

26 Implementation, Monitoring and Review

Implementation

The policies within this RSS provide the spatial direction for the region. Their delivery needs to be integrated and co-ordinated with national, regional, sub-regional and local plans and programmes that are likely to have a significant bearing on land use or are affected by spatial planning policies within this RSS.

Effective implementation of the RSS is therefore crucial and central; and achieving the implementation of this RSS at the required pace and in a sustainable way is a major task for the region. The delivery of this RSS will be a primary function of many public and other organisations as well as for local authorities via their local development frameworks (LDFs) and local transport plans (LTPs).

A non-statutory Regional Implementation Plan has been prepared by the regional planning body (RPB) and is intended to support the realisation of this spatial strategy, articulating the infrastructure and other interventions which should be delivered in connection with new spatial development.

The successful implementation of the South East Plan will rely, *inter alia*, on five elements. They are:

Delivery Mechanisms

There are four main delivery mechanisms requiring attention. First, behavioural change will be critical to the achievement of the objectives of the Plan, particularly in relation to transport, water, waste and energy. The second and third mechanisms, namely, fiscal incentives and regulatory changes will need to be, and are being, initiated by central government to bring about the necessary changes in behaviour.

The challenges of delivering major infrastructure when regulatory review cycles are short in comparison with infrastructure delivery timescales need further consideration. They should be taken into account in reviewing regulatory regimes and mitigated through close working between spatial planning authorities and delivery bodies.

Lastly, in addition to behavioural change and regulatory action, there should be a focus on effective management of existing assets along with investment in additional infrastructure capacity.

Funding Arrangements

No single funding mechanism will provide an adequate answer to address the level and timing of investment required. Rather the mix of mechanisms is likely to include:

- commitments by central and local government to sustained public sector funding at a level appropriate to the scale of growth for which provision is being made
- the enhancement of current arrangements for capturing increases in land value through the local tariff approach pioneered in the growth areas and/or a national system, such as the Communities Infrastructure Levy
- the creation of a Regional Infrastructure Fund to provide up-front capital for major infrastructure schemes
- private market funding related either to new development, Private Finance Initiatives, or other financial vehicles such as tolling or charging regimes.

Joint Working and Delivery Agencies

The alignment of investment decisions across a range of sectors is essential to achieving timely delivery of infrastructure in relation to development. It requires good communication and co-ordination between planning and delivery bodies at national, regional and local levels. Better alignment of planning and programme cycles will be an outcome for transport under the new approach set out in Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, and other bodies should seek to influence and align with the national programme cycles that emerge. Local authorities should also align their revenue expenditure to support capital programmes. A single Regional Implementation Plan, produced and updated by the RPB, will act as a means of improving the alignment of funding for the full range of infrastructure critical to the delivery of the RSS.

The successful implementation of sub-regional strategies requires strong leadership, and is most effective where powers are coherent. For the major growth areas, there is evidence of local delivery vehicles, involving one or more local authorities and partner bodies, looking sufficiently robust to manage the funding and delivery of both development and infrastructure. Planning authorities in other sub-regional areas and in strategic development areas should consider whether a similar approach, or one including a development partnership, would facilitate more effective and timely implementation.

Coordination with Adjoining Regions

The South East region is large and diverse, but it cannot be viewed in isolation. There are strong links with London and the East of England which are likely to evolve and grow in significance over the period of the Plan. It will become increasingly important to work jointly with neighbouring regions to ensure consistency of policies and their implementation across the greater South East. It will therefore be necessary to:

- undertake background work where there are potential inconsistencies and/or omissions between RSSs, or to improve the evidence base for subsequent reviews, including on housing, labour market issues and waste
- where possible seek to synchronise the process of future RSS reviews to assist a genuinely joined up approach to planning of the greater South East, taking account of the existing and emerging Government policy framework including the Planning Act 2008, the Housing Green Paper and the White Paper emerging from 'Delivering a Sustainable Transport System'.

The Implementation Plan

A non-statutory Implementation Plan should be produced by the RPB which should set out for each policy and priority proposal the implementation mechanism, the organisations responsible for delivery, the current status of proposals and the timescale for key actions. The sub-regional dimension of implementation, including specific delivery mechanisms and agencies relevant to the delivery of the sub-regional strategies will also form a part of the Implementation Plan. The RPB and other key stakeholders who are responsible for the Implementation Plan are encouraged to take note of the recommendations of the Examination-in-Public Panel in revising the current version of the Implementation Plan.

The Implementation Plan should contain a section that is regularly updated, preferably as part of the annual monitoring process to keep track of delivery of this strategy and funding for major investments. It should be kept under review as an evolving non-statutory, region-wide document giving a comprehensive picture of strategic infrastructure requirements and their delivery. It should aim to be an exemplar of proactive, co-ordinated realism.

Monitoring

POLICY IMR1: MONITORING THE RSS

The regional planning body will annually assess and report on the progress towards achieving the objectives of the Plan's policies and the sub-regional strategies, and indicate how the results of monitoring will influence actions at both regional and sub-regional levels.

Annual monitoring will cover both regional and sub-regional levels and will particularly focus on assessing the following:

- the delivery of housing and its effectiveness in the context of best available evidence on housing need and demand**
- economic growth including any important changes in regionally significant business sectors and the changes in employment levels**
- the management of the region's natural resources, in particular with regard to any changes in resource consumption and indicators of behavioural change**

- iv. **the delivery of regionally and sub-regionally significant social, physical and environmental infrastructure**
- v. **action that will be taken to maintain and, in particular, to enhance the effectiveness of delivery in the above areas.**

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As a part of annual monitoring, the RPB will work with planning authorities and other regional partners to monitor key assumptions underpinning the RSS and to assess their robustness and continued relevance. The monitoring should be used to inform action to manage and where necessary to review the Plan. The results of monitoring will be reported annually through the regional annual monitoring report (AMR).

Working collaboratively with key partners, a separate non-statutory regional monitoring framework (RMF) will be produced by the RPB which should include:

- an indication of the likely structure of the regional AMR
- the proposed system for monitoring the delivery of sub-regional strategies
- the arrangements for the supply and interpretation of data for monitoring purposes
- proposals for co-ordinating, facilitating and/or taking forward any actions that may stem from annual monitoring.

The RPB will ensure that the monitoring framework includes SMART (Specific, Measurable, Agreed, Realistic, Timed) targets and where possible indicators relevant to monitoring behavioural change, assessing progress on smart growth, and assessing the impact of new housing and other development on the integrity of internationally designated nature conservation sites.

A significant additional source of information will be the National Indicator Set (NIS), This is a local performance management framework, and overall monitoring through the NIS will provide a useful context for monitoring for the RPB, local strategic partnerships, and for local planning authorities in relation to the local social, economic and environmental conditions.

The RPB and SEEDA will work together to lead the work to develop and keep up-to date an agreed regional evidence base. On matters that are likely to have a significant inter-regional/cross-regional boundary dimension, the RPB will actively engage in joint and/or co-ordinated evidence gathering and analysis with neighbouring RPBs, with a view to taking a consistent approach to actions needed.

The 'Plan, Monitor, Manage Approach'

The RPB has a key role in the 'plan, monitor, manage' approach to housing provision. A strong 'plan' function to provide clear long-term guidance is a central theme to this RSS, and the proposed monitoring framework will provide a sound basis for securing an effective 'monitor' element. While individual local authorities will take primary responsibility for managing the delivery of growth in their areas, the RPB will have a key coordinating role in the 'manage' process. A challenging and central aspect of this role will include:

- an advisory role to local authorities, particularly in the early stages of implementing the proactive mechanisms required by PPS3: *Housing*
- assistance in helping to remove blockages to housing delivery on major sites, such as acting as a bridge to central government departments and liaising with the Highways Agency and other providers
- interpreting the results from individual local authority trajectories for the overall delivery of housing at the regional and sub-regional scales for inclusion in the AMR
- setting out the actions to be undertaken at regional level where actual performance does not reflect the regional housing (and previously developed land) trajectories
- using the findings as input to the RSS review process.

Further actions that could be taken by the RPB to overcome obstacles to delivery or to influence the quality of delivery could include:

- seeking to augment mechanisms to increase affordable housing provision, including working more closely with the Regional Housing Board and the Housing and Communities Agency, and seeking to influence national funding regimes
- targeting economic interventions and regeneration funding on a common set of priorities
- developing the proposed Regional Infrastructure Fund to forward fund site infrastructure to remove blockages and kick-start other initiatives such as the provision of SANGS in the Thames Basin Heaths SPA
- working with health, education, water and transport providers to align priorities
- taking action seeking to overcome obstacles to delivery or seeking to influence the quality of delivery, e.g. through producing good practice guidance.

Review of the RSS

This RSS sets a long term strategy and a sustainable approach to managing the development of the region. However, there are a number of significant gaps in the strategy. Reviews on Gypsies and travellers' accommodation and on the primary aggregates apportionment are underway at present and these will help address some of these gaps. The need for a review on employment land provision based on updated job estimates/targets has also been recognised.

The limitation of readily available bottom-up evidence on housing means the RSS policies to address the need and demand for long term housing also need to be revisited through a future review. This will ensure that the region plans for additional and longer term housing growth to maximise its contribution to the national house building target set out in the Housing Green Paper. Any additional housing growth will need to be planned and accommodated in a sustainable way.

The NHPAU has recently advised the Government on a range of housing targets for each region (*Meeting the Housing Requirements of an Aspiring and Growing Nation*, June 2008). In considering NHPAU's advice, the Government has sought the views of regional partners in the light of current housing market conditions. Given that current and emerging RSSs provide a stretching framework for housing delivery over the next few years, the Government has agreed not to require an immediate review, but is working closely with regional partners in the South East to develop a work programme and review timetable which takes account of the outstanding issues, the NHPAU's advice, proposals for eco-towns and new Growth Points, and the need to manage the transition to new single integrated Regional Strategies which the Government is introducing through the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Bill, and which forms part of the reforms announced by the Review of Sub-National Economic Development and Regeneration. However, those discussions should not in any way delay the need for rapid progress on delivery of the RSS and the strategy and direction of growth as currently set out. Local authorities and others should therefore ensure that the South East Plan is reflected in and implemented via their LDFs, LTPs, Local Area Agreements and other relevant policies and programmes without delay.

27 Appendix 1 - Saved Policies

27.1 The publication of this final version of the South East Plan means that all the saved policies which had been extended by the Secretary of State in the following structure plans are no longer in force:

- Berkshire Structure Plan 2001-2016
- Buckinghamshire County Structure Plan 1991-2011
- East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan 1991-2011
- Surrey Structure Plan 2004
- Hampshire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Review)
- West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016

27.2 The saved policies in the Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016 were extended by the Secretary of State in September 2008 after the publication of her Proposed Changes to the draft South East Plan. It was not possible, therefore, to set out at that stage which of those policies would be expressly replaced by policies in the South East Plan. These are set out in the table below.

27.3 In relation to the Kent & Medway Structure Plan 2006, the Secretary of State has decided that none of its policies should be extended so these will cease to have development plan status when their three-year saved period expires on 6 July 2009.

Oxfordshire Structure Plan 2016 - adopted October 2005

Policy	Policy Title and Purpose	Replacement RSS Policy
G1	General Strategy	SP2, SP3, TC1, TC2, CC7, CO1
G2	Quality and design of development	CC6, H5, BE1, BE2
G3	Infrastructure and service provision	CC7
G4	Green Belt	SP5, CO4
G5	Development outside settlements	RE3, C3
G6	Energy and resource conservation	NRM11, NRM12, NRM15, NRM16, W2, W5, W6
T1	Sustainable travel	T1, T5, CO5
T2	Car parking	T4
T3	Public transport	T1, T2, CO5
T4	Freight	T11, T12
T5	Networks for pedestrians and cyclists	T5, CO5
T6	Networks for motorised travel	T1, T3, T14, CO5
T8	Development proposals	T1
EN1	Landscape character	C3, C4, CO1,
EN2	Biodiversity	NRM5
EN4	Historic and cultural heritage	BE6
EN5	Oxford's architectural and historic heritage	BE6, CO1
EN6	Archaeology	BE6
EN7	Geology	NRM5

EN10	Water resources and waste water infrastructure	NRM1
EN11	Proposals for new reservoirs	NRM3
E1	Provision for employment development	RE1, RE2, RE3, CO2
E2	Oxford City	CO2
E3	Employment land provision in towns	RE2, RE3, CO3
E4	Small firms and local employment diversity	RE3, CO1
E5	Tourism and culture	TSR2, TSR4, TSR7, S5
E6	Employment and housing	CC7, CO1, RE5, H1, H2
H1	The amount and distribution of housing	H1, CO3, AOSR1
H3	Design, quality and density of housing development	H5
H4	Affordable housing	H3
TC1	Principal locations for development	TC1, TC2
TC2	Maintaining and enhancing centres	TC2
R1	Countryside recreation	TSR2
R2	Access to the countryside and rights of way network	C6
R3	The River Thames	C7
R4	Other waterways	TSR2
EG1	Proposals for renewable energy development	NRM15
EG2	Combined heat and power	NRM12
EG3	New generating plant	NRM11
M1	Mineral working	M3, W14
M4	Old mineral workings	W14
WM3	Landfill	W13

The following saved policies have been extended but have not been replaced by this RSS:

T7: Service areas

H2: Upper Heyford

M2: Sand and gravel

28 Glossary

List of Abbreviations

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMAs	Air Quality Management Areas
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
ATWP	Air Transport White Paper
BATNEEC	Best Available Technology Not Entailing Excessive Cost
DBERR	Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
BIDs	Business Improvement Districts
BRE	Building Research Establishment
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CTRL	Channel Tunnel Rail Link
DaSTS	Delivering a Sustainable Transport System
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Document
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EiP	Examination in Public
ESPACE	European Spatial Planning: Adapting to Climate Events
FGD	Flue Gas Desulphurisation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHS	Global Hectares
GOSE	Government Office for the South East
GVA	Gross Value Added
HA	Highways Agency
HEFCE	Higher Education Funding Council for England
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
LAAs	Local Area Agreements
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LDV	Local Delivery Vehicle
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSPAs	Local Skills for Productivity Alliances
LSPs	Local Strategic Partnerships
LTP	Local Transport Plan
MBT	Mechanical and Biological Treatment
MKAV	Milton Keynes Aylesbury Vale
MKSM	Milton Keynes South Midlands
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MPG	Minerals Planning Guidance Note
MPS	Minerals Planning Statement
MRFs	Materials Recovery Facilities
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MW	Mega Watts
NHPAU	National Housing and Planning Advice Unit
NHS	National Health Service
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NSCA	National Society for Clean Air
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now DCLG)

Ofwat	The Water Services Regulation Authority
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PM10	Particulate Matter
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance Note
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RDPE	Rural Development Programme for England
RES	Regional Economic Strategy
RMF	Regional Monitoring Framework
RPB	Regional Planning Body
RPG9	Regional Planning Guidance for the South East
RPG9a	Thames Gateway Planning Framework
RPG9b	Strategic Guidance for the River Thames
RSF	Regional Sustainability Framework
RSPA	Regional Skills for Productivity Alliance
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
RTS	Regional Transport Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SANG	Suitable Accessible Natural Greenspace
SDA	Strategic Development Area
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEEBF	The South East England Biodiversity Forum
SEEDA	South East England Development Agency
SEERA	South East England Regional Assembly
SEERAWP	South East England Regional Aggregates Working Party
SERTAB	South East Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SRA	Strategic Rail Authority
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
STW	Sewage Treatment Works
WDD	Waste Development Document
WDF	Waste Development Framework
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WRAP	Waste Resources Action Programme