

Maidstone Borough Council

Core Strategy 2011

Appendices

Regulation 25 Public Participation Consultation

1. South East Plan Policies

CORE STRATEGY APPENDIX 1

South East Plan policies

POLICY	IMPACT
AOSR7 – Maidstone hub	Prescribes the role of the LDF in Maidstone with emphasis on the growth and sub-regional role that Maidstone has.
SP2 – Regional hubs	Defines Maidstone as a Regional Hub
SP5 – Green belts	Confirms the broad extent of the Green Belt is correct
RE1 – Contributing to the UK's long term competitiveness	Makes reference to the Regional Planning Body (now abolished) and SEEDA (due to be abolished in 2012)
RE3 – Employment and land provision	Policy requires the preparation of an Employment Land Review and sets a jobs target of 50,000 for East Kent and Ashford
RE5 – Smart growth	Promotion of smart growth in line with the Regional Economic Strategy
H1 – Regional housing provision 2006 – 2026	Maidstone is required to make provision for 11,080 dwellings from 2006 to 2026
H2 – Managing the delivery of the regional housing provision	Requires LDFs to test higher housing figures
H3 – Affordable housing	Requires a corporate approach to the delivery of affordable housing
T3 – Charging	Authorities responsible for hubs to test road charging initiatives
T4 – Parking	Calls for restraint based maximum parking standards for non-residential development linked to improved public transport
T5 – Travel plans and advice	Requires that the LDF should specify what developments should have travel plans
T13 – Intermodal interchanges	Requires the regional planning body (Now abolished) to work with local authorities to identify broad locations within the region for up to three inter modal interchange facilities.
T14 – Transport investment and management priorities	Sets out strategic transport investment and management priorities and the machinery for delivering them
NRM2 – Water quality	Water quality to be maintained and enhanced through avoiding the adverse effects of development on the water environment.

POLICY	IMPACT
NRM4 – Sustainable flood risk management	Requires local authorities to undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to provide a comprehensive understanding of flood risk and to put in place a framework for applying the PPS25 sequential approach.
NRM5 – Conservation and improvement of diversity	Requires local authorities to avoid a net loss of biodiversity and actively pursue opportunities to achieve a net gain across the region
NRM7 – Woodlands	Requires local authorities in local development documents to support the implementation of the Regional Forestry and Woodland Framework
NRM9 – Air quality	The Core Strategy should contribute towards sustaining the downward trend in air pollution
NRM10 – Noise	Development of means to address and reduce noise pollution
NRM11 – Development Design for Energy Efficiency and renewable energy	Requires local authorities to promote greater use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy in new developments including the requirement for developments over a certain size to secure at least 10% of energy from such sources
NRM12 – Combined heat and power	Local development documents to encourage the integration of combined heat and power in all developments and to encourage district heating in large scale mixed use developments
NRM14 – Sub-regional targets for land based renewable energy	Requires development plans to include policies to seek to contribute towards achievement of targets. (Kent 111 MW 2010 target, 154 MW 2016)
NRM16 – Renewable energy development criteria	Local authorities should in principle support the development of renewable energy by the inclusion of criteria based policies
W1 – Waste reduction	Requirement to reduce growth of all waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% per annum by 2010 by regional partners
W2 – Sustainable design, construction and demolition	Development plan documents will require development design, construction and demolition to minimise waste production

POLICY	IMPACT
C3 – Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Policy gives high priority to conservation and enhancement in the AONB and planning decisions should have regard to their setting
C4 – Landscape and countryside management	Protection of open countryside to be informed by landscape character assessment
C5 – Managing the rural urban fringe	Seeks the delivery of a sustainable, multi functional rural urban fringe
C6 – Countryside access and rights of way management	Encourages access to the countryside taking full advantage of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
BE1 – Management for an urban renaissance	New development to help provide significant improvements to the built environment
BE2 – Suburban intensification	LDF to identify locations where intensification could assist wider planning objectives

