Relationship between South East Regional Spatial Strategy and the South East Regional Economic Strategy

The former South East Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and former Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), known as the South East Plan now form the Regional Strategy for the South East of England. More information on the RES and RSS are presented in **Section 2.3** of the Environmental Report.

The following table maps the vision, targets, priorities, implementation priorities and growth areas of the former RES for the South East of England onto the policies of the former RSS for the South East of England.

The mapping demonstrates that the RES and RSS are inextricable linked and that the spatial expression of the RES ambitions (in other words, the physical effects of implementing the RES vision, targets and priorities) have been comprehensively assessed through the assessment of the environmental effects of the RSS policies against the requirements of the SEA Directive.

The comment column highlights the links to the assessment in **Appendix D**.

Table 1   Mapping of RES Vision, Targets and Priorities to RSS Policies: South East

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
RES Vision: **By 2016 the South East will be a world class region achieving sustainable prosperity** Informing this vision are three values which run through the Strategy: • Building on excellence for global competitiveness • Investing in potential to lift underperformance • Safeguarding quality of life as a competitive advantage Three headline targets will be adopted. Progress towards all three of these will provide evidence of overall progress against the vision: • Achieve an average annual increase in GVA per capita of at least 3% • Increase productivity per worker by an average 2.4% annually, from £39,000 in 2005 to at least £50,000 by 2016 (in constant prices) • Reduce the rate of increase in the region's ecological footprint (from 6.3 global hectares per capita in 2003, currently increasing at 1.1% per capita per annum), stabilise it and seek to reduce it by 2016		RSS Vision : The vision of the South East Plan is as set out in the Regional Sustainability Framework, which is for A socially and economically strong, healthy and just South East that respects the limits of the global environment. Achieving this will require the active involvement of all individuals to deliver a society where everyone, including the most deprived, benefits from and contributes to a better quality of life. At the same time the impact of current high levels of resource use will be reduced and the quality of the environment will be maintained and enhanced.		The visions are intentionally complementary as they both seeks to ensure that the South East is a sustainable and that the region is competitive, through the headline targets in the RES and the vision of the RSS to reduce resource use. Both visions are then reflected through the key RSS policies on sustainable development, spatial strategy, job-growth, clusters, transport, housing, green infrastructure, biodiversity and natural heritage. These are assessed individually and on a cumulatively basis within Appendix D, E and in section 4 of the Environmental Report.
Global Competitiveness – investing in success through assisting more businesses to operate internationally and maximising the South East's share of foreign direct investment; increasing business expenditure on research and development, and encouraging greater collaboration with the region's	**Global Competitiveness** 1 Global Businesses and Foreign Direct Investment. Increase the percentage of businesses located in the South East operating internationally from an estimated 10% in 2003 to 15% by 2016, maximising the South East's share of global Foreign Direct	**Global Competitiveness** **1. Assist more businesses to operate internationally and maximise the South East's share of foreign direct investment** 1.1 Fully exploit the opportunities presented by the creation of a single regional team encompassing trade and	RSS Policy RE1 RSS Policy RE2	Contributing to the UK's long term competitiveness Supporting nationally and regionally important sectors and clusters	The South East Plan seeks to make the South East more competitive and in doing so to contribute to the UK's long term competitiveness. This complements the approach in the RES which is seeking to increase GVA and productivity per worker as part of efforts to ensure the South East is globally competitive. South East Plan Policy RE1requires Local Development Frameworks to

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
knowledge base; increasing the percentage of total South East business turnover attributable to new and improved products and services; and securing the infrastructure needed to secure continued prosperity.	Investment. 2 Knowledge Transfer and Business Expenditure on Research and Development: Increase the proportion of businesses in the South East reporting R&D links with universities from 11% in 2005 to 15% by 2016, and increase business expenditure on research and development in the South East from 3.2% of Gross Value Added in 2003 to 4% by 2016. 3 Innovation and Creativity: Increase the percentage of total South East business turnover attributable to new products from 12% in 2004 to 20% by 2016, and the percentage attributable to significantly improved products from 18% in 2004 to 25% by 2016. 4 Infrastructure: Secure investment in infrastructure priorities to maintain international economic competitiveness. **Transforming the South East** 100% Next Generation Broadband Coverage	investment, underpinned by a joint trade and investment regional international strategy. 1.2 Strengthen the international network of global partners from similar high performing regions overseas. 1.3 Further develop a programme of aftercare support for investors as part of a broader Investor Development Programme. 1.4 (New Action). Develop and utilise the offer of the Greater South East's collective strengths by working with regional partners in London and the East of England. **2. Increase business expenditure on research and development, encouraging greater collaboration with the region's knowledge base.** 2.1 Respond, with the advice of SESETAC, to the Government's 10-Year Investment Framework in Science and Innovation, through developing and delivering SEEDA's Innovation Action Plan. 2.2 Promote the strengths of	RSS Policy RE3 RSS Policy RE4 RSS Policy RE5 RSS Policy RE6 RSS Policy SP1 RSS Policy SP2 RSS Policy S3 RSS Policy S4 RSS Policy T1	Employment and land provision Human resource development Smart Growth Competitiveness and addressing structural economic weakness Sub-regions in the South East Regional Hubs Education and Skills Higher and Further education Manage and Invest Mobility	provide an enabling context to ensure that the regional economy contributes fully to UK's long term competitiveness. The policy also seeks to ensure that requirements for market flexibility are fully met through collaborative working involving South East of England Development Agency (SEEDA). Policy RE2 supports nationally and internationally important sectors and clusters and for SEEDA and other organisations to maximise the potential of sectors and clusters. South East Plan Policy RE3 seeks to ensure that there is sufficient employment land provision across the South East and requires Local Development Documents to include employment land reviews. Policy RE4 seeks to ensure that there is sufficiently skilled human resources to ensure that the South East is economically competitive. Policy RE6 seeks to maintain competitiveness through joint working and then identifies the areas where there is economic weakness and how this will be addressed. Whilst the policies referenced above do not contain specific targets with regards to global competitiveness, they will all help to make the South East more globally competitive and reflect the RES. The positive effects of

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
	Science and Innovation Campuses **The European Dimension** Become a leader in delivering the Lisbon Strategy. The South East will work with comparable regions elsewhere in Europe to understand best practice, exchange experience and collaborate to influence EU policies.	the South East's knowledge base, including Higher Education Institutions and public sector research establishments, to regional, national and international businesses. Assist foreign companies to access the innovative capabilities of the region's knowledge base and businesses. 2.3 Ensure a skills perspective to the 10-Year Framework for Science and Innovation, ensuring that innovation and creativity are underpinned by excellent skills. **3. Increase the percentage of total South East business turnover attributable to new and improved products and services.** 3.1 Support further development of the following key Sector Consortia: • South East Media Network (digital content) • Marine South East (marine technologies) • South East Health Technologies Alliance (health technologies) • Envirobusiness South East	RSS Policy T2 RSS Policy T6 Policy T8 RSS Policy T9 RSS Policy T10 RSS Policy T11 RSS Policy T12 RSS Policy T13 RSS Policy T14	Management Communications technology Regional Spokes Airports Ports and Short Sea Shipping Rail Freight Freight and site safeguarding Intermodal interchanges Transport investment and management priorities	the South East on the population of the South East becoming more globally competitive are reflected in the assessment of retention of the economic policies, as set out in appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation. Whilst the South East Plan does not directly mention specific companies or sectors it does seek to set the right conditions to allow the economy of the South East to grow in a sustainable manner. The RSS seeks to ensure that there is sustainable economic growth and that growth is SMART, all of which will help contribute towards the amount of business turnover which can be attributed to new and improved products and services.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		(environmental technologies and services)			
		• South East Centre for the Built Environment (built environment)			
		• Farnborough Aerospace Consortium (aerospace and defence)			
		3.2 Promote the importance of design and creativity across all sectors, to realise the true market value of the South East's rich technology and creative resources, and maximise the contribution of the creative industries to the South East economy.			
		3.3 Continue to develop a programme to support high expectation enterprise, which will be key drivers of the economy in 10 years' time.			
		3.4 Develop, support and consolidate the Regional Enterprise Hub Network.			Policy SP2 provides support to regional hubs and requires relevant regional strategies, local development documents and local transport plans to include policies and proposals to support and develop role of regional hubs. This supports the RES. The assessment of the retention of this policy in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation.
		3.5 Create an integrated South East early stage business fund by merging existing funding programmes.			
		3.6 Develop the Manufacturing Advisory Service (MAS) to improve its effectiveness and impact and make it into a fully sustainable			

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		service. 3.7 Develop the Innovation Advisory Service (IAS), providing intensive support to those businesses with the most capacity for sustained innovation and the potential to influence others through their supply chains. 3.8 Encourage pan-regional collaboration and good practice on innovation, to maximise the economic value released through innovation both regionally and nationally. 3.9 Develop support mechanisms that ensure entrepreneurs can access leadership and management skills they need to innovate and thus grow successful businesses. **4. Secure the infrastructure needed to maintain international economic competitiveness** 4.1 Secure funding for the delivery of Airtrack into Heathrow Terminal 5 by 2009-2010. 4.2 Support the sustainable growth of the Port of Southampton and secure gauge upgrading on the South			The RSS includes various measures to secure the infrastructure needed to ensure that South East is economically competitive and thereby mirror the RES. Key RSS policies that support this include transport policies T9 which supports the development of the regions airports, T10 which seeks to support and enhance the role of ports including Southampton and T11 which identifies the Southampton to West Midlands freight corridor to be provided with enhanced capacity. The positive effects of securing the infrastructure needed to maintain

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		Hampshire – Midlands National Rail Freight Corridor by 2009. 4.3 Develop a comprehensive access management package for the Port of Dover. 4.4 Ensure Brighton Mainline provides appropriate facilities for Gatwick Airport users to access London and the South Coast. **Transforming the South East** *100% Next Generation Broadband Coverage* - To be competitive in a global economy the South East will require new high speed data distribution infrastructures because the existing telephone infrastructure was not designed to carry high speed Broadband traffic. Optical fibre will provide for the highest bandwidth requirements and wireless will provide mobile services and, importantly, fill in gaps where wired provision takes time to deploy for commercial reasons. BT's 21st Century Network (21CN) has started to deploy			economic competitiveness on employment and in regards to climate change are reflected in the assessment of the retention of these policies, in particular the likely significant effects on population and air and climatic factors. Appendix D contains the assessment of revocation. The requirement for 100% next generation broadband coverage is reflected through RSS policies, particularly RE5, which seeks to achieve smart growth through measures including supporting and promoting advances in information and communications technologies (ICT) and new ways of working by positively promoting development of ICT enables sites. Policy also sets out the requirement for SEEDA to work collaboratively to promote take up of ICT by new business, encourage innovative use of ICT to improve productivity and competitiveness. Policy T6 encourages investment in ICT that increases access to goods and services without need to travel.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		fibre optics to the exchanges. The next stage will be to: • Encourage distribution to kerbside and local distribution points to bring it closer to customers • Identify and engage with potential major users such as universities, hospitals and large businesses which might provide the keystones for the structure • Ensure that all new developments have the necessary infrastructure to support the use of next generation Broadband • Create 'Wireless Cities' through technical, commercial and procurement assistance *Science and innovation campuses* – SEEDA will work with businesses, universities, public sector research establishments other leading research institutions and central government departments to encourage and stimulate the establishment of at least two new Science and Innovation Campuses in the region, drawing together all of the elements needed to maximise the economic and social benefits of the region's world class science, engineering and technology base and			The science and innovation campuses are promoted in RSS policy RE2. Policy requires SEEDA, business support organisations and higher and further education establishments should maximise potential of sectors and clusters. Culture of innovation promoted and to foster inter-university connection to create links with other research centres and to establish centres of excellence in key industries as they evolve. There will be positive effects on the population of the South East as demonstrated by the assessment of retention of this policy in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of effects of revocation of this policy.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		business strengths. These campuses will build on internationally recognised regional research groups and provide business with new opportunities to develop new and innovative knowledge based products and services needed to compete in the global marketplace. To pilot this approach, SEEDA will continue to work closely with the Central Laboratory for the Research Councils to establish the Harwell Science and Innovation Campus particularly with respect to promoting business engagement with the project and the establishment of new advanced and accredited courses for advanced instrumentation engineers. **The European Dimension** The South East needs to engage with Europe: 1. To work with European member states and similar regions to draw on the benefits for our own global competitiveness through trade, joint ventures and			

Appendix H

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		research projects. 2. To access European funding and programmes available to member states to meet our own economic, social and environmental objectives, and to ensure that localities in need of targeted support can continue to benefit from Assisted Area status. 3. To influence the climate of regulation and legislation which has a direct impact on South East business and other key economic factors.			
Smart Growth – lifting underperformance through increasing the region's stock of businesses; maximising the number of people ready for employment at all skill levels, and ensuring they are equipped to progress in the labour market; increasing the participation of South East businesses (especially small businesses and social enterprises) in tendering for public sector contracts; reducing road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, promoting public transport, managing demand and facilitating modal shifts; ensuring sufficient and	**Smart Growth** 5 Enterprise. Increase the business stock by 35% from 35 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants in 2005 to 44 per 1,000 inhabitants by 2016, including 10,000 new businesses run by women by 2010. 6 Skills. Maximise the number of people ready for employment at all skill levels, and ensure they are continually equipped to progress in the labour market. 7 Competition and Business Regulation. Increase the level of participation of South East businesses (especially small businesses and social	**Smart Growth** **5 Increase the business stock by 35% from 35 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants in 2005 to 44 per 1,000 inhabitants by 2016, including 10,000 new businesses run by women by 2010** 5.1 Implement an integrated approach to business support. 5.2 Implement improved and better targeted support for women's enterprise. 5.3 Support new and growing businesses in the creative, cultural, leisure, sporting and visitor economy sectors. 5.4 Stimulate rural enterprise	RSS Policy RE3 RSS Policy RE4 RSS Policy RE5 RSS Policy RE6 RSS Policy SP1	Employment and land provision Human resource development Smart Growth Competitiveness and addressing structural economic weakness Sub-regions in the South East	The RES target seeks to increase business stock and in doing so ensure smart growth in the region. This is reflected in South East Plan Policy RE5, which aims to encourage smart economic growth throughout the region by enabling businesses to work as efficiently as possible and… directly references promoting smart growth in line with the RES principles. Policy RE4 seeks to maximise smart growth as well through maximising the number of people ready for employment at all skill sets. Policy promotes collaborative working to help ensure a highly skilled workforce. The transport policies in the South East Plan support the RES aim to reduce road congestion and pollution

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
affordable housing and employment space of the right type and size to meet the needs of the region and create the climate for long-term investment through efficient use of land resources, including mixed-use developments; and improving the productivity of the workforce and increasing economic activity.	enterprises) in tendering for public sector contracts. 8 Transport. Reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, promoting public transport, managing demand and facilitating modal shifts. 9 Physical Development. Ensure sufficient and affordable housing and employment space of the right quality, type and size to meet the needs of the region and support its competitiveness, and create the climate for long-term investment through the efficient use of land resources, including mixed-use developments. 10 Employment. Improve the productivity of the workforce and increase economic activity from 82% to 85% by bringing 110,000 net additional South East residents of working age into the labour market by 2016 (as a step towards bringing up to 250,000 residents into the labour market by 2026). **Transforming the South East**	and nurture new and existing businesses based on good market intelligence, making use of networks, collaborations and co-operatives and centres of excellence. 5.5 (New Action). Support the development of home-based businesses, particularly targeting rural and women owned businesses. Recognise the importance of micro businesses and home-based businesses, the major contribution made from the voluntary sector and the potential for social enterprise. 5.6 Expand the Enterprise Gateway Network from 9 to 20 Gateways by 2007. 5.7 (New Action). Build sustainability and corporate social responsibility into everyday business practice. 5.8 Enhance the teaching of, and support for enterprise in schools, colleges and Higher Education. 5.9 (New Action). Stimulate increased levels of enterprise among under-represented groups.	RSS Policy SP2 RSS Policy S3 RSS Policy S4 RSS Policy T6 Policy T7 Policy T8 RSS Policy T9 RSS Policy T10 RSS Policy T11 RSS Policy T12	Regional Hubs Education and skills Higher and Further education Communications technology Rural Transport Regional Spokes Airports Ports and Short Sea Shipping Rail Freight Freight and site	levels. Policy T6 encourages investment in communications technology to help ensure there is increased access to goods and services and reduce the need to travel. Policies T7-T13 will also help to bring about smart growth and complement the targets in the RSS and to bring about a modal shift in transport use. The assessment of the retention of these policies in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation. Policy H3 requires that a substantial increase in the amount of affordable housing in the region is delivered and RE3 and RE6 seeks to ensure that employment land provision is of the right type to meet identified needs. The assessment of the retention of these policies in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation. The RSS will help to maximise the number of people ready for employment at all skill levels, particularly through Policy RE4 human resource development. The policy seeks to ensure that skills provision meets business need and to address

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
	Raising Economic activity rates	**6 Maximise the number of people ready for employment at all skill levels, and ensure they are equipped to progress in the labour market.** 6.1 Ensure education and training provides deliver skills provision and services to meet business requirements and stimulate the demand for higher level skills, including the use of Sector Skills Agreements. 6.2 (New Action). Clarify and simplify the skills offer to businesses across the region and address skills deficits, particularly those at intermediate level. 6.3 (New Action). Increase the percentage of the working age population with qualifications at Level 2 or higher from 66% in 2003 to at least 80% by 2016, and the percentage with qualifications at Level 4 or higher from 28% in 2003 to at least 40% by 2016. 6.4 (New Action). Ensure that all young people and adults of all ages in the region have access to relevant diplomas, vocational and work-based learning opportunities, including the number, range	RSS Policy T13 RSS Policy T14 RSS Policy H1 RSS Policy H2 RSS Policy H3 RSS Policy H4	safeguarding Intermodal interchanges Transport investment and management priorities Regional Housing Provision 2006-2026 Managing the delivery of the regional housing provision Affordable housing Type and size of new housing	skill shortages through a variety of means. As demonstrated in Appendix D in the assessment of effects of retention of this policy there are significant benefits on population and human health as the policy will help to make people better equipped to progress in the job market. Appendix D also contains the assessment of effects of retention Policy RE4 will help provide access for young people to training and development opportunities etc… and support the transformational action in the RES. This is further highlighted in appendix D for the assessment of retention of the policy, with significant positive scores for population and human health. Appendix D also contains assessment of revocation.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		and quality of apprenticeships and other vocational opportunities including foundation degrees – in skills centres and elsewhere. 6.5 (New Action). Develop an action for communities model with providers and other partners. **7 Increase the level of participation of South East businesses (especially small businesses and social enterprise) in tendering for public sector contracts.** 7.1 Improve business support available to help small and medium enterprises and social enterprises tender for contracts. 7.2 (New Action). Identify areas of the public sector where there is potential for more procurement from local SMEs, and encourage alliances and collaboration to increase local procurement by improving client-side capacity. 7.3 Develop the region's capability to influence legislation and regulations affecting the region's economy, including rural			Smart growth in the RSS is defined and this includes *'increasing the participation of South East businesses (especially small businesses and social enterprises) in tendering for public sector contracts',* which directly reflects the RES transformational action. The effects of retention of policy RE5 on smart growth is assessed in Appendix D, with significant positive scores for population and health, given the associated benefits from economic growth. Appendix D contains assessment of effects of revocation.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		businesses. 7.4 Develop a proactive approach to improving planning performance and speed. **8 Reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, promoting public transport, managing demand and facilitating modal shifts** 8.1 Invest in transport to support strategic economic corridors. 8.2 Invest in integrated, intermodal transport hubs of national and international economic significance. 8.3 Develop deliverable and sustainable solutions for regional road, rail and light rail schemes of national and regional significance. **9 Ensure sufficient and affordable housing and employment space of the right type and size to meet the needs of the region and support its competitiveness, and create the climate for long-term**			All of the transport policies in the RSS seek to bring about a modal shift to use more sustainable modes of transport. There is a particular focus on promotion of public transport, particularly through the investment priorities in Policy TR1, T7 on rural transport and T8 regional spokes. As shown in Appendix D the positive effects of the transport policies in bringing about a modal shift in transport, with subsequent benefits for population, air and climatic factors are reflected in the assessment of the retention of these policies. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation. The RSS directly reflects the RES with regards to increasing the amount of affordable housing and in providing the right type of employment land. Policy H3 seeks to deliver a substantial increase in the amount of affordable housing and requires Local Authorities and partners to work to bring together households in need with funding and new affordable housing stock to support Regional Housing Strategy. The economic policies, in particular through policy RE3 seek to ensure a good supply of employment land, which help to increase jobs and wealth

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		investment through the efficient use of land resources, including mixed-use developments.			and inturn access to housing.
		9.1 (New Action). Encourage close collaborations between local authorities to develop local and sub –regional housing market assessments.			
		9.2 Encourage innovative approaches and address the barriers to delivering quality and sustainable housing across all sectors.			
		9.3 Develop and implement a private sector housing renewal strategy for the region.			Policy CC9 requires strategic review of public land holdings. The assessment of the retention of this policy in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation.
		9.4 Ensure that physical development supports sustainable prosperity by investing in success and releasing untapped potential.			RSS housing policies promote development on brownfield land. The assessment of the retention of this policy in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation.
		9.5 Ensure the best use of public agency land assets surplus to requirements			
		9.6 Build the capacity of local authorities to deliver brownfield development.			Policy CC4 sets out requirements for sustainable design and construction. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation.
		9.7 (New Action). Ensure that development is supported by the delivery of adequate and timely environmental			

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		infrastructure. 9.8 Ensure a wider understanding and adoption of quality standards and best practice in construction and encourage developers from both the public and private sector to raise their design aspirations. 9.9 (New Development). Increase the number of organisations and people with the shills, knowledge and behaviour to confidently and competently take forward significant regeneration and development projects. **10 Improve the productivity of the workforce and increase economic activity from 82% to 85% by bringing 110,000 net additional South East residents of the working age into the labour market by 2016, as a step towards bringing up to 250,000 residents into the labour market by 2026** 10.1 (New Action). Work with employers to support in-work training schemes; provide vocational training and support in a range of learning			The RES seeks to improve the productivity of the workforce by increasing the number of people working in the South East. The RSS includes interim job numbers for each of the sub regions. Whilst the numbers in the RSS are only interim numbers they would comfortably cover the RES aim of bring over a quarter of a million residents into the labour market. Policy RE4 seeks to ensure skills provision meets business requirements, including the requirement for further and higher educational establishments need to plan for an increase in demand for places on courses and continuous development in the workplace and particularly to expand provision in the Growth Areas, Growth Points, and in areas surrounding strategic development areas.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		styles; and target the support of Further Education (FE) and Higher Education (HE) courses in industrial sectors that have significant shills gaps. 10.2 Encourage a culture of learning throughout business and community life. 10.3 (New Action). Enable coverage and access to ICT support throughout the region, and promote the development of flexible working in quality jobs, including in rural areas. 10.4 (New Action). Enable all employers to develop and implement flexible working policies and ensure that regional planning policy supports flexible working. 10.5 Increase awareness among employers with regard to equalities and disability legislation, promoting the benefits of a diverse workforce to employers. 10.6 (New Action). Support businesses and organisations to develop strategies which place physical and mental well-being at the heart of their drive to increase productivity.			Policy RE5 includes ICT as key part of strategy to bring about smart economic growth. T6 requires investment in ICT that increases access to goods and services whilst reducing the need to travel. The assessment of the retention of these policies in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation.

Appendix H

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		Transforming the South East *Raising economic activity rates* - The proposed target of 85% economic activity will bring a net additional 110,000 of these residents into employment by 2016, with a view to raising this number to 250,000 by 2026. SEEDA will work with partners to achieve this through a combination of: • Addressing barriers to employment and increasing incentives to work • Promoting self-employment and volunteering as forms of economic activity • Promoting the health and well-being benefits that flow from having a job • Improved access to skills to support progression, and to support including access to affordable child and dependent care and assistance with travel			The RSS directly reflects the RES aim of raising economic activity rates through Policy RE4 Human Resource deployment. Policy RE5 in relation to smart growth requires collaborative working with SEEDA. The coastal areas are specifically mentioned in this policy with a target to remove barriers to work and enhance skills levels. Together with efforts to improve public transport, which will in turn improve access to jobs and services there are significant efforts in the South East Plan to raise economic activity rates and mirror efforts in the RES. The positive effects of raising economic activity rates are reflected in the assessment of the retention of these policies as detailed in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation.
Sustainable Prosperity – supporting quality of life through reducing CO2 emissions attributable to the South East and increasing the contribution of renewable energy to overall energy supply in the region; reducing per capita water consumption	**Sustainable Prosperity** 11 Climate Change and Energy. Reduce CO2 emissions attributable to the South East by 20% from the 2003 baseline by 2016 as a step towards the national target of achieving a 60% reduction on 1990 levels by	**Sustainable Prosperity** **11 Reduce CO2 emissions attributable to the South East by 20% from the 2003 baseline by 2016, and increase the contribution of renewable energy to overall energy supply in the South East, to meet national**	RSS Policy SP4 RSS Policy CC1 RSS Policy CC2	Regeneration and Social Inclusion Sustainable development	Sustainable development is at the heart of the South East Plan and is reflected in policy CC1 which identifies sustainable development priorities for the South East which includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with the region. The RES target and priority is to ensure sustainable prosperity and to

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
and increasing the Gross Value Added per tonne of materials entering the waste stream; achieving measurable improvements in the quality, biodiversity and accessibility of green space, open space and green infrastructure; and enabling more people to benefit from sustainable prosperity across the region and reducing polarisation between communities.	2050, and increase the contribution of renewable energy to at least 10% of energy supply in the South East by 2010 as a step towards achieving 20% by 2020. 12 Sustainable Consumption and Production. Reduce per capita water consumption in the South East by 20% from 169 litres per day in 2003/04 to 135 litres per day by 2016, and achieve a 30% increase over the 2003 baseline in GVA generated per tonne of materials entering the waste stream by 2016. 13 Natural Resources and the Environment. Achieve measurable improvements in the quality, biodiversity and accessibility of green and open space. 14 Sustainable Communities. Enable more people to benefit from sustainable prosperity across the region and reduce polarisation between communities. **Transforming the South East** Global leadership in	**targets of 10% of electricity demand by 2010 and aspire to achieve 20% by 2020.** 11.1 Promote the inclusion of climate risks and costs into public policy and business decision making, and plan for adaptation to the impacts of 'legacy' climate change. 11.2 (New Action). Promote and contribute to the delivery of local, regional and national infrastructure that is resilient to climate change. 11.3 Promote and support innovation for new markets, products and services that support adaptation to climate change. 11.4 (New Action). Maximise opportunities for South East businesses arising from energy policy. 11.5 (New Action). Support initiatives that integrate local demand and supply of energy, with energy efficiency, building on exemplar projects in the region. **12 Reduce per capita water consumption in the South East by 20% from 169 litres per day in 2003-2004 to 135**	RSS Policy CC3 RSS Policy CC4 RSS Policy CC6 RSS Policy CC8 RSS Policy NRM5 RSS Policy S3 RSS Policy S4 RSS Policy S6	Climate Change Resource use Sustainable design and construction Sustainable communities and character of the environment Green Infrastructure Conservation and improvement of biodiversity Education and Skills Higher and Further Education Community infrastructure	see a reduction in CO2 emissions attributable to the South East by 20% from 2003 baseline. This is directly reflected in South East Plan policy CC2 which requires regional and local authorities to include policies and proposals to in plans strategies and investment programmes to reduce regions carbon dioxide emissions by at least 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and to see an 80% reduction by 2050. South East Plan policy CC3 requires that a sustained programme of action to help stabilise the South East's ecological footprint by 2016 and to reduce it by 2026 is included in plans and programmes. As part of efforts to stabilise ecological footprint the policy requires the adaptation of existing development to reduce water usage. The RSS does not contain specific targets for reduction water consumption. However, it does reference the UK Water Strategy, which includes an ambition to reduce per capita water consumption to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030. Policy CC4 requires sustainable design and construction in all new developments and requires local planning authorities to help achieve national timetable for reducing carbon emissions from residential and non-residential buildings. This will further help with regards to ensuring

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
	environmental technologies	**litres per day by 2016, and achieve a 30% increase over the 2003 baseline in GVA generated by tonne of materials entering the waste stream by 2016.** 12.1 (New Action). Raise awareness of the need and opportunities for behaviour change amongst consumers. 12.2 (New Action). SEEDA will ensure that its own direct developments and those with which it is associated will incorporate water-saving and water-efficient technology, including trials of new technology. 12.3 Promote opportunities for businesses in the environmental technology sector, through the design and manufacture of water-efficient components, water treatment and recycling systems. 12.4 (New Action). Promote sustainable consumption and production among South East businesses, and improve support to business on resource efficiency. 12.5 (New Action). Produce a South East Plan for Sustainable Public	RSS Policy TSR3	Regionally significant sports facilities	sustainable consumption and resource use across the South East. The positive environmental effects of sustainable resource use and good design, and promotion of renewable energy and reduction in CO2 emissions can be seen in the assessment of retention of policies CC1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, in particular positive effects on population, soils, water and air and climatic factors as shown in appendix D. This also includes the assessment of revocation. There are also efforts in the South East plan to promote renewable energy with policy NRM13 setting minimum regional targets for electricity generation from renewable sources, with targets for 2010, 2016, 2020 and finally 2026. Whilst the timescales are different in the RSS from those in the RES, they do complement the RES targets and will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		Procurement by July 2007. 12.6 (New Action). Support and facilitate the creation of demonstrator Resource Recovery Parks, housing clusters of businesses which extract maximum value from waste. 12.7 Further develop and promote the Sustainability Checklist for Developments in the South East as a regional sustainability tool for delivering mixed-use sustainable developments. 12.8 Ensure that all SEEDA-funded developments achieve Ecohomes/BREEAM 'excellent' standard as a minimum, aspiring to higher standards of sustainability, including zero carbon development, where possible. **13 Achieve measurable improvements in the quality, biodiversity and accessibility of green space, open space and green infrastructure** 13.1 (New Action). To achieve measurable improvements in the quality, biodiversity and accessibility of public space			The RES action of achieving measurable improvements in the quality, biodiversity and accessibility of green space, open space and green infrastructure are reflected in the South East Plan. Sustainable natural resource management is a key theme of the plan and this involves the protection and enhancement of wildlife habitats This is reflected through cross-cutting policy CC1 and also in relation to natural resource management through policy NRM5 which seeks to conserve and improve biodiversity. There is also significant protection afforded to woodlands and emphasis is placed on coastal management through policy NRM8 which will help achieve measurable improvements in green space.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		(including green space, open space and the green infrastructure) in and around towns and cities.			
		14 Enable more people to benefit from sustainable prosperity across the region and reduce polarisation between communities 14.1 Support communities to participate in and shape urban renaissance. 14.2 Work with public sector procurers to provide a level playing field for the Third Sector to be able to compete effectively for public sector contracts. 14.3 Work through a variety of local mechanisms, including Local Area Agreements in order to spread the benefits of sustainable prosperity, including: - Reducing the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training by 2% by 2010 through preventative measures by reducing the number of exclusions from school, young offenders, ASBOs, teenage pregnancies			Sustainable development is at the heart of the South East Plan and this includes sustainable economic growth which will help more people to benefit from sustainable prosperity. The economic policies in the South East Plan will help deliver sustainable prosperity and ensure that the approach in the RES is mirrored. The positive effects of sustainable prosperity on the population and human health of the South East can be seen from the assessment of the retention of the economic policies in Appendix D. Assessment of revocation is also included here.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		- Reducing the numbers of people experiencing financial exclusion by developing a financial inclusion strategy for the region and raise awareness of community finance by developing a market strategy. 14.4 (New Action). Strengthen and capitalise on the ability of the voluntary and community sector to build sustainable and economically inclusive communities, develop social capital and spread the benefits of sustainable prosperity across the region by focusing on disadvantaged communities of geography and interest. 14.5 (New Action). Adopt the Regional Index of Sustainable Well-being as an additional indicator of sustainable prosperity. **Transforming the South East** *Global leadership in environmental technologies* There are currently 1,200 environmental technology businesses in the South East with a combined annual turnover of £4.6 billion, and			Policy SP4 requires that Local Authorities and other national, regional and local partners in public, private and voluntary sectors will align policies and programmes to reduce overall extent of socio-economic deprivation. Funding and iniatives should be focused to *'address the extensive regeneration needs within the sub-regions of East Kent and Ashford; Kent Thames Gateway; South Hampshire; Sussex Coast; and the Isle of Wight'* and *'implement appropriate actions to address the pockets of deprivation and broader exclusion issues facing other parts of the region both inside and outside sub-regional strategy areas.'* The assessment of the retention of this policy in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation. The RES sets out transformational action for the South East to become a global leader in environmental technologies. The RSS acknowledges this action and in section 6.11 states that the Regional Planning Body will work with SEEDA to facilitate the growth of this sector. In addition policy

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		the region is home to 21% of the UK's environmental research and development capacity. There is a major opportunity to develop this sector further using the 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, which are to be 'low carbon', as a catalyst. Key actions for the South East are to: 1 Develop the skills necessary to support environmental technologies 2 Increase collaboration between businesses and the region's environmental technologies knowledge base 3 Develop technology validation programmes 4 Invest in early stage environmental technologies and their commercialisation 5 Target environmental technology enterprises around the world as potential inward investors 6 Implement exchange programmes, scholarships, technology transfer and capability projects for developing countries 7 Encourage businesses to develop sustainable procurement programmes			RE2 supports nationally and regionally important sectors and cluster's and policy RE4 seeks to ensure that skills provision meets business needs. This will help with regards to supporting environmental technologies The assessment of the retention of these policies in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation. The RES includes a transformational action of education led regeneration. This is reflected in policy S3 which requires Local Planning Authorities should ensure adequate provision of pre-school, school and community learning facilities. Policies need to advocate widening and deepening of participation through better understanding. Policy S4 requires collaborative working between Local Authorities, the Learning and Skills Council, the Higher Education Funding Council for England, SEEDA and the higher and further education sectors to ensure that these sectors' needs are addressed in local development frameworks. These policies will help make a significant positive contribution towards education led regeneration. This is further highlighted in the assessment of retention of these policies, with significant positive scores highlighted for population (see

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		Education-Led Regeneration The Higher Education sector accounts for about 2% of the region's economy, and has a range of impacts on economic prosperity, including: • Providing higher skills for a competitive international knowledge economy • Raising aspirations, especially in more deprived areas • Generating a sense quality place based on increased creative human capital • Increasing innovation through support for business • Increasing enterprise through stimulating and mentoring start-ups Groundbreaking collaborations have already brought new skills opportunities to some of these areas. Multiversity projects such as Universities at Medway and University Centre Hastings demonstrate that the catalytic effect of Higher Education on regeneration is an essential part of the delivery of the vision of an enterprising, innovative and creative region. The Universities at Medway is			Appendix D). Whilst there are no specific universities mentioned in the RSS there is support for higher and further education with policy S4 requiring that the needs of those sectors are met. The collaborative working identified in this policy will help have positive effects on health and population (see Appendix D).

Appendix H

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		a pioneering element of a growth and regeneration project involving three university partners and one Further Education partner, which will increase the numbers of Higher Education students at Medway by 3,300 full-time equivalents, generating an economic benefit to the region of £50 million annually, while the University Centre at Hastings is a core element of the Hastings and Bexhill Five Point Plan. In addition to growth on current campuses, new multiversity campuses will be considered in areas of need and of growth, for example Ashford, Folkestone, Milton Keynes and the Gatwick Diamond. Greater Further and Higher Education partnership in multiversity developments will encourage greater strategic alignment of the £1.4 billion Regional Learning and Skills Councils capital strategy with Higher Education developments, and will facilitate Further – Higher Education progression._Making the most of 2012_The 2012 Olympic Games			

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		and Paralympic Games offer huge opportunities for the region's economy. SEEDA and Sport England South East are working with the other cultural agencies and key partners in the region to engineer and co-ordinate the 'South East offer', ensuring the opportunities presented by the 2012 Games are maximised for the region. The offer comprises three main themes: 1 Opportunities that are central to The Games – by capturing the 'Olympic Values' by stimulating greater participation and engagement, showcasing the South East as a world class region and enhancing regional infrastructure or quality of destination for visitors and residents alike. 2 Opportunities that also have a longer term resonance - the 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games will be 'low carbon'. Given the energy consumption arising from the comprehensive construction programme which precedes them, the necessity for people to fly into the Greater South East for The Games themselves the requirement for compensatory savings			

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		elsewhere will be substantial. Innovative solutions to these challenges offer a business opportunity which plays to the South East's strengths in innovation. South East businesses will need to bid competitively for contracts; The Games will have an impact on sectors such as Construction, Tourism, Business Services, Digital and New Media, Retail/Merchandising, Environmental Technology, Distribution and Logistics and Security. SEEDA is developing support systems to ensure local businesses can take full advantage of these opportunities and the experience and contacts made in relation to The Games can be developed to deliver business opportunities beyond 2012. Measures to capitalise on the inspiration of The Games to create a healthier region will lead to improved workplace health and increased productivity. 3 Interventions requiring an early input to ensure they deliver legacy dividends post 2012. Improving the skills of people in the region will leave a lasting legacy in terms of higher productivity, more			

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		sustainable communities and enhanced cultural and sporting venues and activities. Opportunities lie particularly with the 14-19 age range, who will form part of the workforce in 2012, those in employment and out in the community and through volunteering. The Paralympic Games will spotlight equal opportunities and this should be reflected in addressing access issues both physically and intellectually in a number of areas from business through education to communities in general. Key to the success of the South East's involvement in The Games is an understanding that they should be seen as an opportunity to bring forwards or catalyse investment in programmes which would be desirable regardless of 2012. The demand for preparation and training camp facilities, the increased cultural programme requirements, and increased sports participation levels will require investment in the facilities and infrastructure in the South East. This investment must contribute to a lasting legacy for the region.			

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
Mapping the South East Economy *The Inner South East* The area is one of Europe's fastest growing business locations. Sustaining this success will require an emphasis on productivity-led growth, matching the best knowledge sector businesses and research centres in the region with the best in the world.	**Mapping the South East Economy** *The Inner South East* 1. Work with London, the Oxford to Cambridge Arc and along the Gatwick – Guildford –Thames Valley – Oxford axis to be at the forefront of the UK's global competitiveness. 2. Make the most of the Heathrow effect. 3. Invest in the skills needed by global knowledge businesses. 4. Invest in the public transport infrastructure needed to support access to airports and linking to the rest of the region. 5. Invest in high growth globally competitive sectors.	**Mapping the South East Economy** *The Inner South East* 1. A collaborative network of universities, public and private research establishments and knowledge businesses, working with neighbouring areas. An innovative strategy tailored to the needs of the Inner South East. Increased levels of R&D spend, technology transfer and new business creation and strong inward investment. 2. A network of flourishing global businesses strongly embedded in the local areas through employment and supply chains. 3. Integrated programmes to maintain and improve the international competitiveness of the Gatwick Diamond and the Thames Valley / Surrey / West London area around Heathrow.	RSS Policy RE2 RSS Policy RE3 RSS Policy RE4 RSS Policy RE6 RSS Policy SP1 RSS Policy SP2 RSS Policy S3 RSS Policy S4	Supporting nationally and regionally important sectors and clusters Employment and land provision Human resource development Competitiveness and addressing structural economic weakness Sub-regions in the South East Regional Hubs Education and Skills Higher and Further education	The RES puts an emphasis on productivity-led growth, which is supported by a number of the policies in the South East Plan. Policy RE2 requires Local Development Documents to that there is a range of sites and premises to meet employment land needs and also to address the economic needs of rural areas. This will help the SE to be more productive. Policies RE3, RE4 and RE6 are concerned with ensuring that there is sufficient employment land, that there is a highly skilled workforce and to enhance the competitiveness of the most successful areas of the South East and to encourage collaborative working to address structural economic weakness. Policy SP1 sets out the sub regions in the South East and SP2 supports the role of regional hubs which included measures to increase accessibility of public transport, which further complements the RES priorities. The RSS contains specific policies to address the competitiveness of these sub-regions. GAT1-3 which sets out the strategy to maximise opportunities arising from the Gatwick-Crawley area and the western corridor (WCBV1-4). The environmental effects of these policies have been assessed in Appendix D.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		4. Implementation of the Airtrack rail link to Heathrow and Fastway extensions to Redhill and East Grinstead from Gatwick.	RSS Policy T1	Manage and Invest	
			RSS Policy T2	Mobility Management	
		5. Increased levels of low impact foreign direct investment. Increased productivity growth and export levels in key global sectors including aerospace, digital creative industries and environmental technologies.	RSS Policy T6	Communications technology	
			Policy T8	Regional Spokes	
			RSS Policy T9	Airports	
Mapping the South East Economy *The Rural South East* Rural communities must remain places where people both live and work. They provide services and offer opportunities to improve the work-life balance and to create more sustainable travel patterns through home or remote working.	**Mapping the South East Economy** *The Rural South East* 1. Invest in the economic viability of villages and market towns across the Rural South East. 2. Exploit the potential of the knowledge economy for new business creation and development, and stimulate the take-up and effective use of broadband. 3. Assist the food and farming sectors to adapt to new regulations, enabling them to develop new shills and to	**Mapping the South East Economy** *The Rural South East* 1. Strengthened position of market towns as hubs for rural enterprise and training, characterised by: - Increased private investment - Key services retained and developed to serve the needs of surrounding areas - Provision for affordable housing New models for streamlined, collaborative and flexible	RSS Policy BE4 RSS Policy BE5 RSS Policy TSR2 RSS Policy RE2	The role of small rural towns Village management Rural tourism Supporting nationally and regionally important sectors and	The RES target/priorities are to improve the economy of the South East through a number of measures including investment in villages, exploiting the potential of the knowledge economy, assistance for food and farming sectors, support for local products and investment and promotion of areas, cultural, heritage and landscape assets. There are a number of South East Plan policies which reflect these priorities. Policy BE4 seeks to strengthen the viability of small rural towns and policy BE5 requires Local Authorities in preparing Local Development Documents to plan to meet the defined needs of their rural

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
	capitalise on opportunities for new products and processes resulting from CAP reform and new technology, while enhancing the natural resources on which they rely. 4.Support the development of premium local products by investing in the land-based products supply chain, adopting high quality standards. 5. Invest in and promote the area's cultural, heritage and landscape assets, and develop the visitor economy linked to the conservation of a high quality environment.	delivery developed and implemented in rural areas, recognising the diversity of rural communities and landscapes. 2. Increased formation of new businesses, particularly in the most deprived rural areas. Improved access to high quality infrastructure, including ICT, business advice and skills. 3. Improved viability of the food and farming sector. Successful adoption of new crops including industrial and biomass crops, consistent with maintaining the region's most sensitive quality landscapes and biodiversity. 4. A range of local produce offers that are able to compete and make best use of outlet opportunities in the South East, London and beyond. 5. A set of higher value tourism propositions, that	RSS Policy RE3 RSS Policy RE4 RSS Policy RE6 RSS Policy T6 RSS Policy SP1 RSS Policy SP2 RSS Policy S3 RSS Policy S4 RSS Policy T1	clusters Employment and land provision Human resource development Competitiveness and addressing structural economic weakness Sub-regions in the South East Regional Hubs Education and Skills Higher and Further education Manage and Invest	communities. Policy TSR2 encourages opportunities to promote tourism in rural areas and for recreation-based rural diversification where it is of an appropriate scale and where it will provide jobs for local residents. The South East Plan economic policies also compliment the RES aims in relation to the rural economy. Policies RE4 and RE6 will help to support the rural economy through provision of sufficient employment land and addressing economic weaknesses. The transport policies in the Plan will also complement the RES priorities for the rural economy as they will help to improve connectivity in these areas and through Policy TR7 will help to develop innovative and adaptable solutions to public transport. Policy T6 in relation to communications technology will help create more sustainable travel patterns as it will help to increase access to goods and services and reduce the need to travel, which will be particularly beneficial in rural areas where access to services may be difficult. This policy will also help with regards to improving work life balance in rural areas through better communications technology, which will increase opportunities for home working. The assessment of the retention of

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
		secure the benefits of increased visitor spend for rural communities while supporting the sustainable management of rural landscapes.	RSS Policy T2	Mobility Management	these policies in Appendix D. Appendix D also contains the assessment of revocation.
			RSS Policy T6	Communications technology	
			RSS Policy T7	Rural transport	
			RSS Policy T8	Regional Spokes	
Mapping the South East Economy *The Coastal South East* The cities and towns of the Coastal South East vary in their economic performance, with differing opportunities and potential for the future. The Regional Economic Strategy needs to reflect this diversity.	**Mapping the South East Economy** *The Coastal South East* 1. Create cities and towns where people choose to live by investing in an urban renaissance, redeveloping and regenerating key town centres to stimulate development of local economies. 2. Raise the quality of the offer to visitors, release the enterprise potential of the creative industries, leisure facilities and the visitor economy and expand the	**Mapping the South East Economy** *The Coastal South East* 1. A network of vibrant and attractive towns and cities, maintaining diversity by playing to existing or latent strengths. 2. A set of high quality destinations, that secure the benefits of increased visitor spend for local communities and contribute to wider objectives for urban renaissance.	RSS Policy TSR4 RSS Policy RE2 RSS Policy RE3 RSS Policy RE4	Tourism Attractions Supporting nationally and regionally important sectors and clusters Employment and land provision Human resource development	South East Plan policy TSR4 requires that priority is given to improving the quality of all existing tourism attractions to meet changing consumer demands and to have high environmental standards in terms of design and access. This will help to raise the quality of tourism attractions on offer to visitors and directly reflect the RES priorities in relation to the coastal south east. The South East Plan economic policies will help bring about an urban renaissance. Policy RE2 supports nationally and regionally important sectors and clusters and that local authorities should any opportunities which may exist for expansion of clusters/sector's. This will directly help

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
	cultural offer. 3. Support enterprise and stimulate the creation of a wide variety of businesses. 4. Ensure that sufficient employment land is provided through redevelopment of brownfield land and refurbishment of existing stock, to provide new and flexible employment space. 5. Maximise the benefits of high speed internet to overcome geographic isolation and attract new high value business. 6. Invest in the long-term sustainable growth of key ports, particularly the major ports of Southampton, Portsmouth, Dover and Thamesport, and explore future prospects for smaller ports such as Shoreham and Newhaven. 7. Improve connectivity along the coast and with key hinterlands and London. 8. Raise educational attainment and aspirations, including a comprehensive approach to enterprise education and improved access to higher and further	3. Increased business start-up, survival and growth rates. 4. Strategic employment sites identified and secured for high value employment uses. Sustainable and strategically accessible locations such as Eastbourne/Hailsham and East Worthing brought into use. 5. New high value businesses attracted, offering a variety of employment opportunities. 6. Deliver rail freight gauge improvements on the Southampton-Midlands route. 7. Appropriate solutions adopted and investment secured for improvements along the M27 / A27 / A259 South Coast artery, A2 and Solent-Midlands A34 corridor. 8. Improved education attainment at 16, increased take-up of Further and Higher	RSS Policy RE6 RSS Policy SP1 RSS Policy SP2 RSS Policy S3 RSS Policy S4 RSS Policy T1 RSS Policy T2 RSS Policy T6	Competitiveness and addressing structural economic weakness Sub-regions in the South East Regional Hubs Education and Skills Higher and Further education Manage and Invest Mobility Management Communications technology	with regards to supporting enterprise and creation of wide variety of business. The sub regions in the South East are identified in policy SP1 which includes South Hampshire and the Sussex Coast. These areas are, along with the other sub regions identified, a focus for growth and regeneration The transport policies in the South East plan will help improve access to jobs. They will also contribute to the RES target of improving connectivity along the coast and with key hinterlands and London. Policy T10 seeks to maintain and enhance the role of ports and specifically mentions Hampshire and Dover, which directly reflects RES priority 6 in relation to the Coastal South East. The Southampton-Midlands railway route is one of four routes identified as a priority for providing enhanced capacity, which directly reflects the RES priority to deliver rail freight gauge improvements on the Southampton-Midlands line. The transport investment and

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
	education. 9. Improve access to workplace learning for low-skilled, low-paid, low-status workers to enable labour market progression, and work with employers and other support agencies to bring the economically inactive back into work and training	Education, increased retention of young people in high value employment. 9. Increased economic activity rates, and improved progression prospects for those in work.	Policy T8 RSS Policy T10 RSS Policy T11 RSS Policy T12 RSS Policy T13 RSS Policy T14	Regional Spokes Ports and Short Sea Shipping Rail Freight Freight and site safeguarding Intermodal interchanges Transport investment and management priorities	management priorities outlined in policy T14 will help to improve connectivity in the coastal areas and also aid regeneration and reflect the RES priorities. The assessment in Appendix D records the significant positive scores for population and air and climatic factors through analysis of retention of the transport policies. There will be a reduction in vehicle emissions through the modal shift in transport, with associated environmental benefits, which also impact positively on the population.
Mapping the South East Economy *The Growth Areas* Improving the performance of the Growth Areas will raise the prosperity of the Greater South East and UK.	**Mapping the South East Economy** *The Growth Areas* 1. The Thames Gateway Growth Area is the largest regeneration project of its type in Europe, straddling London, the South East and East of England. Improving the performance of the Thames Gateway will raise the prosperity of the Greater South East and the UK on the international	**Mapping the South East Economy** *The Growth Areas* 1. Essential investments in connectivity – maximising the potential of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Shellhaven, and the expansion of Southend Airport, Crossrail and in the longer term a Lower Thames crossing - will help ease the major transport bottlenecks identified as a growing issue for the South	RSS Policy RE2 RSS Policy RE3 RSS Policy RE4	Supporting nationally and regionally important sectors and clusters Employment and land provision Human resource	The RES seeks to improve the performance of the growth areas, in particular for the Thames Gateway. RSS policy SP1 sets out the sub regions which are a focus for growth and regeneration, one of which is the Kent Thames Gateway. The economic policies will also help with the regeneration of the growth areas as they will help to make the South East more economically competitive and to attract investment. Policy SP4 requires that funding and iniatives to address the extensive regeneration needs within the sub-

Appendix H

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
	stage contributing up to an additional £30 billion GVA to the UK economy by 2021, and targets have been set for the development of 120,000 new homes and up to 180,000 new jobs by 2016. 2. Thames Gateway Kent forms a major part of the Thames Gateway, and its regeneration will have a major impact on the overall economic performance of the South East. Transport infrastructure and connectivity – the development of the CTRL and the opening of the international rail station at Ebbsfleet in 2007 (domestic rail services starting from 2009) is key to the development of the new major office and business centre at Ebbsfleet, with a focus on public transport. • Large supply of brownfield development sites - the area has the largest supply of brownfield sites in the South East which offer a unique opportunity for the sustainable development of both housing and employment opportunities 3. Ashford is a strategic location as a gateway to	East and its neighbours. 2. Knowledge intensive and high growth sectors – attracting new employers in more productive employment sectors, stimulating innovation and encouraging entrepreneurship will help raise productivity • High quality buildings and a green environment – there is a strong commitment towards high quality buildings and creating attractive environments along the Gateway • Sustainable communities – it is recognised that the social, cultural, economic and environmental needs of both new and existing communities have to be addressed equally to ensure the development of stable and sustainable communities • Skills-led growth – skill levels will need to be raised to both attract new higher value added employers into the area and to ensure that existing residents can take advantage of the economic benefits of regeneration. • 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games – the close proximity to Stratford and with the introduction of CTRL international and	RSS Policy RE6 RSS Policy SP1 RSS Policy SP2 RSS Policy S3 RSS Policy S4 RSS Policy T1 RSS Policy T2 RSS Policy T6	development Competitiveness and addressing structural economic weakness Sub-regions in the South East Regional Hubs Education and Skills Higher and Further education Manage and Invest Mobility Management Communications technology	regions of East Kent and Ashford; Kent Thames Gateway; South Hampshire; Sussex Coast; and the Isle of Wight. Policies T1, T2, T6 and T8, and T10-14 will help with regeneration by encouraging a modal shift in transport and use of more sustainable forms of transport. Public transport improvements will help to improve access to jobs and services and encourage growth in the South East. This will particularly help with the regeneration of the Thames Gateway. RSS policies KTG1-7 seek to bring about the regeneration of the Kent Thames Gateway. Policy KTG1 directly references the RES priorities re transport infrastructure as it requires major development to be located such that it exploits the potential of regional hubs at Ebbsfleet and Medway Towns and locations served by channel tunnel rail link. The emphasis through policy KTG1 on economic development, increased standards of skills and education in the workforce and an increased supply of new housing, including affordable housing will have a significant positive impact on the population and economy, as demonstrated in the assessment of the effects of retention of this policy in Appendix D.

RES Headline Targets	RES Targets / Priorities	RES Actions / Results	RSS Policy No.	RSS Policy Title	Comments and coverage in SEA
	Europe. This function will be strengthened with completion of the high-speed rail link to London in 2007 and CTRL domestic services in 2009, which will see dramatic improvements in travel times to the capital. Ashford has the potential to accommodate 31,000 homes and 28,000 jobs by 2031, doubling the size of the existing town. Through a co-ordinated partnership approach there will be a focus on developing the town centre's commercial 'offer' around a sustainable development model, linking to a number of new mixed-use district centres and village communities, which will see Ashford grow as a place to live and do business.

4. Milton Keynes and Aylesbury Vale form part of the Milton Keynes South Midlands Growth Area. Aylesbury Vale is required to accommodate 18,300 additional homes and at least 12,690 net additional jobs by 2021. It has been identified that Milton Keynes has the potential to provide almost 70,000 additional homes in the period up to 2031, supported by the | domestic rail services between Ebbsfleet and Stratford with journey times of approximately eight minutes, means that the Games has the potential to be a major driver for regeneration in North Kent.

3. Maximising the potential of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link will be essential to the successful growth of Ashford. It will also be vitally important to increase the capacity in the two junctions of the M20 that serve the town. This is especially true of Junction 10, which will serve the new urban villages to the South of Ashford town centre and key employment areas that are critical to the delivery of the 28,000 additional jobs. The vision for Ashford identifies its need to become a strong, self-sustaining and growing town, recognised as a world class exemplar location. It will combine an environment rich in resources with a technologically enabled, knowledge based learning economy, recognised for the excellence of its physical, cultural, economic and digital connectivity with its surrounding region, London, the UK, Europe and the wider | Policy T8

RSS Policy T10

RSS Policy T11

RSS Policy T12

RSS Policy T13

RSS Policy T14

RSS Policies KTG1-7

RSS Policies MKAV1-4 | Regional Spokes

Ports and Short Sea Shipping

Rail Freight

Freight and site safeguarding

Intermodal interchanges

Transport investment and management priorities

Kent Thames Gateway

Milton Keynes and Aylesbury Vale | One of the other growth areas identified in the RSS is Milton Keynes and Ashbury Vale. The overarching economic and transport policies will help with the growth of this area. In regards to the specific priorities outlined for this growth area in relation to housing and jobs, there are over 26,000 new homes provided for Aylesbury through policy MKAV1 and over 41,000 new homes for Milton Keynes. The numbers for Aylesbury Vale exceed the RES target and the figures for Milton Keynes go along way towards the potential target of 70,000 new homes.

For jobs, the RSS provides for over 21,000 new jobs in Aylesbury Vale, comfortably exceeding the RES requirement for a minimum of 12,600 |

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	generation of at least 100,000 additional jobs. This will result in the population of Milton Keynes growing to over 300,000 (the current size of Cardiff). The need to improve the accessibility of Aylesbury to enable growth is recognised, and in particular its connectivity to Milton Keynes, alongside major improvements to the functioning of the town centre.	world. The objective of the Ashford's Future partnership is to strengthen Ashford's economic vitality, providing a sustainable community with jobs as well as houses. This will be achieved through establishing an attractive and unique inward investment offer, as well as supporting enterprise and innovation in existing local companies to provide a balanced sustainable economy for the future. 4. Improving the climate for investment - by influencing and lobbying on infrastructure, promoting new investment and retaining existing investors, promoting sustainable development and regeneration and influencing ICT infrastructure. • Stimulating an entrepreneurial and innovative economy – by supporting and promoting the concept of the Oxford to Cambridge Arc, supporting the creation of a network of innovation and incubation centres across MKSM, providing enhanced business support and supporting business to business collaboration in key clusters and sectors.			new jobs. The RES sets out the requirement for 100,000 additional jobs in Milton Keynes, whilst the RSS provides for an an increase in employment of 44,350 jobs in the period 2006 to 2026 through policy MKAV2. The RSS states in Paragraph 22.10 that at Bicester every opportunity should be taken to promote the town, *inter alia*, as a new location for higher value and knowledge-based business, separately or in association with the Oxford to Cambridge Arc initiative. This is further considered in the assessment of policy CO2 regarding Oxford's economy, as can be found in Appendix D. This also contains the assessment of effects of revocation.

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		• Ensuring learning and skills provision responds to population and business demands - by acting upon the skills implications of the growth strategy, developing the Higher Education Institutions (HEI) provision, strengthening the links between education and business and enabling mproved access to employment for the disadvantaged. The key future transport priorities for Milton Keynes and Aylesbury Vale will be to progress the East West rail link, and improve road links between Milton Keynes and Aylesbury by linking the A41 and the A418 and to complete as rapidly as possible the improvement of the A418. Ensuring skills-driven growth, enhancing workforce skills to attract knowledge driven industries, ensuring a supply of high level skills to service those leading edge firms which are already in place, and improving locally accessible higher education opportunities are essential factors in all Growth Areas.			The East-West rail link, new park and ride facilities, measures to resolve east-west traffic problems across the southern half of Milton Keynes, and measures to address traffic problems are all identified in policy MKAV2, which mirrors what is identified in the RES. The impacts of these transport issues are picked up in the assessment of retention of this policy which can be found in Appendix D with positive impacts on population and human health and also some uncertain impacts on environmental factors. Appendix D also contains assessment of effects of revocation of this policy.

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Mapping the South East Economy *Cities and Towns in the South East* The Regional Economic Strategy will support these Hubs and Diamonds in developing and implementing their plans.	**Mapping the South East Economy** *Cities and Towns in the South East* Given the sustainability argument that housing growth should be closely allied to employment growth, it makes sense that the existing centres of economic activity should provide a focus for accommodating sustainable growth supported by appropriate and timely investment in infrastructure.	**Mapping the South East Economy** *Cities and Towns in the South East* The draft South East Plan identifies 21 Regional Hubs as centres of economic activity and transport services, 16 of which lie beyond designated Growth Areas: Ashford Aylesbury Basingstoke Brighton & Hove Canterbury Crawley/Gatwick Ebbsfleet Guildford Hastings High Wycombe Maidstone Medway Milton Keynes Oxford Portsmouth Reading Reigate/Redhill Slough Southampton Tonbridge/Tunbridge Wells Woking The Regional Economic Strategy will support these Hubs and Diamonds in developing and implementing	RSS Policy RE2 RSS Policy RE3 RSS Policy RE4 RSS Policy RE6 RSS Policy SP1 RSS Policy SP2 RSS Policy S3 RSS Policy S4	Supporting nationally and regionally important sectors and clusters Employment and land provision Human resource development Competitiveness and addressing structural economic weakness Sub-regions in the South East Regional Hubs Education and Skills	The RES supports the focus of accommodating sustainable growth at the existing centres of economic activity. This focus is reinforced in the South East Plan through policy RE2, which provides support to regionally and nationally important sectors and clusters and policy RE3 in relation to employment land. This requires that employment land should be located accessible to the existing and proposed labour supply. Policy RE6 seeks to address structural economic weakness in the South East, which includes focusing economic development in the coastal area, which will provide further support to the regional hubs. The positive effects of sustainable economic growth on the population and health of the population can be seen in the assessment of the retention of the economic policies, as detailed in Appendix D. The overall location strategy in the South East Plan identifies sub-regions which are focus for growth and regeneration. There is support for regional hubs in Policy SP2, which aligns with the RES priority. There are wider environmental benefits from focusing development on existing regional hubs, as shown in the assessment of the retention of policy SP1 and also partly for policy SP2, as

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		their plans to unlock the potential for sustainable growth. The role of, and support for, these and other towns in underpinning sustainable prosperity will be developed in the frameworks and strategies for the Inner, Rural and Coastal South East.	RSS Policy T1 RSS Policy T2 Policy T8 RSS Policy T10 RSS Policy T11 RSS Policy T12 RSS Policy T13 RSS Policy T14	Higher and Further education Manage and Invest Mobility Management Regional Spokes Ports and Short Sea Shipping Rail Freight Freight and site safeguarding Intermodal interchanges Transport investment and management priorities	can be seen in Appendix D. The transport policies in the RSS also offer support to the regional hubs through encouraging a modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport and to provide support to regional spokes, and the regions ports and airports, which will help to unlock potential for sustainable growth and ensure the RSS is aligned with the RES. The rail freight and freight and site safeguarding policies will help with the efficient movement of freight and ensure that land is safeguarded for freight related development. The positive benefits of these policies on the population can be found in the assessment of the retention of these policies as shown in Appendix D. The assessment of revocation is also included there.