and to support the delivery of the Northampton Central Area Action Plan.”***

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
5a	Amount of new net convenience floorspace created in Northampton Town Centre	2,900m ² net convenience (food) floorspace for period 2010 - 2026	>3,000m ² net convenience floorspace permitted 2010-2026 <1,000m ² net convenience (Food) floorspace completed or under construction by 2021	Net loss of 2,002m ² * retail floorspace (see commentary below)
Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
5b	Amount of new net comparison floorspace created in Northampton Town Centre	5,100m ² net comparison shopping floorspace for period 2010 - 2026	<2,500m ² net comparison floorspace completed or under construction by 2021	Net loss of 2,002m ² * retail floorspace (see commentary below)

*This figure is not disaggregated and includes both convenience and comparison retail floorspace

- 3.21 Data published in JAMRs between 2010 and 2014 indicates that there was an overall net loss of 1048m² of shopping (A1 use class) floorspace in Northampton Town Centre. The monitoring data did not provide any disaggregation between comparison and convenience floorspace. Northampton Borough Council completed retail monitoring in the town centre in 2017/18 which picked up all the changes in floorspace that have occurred since 2014. This indicated a small additional loss of 151m² of shopping floorspace. A further loss of 803m² of floorspace has been recorded in 2018/19. Therefore since 2010 there has been an overall net loss of 2,002m² of retail floorspace in the town centre.
- 3.22 It is well known that the economic context within which town centre retail uses now operate is substantially more challenging than that which existed at the time that retail policies in the JCS and CAAP were developed. As such it is likely that the floorspace targets set out in these plans are overly optimistic. At that time developments such as a significant expansion of the Grosvenor Centre were expected, but this is now highly unlikely to happen.
- 3.23 It is expected that the planning policy approach adopted towards the town centre in the Northampton Part 2 Local Plan will be adjusted to reflect the current economic context.

Objective 6 – Supporting Daventry Town Centre

- 3.24 Objective 6 of the JCS is: ***“To support the regeneration of Daventry town centre through planned growth and infrastructure delivery.”***

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
6a	Amount of new net convenience floorspace created in Daventry Town Centre	2,900m ² net convenience (food) floorspace for period 2010 - 2026	<1,000m ² net convenience (Food) floorspace completed or under construction by 2021	Net loss of 347 m ² * of retail floorspace. (See commentary below)
Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
6b	Amount of new net comparison floorspace created in Daventry Town Centre	5,100m ² net comparison shopping floorspace for period 2010 - 2026	<2,500m ² net convenience (Food) floorspace completed or under construction by 2021	Net loss of 347 m ² * of retail floorspace. (See commentary below)

*This figure is not disaggregated and includes both convenience and comparison retail floorspace.

- 3.25 Policy D2 of the Joint Core Strategy makes provision for a minimum increase in shopping provision in Daventry Town Centre of 5,100m² net comparison (non-food) floorspace, and 2,900m² net convenience (food) floorspace to 2026. These target figures were calculated from a base date of 2010. An analysis of data published in previous monitoring reports indicates that in the period between 2010/11 and 2014/15 there was a small reduction of shopping (A1 use class) floorspace of 347m² within Daventry Town Centre. It should be noted that this data was not disaggregated between comparison and convenience floorspace.
- 3.26 In the last 4 years between 2015/16 and 2018/19 no increase in floorspace has been recorded. However, in March 2018 Daventry District Council granted planning permission for a mixed-use regeneration scheme on a 5.31 hectare site adjoining the town centre, known as Site 5. This permission includes the provision of 4,320m² of comparison retail floorspace and 2,600m² of convenience floorspace. As such the development of this site would make a substantial contribution towards the delivery of the floorspace targets set out in the JCS.

Objective 7 – Supporting Towcester and Brackley Town Centres

- 3.27 Objective 7 of the JCS is: ***“To support Towcester and Brackley in their rural service centre roles to ensure their communities are self-sufficient sustainable places and the towns are the focus of services and facilities for surrounding villages.”***
- 3.28 Data is not currently available for to report on the indicators for this objective.

Objective 8 – Economic Advantage

- 3.29 Objective 8 of the JCS is: ***“To strengthen and diversify West Northamptonshire's economy by taking advantage of our internationally well-placed location, strategic transport network and proximity to London and Birmingham.”***

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
8a	Employment land available - by type	Maintain 5-year pipeline-of prime employment land	Amount of land available falls by >15% in a rolling 5 year period against 2012 Employment Technical Paper base	See Table 3 and commentary below

- 3.30 The JCS does not include any specific floorspace targets for the provision of employment land. For the purpose of this indicator the provision of additional employment floorspace is being monitored and compared against the anticipated demand for floorspace set out in the technical work underpinning the jobs target Joint Core Strategy. This technical work estimated demand for floorspace for the whole plan period and split this into phases. The first phase ran from 2010/11 to 2015/16 and a summary of the floorspace provided in this period is set out in Table 3 below. There has been a small net gain of B1 floorspace over this period of just over 2,000m², which is substantially below the anticipated demand figure of over 100,000m². The provision of B2 and B8 floorspace presents a more positive picture with a net gain of over 370,000m². This is however more than 100,000m² short of the anticipated demand figure.

Table 3 – Delivery of Additional Employment Floorspace in West Northamptonshire 2010/11 to 2015/16 (Phase 1)

Total Amount of Additional Employment Floorspace By Type 2010/11 – 2015/16 (square metres net)					
		B1	B2	B8	B2/B8 Combined
2010/11 – 2015/16	DDC	19065	38530	212462	
	NBC	-13814	83571	67122	
	SNC	-3197	-35248	7137	
Total		2054	86853	286721	373574
Demand		108623			477366
Difference		-106569			-103792

Source: West Northants JPU

- 3.31 2018/19 is the third year of the phase 2 period from 2016 to 2021 against which the delivery of employment land is being monitored compared to the demand for floorspace anticipated in the Joint Core Strategy. Table 4 below sets out the data that is available for this period. Unfortunately, no data is available for South Northamptonshire Council and as such it is not possible to draw firm conclusions at this stage. What can be seen is that the provision of B1 floorspace remains below the demand figure that was anticipated and is following a similar pattern to that experienced in the phase 1 monitoring (see Table 3 above). On a more positive note the provision of additional B2 and B8 floorspace, particularly in Daventry District continues to exceed the anticipated demand for combined B2/B8 floorspace. This contrasts markedly with the shortfall reported in the phase 1 monitoring.

Table 4 – Delivery of Additional Employment Floorspace in West Northamptonshire 2016 to 2021 (Phase 2)

Total Amount of Additional Employment Floorspace by Type 2016-2021 (Square metres net)					
		B1	B2	B8	B2/B8 combined
2016/17	DDC	4,090	26,358	41,663	68,021
	NBC				0
	SNC**				0
2017/18	DDC	209	16,720	58,929	75,649
	NBC*	-7,268	-8,020	0	-8,020
	SNC**				0
2018/19	DDC	0	2,280	0	2,280
	NBC	-7201	-22,567	6,558	-16009
	SNC**				
Total		-2,969	14,771	100,592	121,921
Estimated Demand 2016-21		69,476	-33,425	109,726	76,301
Difference		-79,646	48,196	9,134	59,349

* Data for NBC covers both 2016/17 and 2017/18 ** No data available for SNC

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
8c	Net job growth to 2029	28,000 net additional jobs by 2029 (over 2008 base)	<2,000 net additional jobs by 2016 <10,000 net additional jobs by 2021 >10,000 net jobs by 2016	As at 2018 approximately 21,500 net additional jobs have been created. (see Table 4 below for detailed figures)

3.32 The data in Table 5 below shows that, as a whole, West Northamptonshire now provides significantly more employee jobs than prior to the recession in 2008 (+21,500). All the constituent partner authorities are now showing gains in employment compared to the data in 2008 – i.e. the last information officially reported in the evidence base for the West Northamptonshire JCS. The overall net gain of 21500 jobs indicates that the West Northamptonshire area is well on track to deliver the overall target of 28,000 additional jobs by 2029. There has been a consistent year on year growth in employee jobs since 2012. Whilst the provision of B use employment floorspace has been lower than anticipated, this does not appear to be having an adverse impact on the provision of new jobs, which is the key target in the Joint Core Strategy.

3.33 The 2018 data shows a relatively modest increase in jobs of 3,000 since 2017 compared to an overall increase of 11,000 jobs between 2016 and 2017.

Daventry and South Northamptonshire have seen increases of 1000 and 2000 jobs respectively, whilst the number of jobs in Northampton was unchanged from 2017.

Table 5 - Change in Jobs Numbers 2008 to 2018

	Daventry District	Northampton Borough	South Northamptonshire	West Northamptonshire
2008	38,500	125,000	29,000	192,500
2009	35,000	120,500	28,500	184,000
2010	34,500	122,500	28,500	185,500
2011	35,500	122,500	28,500	186,500
2012	34,000	121,500	28,500	184,000
2013	35,500	123,000	29,000	187,500
2014	35,500	125,000	31,000	191,500
2015	38,000	124,000	32,000	193,500
2016	40,000	128,000	32,000	200,000
2017	41,000	136,000	34,000	211,000
2018	42,000	136,000	36,000	214,000
Change 2008 - 2017	+3,500	+11,000	+7,000	+21,500

Source: ONS – Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

- 3.34 Further analysis has been undertaken of the BRES data to see in which sectors jobs growth is occurring. The table below lists those sectors where the number of jobs increased by 500 or more between 2017 and 18. Each of the local authorities have seen a significant growth in the number of jobs in the arts, entertainment, recreation and other services sector. It is notable that job growth continues to occur across a variety of sectors which is a positive indication of the diversity and strength of the local economy.

Table 6 – Jobs Growth by Sector between 2017 and 2018

Sectors showing an increase in jobs of 500 or more between 2017 and 2018		
Daventry	Northampton	South Northamptonshire
Retail (G) Professional, scientific & technical (M) Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R, S, T and U)	Wholesale (G) Public administration & defence (O) Education (P) Health (Q) Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R, S, T and U)	Transport & storage (inc. postal) (H) Business administration & support services (N) Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R, S, T and U)

Source: ONS – Business Register and Employment Survey

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
8d	On track to deliver jobs at Towcester South SUE	Minimum of 10.8 ha employment land by 2029	No employment land delivered by 2021	On track (see commentary below)

- 3.35 South Northamptonshire Council granted outline planning permission for the development of the Towcester South SUE in March 2015. This permission includes the provision of 15.4 hectares of employment land, of which 10.8 hectares is expected to be delivered by 2029. It is reasonable to assume that this target will be achieved, indeed the phasing plan submitted with the application indicates that all the employment land would be developed by the end of phase 4 of the development, expected to be around 2023/2024.

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
8e	Office provision of 100,000m ² in Northampton Central Area	100,000m ² over plan period	<5,000m ² by 2016 <50,000m ² by 2021	5,240m ² net additional floorspace (see commentary and Table 7 below)

- 3.36 The target for office provision in this indicator is a net figure of office floorspace provided from a base date of 2011 within the Northampton

Central area as defined in the Northampton Central Area Action Plan (CAAP). Sites identified in the CAAP have the capacity to provide up to 132,500m² of office development. Table 7 below provides a summary of the provision of office floorspace between 2011 and 2019. Monitoring indicates that between 2011 and 2016 25,946m² of office floorspace was provided in the central area. However, when losses of floorspace are taken into account then the net provision is 12,274m². Key developments contributing to the increase in office floorspace included the University of Northampton's Innovation Centre and the new County Council offices at Angel Square.

- 3.37 Monitoring for the period 2016/17 to 18/19 indicates that no new office floorspace has been created in the Central Area, and just over 7,500m² has been lost to other uses. The overall net increase in office floorspace has therefore reduced just over 5,000m². The ongoing trend in the loss of office floorspace to the other uses, particularly residential, means that the target of a net increase of 100,000m² in office floorspace is unlikely to be achieved by the end of the plan period.

Table 7 – Provision of Office Floorspace in Northampton Central Area

Provision of Office Floorspace in Northampton Central Area 2011-19		
	Gross (m ²)	Net (m ²)
2011/12-2015/16	25,946	12,740
2016/17-2018/19	0	-7,500
Total 2011-2019	25,946	5,240

Source: Northampton Borough Council – Planning Policy Team

Objective 9 – Specialist Business Development

- 3.38 Objective 9 of the JCS is: ***“To support and develop opportunities for specialist employment clusters and business development focused on a low carbon economy.”***

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
9b	Delivery of Technology Realm at SEMLEP Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone	Development of Enterprise Zone in accordance with SEMLEP proposed timescale	Use of SEMLEP triggers	On track (see table 5 below)

- 3.39 The Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone (EZ) covers 120 hectares for economic development across 31 sites along the River Nene. Since its establishment the EZ has been successful in creating new employment opportunities and securing substantial public and private sector. As at 31st March 2019 almost 6300 jobs have been provided within the EZ, which indicates that the EZ is making a significant contribution to the overall net gain in jobs across the Borough Council area. The EZ has attracted over £81 million in public capital investment, which has in turn levered in almost £447 million in private capital investment. Table 8 below sets out a summary of the EZ's performance against a number of key measurements.

Table 8 – Northampton Waterside Enterprise Zone – Key Measurements

Measurement	2018/19	Total 2012-2019
Number of new employment positions filled within the EZ (including construction jobs)	464	6291
Number of new enterprises on the EZ	11	76
Public sector capital investment into the EZ (gross, in £s)	3,074,533	81,569,881
Private sector capital investment into the EZ (gross, in £s)	34,219,666	446,982,102

Source: Northampton Borough Council: Regeneration Team

Objective 10 – Educational Attainment

- 3.40 Objective 10 of is: ***“To raise educational achievement and the skills base of our communities through supporting the development of West Northamptonshire's learning infrastructure and strengthening the link between local businesses and local schools, Moulton and Northampton Colleges, the University of Northampton and Daventry and Silverstone University Technology Colleges.”***

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
10a	Number of new schools built	As specified in specific SUE policies	School not provided in accordance with relevant SUE policy	On track – see commentary below

- 3.41 The Joint Planning Unit and the partner Councils work closely with Northamptonshire County Council to ensure that education provision matches the growth that is anticipated in the Joint Core Strategy. Detailed information on the planned provision of schools is set out in the West Northamptonshire

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which is updated annually in consultation with the County Council. The IDP in turn reflects the County Council's strategy for the provision of school places as set out in their School Organisational Plan.

3.42 During 2018/19 the following scheme was completed:

- E15 – Brackley – New two form entry Primary School at Brackley North SUE opened in September 2018, named Radstone Fields.

3.43 As a result of 4FE of additional primary capacity being delivered across the Northampton Urban Area since 2016, and additional capacity being provided at Moulton School and Science College to accommodate growth since 2015 the following schemes have been removed from the IDP schedule:

- E34 – Northampton NRDA – An additional five forms of entry to Primary capacity in Northampton to accommodate the 3,500 dwellings identified in Northampton Urban Area.
- E44 – Moulton - One form entry expansion at Moulton School and Science College.

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
10b	Investment secured for educational facilities through developer contributions	Budgeting developed as part of the 'Schedule of required infrastructure' presented in West Northamptonshire IDP and in the future through Partner authority regulation 123 lists for CIL spending; or through site specific S106 agreements	No finances or insufficient finances accrued through either Reg 123 CIL or S106 arrangements	See commentary below

3.44 The IDP and the County Council's School Organisation Plan set out the proposals for additional school places, including the provision of new schools, to meet the demand which will arise from the development proposed in the JCS. The 2019 IDP update estimates that the cost of providing the new education infrastructure that is required is around £328 million. There are a number of funding sources to help meet this cost, but a key funding stream is generated from developer contributions. These contributions have traditionally been secured by Section 106 (S106) agreements. Whilst this will continue, the partner Councils have also introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy which is expected to provide a further source of funding for secondary education provision.

3.45 The County Council publish an annual report on developer contributions and Section 106 income in respect of education, libraries and fire and rescue. During 2018/19 the County Council received in excess of £13.3 million in

S106 income for education related to developments in West Northamptonshire. Further information is available via the [County Council website](#).

Objective 11 – Housing

- 3.46 Objective 11 of the JCS is: ***“To provide a range of housing in sustainable locations to ensure all residents have access to a home that they can afford and that meets their needs. Housing development will be focused at the most sustainable location of Northampton, supported by Daventry and Towcester and Brackley in their roles as rural service centres with limited development in the rural areas to provide for local needs and support local services.”***

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
11a	Density of new dwellings with planning permission on Sustainable Urban Extension Sites	Minimum average density of 35dph on SUE sites set out in Policy H1	Masterplan proposes <35dph on SUE Planning Application (or subsequent amendment applications) results in <35dph on SUE	In broad terms average densities shown on masterplans are at or near 35 dph. (see detailed analysis in Table 9 below)

- 3.47 Policy H1 adopts a design led approach to determine densities on a site by site basis having regard to the need to secure efficient use of land and the particular characteristics of the site and the surrounding area. Notwithstanding the design led approach there is an expectation that development of the allocated SUEs would achieve average net densities of 35 dwellings per hectare.
- 3.48 Table 9 below details the average densities shown in masterplans for those SUEs where planning permission has been granted or approved in principle. In general terms the densities which are being achieved on approved masterplans are consistent with the expectations of Policy H1, and it is recognised that ultimately good design that should determine the appropriate densities for a particular site.

Table 9 – Density of New Dwellings on Sustainable Urban Extension Sites

SUE name	Number of Dwellings	Density – dwellings/ hectare	Comments
Brackley North (Radstone Fields)	1000	37 dph	The Brackley North SUE has come forward as three separate planning applications. Taking the site as a whole the average density is 37dph
Brackley North (Foxhills)	180	45 dph	
Brackley North (Sawmills)	139	31 dph	
Brackley East	350	35 dph	
Northampton Kings Heath	3000	35 dph	
Northampton North	2000	30-32 dph	
Northampton North of Whitehills – Phase 1	376	33 dph	
Northampton North of Whitehills –Phase 2A and 2B	380	36.5 dph	
Northampton South	1000	33 dph	
Northampton South of Brackmills	1000	31-35 dph	
Northampton Upton Park	1000	25-30 up to 55-60	The outline application tests a range of low, medium and high densities. The final density will be determined through the approval of reserved matters.
Towcester South	2750	33 dph	
Towcester South (Wood Burcote Court)	210	21 dph	The low density for this part of the SUE reflects the high landscape sensitivity of the Wood Burcote area and the need to retain the existing parkland character of the site.

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
11b	Plan Period Housing Targets (as set out in the housing trajectory)	Delivery of a 5-year land supply against the NEED provisions set out in Appendix 3, Policies S3 and S6	Dwelling delivery +/- 25% difference against trajectory on a rolling 3-year basis. (Applications and completions)	As at 31.3.19: Daventry = 6.8 NRDA = 2.75 South Northamptonshire = 7.54 Dwelling delivery against trajectory on a rolling three-year basis: -18%

- 3.49 The partner Councils each publish five-year housing land supply reports for their areas on at least an annual basis. It should be noted that the reports published by Daventry District and South Northamptonshire exclude those parts of their Districts which fall within the Northampton Related Development Area. (NRDA). The report published by Northampton Borough Council is for the whole of the NRDA.
- 3.50 As at 31st March 2019 both Daventry District and South Northamptonshire are able to demonstrate a land supply in excess of 5 years, i.e. 6.8 years for Daventry and 7.54 years for South Northamptonshire. However, the land supply position in the NRDA is below 5 years with the report published by Northampton Borough Council indicating a supply of 2.75 years, which is marginally higher than the previous year which was 2.23 years. The partner Councils continue to work together to bring forward the sites that are allocated in the NRDA and the Borough Council is progressing the Part 2 Local Plan which will identify of additional housing allocations to help address the 5-year land supply shortfall.
- 3.51 In 2018 the government introduced the Housing Delivery Test which is an annual measurement of housing delivery in the area of relevant plan-making authorities. The results for the West Northamptonshire authorities are set out in Table10 below. All three authorities have passed the test and delivered more housing than expected by the methodology underpinning the test. As a consequence, there is no requirement for the authorities to prepare a Housing Delivery Action Plan at this stage.

Table 10 – West Northamptonshire – Housing Delivery Test – 2019 Results

Area name	Total number of homes required 2016-2019	Total number of homes delivered 2016-2019	Housing Delivery Test: 2019 measurement	Housing Delivery Test: 2019 consequence
Daventry	1,906	2,231	117%	None
Northampton	1,951	2,478	127%	None
South Northamptonshire	1,736	2,299	132%	None

Source:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/866226/Housing_Delivery_Test_2019_Measurement.xlsx

- 3.52 Table 11 summarises the proposed housing trajectory to meet the housing need targets set out in the Joint Core Strategy. This trajectory requires a significant increase in dwelling delivery from a low point of 840 dwellings in 2012/13 to a high point of 3,349 dwellings in 2019/20. Whilst actual dwelling delivery in 2018/19 was 2,170 dwellings which is over 900 dwellings below the need target set out in the JCS trajectory.
- 3.53 The Joint Core Strategy Monitoring Framework includes a trigger for dwelling delivery of +/- 25% difference against the trajectory on a rolling 3-year basis at which point a number of contingency actions will be considered. Looking back over the three-year period from 2016/17 to 2018/19 the adopted trajectory anticipated the delivery of 8616 dwellings. Actual delivery during this period equates to 7062 dwellings which represents a shortfall of 1554 dwellings or 18%. Whilst this is below the 25% trigger, if the shortfall from previous years is taken into account then the shortfall increases to 25.9%. Dwelling delivery in the Northampton Related Development Areas remains the key challenge. It should be noted that the partner Councils have agreed to prepare a new Strategic Plan for West Northamptonshire which will review and replace strategic policies in the Joint Core Strategy. One of the reasons for preparing the new Plan is to address issues around housing delivery against the targets in the Core Strategy.

Table 11 - West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy – Actual and Proposed Housing Delivery against Need

Year	Trajectory Need (Dwellings)	Delivery Actual/ planned (Dwellings)	Difference delivery against Trajectory Need	
2011/12	872	872	0	
2012/13	840	840	0	
2013/14	1,434	1,432	-2	
2014/15	1,864	1,599	-265	
2015/16	2,239	1,831	-408	
2016/17	2,593	2,326	-267	
2017/18	2,928	2,566	-362	
2018/19	3,095	2,170	-925	
2019/20	3,349	2,318	-1031	
2020/21	3,112	3,052	-60	
2021/22	2,931	3,379	448	
2022/23	2,924	3,394	470	
2023/24	2,656	3,179	523	
2024/25	2,511	2,945	434	
2025/26	2,276	2,786	510	
2026/27	2,216	2,509	293	
2027/28	2,031	2,229	198	
2028/29	1,905	1,928	23	
Total	41,776	41,355	-421	

Shaded area represents Actual Delivery

Source: WNJPU 2019

3.54 To provide some context for housing delivery Table 12 below shows the net additional dwelling provision across West Northamptonshire on an annual basis since 2001/2. After 5 consecutive years of increases in dwelling delivery, in 2018/19 the number of net additional dwellings fell by 396 to 2170 dwellings. This is a fall of just over 15% compared to 2017/18. Whilst dwelling delivery rose slightly in Daventry District, delivery fell by 370 dwellings in the NRDA and by 46 dwellings in South Northamptonshire. Whilst this is disappointing the delivery of 2170 dwellings is still relatively high and is the 6th highest figure recorded over the whole 18-year period since 2001/2.

Table 12 – Net Additional Dwelling Provision in West Northamptonshire 2001/02 – 2018/19

Indicator	Net Additional Dwellings in Previous Years and Net Additional Dwellings in Monitoring Year (2016/17)			
	Daventry District (excluding NRDA)	Northampton Related Development Area (NRDA)	South Northamptonshire (Excluding NRDA)	West Northamptonshire Total
2001/02	417	1,084	498	1,999
2002/03	435	1,208	366	2,009
2003/04	266	1,009	175	1,450
2004/05	247	1,623	325	2,195
2005/06	360	1,626	238	2,224
2006/07	295	1,824	235	2,354
2007/08	319	1,020	211	1,550
2008/09	183	707	220	1,110
2009/10	174	348	258	780
2010/11	158	323	206	687
2011/12	145	423	304	872
2012/13	98	516	226	840
2013/14	265	834	333	1,432
2014/15	379	877	343	1,599
2015/16	483	883	465	1,831
2016/17	563	1,174	589	2,326
2017/18	648	1,086	832	2,505
2018/19	668	716	786	2,170
Difference 2017/18 and 18/19	+20	- 370	-46	-396
% Change	3.09	-34.07	-5.53	-15.53

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
11d	New and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land	30% Target for completions on Previously Developed Land (from JCS Policy S1)	Dwelling delivery on PDL +/- 25% difference against trajectory on a rolling 3-year basis.	44.1% of new dwellings constructed on PDL

3.55 Policy S1 of the JCS supports the best use of previously developed land in urban and other sustainable locations and sets an overall target of 30% of new dwelling completions to be delivered on PDL. As can be seen from Table 13 44.1% of the dwellings delivered in West Northamptonshire during 2018/19 were on PDL which is well above the 30%. There is a marked variation across the local authority areas, with Northampton achieving over 76%, whilst South Northamptonshire and Daventry are both below the target at 24.2% and 23.9% respectively. The relatively low figure for Daventry reflects the completions that are taking place on allocated sites in the Northampton Related Development Area, together with continuing completions on greenfield sites on the edge of villages in the district. In South Northamptonshire, there has been significant development on the allocated Sustainable Urban Extensions in Brackley and Towcester.

3.56 Whilst the level of development on PDL during 2018/19 in Northampton Borough remains above the JCS target, it is anticipated that this will reduce over time as the new Sustainable Urban Extension allocations in the JCS which are largely on greenfield land (essential to support delivery of the housing requirement) increase their delivery. However, the JCS policy will continue to support the development of brownfield land, in the most sustainable urban locations, to ensure developable and deliverable sites are brought forward wherever possible.

Table 13 - New and converted dwellings (gross) on Previously Developed Land

Indicator:	New and converted dwellings (gross) on Previously Developed Land (PDL) 2018/19		
	Total Dwellings (Gross)	Total Dwellings on PDL (Gross)	% on PDL
Daventry District	710	170	23.9%
Northampton Borough	925	708	76.5%
South Northamptonshire	786	190	24.2%
West Northamptonshire Total	2421	1068	44.1%

Source: WNJPU

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
11e	Net Additional Pitches - Gypsy and Traveller	Detailed breakdown on Transit / Residential / Travelling Showpeople pitch requirements in JCS Policy H6	Policy H7 targets to be achieved by 2029	Pitches provided between 2012 and 2019: Daventry District = 4 pitches Northampton Borough = 0 pitches South Northamptonshire = 3 pitches

- 3.57 Policy H6 of the JCS sets out the residential pitch requirements for Gypsies and Travellers between 2012 and 2029. This requirement is broken down into five-year phases. In the first five years from 2012 to 2017 it was expected that 8 additional pitches should be provided in Daventry District, 17 in Northampton Borough, and 6 in South Northamptonshire. During this first five-year period 3 additional pitches have been provided in Daventry District, 3 in South Northamptonshire, but none in Northampton Borough. The targets set for the first five years in the Joint Core Strategy have therefore not been met.
- 3.58 The targets for the second five-year period from 2017-2022 are 5 pitches in Daventry District, 7 in Northampton Borough and 6 in South Northamptonshire. In 2017/18 1 additional pitch was provided in Daventry District bringing the total to 4 pitches since 2012. In 2018/19 two additional pitches were provided in South Northamptonshire bringing the total to 5 pitches since 2012. No additional pitches have been provided in Northampton Borough.
- 3.59 It should be noted however that the evidence base in respect of the need for Travellers' accommodation has been reviewed by the partner Councils. This follows a change to the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers as set out in the Government's Planning Policy for Traveller Sites which was updated in August 2015. The updated West Northamptonshire Travellers' Accommodation Needs Study was published in January 2017⁵. This identifies much lower pitch requirements than those identified in Policy H6 of the JCS. It is expected that new targets will be established in the Part 2 Plans currently being prepared by the partner Councils and as such the pitch targets in Policy H6 of the JCS will be superseded in due course.

⁵ [West Northamptonshire Travellers Accommodation Needs Study \(January 2017\)](#)

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
11f	Gross Affordable Housing Completions	<p>JCS affordable housing targets, Policy H2:</p> <p>25% in the town of Daventry, 40% in Rural Areas within Daventry District</p> <p>35% in Northampton Related Development Area</p> <p>40% in the towns of Towcester and Brackley</p> <p>50% in Rural Areas within South Northamptonshire</p>	<p>Daventry Town <20%</p> <p>Daventry Rural Areas <35%</p> <p>Northampton (NRDA) <30%</p> <p>Towcester and Brackley <35%</p> <p>South Northamptonshire Rural Areas <45%</p> <p>All percentages determined on a rolling 3-year basis – permissions and completions</p>	See tables 14 and 15 and the commentary below.

3.60 The 2018/19 JAMR is the fourth full year of monitoring since the adoption of the JCS and as such the analysis of affordable housing data covers the rolling three-year period from 2016 to 2019 to enable a fuller assessment of policy performance.

3.61 Table 14 below provides information on the number of affordable dwellings completed. This shows that over the three-year period just over 1400 affordable dwellings have been completed across West Northamptonshire as a whole. 544 of these homes have been delivered in the NRDA, with Daventry District and South Northamptonshire having completions of 479 and 385 dwellings respectively.

Table 14 – Gross Affordable Housing Completions 2016-19

Indicator:	Gross Affordable Housing Completions 2016-2019			
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Total 16-19
Daventry District*	186	97	196	479
Northampton Related Development Area	335	209	124	544
South Northamptonshire*	72	182	131	385
West Northamptonshire	326	589	451	1532

- 3.62 Policy H2 requires affordable housing to be provided as a proportion of the total number of dwellings to be delivered on individual sites above the site size thresholds set out in the policy. In the Northampton Related Development Area, the threshold is 15 or more dwellings, whereas the threshold is 5 or more dwellings for Daventry District and South Northamptonshire. The percentage targets that apply can be seen in the table above (Indicator 11f). It should be noted that in all cases the percentage requirements are subject to the assessment of viability on a site by site basis.
- 3.63 In terms of dwellings permitted during the period 2016-19 the permissions granted in the Northampton Related Development Area should deliver 25.29%. This remains below the 35% target in policy H2. Whilst many of the schemes granted permission will deliver the full 35% set out in the policy, the overall percentage is reduced by those cases where the amount of affordable housing has been reduced on viability grounds. For example, during this period permissions, including reserved matters approval have been granted on Sustainable Urban Extensions, including Northampton South and Northampton Upton Park, where a reduced rate of affordable housing has been agreed on viability grounds.
- 3.64 In Daventry District overall permissions granted in the period 2016-19 should deliver 37.7% affordable housing which is substantial increase from the figure of 29.9% reported in the 2017/18 JAMR. In Daventry town the permissions granted should deliver 35.3% affordable housing which is in excess of the target of 25% in Policy H2. The main reason for this a development by the Futures Housing Group on the Middlemore site which is a bespoke scheme of 59 dwellings of which 53 are affordable. An analysis of the permissions granted in the rural area indicates that these will deliver 39.9% which effectively means that target of 40% is being met. This represents a significant increase from the 29.9% reported in the 2017/18 JAMR. It is evident that the more recent permissions granted since the adoption of the JCS are successfully achieving the percentage targets set out in Policy H2 both for Daventry town and in the rural area.

- 3.65 In South Northamptonshire overall permissions granted in the period 2016-19 equate to only 14.39% affordable housing with permissions in Brackley and Towcester delivering 14.7% and in the rural areas 6.9%. In both cases this is well below the targets in Policy H2. It should be noted however that in the rural areas the number of permissions is very low and equates to only 58 dwellings in total of which only 4 are affordable across six sites. South Northamptonshire Council gave effect to the national threshold for affordable housing of 11 or more dwellings which was introduced by a ministerial statement in November 2015. Five out of the six sites granted permission in the rural areas fell below the national threshold and as such no affordable housing was sought by the Council. For the other site a lower proportion of affordable housing was agreed due to viability. For Brackley and Towcester in the majority of cases the reason for a lower proportion of affordable housing being granted relates to viability. For example, in 2018/19 an approval of reserved matters was granted for 90 dwellings on the Wood Burcote part of the Towcester South SUE site which will not provide any affordable housing. This scheme does however deliver a new town park for Towcester and as such could not provide affordable housing.
- 3.66 Figures are also provided for the percentage of dwellings completed between 2016 and 2019. For all areas the percentages are lower than the targets set out in Policy H2. However, it should be noted that the percentages for Daventry and the NRDA are higher than those reported in 2017/18. This reflects, in part, a reduction in the proportion of completions which relate to schemes granted permission prior to the adoption of the Joint Core Strategy when the policy targets for affordable housing were lower.

Table 15 – Affordable Housing Provision 2016-2019

Indicator: Affordable Housing Provision in 2016-19 as a percentage of completions and permissions	% of dwellings permitted on sites above the threshold that are affordable	% of dwellings completed on sites above the threshold that are affordable
Daventry*	37.07%	28.29%
Northampton Related Development Area	25.29%	36.09%
South Northamptonshire*	14.39%	19.85%

Objective 12 – Protecting and Supporting Rural Communities

3.67 Objective 12 of the JCS is: **“To protect and support rural communities to ensure they thrive and remain vital.”**

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
12b	Permissions and Completions granted for Rural Exception Sites	No specific target in JCS Policy H3	>40% rural exception sites include an element of market housing in a rolling 3-year period or The proportion of market housing on any individual rural housing exception sites exceeds 25%	No applications determined for rural exception sites in 2018/19

3.68 During 2018/19 there were no planning applications determined in respect of rural exceptions sites as defined by Policy H3 of the JCS. A site for 10 dwellings at Walgrave in Daventry District which was permitted in 2017/18 was completed in 2018/19. Another site for 10 dwellings at Greatworth in South Northamptonshire approved in 2015/16 was completed during 2018/19.

Objective 13 – Rural Diversification

3.69 Objective 13 of the JCS is: **“To support rural diversification and rural employment opportunities, in particular those related to agriculture, horticulture and forestry.”**

3.70 Data is not currently available to report on the indicators for this objective.

Objective 14 – Green Infrastructure

3.71 Objective 14 of the JCS is: **“To protect natural species present in West Northamptonshire and enhance the existing strategic green infrastructure network, including biodiversity corridors, by incorporating and designing these into Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) at Northampton, Daventry, Towcester and Brackley.”**

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
14a	Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance	Monitor change in numbers/area	A decrease in designated areas on a rolling 3-year basis	A net gain of 12.21 ha – see Table 10 below

3.72 The total land area designated as Local Wildlife Sites across West Northamptonshire in 2018/19 has decreased by just over 12 hectares compared to 2016/17. There have been net gains within Northampton Borough of 2.57 ha and South Northamptonshire of 14.84ha which more than offset a net loss of 5.2 ha in Daventry District. Overall the net gain in areas of biodiversity is a positive result and a significant improvement on the net loss of 4.2 hectares which was reported for 2017/18. The Wildlife Trust continue to actively seek opportunities to secure funding to bring new sites up to the standard required for listing as Local Wildlife Sites to ensure the landscape, flora and fauna of existing and potential wildlife sites are protected and enhanced. This supports the designation of new sites and expansion of areas already protected. Protecting and further enhancing these important natural assets forms a key component of the Joint Core Strategy; and this indicator will continue to be monitored as part of the adopted JCS Monitoring Framework.

Table 16 - Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance

Indicator	Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance 2018/19 in Hectares (Ha)					
	Biodiversity Area	Number of Sites 2018/19	Total Area of Biodiversity Importance 18/19 (Ha)	Change in Area Since 2016/17 (Ha)	Total Area of Biodiversity Importance 16/17 (Ha)	Total Area of Biodiversity Importance 17/18 (Ha)
Daventry District	Local Wildlife Sites	182	1595.21	-5.2	1600.41	1595.53
Northampton Borough	Local Wildlife Sites	46	411.34	2.57	408.77	411.34
South Northants	Local Wildlife Sites	163	2433.41	14.84	2418.57	2418.04
West Northants Total	Additional Biodiversity	391	4439.96	12.21	4429.21	4424.91

Source: Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
14b	Development designed to take account of bird sightlines within 250 m of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA Boundary	All development in 250m zone to show no negative impact on bird sightlines	Review all consents within designated 250m zone and the protection area	2 applications approved, neither of which are likely to have a negative impact.

3.73 The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) has been designated as a European Special Protection Area (SPA) because of its international importance as a wetland habitat for non-breeding water birds. Policy BN4 of the JCS seeks to ensure that new development will not have any significant adverse impact on the SPA. In order to protect sightlines for birds new development within a 250m zone of the SPA must demonstrate that it will not have a significant adverse impact on birds using the SPA, or if directly adjacent to existing buildings should reflect surrounding building heights.

3.74 During 2018/19 three schemes were permitted within the 250m zone. One related to an office development which was a revised scheme for a previously approved development. The revised scheme significantly reduced the amount of office floorspace from circa 90,000sqm to 55,000sqm. Having regard to the extant permission and the reduced floorspace it was concluded that the revised scheme would have a reduced impact of the SPA. The other two schemes related to car parking alterations to existing office developments, largely utilising existing hardstanding and are relatively minor in scale. As such they were considered not to have a significant adverse impact on the SPA.

Objective 15 – High Quality Design

3.75 Objective 15 of the JCS is: **“To achieve high quality design in both rural and urban areas that takes account of local character and heritage and provides a safe, healthy and attractive place for residents, visitors and businesses.”**

3.76 Data is not currently available to report on the indicators for this objective.

Objective 16 – Heritage

3.77 Objective 16 of the JCS is: **“To conserve and where possible enhance, through carefully managed change, the heritage assets and their settings of *West Northamptonshire*, and to recognise *their role in providing a sense of place and local distinctiveness.*”**

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
16a	Number of Conservation Areas, and Percentage of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal	Each conservation area to be re-appraised every 5 years	<75% Conservation Areas reviewed in any 5-year period	55%

3.78 Conservation Areas are designated because they have special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Across West Northamptonshire a total of 111 conservation areas have been designated as at 31.10.19, the majority of which (62) are in South Northamptonshire. Guidance published by Historic England⁶ highlights the benefits of producing character appraisals prior to designation and encourages regular review, although the guidance no longer refers to a specific 5-year period.

3.79 Table 17 below shows that the majority of conservation areas in West Northamptonshire (89%) have character appraisals, with South Northamptonshire and Northampton Borough achieving 100% coverage. Daventry District Council have a programme in place to undertake appraisals of existing conservation areas and designate new areas and it is anticipated that the number of appraisals undertaken within the last 5 years will increase as the programme progresses. 61 (55%) of the Conservation Areas have been reviewed within the last 5 years, which represents a slight fall from 61% 2017/18. Whilst additional appraisals which have been undertaken by Daventry District and Northampton Borough in 2018/19, a number of appraisals undertaken in 2014 by South Northamptonshire are now over 5 years old which brings the percentage down. South Northamptonshire's track record is still impressive given that all 62 of their Conservation Areas have been reviewed since 2012.

⁶ [Historic England \(Feb 2016\) Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management](#)

Table 17 – Conservation Areas in West Northamptonshire 2018/19

	Total number of Conservation Areas	Number and % of Character Appraisals	Number and % of Character Appraisals reviewed in the last 5 years
Daventry	28	16 (57%)	12 (43%)
Northampton	21	21 (100%)	6 (29%)
South Northamptonshire	62	62 (100%)	43 (69%)
West Northamptonshire	111	99 (89%)	61 (55%)

Source: WNJPU as at 31.10.19

Ref	Indicator	Target	Trigger	Result for 2018/19
16b	Percentage of designated heritage assets At Risk	Decrease in the percentage from the 2011 baseline of the English Heritage 'At Risk' Register	Increase in percentage of heritage assets at risk over a rolling 3-year period, from a 2011 base (where available) or since monitoring commenced	See Table 12 and commentary below

3.80 The best available consistent data set regarding the condition of heritage assets in the West Northamptonshire area relates to the number and percentage of Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings which are identified as being 'at risk' in Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. Grade I buildings are of outstanding interest and Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; together they amount to 8% of all listed buildings nationally.

3.81 Data on Grade I and II* listed buildings at risk has been consistently reported in JAMRs since 2009/10. The JCS indicator suggests comparison with a base date of 2011. Table 12 below therefore sets out the number and percentage of Grade I and Grade II* listed identified as being at risk and compares this to the percentage at risk in 2011/12. Overall the percentage at risk has increased from 4.2% in 2011/12 to 7.9% in 2017/18, and this is reflected by increases in the percentage of buildings at risk in each of the local authority

areas. Whilst this trend is disappointing it should be noted that the numbers of buildings involved remain relatively small i.e. 25 out of 315.

- 3.82 In terms of changes between 2017/18 and 2018/19 the overall number of buildings at risk has increased by 3, with a resultant rise in the % figure from 7.3% (17/18) to 7.9%. In Daventry District the Church of St Denys at Clipston and a structure at Weedon Barracks have been added from the list. In Northampton Borough the Church of St Andrew at Billing has been added to the list. There are no changes to the list in South Northamptonshire.
- 3.83 Historic England assign priority categories to each of the buildings on the register ranging from category A 'immediate risk of further rapid deterioration' to F 'Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified.' Of the 25 buildings on the register in West Northamptonshire 3 are new entries, 5 are improving in condition, and for the remaining 17 buildings the priority category is unchanged. Of particular note is the Grade 1 Listed Eleanor Cross in Northampton, where the Borough Council, with grant support from Historic England, have undertaken a programme of repairs which were completed in November 2019. It is expected therefore that this structure will be removed from the register in 2020.

Table 18 – Number of Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings at Risk on Historic England's Register

Indicator	Grade I and II* Listed Buildings at Risk, from Historic England's Register					
	Grade I	Grade II*	Total	Grade I / II* at Risk	% at Risk in 2018/19	% at Risk in 2011/12
Daventry District	42	96	138	13	9.4	6.6
Northampton Borough	16	28	44	2	4.5	2.3
South Northants	41	92	133	10	7.5	2.3
West Northants Total	99	216	315	23	7.9	4.2

Source: Historic England and WNJPU

Section 4 – Information from Partner Authorities and Community Infrastructure Levy Progress

Daventry District

- 4.1 **Neighbourhood Planning:** During 2018/19 a Neighbourhood Area was designated for Lamport and Hanging Houghton bringing the total number of Neighbourhood Areas in Daventry District to 27 as at 31.3.19.
- 4.2 The following Neighbourhood Plans were made during 2018/19:
- Badby (25/01/19)
 - Guilsborough (25/01/19)
 - Welton (25/01/19)
 - Woodford (04/05/18)
- 4.3 As at 31.3.19 a total of 14 neighbourhood plans had been made in Daventry District. By the end of 2019 this had increased to 15 with the making of the Maidwell with Draughton Neighbourhood Development Plan on 29th November 2019.
- 4.4 **Village Design Statements:** Daventry District Council continues to support the preparation of Village Design Statements by local communities. During 2018/19 a Village Design Statement for the Bringtons and Nobottle was adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document. This brought the total to 24 adopted Design Statements as at 31.3.19.
- 4.5 **Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans:** The Council has a programme for reviewing existing Conservation Areas and considering the designation of new Conservation Areas. During 2018/19 Appraisals and Management Plans were approved for the following Conservation Areas:
- Boughton (July 2018)
 - Braunston (Dec 2018)
 - Flore (June 2018) – a new conservation area
 - Kilsby (Dec 2018) – a new conservation area
 - Weedon (Oct 2018) – a new conservation area
- 4.6 By the end of October 2019, a further four Appraisals and Management Plans had been approved for Everdon, Little Everdon, Pitsford and Staverton.

Northampton Borough

- 4.7 **Neighbourhood Planning:** As at 31.3.19 there were six designated Neighbourhood Areas in the Borough which comprise the Growing Together Neighbourhood Forum (covers Blackthorn, Goldings, Lings and Lumbertubs), Duston Parish, Semilong and Trinity, Spring Boroughs Voice, Queens Park and Wootton and East Hunsbury Parish. It should be noted however that East Hunsbury and Wootton Parish Councils have decided not to proceed with preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

- 4.8 There are three made Neighbourhood Plans in the Borough, Duston (Dec 2015), Growing Together (April 2017) and Spring Boroughs (April 2016).
- 4.9 **Supplementary Planning Documents:** The Borough Council adopted the following SPDs in November 2019:
- Houses in Multiple Occupation SPD
 - Northampton Parking Standards SPD
 - Specialist Housing SPD
- 4.10 **Conservation Areas:** The Borough Council has embarked on a programme of reviewing all Conservation Areas in Northampton. Re-appraisals have been adopted for the Barrack Road (Apr 2019) and the Derngate (June 2019) Conservation Areas. A re-appraisal of the St Giles Conservation Area commenced towards the end of 2019.

South Northamptonshire

- 4.11 **Neighbourhood Planning:** During 2018/19 no further neighbourhood areas were designated and the total number remains at 14. The Roade Neighbourhood Plan was made in July 2019 bringing the total number of 'made' plans in South Northamptonshire to three.
- 4.12 **Supplementary Planning Documents:** A Parking Standards and Design SPD was adopted in July 2018.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 4.13 CIL is a statutory way of collecting developer contributions to help fund infrastructure projects such as transport schemes and community facilities, to support new development in the area. The West Northamptonshire partner local planning authorities have progressed work on CIL across the partnership. Each Borough and District Council retains its individual identity as a charging and collecting authority and retains control over the spending of CIL receipts. The Joint Planning Unit has supported the partner authorities in the consideration of CIL and in compiling the evidence base to support the CIL rates.
- 4.14 CIL Charging Schedules have been approved by each of the partner Councils. Charging commenced on 1st September 2015 in Daventry District and on 1st April 2016 in Northampton Borough and South Northamptonshire.
- 4.15 Following the approval of CIL and the commencement of charging by the partner Councils the relevant regulations⁷ require charging authorities to prepare a report for any financial year in which it collects CIL setting out information on CIL receipts and expenditure for the reported year.
- 4.16 A summary of CIL receipts to date is provided in Table 19 below. Further information is available in the reports published by the partner Councils.⁸

⁷ See regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) and regulation 34(5) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

⁸ [Daventry Annual CIL Report 2017-18](#) ; [South Northamptonshire CIL Report 2017-18](#)

Table 19 - Community Infrastructure Levy Receipts

Year	Daventry	Northampton	South Northamptonshire	West Northants Total
2015/16	£9,000	£0	£0.	£9,000
2016/17	£254,162	£0	£147,940	£402,102
2017/18	£989,654	£0	£366,112	£1,355,766
2018/19	£868,976	£442,598	£494,719	£1,806,293
Total 2015-19	£2,121,792	£442,598	£1,008,781	£3,573,161

Section 5 – Duty to Co-operate

Introduction

- 5.1 Local Councils are expected to address strategic issues relevant to their areas through a “Duty to Co-operate” set out in the Localism Act 2011 and described in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) March 2012.
- 5.2 Section 110 of the Localism Act sets out the guidance for the Duty to Co-operate:
- Relates to sustainable development or use of land that would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas or on a planning matter that falls within the remit of a county council;
 - Requires that councils set out planning policies to address such issues;
 - Requires that councils and public bodies engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis to develop strategic policies; and
 - Requires councils to consider joint approaches to plan making.
- 5.3 Paragraph 156 of the NPPF sets out the strategic issues where co-operation might be appropriate. Paragraphs 178-181 provides guidance on “planning strategically across local boundaries” and highlights the importance of joint working on areas of common interest. The emphasis is on working collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across boundaries are properly co-ordinated. Evidence will be required to demonstrate having successfully co-operated on issues with cross boundary impacts.
- 5.4 The Duty to Co-operate is a legal requirement of the plan preparation process and for the plan to be examined by the Planning Inspectorate (PINs) Councils need to demonstrate that the Duty has been undertaken appropriately. Regulations also state that councils should provide details of their co-operation with other local planning authorities, county councils and other prescribed bodies in the Authorities Monitoring Report.

West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy

- 5.5 The Joint Core Strategy was adopted in December 2014 and compliance with the Duty was an essential prerequisite for the adoption of the Plan. Compliance with the Duty was tested through the Examination which considered the Duty to Cooperate Statement published by the JPU in December 2012.⁹ In his report published in October 2014 the Examination Inspector concluded that he was satisfied that the duty to co-operate had been met.¹⁰

Co-operation in 2018/19

- 5.6 As indicated in Section 2 the focus of plan preparation is now on a series of Part 2 Local Plans which are being produced by the partner Councils in accordance with their own adopted Local Development Schemes. The Part 2 Local Plans are being prepared in accordance with up to date Statements of

⁹ West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Duty to Co-operate Compliance Statement (December 2012) <http://www.westnorthamptonshirejpu.org/connect.ti/website/view?objectId=8964837>

¹⁰ See para 7 of the Inspector’s Report at: <http://www.westnorthamptonshirejpu.org/connect.ti/website/Inspector's Report>

Community Involvement which fully reflect the requirements of the Duty to Cooperate.

- 5.7 The work of the Joint Planning Unit continues to ensure effective cooperation between the partner Councils and where appropriate with neighbouring Councils and other prescribed bodies. There are regular cross-partnership meetings covering Local Plan preparation, strategic housing and transport issues.
- 5.8 The partner Councils have agreed a Memorandum of Cooperation to provide and support a Joint Planning and Infrastructure Board for West Northamptonshire. The objectives of the Memorandum are:
- To secure a broad but consistent approach to strategic planning and development across the West Northamptonshire area;
 - To identify and manage spatial planning issues that impact on more than one local planning area within the West Northamptonshire area;
 - To ensure that the local plans and other development policies prepared by each local planning authority are, where appropriate, informed by the views of other local planning authorities across the West Northamptonshire area;
 - To support better coordination of development and investment strategies across the area including the delivery of strategic infrastructure; and
 - To ensure that the Duty to Cooperate is actively addressed.
- 5.9 The first meeting of the Joint Planning and Infrastructure Board was held on 17th December 2018.
- 5.10 The partner Councils have agreed to prepare a new joint Plan known as the West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan. This will review and where appropriate replace strategic policies in the Joint Core Strategy. A Joint Local Development Scheme setting out a timetable for the Plan's preparation which was brought into effect in October 2018.
- 5.11 The partner Council's commitment to cooperation was further demonstrated by a Statement of Common Ground which agreed the need for a new Strategic Plan, the geographical coverage and the key cross boundary issues which need to be addressed.
- 5.12 An initial engagement email regarding the intended preparation of the Strategic Plan was sent to all the specified duty to cooperate bodies including all neighbouring local planning authorities in November 2018.
- 5.13 The tables below summarise the key engagement activities undertaken by the partner Councils, principally relating to the Part 2 Local Plans, with other local authorities and prescribed bodies in 2018/19.

Table 20 - Daventry District Council - Co-operation in 2018/19

Local Authority / Organisation	Summary of Engagement / Outcomes
South Northants Council	Ongoing discussion of strategic planning policy matters at regular West Northamptonshire Planning Policy Managers Meetings, West Northamptonshire Housing and Planning Group, West Northamptonshire Transport Officers' Group, West Northamptonshire Monitoring group and Northamptonshire policy officers meeting. Discussions re potential AoNB designation.
Northampton Borough Council	Ongoing discussion of strategic planning policy matters at regular West Northamptonshire Planning Policy Managers Meetings, West Northamptonshire Housing and Planning Group, West Northamptonshire Transport Officers' Group, West Northamptonshire Monitoring group and Northamptonshire policy officers meeting.
Highways England	Ongoing engagement on strategic transport issues such as the Northampton Growth Management Scheme through the West Northants Transport Officers Group, regular dialogue through Daventry Regeneration Partnership Board and the A5 liaison group.
Northamptonshire County Council	Regular liaison on strategic transport issues through Transport Officers Group and Northamptonshire policy officers meeting. Liaison regarding emerging Part 2 Local Plan allocations relating to flood risk, education, transport issues and potential AoNB designation. Liaison with Flood and Water team and Archaeology team regarding emerging plan.
Rugby Borough Council	Rugby Local Plan: Formally objected to a proposed new village at Lodge Farm. Inspector agreed that the village should be removed from the plan. Plan is now adopted.
South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP)	Attended some liaison meetings with SEMLEP and attended meetings of the SEMLEP Planners Forum throughout the monitoring year.
Stratford, and Wellingborough Councils	Agreed to continue dialogue as part of the duty to cooperate. Discussions with Stratford re. potential AoNB designation.

Harborough	Raised concerns about insufficient evidence for proposals for significant B8 development at Magna Park. Inspector agreed and required Harborough to produce more evidence. There is now a specific allocation in the adopted plan.
Kettering Borough Council	Participated in liaison meetings on Local Plan progress and agreed to continue dialogue as part of the duty to cooperate, including on Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
North Northamptonshire Joint Planning Unit	Regular liaison through Northamptonshire policy officers meeting and SEMLEP Planners Forum. Concerns about the identification of green wedge on the Northampton fringe prejudicing the longer-term growth of Northampton, have been addressed through revised wording of the policy.
Anglian Water	Liaison regarding wording of policy in the part 2 plan.
Environment Agency	Liaison regarding part 2 plan.
Historic England	Liaison meetings and discussion regarding a proposed allocation in the emerging Part 2 Local Plan and its impact on Burnt Walls and Borough Hill Scheduled Monuments. Historic England's concerns resolved through revised wording and set out in a Statement of Common Ground.
Natural England	Liaison regarding emerging plan.

Table 21 - Northampton Borough Council - Co-operation in 2018/19

Local Authority / Organisation	Summary of Engagement / Outcomes
Anglian Water	Ongoing active engagement with Anglian Water and meetings of Northamptonshire Flood and Water Management Group as part of the progression of the Northampton Local Plan Part 2 (Submission Draft).
Borough Council of Wellingborough	Ongoing discussion of strategic planning policy matters at regular Northamptonshire Policy Officers meetings, West Northamptonshire Planning Policy Managers meetings.
Daventry District Council	Ongoing discussion of strategic planning policy matters at regular Northamptonshire Policy Officers meetings, West Northamptonshire Planning Policy Managers meetings, West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan

	<p>Programme Board meetings and West Northants Joint Planning and Infrastructure Board</p> <p>Ongoing engagement through Joint Monitoring Group Meeting and West Northamptonshire Housing Planning Meeting. Information on housing monitoring was provided for the purposes of preparing the 5YHLS report for the NRDA.</p>
East West Rail Consortium	Ongoing active engagement with the East West Rail Consortium by attending quarterly, member / officer meetings and
Environment Agency	Ongoing engagement through the Northamptonshire Flood and Water Management Group. Active engagement with the Environment Agency throughout the progression of Northampton Local Plan Part 2 (Submission Draft) and the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents of Houses in Multiple Occupation, Specialist Housing and Parking.
Highways England	Ongoing engagement on strategic transport issues such as the Northampton Growth Management Scheme through the West Northants Transport Officers Group.
Northamptonshire County Council	<p>Ongoing discussion of strategic planning policy matters at regular Northamptonshire Policy Officers meetings, West Northamptonshire Planning Policy Managers meetings and West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan Programme Board meetings.</p> <p>Regular liaison on strategic transport and flood risk issues through Transport Officers Group and the Northamptonshire Flood and Water Management Group. Advice was provided regarding parking issues for the preparation of Houses in Multiple Occupation SPD.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement on transport modelling for the progression of the Northampton Local Plan Part 2 (Submission Draft).</p>
South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP)	Attended regular liaison meetings with SEMLEP and attended meetings of the SEMLEP Planners Forum throughout the monitoring year.

<p>South Northamptonshire Council</p>	<p>Ongoing discussion of strategic planning policy matters at regular Northamptonshire Policy Officers meetings, West Northamptonshire Planning Policy Managers meetings, West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan Programme Board meetings and West Northants Joint Planning and Infrastructure Board.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement through Joint Monitoring Group Meeting and West Northamptonshire Housing Planning Meeting. Information on housing monitoring was provided for the purposes of preparing a 5YHLS report for the NRDA.</p>
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Table 22 - South Northamptonshire Council - Co-operation in 2018/19

<p>Local Authority / Organisation</p>	<p>Summary of Engagement / Outcomes</p>
<p>Daventry District Council</p>	<p>Ongoing discussion of strategic planning policy matters at regular West Northamptonshire Planning Policy Managers Meetings, West Northamptonshire Housing and Planning Group, West Northamptonshire Transport Officers Group, West Northamptonshire Monitoring Group, Northamptonshire Policy Officers Meeting and West Northants Joint Strategic Planning Committee.</p> <p>Representatives from both Authorities sit on the West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan Project Team and are working together on the development of the Strategic Plan. This includes the procurement of a joint evidence base to support the work.</p>
<p>Northampton Borough Council</p>	<p>Ongoing discussion of strategic planning policy matters at regular West Northamptonshire Planning Policy Managers Meetings, West Northamptonshire Housing and Planning Group, West Northamptonshire Transport Officers Group, West Northamptonshire Monitoring Group, Northamptonshire Policy Officers Meeting and West Northants Joint Strategic Planning Committee.</p> <p>Representatives from both Authorities sit on the West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan Project Team and are working together on the development of the Strategic Plan. This includes the procurement of a</p>

	joint evidence base to support the work.
Highways England	Engage with Highways England through the development management process and on strategic transport projects in the district. The West Northamptonshire Transport Officers Steering Group provides a forum to discuss transport projects and identify priorities.
Northamptonshire County Council	Regular liaison on strategic transport issues through Transport Officers Group.
South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP)	Attended a range of liaison meetings with SEMLEP throughout the monitoring year.
Stratford, Milton Keynes, Aylesbury Vale and Wellingborough Councils and Bucks County Council	Liaison meetings on Local Plan Part 2 progress and agreed to continue dialogue as part of the duty to cooperate. Ongoing work and liaison in relation to strategic cross boundary matters.
Cherwell District Council	The formal joint-working partnership between South Northamptonshire Council and Cherwell District Council ceased, following which ongoing meetings and dialogue continued.
Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England	Consultation information with these bodies was detailed in the South Northamptonshire Duty to Co-operate Statement, July 2018. South Northamptonshire Council and Historic England, additionally signed a Statement of Common Ground with regards to the Local Plan Part 2.

Section 6 – Conclusion

- 6.1 This is the tenth Joint Authorities' Monitoring Report covering the West Northamptonshire partnership area. Following the adoption of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy on 15th December 2014, the resources of the partner Councils are now being focused on the preparation of the Part 2 Local Plans. During the monitoring period of this JAMR each of the partner Councils have prepared and approved Local Development Schemes for their areas, which set out timetables for the Part 2 Local Plans which are being prepared within the framework set by the Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1).
- 6.2 In general terms, strong progress has been made on the preparation of the Part 2 Local Plans across the three Council areas. During the monitoring year the Part 2 Local Plans for Daventry District and South Northamptonshire were both submitted for examination.
- 6.3 The partner Councils adopted a Joint Local Development Scheme in October 2018 setting out the timetable for the proposed West Northamptonshire Strategic Plan which will review and replace the strategic policies of the Joint Core Strategy. Work commenced on the Strategic Plan during 2018/19 in accordance with the joint LDS, but there were no key milestones included prior to the end of March 2019. A comprehensive report on the progress of the Joint LDS will be included in the 2019/20 Joint Authorities Monitoring Report.

Key Development Outcomes for 2018/9

Infrastructure and Development

- 6.4 2018/19 saw continued progress on the delivery of the key primary infrastructure projects which are identified in the Joint Core Strategy and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. The following progress is of particular note:
- Construction of the **Daventry Development Link (DDL)** Road which commenced in December 2015 was completed and opened to traffic in December 2018 well ahead of the target date indicated in the IDP;
 - **Northampton North-West Relief Road** -. Funding of £7.93m has been secured as part of SEMLEP's Local Growth Deal and Northampton Borough Council has committed up to £4.2m towards the scheme. A preferred route for the road was established in October 2018 and progress is being made on securing the necessary planning permissions for the route. Construction is planned to start in spring 2020, with the road opening early in 2022.
 - **Northampton Growth Management Scheme (NGMS)** – This scheme relates to a series of junction improvements on the A45 from the M1 junction 15 in the west to the Great Billing Interchange in the east. As at 31st March 2019 the NGMS has secured in excess of £6.5 million in developer contributions of which over £1.9 million has been paid. The partner Councils have been working closely with Highways England and have now secured £3.92m from their Growth and Housing Fund. Design work has commenced on the first junction improvements at the Queen Eleanor and Brackmills junctions. It is expected that the Queen Eleanor scheme will be completed in 2020, followed by Brackmills in 2021.

- 6.5 Whilst some projects have not progressed as quickly as planned the partner Councils continue to work collectively and with other organisations such as Highways England and SEMLEP to overcome barriers and secure additional funding where necessary.

Employment and Jobs

- 6.6 The JAMR is monitoring the provision of B-use employment floorspace in a series of phases compared to the demand for floorspace anticipated in the Joint Core Strategy. 2018/19 is the second year of the phase 2 period from 2016 to 2021. Unfortunately, no data is available for South Northamptonshire Council and as such it is not possible to draw firm conclusions at this stage. What can be seen is that the provision of B1 floorspace remains below the demand figure that was anticipated and is following a similar pattern to that experienced in the phase 1 monitoring. On a more positive note the provision of additional B2 and B8 floorspace, particularly in Daventry District has already exceeded the anticipated demand for combined B2/B8 floorspace. This contrasts markedly with the shortfall reported in the phase 1 monitoring.
- 6.7 Although the provision of new B use employment floorspace has been less than the level anticipated to meet the forecast demand, this is not reflected in the latest statistics on the provision of new jobs across the area. The analysis in this JAMR indicates that job losses since the recession have been recovered across West Northamptonshire and there is now a net increase of approximately 21,500 jobs. This suggests that the area is well on track to deliver the overall target of 28,000 additional jobs by 2029. It is notable that job growth continues to occur across a variety of sectors which is a positive indication of the diversity and strength of the local economy

Housing

- 6.8 In 2018/19 net additional dwelling provision decreased by 396 units or 15.5 % against the equivalent period for 2017/18. This ends a run of five consecutive years in which dwelling delivery has increased. Whilst this is disappointing the delivery of 2170 dwellings is still relatively high and is the 6th highest figure recorded over the whole 18-year period since 2001/2.
- 6.9 The rate of delivery remains below the trajectory set out in the adopted Joint Core Strategy. The shortfall over a 3-year rolling period as at 31 March 2018 is 18%, whilst this is below the 25% trigger for contingency, if the shortfall from previous years is taken into account then the shortfall increases to 25.9%. The partner Councils have agreed to prepare a new Strategic Plan for West Northamptonshire which will review and replace strategic policies in the Joint Core Strategy. One of the reasons for preparing the new Plan is to address issues around housing delivery against the targets in the Core Strategy.
- 6.10 In 2018 the government introduced the Housing Delivery Test which is an annual measurement of housing delivery in the area of relevant plan-making authorities. All three authorities have passed the test and delivered more housing than expected by the methodology underpinning the test. As a consequence, there is no requirement for the authorities to prepare a Housing Delivery Action Plan at this stage.

- 6.11 This JAMR includes a comprehensive analysis of the permissions and completions of affordable housing over a three-year period against the targets set out in Policy H2 of the JCS. In Daventry District planning permissions granted during the period 2016-19 are expected to deliver rates of affordable housing at or above the targets specified in Policy H2. Permissions granted in the Northampton Related Development Area should deliver 25.29% affordable housing, which remains below the 35% target in policy H2. The biggest difference between policy targets and the proportions of affordable housing that are being secured continues to be in South Northamptonshire. Overall permissions granted on sites above the affordable housing threshold in the period 2015-18 will deliver 14.39% affordable housing, with permissions in Brackley and Towcester delivering 14.7% and in the rural areas 6.9%. In both cases this is well below the targets in Policy H2, which are 40% in Brackley and Towcester and 50% for the rural area.
- 6.12 For Brackley and Towcester in the majority of cases the reason for a lower proportion of affordable housing being granted relates to viability. It should also be noted however that in the rural area of South Northamptonshire the number of permissions is very low and equates to only 58 dwellings in total across six sites. South Northamptonshire Council gave effect to the national threshold for affordable housing of 11 or more dwellings which was introduced by a ministerial statement in November 2015. Five out of the six sites granted permission in the rural areas fell below the national threshold and as such no affordable housing was sought by the Council.

Environmental Quality

- 6.14 The protection water quality and reduction of flood risk remain important priorities for the partner Councils. This is reflected by the fact that all relevant planning applications in 2018/19 have been determined in accordance with advice received from the Environment Agency.
- 6.15 The total land area designated as Local Wildlife Sites across West Northamptonshire in 2018/19 is just over 12 hectares higher compared to 2016/17. Overall this net gain in areas of biodiversity is a positive result and a significant improvement on the net loss of 4.2 hectares which was reported for 2017/18
- 6.16 The percentage of Grade I and II* Listed Buildings at risk has increased from 4.2% in 2011/12 to 7.9% in 2018/19, and this is reflected by increases in the percentage of buildings at risk in each of the local authority areas. Whilst this trend is disappointing it should be noted that the numbers of buildings involved remain relatively small i.e. 25 out of 315.

Overall Conclusions

- 6.17 This JAMR is the fourth which addresses the Monitoring Framework in the adopted JCS. It has been possible report on 25 of the indicators set out in the Framework using a traffic light rating system. Of the 25 indicators, 12 are rated as green, 11 as amber and 2 as red. The JPU, working with the partner Councils, are seeking to develop the datasets available to enable additional indicators to be monitored in the 2019/20 JAMR.