

Chapter 16

IMPLEMENTATION

The South Somerset Local Plan (SSLP) was adopted on 27 April 2006 and “saved” until 26 April 2009 pending the preparation of replacement Local Development Framework (LDF) documents.

The Government Office for the South West have agreed to extend most Policies and Proposals beyond the 3 year saved period”.

Policies that have not been extended are struck through in the text. For ease of reference these are:

Chapter 6: Utilities	Policy EU1	Renewable Energy
	Policy EU2	Wind Turbines
	Policy EU5	Flooding
Chapter 10: Housing	Policy HG5	Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
	Policy HG13	Sites for Travelling Show People
	Policy HG14	Sites for Travelling Show People

A number of **Proposals** have also not been extended as they have already been implemented or have Planning Permission and are under construction. These are:

Chapter 12: Area East	Proposal ME/CACA/3(ii)	Torbay Road, Castle Cary
Chapter 13: Area North	Proposal HG/SOME/4	The Mill House, Sutton Road, Somerton
	Proposal HG/SOPE/2	Land at Lightgate Lane, South Petherton
	Proposal TP/SOME/5	Widening of Cartway Lane, Somerton
	Proposal TP/SOME/6	Pedestrian Priority in West Street, Somerton
	Proposal CR/FIVE/1	Land at existing playing field, Fivehead
Chapter 14: Area South	Proposal HG/YEOV/2	Former Factory site, west of Larkhill Road, Yeovil
	Proposal HG/YEOV/3	Former Jewsons Yard, Newton Road, Yeovil
	Proposal ME/YEOV/6	Land east of Buckland Road, Pen Mill, Yeovil
	Proposal CR/BRYM/3	Land at Abbey Farm, Yeovil
Chapter 15: Area West	Proposal HG/CHAR/2	Land off Lower Touches, Chard
	Proposal HG/ILMI/1	Land north of Summervale Medical Centre, Wharf Lane, Ilminster
	Proposal MU/ILMI/2	Land off Shudrick Lane, Ilminster

CHAPTER 16: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LOCAL PLAN

16.1 The Implementation of the Local Plan is dependent on the actions of a wide range of participants in the plan process. The Council's role extends beyond purely the production of the document but also the Council can be involved in enabling others to take part in the plan's implementation. In short, the Council's duties in respect to the implementation of the local plan are as follows:

- Through its Planning Authority function.
- Through its own investment in public projects.
- Through enabling and encouraging others to get involved in projects.

1. The Council's Planning Authority Function

The implementation of policies is most commonly associated with the development control function of the council. Under Section 54A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (introduced by the Planning and Compensation Act 1991), the determination of planning applications must be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Furthermore, officers of the Council will seek to secure conditions on planning applications in order to meet the requirements of the relevant policies, or in some circumstances, it may be appropriate for these requirements to be met by planning obligations (see para. 2.104).

2. Investment In Public Projects

The amount of capital investment that the District Council can spend is limited by Central Government, and as a result there is a substantial reliance on private sector investment. This is particularly relevant with respect to the construction of new

housing and employment premises. However, other public monies are available for projects, often in the form of grants issued from central government; for example the Housing Investment Strategy (HIP), and the Local Transport Plan (LTP) submitted by the County Council.

3. The Council's Enabling Role

There will be very few policies and proposals in the plan which will not be implemented by a partnership, in one form or another. In this respect the local authority often has a crucial role, in a facilitating capacity, enabling community groups to co-operate towards the successful implementation of projects and helping them to access sources of funding such as lottery grants. Similarly, an example of partnership working can be found in the provision of affordable housing, which is a process involving multiple partners including the District Council, Parish Councils, the Private Sector and Housing Associations.

16.2 Figure 1.61 illustrates the key partners in the implementation of the Policies and Proposals in the Local Plan.

Monitoring of the Local Plan

16.3 The Local Plan is an iterative process and its success is dependent upon regular monitoring. To ensure an effective land use plan all aspects of the plan should be monitored. Examples of some of the questions which would be investigated as part of the monitoring process are listed below:

The Effectiveness of Policies

- *Are they being used?*
- *Are they proving difficult to implement?*
- *Are they achieving the plan's objectives?*
- *Are they necessary?*

- *Are alternative or additional policies required?*

Review of Proposals

- *Have development proposals been implemented?*
- *Is the quality of development as expected and does it reflect the Development Brief?*
- *Reassessment of sites which have not been developed. - Are the proposals the most appropriate and/or viable?*

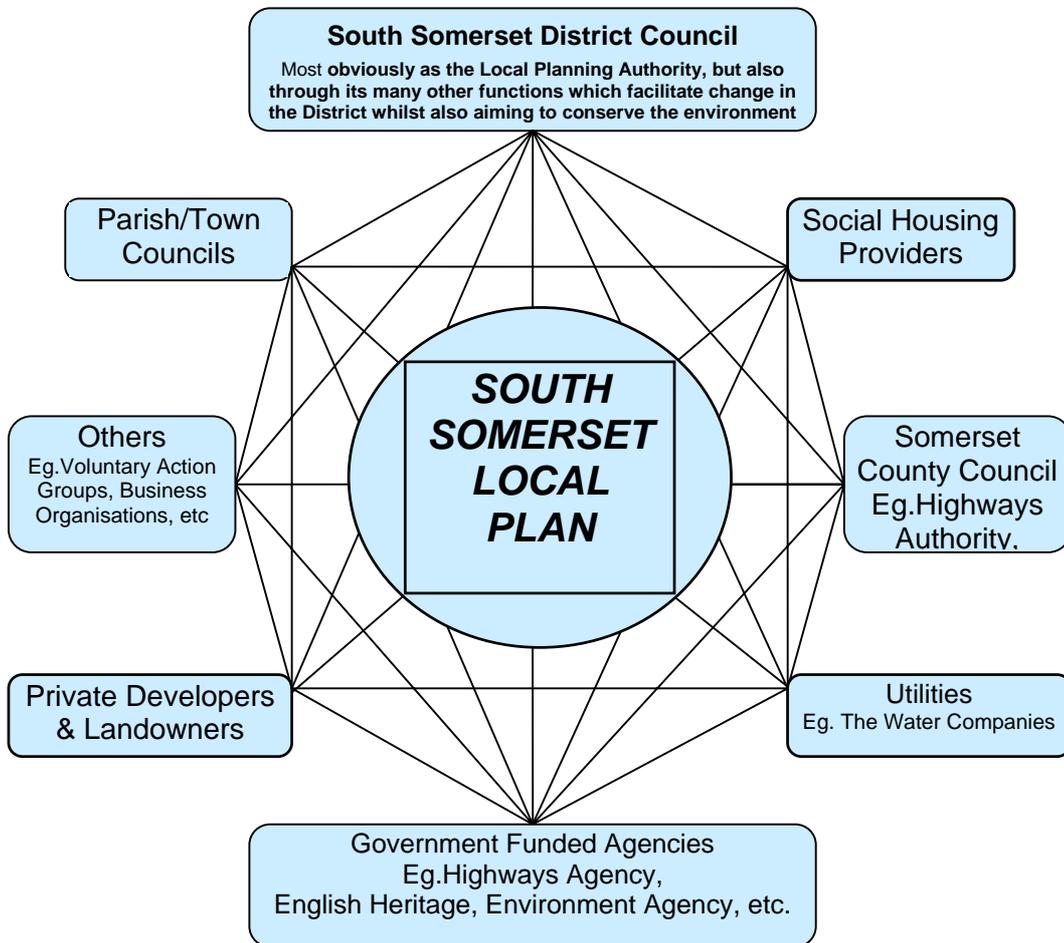
- *Are housing and/or employment developments progressing at the expected rate?*

More Generally

- *Are the most appropriate players being involved in the implementation process?*

16.4 It is important to note that as a result of monitoring the plan it may be necessary to revise policies and proposals in order to keep the plan as current and relevant as possible.

Figure 16.1: Key Partners In The Implementation Of Local Plan Policies And Proposals



The successful implementation of the Plan is dependent upon many different groups and organisations working in partnership.

