Annex A

Review of Key Plans and Strategies

A1 REVIEW OF KEY PLANS AND STRATEGIES

A1.1 INTRODUCTION

This section identifies all other policies, plans and strategies at international, national and regional levels which should inform/have a bearing on the development of the RES, so that the links and dependencies between the RES and those policies, plans and strategies can be understood.

Table A1.1 Review of Objectives

IRF Objectives and Targets	IRF Indicators	Regional Objectives and Targets	International National Objectives and Targets (1)
Objective 1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home			
• To fully meet the housing completion targets in RPG9 • To increase the supply of affordable housing both in numbers and as a proportion of total housing stock • To reduce the numbers of homeless households in priority need and the number of households in housing need on the Housing Register • To reduce the percentage of unfit/non- decent homes, with a specific target to eliminate them in the public sector by 2010	a. Housing completions compared with regional guidance b. Additional provision of affordable housing c. Average property price compared against average earnings d. Households on the Housing Register e. Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings	**South East Regional Housing Strategy (2004/2005)** The overarching aim of the Strategy is to increase the quantity and quality of housing provision in the region. Housing must better address the needs of key housing groups within the population, in particular, the homeless, key workers, those in rural areas, those targeted for regeneration and key growth areas within the region. **Regional Housing Strategy (2006)** The Regional Housing Strategy sets out the framework for how housing will be provided and funded across the South East from 2006 onwards. The strategy sets out the housing priorities for the region from 2006 and calls for significant investment to tackle the shortage of high quality, affordable homes. It identifies the need to improve the condition of the region's existing housing stock as a key priority. **Sustainable Communities in the South East: Building for the future** The objective of ensuring that people have 'decent homes at a price people can afford' is noted within the strategy. **Draft South East Plan 2005** The Draft South East Plan (Part 1) is a document that will set out changes needed to improve the quality of life in the South East England region over the next 20 plus years. The South East Plan will look forward to 2026 and set out strategies for improving life in the region during that period. Among other things it will review the number of new houses needed in the region each year **Infrastructure in the South East 2005** This report contributes to the debate on how the infrastructure associated with a growing population and economy will be delivered. The publication looks at existing and planned investments in the South East	**PPG1**. Provide mixture and range of housing to meet the increasingly varied housing requirements, including affordable housing. **PPG3**. Meet housing needs of the whole community, including affordable and special needs. Provide wider housing opportunity and choice and better mix in size, type and location, and create mixed communities. **ODPM 3.5**. Achieve a better balance between housing availability and the demand for housing in all English regions while protecting valuable countryside around our towns, cities and in the greenbelt - and the sustainability of existing towns and cities - through specific measures to be set out in the Service Delivery Agreement **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **The Communities Plan 2003** The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of public spaces. **ODPM 3.7**. By 2010, bring all social housing into 'decent' condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and increase the proportion of private housing in decent condition occupied by vulnerable

(1) This table focuses on objectives from PPGs and PSAs. A review of other relevant EU and UK Government strategies and policies has also been carried out and relevant objectives have been included in this analysis.

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		as well as highlighting work underway that might reduce pressure on infrastructure. Specifically: • deals with the sustainable communities programme from a planning perspective; • focuses on Government investment in infrastructure, looking at transport; • explores how existing infrastructure can be better managed to optimise its efficiency and how the benefits of new investment can be 'locked in'; • addresses ways in which Infrastructure might be delivered; looks at alternative funding mechanisms and how revenue works in relation to growth. **The Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MKSM SRS) 2005** The purpose of the document is to provide a clear, agreed, sub-regional strategy for the period 2001-2021, and a long-term spatial vision for the sub-region towards the year 2031, as part of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. The Strategy highlights the need for planned, sustainable communities with adequate infrastructure for vital services such as transportation, health and education services. The Strategy promotes the creation of sustainable communities – well-designed places where people want to live, with jobs, facilities, services, and strong communities. A key aim is to introduce a step change in housing supply, including affordable housing, and provide strategic direction for local authorities, delivery vehicles and other organisations within the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area.	groups. **PPS7**. The priorities within PPS3 should be applied with due consideration of the specific context/needs of rural areas. Housing White Paper: End fuel poverty in vulnerable households by 2010 and in all households by 2016-18. **PPS11**. The RSS will take into account identification of the scale and distribution of provision for new housing; housing strategies will be considered in the scope of the RSS. **Rural Strategy 2004** Highlights the need for affordable housing that helps sustain mixed and viable rural communities. Planning policy supports this aim through special provisions to provide affordable housing in small rural settlements. **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It

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			represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues. **Quality and Choice: a decent home for all (the Housing Green Paper, 2003)** This document sets out our policies to achieve the Government's aim to offer everyone the opportunity of a decent home and so promote social cohesion, well-being and self-dependence. **Devolving Decision Making – Pre-Budget Report 2004** The Devolving Decision Making Review, published alongside Budget 2004, set out the case in particular for strengthening the capacity of regional institutions to meet their specific economic and social challenges including regional transport, housing and economic development.

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Objective 2. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment			
• To prevent all inappropriate development in the flood plain • By 2010, to increase the numbers of properties protected by 15,000 • All new development applications to show that sustainable drainage has been considered and implemented if appropriate	a. Properties at risk from flooding b. New development with sustainable drainage installed		**PPG25**. Ensure that new development is safe and not exposed to flooding by considering flood-risk on a catchment-wide basis. Where possible, reduce flood-risk. Ensure that floodplains are used for their natural purpose, function effectively and are protected from inappropriate development. **PPS 7.** To promote more sustainable patterns of development through: • focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages • preventing urban sprawl • discouraging the development of 'greenfield' land and where such land must be used, ensuring it is not used wastefully • promoting a range of uses to maximise the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas • providing appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside **PPS11.** The RSS will align itself with environmental strategies. **Rural Strategy 2004** Recognises that flooding risk will increase with climate change and increased development/wealth. It highlights the impact on both rural and urban areas and notes the role of the forthcoming Government strategy for flooding and coastal erosion risk management.

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Objective 3. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health			
• Over the long term, to reduce death rates from these diseases appreciably • Improve other indicators of health and well being • Substantially diminish inequalities in mortality, health and well-being across the region	a. Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide b. Infant mortality rates c. Conceptions among girls under 18 d. Life expectancy	**Health Priorities for the South East** There is no Health Strategy for the region, however, 'Health Priorities' has been drawn up by the South East Public Health Observatory and seeks to address the disparity in health performance across the region. The key objectives noted are: to continue improvement in health performance; closing the gap with the high performers in Europe and reducing the scale of health inequalities. The priorities work in conjunction with National strategies such as the NHS Plan, Our Healthier Nation and the National Service Frameworks. Relevant targets from the Department of Health's Public Service Agreement include: • Reducing mortality rates from heart disease by a minimum of 40% and cancer by a minimum of 20% in the under 75s, by 2010 • Improving life outcomes of adults and children with mental health problems, through annual improvements in access to crisis and mental health services, and reduce mortality rates from suicide and undetermined injury by a minimum of 20% by 2010 • Improving the quality of life and independence of older people so that they can continue to remain at home • Improve life chances for children and reduce the conception rate of the under 18s by 50% by 2010 • Increase participation of problem drug users in treatment programmes by 55% by 2004, and by 100% by 2008; • Increase annual proportion of users successfully sustaining or completing treatment programmes • Reducing by a minimum of 10% the gap in infant mortality rates between manual groups and the general population; reducing by a minimum of 10% the gap between areas with the lowest life expectancy and the population as a whole **The State of the Environment, South East, 2005** Data relating to this issue is used to inform the review and baseline data for the Report. **Choosing Health in the South East: Physical Activity** Data from this report is used to inform the review and baseline data for the Report with regards to participation in physical activity.	**PPS11.** The RSS will take into consider and align itself with health strategies. **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues. **Sixth Environmental Action Programme** The Environment Action Programme is the EU's long-term policy programme, and it sets priorities for ten years at a

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			time. The programme focuses on four major areas of action: i) tackling climate change; ii) nature and biodiversity; iii) environment and health; and iv) sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes **EU Strategy for Sustainable Development** This Strategy focuses on four key-priorities: limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; addressing threats to public health; managing natural resources more responsibly; improving the transport system and land use.
		Farming and Food: Our Healthy Future: Delivery plan for sustainable farming and food in the South East and London The Plan notes the need to drive forward action on food and nutrition for healthy eating and living; that healthy food is available, affordable and acceptable to all; Roll-out of School Fruit Scheme- Delivery of business plan on SFS and SMART objectives for Regional Food and Health Action Plan- Ofsted to monitor progress on schools and nutrition **England Rural Development Programme 2000-2006, Appendix A7 South East Region** The ERDP seeks to further the encouragement of healthy lifestyles by developing access opportunities- Improved levels of understanding through enhanced interpretation- Increase the involvement of communities in the development of rural areas- Improve the health of the region with fresh local foods **Draft South East Plan 2005** The Draft South East Plan (Part 1) is a document that will set out changes needed to improve the quality of life in the South East England region over the next 20 plus years. The South East Plan will look forward to 2026 and set out strategies for improving life in the region during that period. Among other things it will recommend ways to improve health and the environment. **The Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MKSM SRS) 2005** The purpose of the document is to provide a clear, agreed, sub-regional	

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		strategy for the period 2001-2021, and a long-term spatial vision for the sub-region towards the year 2031, as part of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. The Strategy highlights the need for planned, sustainable communities with adequate infrastructure for vital services such as transportation, health and education services. The Strategy promotes the creation of sustainable communities – well-designed places where people want to live, with jobs, facilities, services, and strong communities. A key aim is to introduce a step change in housing supply, including affordable housing, and provide strategic direction for local authorities, delivery vehicles and other organisations within the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area.	
Objective 4. To reduce poverty and social exclusion, and close the gap between the most deprived areas in the South East and the rest of the region			
• By 2010, to halve the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the average position of the region	a. Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households b. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits c. Percentage of households in fuel poverty d. Proportion of population who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country e. Household income in rural areas	**GROW Programme (2005)** The Grow project is a €7.5 million InterregIIIC programme covers a network of five high growths regions including South East of England. There are three main pillars to the programme: Green Growth, Business Growth and Inclusive Growth. The overall objective of the Grow programme is to establish a framework of co-operation, encouraging multinational projects to overcome some of these challenges and to balance social, environmental and economic constraints to achieve sustainable growth. The partner regions will work toward a joint implementation of the Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas. **SEEDA's Draft Race Equality Scheme 2005-2008 (July 2005)** The draft Scheme focuses on race equality in order to fight discrimination in a transparent manner and ensure that any unwitting barriers to SEEDA's services or bias in service delivery are highlighted and eliminated. The Race Equality Scheme prioritises four core areas of work for assessment in the first year: Reviewing the Regional Economic Strategy on behalf of the Region; SEEDA's Procurement of goods and services; SEEDA's Communication Strategy; and Business Support. **South East Workforce Skills Programme (Learning and Skills Council/SEEDA, April 2003)** The Workforce Skills Programme is a joint initiative led by the Learning and Skills Council in the South East, the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA), and the Government Office for the South	**Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003.

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		East. Working with other organizations the Programme includes: • Making the Most of Labour Market Information: working with partners to help improve coordinated labour market intelligence; • Working on a "sectoral approach": working with organisations to take forward regional versions of the national Sector Skills Agreements (SSAs). These are essentially deals between the industry and the Government to: ensure training meets employers' needs, increase the numbers of employers prepared to train their employees, and make individuals more employable; and • National Employment Panel – Jobcentre Plus: working with Jobcentre plus through a member of staff seconded from the Government Office resulting in a table of priorities and actions. **The Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MKSM SRS) 2005** The purpose of the document is to provide a clear, agreed, sub-regional strategy for the period 2001-2021, and a long-term spatial vision for the sub-region towards the year 2031, as part of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. The Strategy highlights the need for planned, sustainable communities with adequate infrastructure for vital services such as transportation, health and education services. The Strategy promotes the creation of sustainable communities – well-designed places where people want to live, with jobs, facilities, services, and strong communities. A key aim is to introduce a step change in housing supply, including affordable housing, and provide strategic direction for local authorities, delivery vehicles and other organisations within the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area.	**Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues. **Quality and Choice: a decent home for all (the Housing Green Paper, 2003)** This document sets out our policies to achieve the Government's aim to offer everyone the opportunity of a decent home and so promote social cohesion, well-being and self-dependence.

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Objective 5. To raise educational levels across the region and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work			
• To significantly raise the number of people with Level 3 qualifications in the region • To reduce the proportion of the population with basic skills needs	a. Proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications (5 GCSEs A*- C or NVQ equivalent) b. Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent c. Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	**Action South East: FRESA** The FRESA highlights key areas for focusing action upon: • Equalising opportunities for local jobs and skills, creating equity across the region • Develop more local jobs in deprived areas • Explore possibilities for improving connectivity between areas of economic success and low growth localities • Assist socially excluded groups to improve their access to employment or learning and skills • Creating an infrastructure to support a sustainable supply of workers with access to employment opportunities • Address sectors and localities adversely affected by infrastructure barriers • Tackle skills shortages and gaps in high growth areas which threaten sustained growth and competitiveness • Rapid response, building partner capacity to respond to and anticipate labour market change • Develop capacity and systems in local areas to ensure a speedy, cohesive response to significant redundancies • Investor support; develop local collaborative approaches that assist investors in obtaining the supply of workers they need to match their proposed business activities • Build capacity for partnership between private, public, voluntary and community sectors • Preparing the region's labour market for major change	There are a wide range of PSA targets for the Department for Education and Skills, including the following: **DFES 5**. Between 2002 and 2006 the proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C rises by 2 percentage points each year on average and in all schools at least 20% of pupils achieve this standard by 2004 rising to 25% by 2006; and the proportion of 19 year olds who achieve this standard rises by 3 percentage points between 2002 and 2004, with a further increase of 3 percentage points by 2006 **DFES 9**. By 2010, increase participation in Higher Education towards 50% of those aged 18 to 30 **DFES 10**. Improve the basic skill levels of 1.5 million adults between the launch of Skills for Life in 2001 and 2007, with a milestone of 750,000 by 2004. **PPS11.** The RSS will take into consideration and seek to align itself with higher education and skills strategies. **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues.

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		England Rural Development Programme 2000-2006, Appendix A7 South East Region • Ensure that the skills of the workforce match existing and potential business opportunities • Increased provision of adaptable training packages as part of a life-long learning concept • Increased education partnerships between schools, the community and business • Improved local awareness of local job opportunities • Increased training opportunities in local businesses **SEEDA's Draft Race Equality Scheme 2005-2008 (July 2005)** The draft Scheme focuses on race equality in order to fight discrimination in a transparent manner and ensure that any unwitting barriers to SEEDA's services or bias in service delivery are highlighted and eliminated. The Race Equality Scheme prioritises four core areas of work for assessment in the first year: Reviewing the Regional Economic Strategy on behalf of the Region; SEEDA's Procurement of goods and services; SEEDA's Communication Strategy; and Business Support. **South East Workforce Skills Programme (Learning and Skills Council/SEEDA, April 2003)** The Workforce Skills Programme is a joint initiative led by the Learning and Skills Council in the South East, the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA), and the Government Office for the South East. Working with other organizations the Programme includes: • Making the Most of Labour Market Information: working with partners to help improve coordinated labour market intelligence; • Working on a "sectoral approach": working with organisations to take forward regional versions of the national Sector Skills Agreements (SSAs). These are essentially deals between the industry and the Government to: ensure training meets employers' needs, increase the numbers of employers prepared to train their employees, and make individuals more employable; and • National Employment Panel – Jobcentre Plus: working with Jobcentre plus through a member of staff seconded from the Government Office resulting in a table of priorities and actions.	

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Objective 6. To reduce crime and the fear of crime			
• To reduce crime in the South East in line with national Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets, in particular reduce the gap between the highest crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) areas and the best comparable areas • To reduce vehicle crime by 30% from 1998/99 to 2004, domestic burglary by 25% from 1998/99 to 2005 and robbery by 14% from 1999/2000 to 2005 • To reduce fear of crime through meeting targets set out in Indicator 6a above	a. Level of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes b. Fear of crime	**Crime Reduction Priorities for the South East** Whilst there is no formal Crime Strategy for the region, GOSE has prepared the 'Crime Priorities' document, which reflects local priorities within the context of national strategies. The overall objective is to maintain the South East as the safest region in England and Wales. This will be achieved by continuing to reduce the impact of offending and by securing continued reductions in violent crime, burglary and car crime. Four key groups have been targeted: prolific offenders; repeat victims; vulnerable communities; geographical crime priority areas. Preventing young offenders from re-offending and stopping established repeat offenders are two key priorities within the document/strategy. Other foci will be targeting prolific, drug-dependant, persistent violent offenders and anti-social behaviour offenders. Victims of hate crime, burglary and business crime will be made a priority area for concern. Crime priority areas have been named as Oxford, Reading, Slough, South Buckinghamshire, Portsmouth, Southampton, Brighton and Hove, Eastbourne, Hastings, Spelthorne, Dartford and Gravesham, and Medway. **The Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MKSM SRS) 2005** The purpose of the document is to provide a clear, agreed, sub-regional strategy for the period 2001-2021, and a long-term spatial vision for the sub-region towards the year 2031, as part of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. The Strategy highlights the need for planned, sustainable communities with adequate infrastructure for vital services such as transportation, health and education services. The Strategy promotes the creation of sustainable communities – well-designed places where people want to live, with jobs, facilities, services, and strong communities. A key aim is to introduce a step change in housing supply, including affordable housing, and provide strategic direction for local authorities, delivery vehicles and other organisations within the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area.	**Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues.

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Objective 7. To create and sustain vibrant communities			
	a. Percentage of people who say they are satisfied with their local area as a place to live b. Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously c. Percentage of people who have carried out any of a specified list of actions, unpaid, for someone who is not a relative in the past 12 months d. Percentage of people who have received any of a specified list of actions, unpaid, by someone who is not a relative in the past 12 months	**Sustainable Communities in the South East: Building for the future** Notes its objective to create sustainable communities in which people want to live, in which people can enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment. It also notes the requirement to ensure that people are effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community. **European Strategy for South East England 2001-2006 (2001)** The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a region-wide policy framework for maximising the benefits of membership of the European Union for the region-measured in terms of social, environmental and economic well-being. The Strategy: • Outlines key objectives of the European Commission and matches these against the South East region's own priorities; • Analyses the European dimension to each of the three measures of success of the region's development as identified in the RES and prioritises European activities accordingly. • Provides analysis of the European dimension of the Regional Economic Strategy and analysis of Structural Funds in the region. **Valuing Culture in South East (August 2005)** Regional Development Agencies are charged with improving regional economic performance and identifying strategies for achieving that aim. This paper discusses how culture can contribute to improving regional economic performance. **South East Workforce Skills Programme (Learning and Skills Council/SEEDA, April 2003)** The Workforce Skills Programme is a joint initiative led by the Learning and Skills Council in the South East, the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA), and the Government Office for the South East. Working with other organizations the Programme includes: • Making the Most of Labour Market Information: working with partners to help improve coordinated labour market intelligence; • Working on a "sectoral approach": working with organisations to take forward regional versions of the national Sector Skills Agreements (SSAs). These are essentially deals between the industry and the Government to: ensure training meets employers' needs,	**PPS7.** To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities, ensuring people have decent places to live by improving the quality and sustainability of local environments and neighbourhoods **Rural Strategy 2004** Highlights the need to tackle social exclusion wherever it exists. The Strategy highlights the need to target efforts at socially excluded groups and empower them to improve their lives and communities. Funding is being targeted at the voluntary and community sector across rural areas. **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **The Communities Plan 2003**

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		increase the numbers of employers prepared to train their employees, and make individuals more employable; and • National Employment Panel – Jobcentre Plus: working with Jobcentre plus through a member of staff seconded from the Government Office resulting in a table of priorities and actions. **The Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MKSM SRS) 2005** The purpose of the document is to provide a clear, agreed, sub-regional strategy for the period 2001-2021, and a long-term spatial vision for the sub-region towards the year 2031, as part of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. The Strategy highlights the need for planned, sustainable communities with adequate infrastructure for vital services such as transportation, health and education services. The Strategy promotes the creation of sustainable communities – well-designed places where people want to live, with jobs, facilities, services, and strong communities. A key aim is to introduce a step change in housing supply, including affordable housing, and provide strategic direction for local authorities, delivery vehicles and other organisations within the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area. **South East Social Enterprise Strategy** The purpose of the strategy is to condition the region to be receptive to the emerging impact of social enterprise; where businesses are driven by primarily social objectives rather than profit for shareholders. The South East Social Enterprise Strategy aims to raise the profile of both the role and value of social enterprises in the region. Current estimates suggest that there are around 1,000 organisations that might be considered to be social enterprises. The intention is to open up new markets for these growing businesses through greater collaboration between partners.	The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of public spaces. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues.
Objective 8. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities			
	a. Percentage of rural households at set distance from key services	**Farming and Food: Our Healthy Future: Delivery plan for sustainable farming and food in the South East and London** The Delivery Plan highlights the need for the following actions: More structured programme of farm visits, leading to better informed children	**PPG1**. Concentrate development for uses which generate a large number of trips in places well-served by public transport, especially town centres, rather that in out-of-centre locations.

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		and public; Better standards of rights of way; Significant increase in numbers of farmers taking positive action to exploit increased access by the public; Greater numbers of visitors to city farms, and better facilities for them; Greater uptake of allotments **England Rural Development Programme 2000-2006, Appendix A7 South East Region** The ERDP states the need to ensure: Improved provision of and accessibility of essential services; Improved sharing of rural services-; Improved levels of health and education by outreach into the rural community-;Better accessibility for rural areas through multi-purpose transport	**PPG1.** Transport and land-use policies should reduce growth in the length and number of motorised journeys, encourage alternative means of transport which have less environmental impact, and reduce reliance on the car. **PPG1**. Promote land for housing (outside of urban areas) which is or will be well-served by public transport and with good access to employment and services including leisure, shopping, education and health. **PPG3**. Build (housing) in ways which exploit and deliver accessibility by public transport to jobs, education and health facilities, shopping, leisure and local services. Reduce car dependence by facilitating walking/cycling, improving linkages by public transport, and by mixed use development. **PPG13**. Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight. Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.
		Infrastructure in the South East 2005 This report contributes to the debate on how the infrastructure associated with a growing population and economy will be delivered. The publication looks at existing and planned investments in the South East as well as highlighting work underway that might reduce pressure on infrastructure. Specifically: • focuses on Government investment in infrastructure, looking at transport. **SEEDA's Draft Race Equality Scheme 2005-2008 (July 2005)** The draft Scheme focuses on race equality in order to fight discrimination in a transparent manner and ensure that any unwitting barriers to SEEDA's services or bias in service delivery are highlighted and eliminated. The Race Equality Scheme prioritises four core areas of work for assessment in the first year: Reviewing the Regional Economic Strategy on behalf of the Region; SEEDA's Procurement of goods and services; SEEDA's Communication Strategy; and Business Support.	**DEFRA 1.3**. opening up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005 Forestry Commission 9. Increase the number of day visits to woods and forests to 350m by 2006 **PPS7**. Notes the importance of 'Community Services and Facilities'. People who work in rural areas should have reasonable access to a range of services and facilities. Local planning authorities should: • through their LDDs, facilitate and plan for accessible new services and facilities • where possible, ensure that new development in identified service centres is supported through improvements to public transport, and to walking and cycling facilities to meet the needs of the whole community, including disabled users • support mixed and multi-purpose uses that maintain

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		South East Workforce Skills Programme (Learning and Skills Council/SEEDA, April 2003) The Workforce Skills Programme is a joint initiative led by the Learning and Skills Council in the South East, the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA), and the Government Office for the South East. Working with other organizations the Programme includes: • Making the Most of Labour Market Information: working with partners to help improve coordinated labour market intelligence; • Working on a "sectoral approach": working with organisations to take forward regional versions of the national Sector Skills Agreements (SSAs). These are essentially deals between the industry and the Government to: ensure training meets employers' needs, increase the numbers of employers prepared to train their employees, and make individuals more employable; and • National Employment Panel – Jobcentre Plus: working with Jobcentre plus through a member of staff seconded from the Government Office resulting in a table of priorities and actions. **The Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MKSM SRS) 2005** The purpose of the document is to provide a clear, agreed, sub-regional strategy for the period 2001-2021, and a long-term spatial vision for the sub-region towards the year 2031, as part of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. The Strategy highlights the need for planned, sustainable communities with adequate infrastructure for vital services such as transportation, health and education services. The Strategy promotes the creation of sustainable communities – well-designed places where people want to live, with jobs, facilities, services, and strong communities. A key aim is to introduce a step change in housing supply, including affordable housing, and provide strategic direction for local authorities, delivery vehicles and other organisations within the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area. **South East Social Enterprise Strategy** The purpose of the strategy is to condition the region to be receptive to the emerging impact of social enterprise; where businesses are driven by primarily social objectives rather than profit for shareholders. The South East Social Enterprise Strategy aims to raise the profile of both the role	community validity • support the provision of small scale, local facilities to meet community needs outside identified local service centres, particularly where they would benefit those rural residents who would find it difficult to use more distant service centres • Planning authorities should adopt a positive approach to planning proposals designed to improve the viability, accessibility or community value of existing services and facilities **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues.

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		and value of social enterprises in the region. Current estimates suggest that there are around 1,000 organisations that might be considered to be social enterprises. The intention is to open up new markets for these growing businesses through greater collaboration between partners.	**Rural Strategy 2004.** Highlights the priority of ensuring fair access to public services, transport and affordable housing. The document highlights the role of accessible and good quality public services that meet the majority of rural residents; and better targeting that meets the particular needs of those with limited mobility and low incomes. Transport is highlighted as a key focus for improving access to services. The Government will also ensure that the full potential of broadband for delivering public services and the productivity of businesses is realised in rural areas. **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **The Århus Convention** The Århus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective.

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Objective 9. To encourage increased engagement in cultural activity across all sections of the community in the South East			
	a. Engagement in cultural activity by all target groups, for example young people, or by geographic area	'**The Cultural Cornerstone Regional Cultural Strategy**' Noted within its Action for inclusion are the following objectives: • Greater participation in cultural activities, particularly among both young and older people, socially disadvantaged communities, those with disabilities (including all those to whom the Disability Discrimination Act applies) and others who might feel themselves excluded • Effective research on patters of participation across the cultural sectors and on the causes and consequences of non-participation • Improvements in transport, on a number of levels • The regular use of schools, libraries and other educational institutions as cultural centre • A cultural component to all initiatives on digital access for communities, such as facilities developed by LearnDirect Action for learning: • Delivery 'beyond the national curriculum' in the arts and sport in all schools • A reversal of the erosion of playing fields and related resources in schools • Systematic engagement of educational institutions at all levels (from pre-school to university) in the cultural agenda • An increase in the supply of trained professionals in the arts and creative industries from further and higher education • Accredited training for volunteers across the cultural sectors • An increase in the number, reach and range of lifelong learning initiatives (such as book clubs) that succeeded in embedding cultural activity in everyday life • An acceleration in the opening up of museums, archives, libraries and other cultural and sporting services to support informal learning	**PPS11**. The RES will take into consideration and seek to align itself with cultural strategies. **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues.

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		Action for recognition: • Better understanding of the 'cultural dividend' at all levels of government • Specific cultural representation on all of the new local strategic partnerships and other relevant partnerships involved in leading and co-ordinating quality of life initiatives in communities and neighbourhoods • The preparation, adaptation and implementation by all local authorities of local cultural strategies covering the full range of cultural activities • Explicit development of the creative industries within the SEEDA Regional Economic Strategy (RES), including within officially sponsored 'enterprise hubs' • Positive acknowledgement of the contribution of ethnic minorities, included those granted asylum, to the cultural life of the region • Engagement of all of the cultural agencies and local authorities with young adults' cultural activities and interests, including music and dancing • Improved coverage of cultural activity within the regional media, including television and radio Action for partnership and coherence: • The successful development of relevant government schemes with a cultural element, including Education Action Zones, Sports Action Zones, New Deal for Communities, and Creative Partnerships • More resources for communities to develop their own capacity for participation in cultural life • Pathfinder projects of urban renewal and housing development including cultural resources • High profile, integrated projects for the promotion of cultural tourism across the region • Further development of the ability of regional agencies to monitor and support the development of regional capacity within different spheres of activity (like contemporary art, repertory theatre, and access to the countryside.	

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		Action for support: • A central role for the cultural sector within the developing strategies of the Regional Development Agency (SEEDA) for economic development and regeneration and the Regional Assembly for sustainability • Improved national investment through the agencies and institutions operating in the region • Increased financial support from Europe as well as joint projects with Continental European neighbours • Achievement of the regional priorities declared by the various lottery providers **European Strategy for South East England 2001-2006 (2001)** The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a region-wide policy framework for maximising the benefits of membership of the European Union for the region-measured in terms of social, environmental and economic well-being. The Strategy: • Outlines key objectives of the European Commission and matches these against the South East region's own priorities; • Analyses the European dimension to each of the three measures of success of the region's development as identified in the RES and prioritises European activities accordingly. • Provides analysis of the European dimension of the Regional Economic Strategy and analysis of Structural Funds in the region. **Valuing Culture in South East (August 2005)** Regional Development Agencies are charged with improving regional economic performance and identifying strategies for achieving that aim. This paper discusses how culture can contribute to improving regional economic performance. Mission: Possible – The South East Plan for Sport 2004-2008. This outlines the vision and priorities for participation in sport. The objectives of this plan are to define the priorities for action on sport until 2008, which in turn will influence investment decisions. The priorities for action are described below: • Make the South East an Active and successful sporting region; • Drive up participation levels in the South East by at least 1% year	

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		on year; • Reduce the 'equity gap'; • Increase club membership; • Increase the number of people receiving coaching and tuition; • Increase the number and quality of leaders for sport; • Increase the number of people taking part in competition; • Contribute to England becoming the best sporting nation in the world by 2020; • Establish a network of multi sport community clubs; • Disseminate best practice across the region; • Support innovation; • Encourage economic and environmental sustainability; • Put sport and active recreation at the heart of the planning process in the region; • Link whole sport plans to local delivery; • Maximise the positive impact of education in all its forms; • Use the natural resources of the region to increase participation; • Encourage informal active recreation; • All organisations involved in sport and active recreation to work in genuine partnership.	

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Objective 10. To improve efficiency in land use through the re-se of previously developed land and existing materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance			
• By 2008, to develop 60% of all forms of development (not just housing) on previously used land	a. Development on previously developed land b. Derelict land and empty properties	**Infrastructure in the South East 2005** This report contributes to the debate on how the infrastructure associated with a growing population and economy will be delivered. The publication looks at existing and planned investments in the South East as well as highlighting work underway that might reduce pressure on infrastructure. Specifically: • deals with the sustainable communities programme from a planning perspective **GROW Programme (2005)** The Grow project is a €7.5 million InterregIIIC programme covers a network of five high growths regions including South East of England. There are three main pillars to the programme: Green Growth, Business Growth and Inclusive Growth. The overall objective of the Grow programme is to establish a framework of co-operation, encouraging multinational projects to overcome some of these challenges and to balance social, environmental and economic constraints to achieve sustainable growth. The partner regions will work toward a joint implementation of the Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas. **Integrated Regional Framework 2004: A Better Quality of Life in the South** The purpose of the Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) is to establish a shared regional vision and set of objectives, which organisations can use to achieve economic development that benefits people and protects and improves the environment. It updates the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) published in June 2001. Objectives of IRF include: • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources **The Regional Spatial Planning Strategy for Tourism** (Proposed alterations to Regional Planning Guidance, South East - Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation) is a regional framework that sets out a vision for the development of a tourism industry in the South East over the next 20 years. It concentrates on the regional spatial planning aspects of tourism such as land-use planning, transport planning and visitor management.	**Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **EU Strategy for Sustainable Development** This Strategy focuses on four key-priorities: limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; addressing threats to public health; managing natural resources more responsibly; improving the transport system and land use.

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		The Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MKSM SRS) 2005 The purpose of the document is to provide a clear, agreed, sub-regional strategy for the period 2001-2021, and a long-term spatial vision for the sub-region towards the year 2031, as part of the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. The Strategy highlights the need for planned, sustainable communities with adequate infrastructure for vital services such as transportation, health and education services. The Strategy promotes the creation of sustainable communities – well-designed places where people want to live, with jobs, facilities, services, and strong communities. A key aim is to introduce a step change in housing supply, including affordable housing, and provide strategic direction for local authorities, delivery vehicles and other organisations within the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area.	
Objective 11. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve			
• To establish Air Quality Action Plans in areas which are unlikely to meet national air quality objectives (relevant local authorities in conjunction with partner agencies)	a. Days when air pollution is moderate or high	**The State of the Environment, South East, 2005** Data relating to this issue is used to inform the review and baseline data for the Sustainability Appraisal Report.	**DfT 1.6**. Improve air quality by meeting our National Air Quality strategy objectives for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1-3 butadiene. Joint Target with DEFRA **PPG4.** Industry and commerce developments in locations which minimise length and number of trips, especially by motor vehicles, and which can be served by more energy efficient forms of transport. Discourage new development where it would add to congestion. **PPG24**. Noise-sensitive developments should be located away from major sources of noise (eg road, rail, airports), and noisy developments located away from noise-sensitive land uses (eg housing, hospitals, schools). DfT 1.1. Reduce congestion on the inter-urban trunk road network and in large urban areas in England below 2000 levels by 2010. **PPS11**. The RES will take into consideration and seek to

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			align itself with air strategies. **Rural Strategy 2004** The importance of maintaining good air quality is highlighted as a priority area for action. The Government review of the Air Quality Strategy is noted as ensuring continuous improvement in air quality. **The Transport White Paper 2004** Highlights the fact that 'road transport is also responsible for a significant proportion of the pollutants that affect air quality and which impact on people's health'. It stresses the need to ensure strategic transport decisions seek to address this impact and ensure good air quality.
Objective 12. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the South East is prepared for its impacts			
• By 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from activities within the region by 60%	a. Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport and land use and waste management b. Capacity during 'critical periods' to supply water without the need for restrictions	**Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change** Summary of the South East Climate Threats and Opportunities Research Study (SECTORS) Project: A Study of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for Key Sectors in South East England. The Study focuses largely on 'unpreventable climate change', and how it will impact on key sectors in the South East over the next few decades; it addresses the need and scope for adaptation - and the need to plan for it, ahead of time. SECTORS has four main objectives: • To assess the South East's key sectors in terms of their expected climate change impacts, related issues and responses and to identify sector-based adaptation strategies; • To map existing datasets and data collection systems relating to climate change and to develop a set of regional climate change indicators; • To map existing research activities relevant to climate change impacts and adaptation within the region; • To advise on the development of a GIS tool to aid adaptive planning in the region. **The State of the Environment, South East, 2005** Data relating to this issue is used to inform the review and baseline data for the Sustainability Appraisal Report.	**PPS11**. The RES will take into consideration and seek to align itself with environmental strategies. **PPS22.** The importance of renewable energy to addressing climate change targets is highlighted. **PPG25.** Ensure that new development is safe and not exposed to flooding by considering flood-risk on a catchment-wide basis. Where possible, reduce flood-risk. Ensure that floodplains are used for their natural purpose, function effectively and are protected from inappropriate development. **DEFRA 1.2**. Improve the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources, including through the use of energy saving technologies, to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% from 1990 levels and moving towards a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010. **Energy White Paper**. Generate 10% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010, 20% by 2020. **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains:

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			• a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)** Sets out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. **Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC)** Sets out that Member States shall prepare and implement a plan or programme for attaining the limit value within the specific time limit when in zones and agglomerations in which levels of one of more pollutants exceed certain limit values. **Sixth Environmental Action Programme** The Environment Action Programme is the EU's long-term policy programme, and it sets priorities for ten years at a time. The programme focuses on four major areas of action: i) tackling climate change; ii) nature and biodiversity; iii) environment and health; and iv) sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes **EU Strategy for Sustainable Development** This Strategy focuses on four key-priorities: limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; addressing threats to public health; managing natural resources more responsibly; improving the transport system and land use.

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Objective 13. To conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity			
• By 2010, achieve a sustained increase in the regional wild bird population index (including to reverse the historical declines in the indices in the farmland and woodland species) • To ensure that there is no further loss, damage or deterioration of SSSIs • By 2010, to ensure that 95% of SSSIs are in favourable or recovering condition (target to directly reflect the national PSA target) • To maintain the condition and extent of all key regional habitats which are judged to be at a favourable conservation status • To restore and/or re-create key regional habitats so these reach a favourable conservation status	a. Population of wild birds b. Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Sissies) c. Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPS have been established d. Extent of ancient woodlands	**Action for Biodiversity in South East England** This document will be subject to review by SEEBF during 2006. As part of this process, the review targets will be revisited. Targets for beyond 2010 have also been included in the draft South East Plan. The conservation objectives for each priority habitat are ranked in order of urgency and importance: - to maintain the wildlife interest of existing current sites where the habitats are well managed; to restore the habitat of existing sites where these have become degraded, or introduce positive management to prevent further loss in extent; to increase the extent of habitat by its recreation on sites with little current wildlife value. Specific targets are noted for each action. **A Regional Forestry framework for the South East Region** The general theme of the Strategy is to ensure 'Better places for people to live'. To achieve this, a list of key actions/aims have been outlined: • More people's health and well-being improved through visiting local woodland. • More use being made of woodlands as settings for community projects and activities. • New and existing trees and woodlands supporting urban renaissance and regenerationTheme: Enhanced biodiversity and environment. • Priority woodland habitats and species being maintained, or brought into, good ecological condition. • Woodland biodiversity being supported at a landscape scaleTheme: A sustainable economy6. Woodlands playing a greater role in attracting tourism, inward investment and other economic activity. • The economic value of woodland products to the region being increasedTheme: A secure future for our woodland resources. • Woodland and trees, especially ancient woodlands and veteran trees, protected from loss. • Ensuring that we have the skills base needed to manage our woodlands. • Securing existing - and developing new- sources of finance for	PPS9 - Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered through the following: • Basing policies and planning decisions on up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. • Aiming to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Appropriate weight should be attached to protected sites and species. • Taking a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology. • Promoting opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. • Permit development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Preventing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. **DEFRA 1.3**. Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. **PPS7.** To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors whose farming achieves high environmental standards, minimising impact on natural resources and manages valued landscapes and biodiversity. **PPS11**. The RSS will take into consideration 'priorities for the environment, such as the countryside and biodiversity protection'. The RSS will also take into consideration and seek to align itself with biodiversity strategies. **Rural Strategy 2004** Notes biodiversity as being a key priority area for action,

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		woodland management To achieve these objectives, a range of actions for each objective are noted within the Strategy. **The State of the Environment, South East, 2005** Data relating to this issue is used to inform the review and baseline data for the Sustainability Appraisal Report.	highlighting the importance of the Biodiversity Strategy for England, as providing a holistic approach to addressing this issue. It also highlights the importance of sustainable forestry management and sustainable farming as vital to protecting the countryside and enhancing biodiversity. **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)** A Government strategy to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy in England, setting out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems

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			rather than against them. The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in agriculture, water and wetlands, woodland, marine and coastal management, and urban areas. The Strategy also looks at ways of engaging society as a whole in understanding the needs of biodiversity and what can be done by everyone to help conserve and enhance it. **Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)** The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices. The specific aims of the convention are the following: i) to conserve wild flora and fauna and natural habitats; ii) to promote co-operation between States; and iii) to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species. **Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)** The Convention aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species. **Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive).** The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. **Ramsar Convention of Wetlands of international importance especially waterfowl habitat (1971)** The Convention's aim is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation as a means to sustainable development. **Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds** Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds

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			in Europe. **Sixth Environmental Action Programme** The Environment Action Programme is the EU's long-term policy programme, and it sets priorities for ten years at a time. The programme focuses on four major areas of action: i) tackling climate change; ii) nature and biodiversity; iii) environment and health; and iv) sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes **EU Strategy for Sustainable Development** This Strategy focuses on four key-priorities: limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; addressing threats to public health; managing natural resources more responsibly; improving the transport system and land use.
		England Rural Development Programme 2000-2006, Appendix A7 South East Region The ERDP notes the following objectives: • Safeguard and enhance the diversity of habitats and species of the regions- • The achievement of national and local BAP targets • Key habitats linked by creation and restoration • Protect key wildlife and natural features from detrimental activity • To develop appropriate long term management of designated wildlife sitesStrategic goal: Ensure appropriate management of woodland and water resources • Better integrated management of woodland with other farm enterprises • Planting of appropriate new multi-purpose woodlands on farms • Hydrological integrity of wetlands maintained • Promote environmentally friendly farming • Increased adoption of best practice • Skills in the techniques of environmental management increased • Better understanding of farming	

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		• Improved provision of on-farm advice to land managers **Farming and Food: Our Healthy Future Delivery Plan for Sustainable Farming and Food Delivery Plan in the South East and London (2003)** Our Healthy Future is the delivery plan for the Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (SSFF) in the South East. It aims to make farming and food industries more sustainable economically, socially and environmentally. The plan focuses on: • advice and training – helping existing farmers and encouraging new ones • countryside access - promoting the benefits of increased public access to the countryside • promoting sustainability through whole-farm planning, soil and water management • improving communication between farmers and consumers • health - action on food and nutrition for healthy eating and living • building the local food market • developing a food and farming strategy to benefit the people and economy of London	
Objective 14. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment the region's countryside and historic environment			
• To remove 32% of entries in the 1999 'At risk' list by the 2004 list publication, 36% by the 2005 publication and 40% by the 2006 publication. (South East will contribute to these English Heritage national targets)	a. Land covered by management schemes b. Access to and the use of the countryside c. Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay	**Heritage Counts, South East, 2005. English Heritage** Outlines the state of the historic environment in the region and highlights where action is necessary to address issues relating to protection and enhancement of these assets. **England Rural Development Programme 2000-2006, Appendix A7 South East Region** The ERDP notes its commitment to: • Protect and enhance distinctive landscapes, countryside character and historic environmentBetter managed landscapes in AONBs and National Parks • Strengthened countryside character in the South East- Enhanced, restored and recreated open downland and other traditional landscapes • Safeguarded historic features through appropriate managementStrategic goal	**PPS7.** Protection and enhancement of the historic and cultural landscapes of rural areas, with particular attention to designated areas. Agricultural activity must also seek to minimise its impact on natural resources, valued landscapes and biodiversity. The importance of enhancing accessibility to the countryside for urban dwellers is noted. **PPS22**. Planning permission for renewable energy developments likely to have an adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature and heritage conservation should only be granted once an assessment has shown that the integrity of the site would not be adversely affected. With national designations, permission will only be granted if it can be shown that any adverse effects on the designated qualities, are clearly outweighed by

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		European Strategy for South East England 2001-2006 (2001) The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a region-wide policy framework for maximising the benefits of membership of the European Union for the region-measured in terms of social, environmental and economic well-being. The Strategy: • Outlines key objectives of the European Commission and matches these against the South East region's own priorities; • Analyses the European dimension to each of the three measures of success of the region's development as identified in the RES and prioritises European activities accordingly. • Provides analysis of the European dimension of the Regional Economic Strategy and analysis of Structural Funds in the region. **Farming and Food: Our Healthy Future Delivery Plan for Sustainable Farming and Food Delivery Plan in the South East and London (2003)** Our Healthy Future is the delivery plan for the Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (SSFF) in the South East. It aims to make farming and food industries more sustainable economically, socially and environmentally. The plan focuses on: • advice and training – helping existing farmers and encouraging new ones • countryside access - promoting the benefits of increased public access to the countryside • promoting sustainability through whole-farm planning, soil and water management • improving communication between farmers and consumers • health - action on food and nutrition for healthy eating and living • building the local food market • developing a food and farming strategy to benefit the people and economy of London	environmental, social and economic benefits. **Rural Strategy 2004** Highlights the need to enhance the value and natural beauty of the countryside for rural communities and for the benefit of society in general **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **The Communities Plan 2003** The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of public spaces. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues. PPG 15 – Protects listed buildings from alteration or demolition unless developers can give a convincing argument for these changes. The importance of preserving the historical environment is noted. PPG 16 – Advises planning authorities that archaeological sites should be taken into account in the planning process. Development should seek to minimise impacts on archaeology, with a presumption in favour of physical preservation *in situ*.

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			"The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future" The economic and cultural importance of the historic environment is noted. The report sets out a vision in which: • public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies; • the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; • the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; • the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed.

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Objective 15. To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice and reducing the need for travel by car/lorry			
• To reduce regional road traffic in the short to medium term, in line with the Government's national 10 Year Plan (that is, improving the ratio of traffic growth to GDP by 0.8:1 to 0.6:1 by 2010) • To reduce 'private vehicle kilometres travelled'	a. Average daily motor vehicle flows b. Proportion of travel by mode c. Monetary investment in public transport, walking and cycling	**"From Crises to Cutting Edge": Draft Regional Transport Strategy (Proposed Alterations to RPG9** The Draft Strategy highlights the following priorities: • To improve transport infrastructure within and to the Thames Gateway to maximise regeneration potential and encourage economic development; • To improve strategic road and rail links within and to the Western Policy Area to maintain economic success; • To improve road and rail links along the South Coast Corridor to improve spatial connectivity and realise economic opportunities to reduce disparities within the region; • To support economic development in East Kent through investment in improved accessibility; • To take forward transport infrastructure proposals required to support development in the growth areas of Milton Keynes and Ashford; • To develop road and rail links that improve inter and intra-regional connectivity while avoiding the need to interchange in London; • To improve and develop more sustainable transport connections to the region's key ports, airports and international rail stations as a basis for the enhancement of its gateway function to Europe and the rest of the world;	**PPS7**. Issues of travel provision and accessibility within rural areas must be considered. **PPS11**. The RSS will take into consideration transport issues. **The Transport White Paper 2004** Notes that building sustainable communities takes time and it will present particular challenges for our transport network. It is essential that planning and transport policies are closely co-ordinated to produce more sustainable patterns of development and travel. The principal aims of the Strategy are: • to ensure sustained investment over the long-term • to deliver improvements in transport management • to ensure there is forward planning. A systematic list of objectives to address public and private transport infrastructure and use is outlined. **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing.

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		• To facilitate urban renaissance and foster social inclusion by bringing forward measures that encourage modal shift, with particular emphasis given to significantly improving the attractiveness of local public transport services; • To reduce the wider environmental, health and community impact associated with the transport system by bringing forward measures to positively manage the transport system in urban areas that reduce our dependence on the private car.	**Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **Transport 2010 – the 10 Year Plan (2000)** The 10 Year Plan published in July 2000 sets out the Government's strategy to tackle congestion, safety and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. This requires a new approach, based on: • Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options. • Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment. • New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it better, safer, cleaner and quicker. The Plan sets out the resources that will be committed over the next 10 years to improve transport. It also sets the framework. Individual projects and programmes will flow from decisions taken by a variety of agencies, the private sector and through Regional Transport Strategies and Local Transport Plans. The additional package of measures envisaged in the Plan includes: • Better local public transport services to provide more attractive alternatives to car journeys. • Smarter road network management. • Promoting efficiency improvements in the road haulage sector. • Building bypasses to take traffic away from towns

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			and villages and smooth traffic flows. • Localised improvements to optimise the performance of existing roads. • Improving larger junctions to reduce accidents and remove bottlenecks. • Adding capacity to the most congested corridors, largely by widening existing trunk roads. • Where appropriate, giving priority to particular types of vehicles, through measures such as lorry and coach lanes. • All 41 schemes currently in the Highways Agency's Targeted Programme of Improvements. • 30 trunk road bypasses. • Widening some 5 per cent of the strategic road network (360 miles/576km) and associated junction improvements. • 80 major schemes tackling bottlenecks at other junctions. • £130 million a year on smaller-scale targeted improvements, including £90 million to relieve congestion and safety hot spots. • Widespread introduction of new technology for better network management to reduce delays and improve reliability. • New incident warning systems to prevent multiple collisions and other safety improvements at accident blackspots. • Quieter surfaces installed on over 60 per cent of the network including all concrete stretches.

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Objective 16. To reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products			
	a. Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard b. Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good standard c. Ecological footprint for the South East	**Farming and Food: Our Healthy Future: Delivery plan for sustainable farming and food in the South East and London** The Delivery Plan highlights the need to ensure that: • - The public sectors play their part in the procurement of local food • - Number of producers and products supplying large customers- • Number of outlet recognised as selling local food • Practical proposals for more efficient logistics • Practical recommendations for suppliers and customers on workplace catering • Small businesses involved in regional food network • Food group activities, and volume of local food sold through them • 12 new producers using toolkit per annum by December 2005 • 2 new protected food names per annum by December 2005 • Increased sourcing by foodservice and retail customers of SE goods in season • 70% of food group members to demonstrate minimum standard by December 2005 • More producers and customers involved in local food • Exploit niche markets for high value products- Improved marketing of locally distinctive products **Regional Minerals Strategy (Proposed Alterations to RPG9)** The Strategy notes the development of sustainable construction practices so as to reduce the growth in demand for primary aggregates and other minerals in the region; · increased use of recycled materials and mineral waste as alternatives to primary mineral extraction; · sufficient planned provision for minerals extraction to meet the region's share of national supply; · effective management of minerals extraction and processing within environmental objectives and the safeguarding of future supplies; · appropriate use of imported materials to supplement local supply.	**Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues.

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		To deliver the Strategy, the Regional Assembly proposes a set of monitoring measures to assess the performance of its minerals policies. Progress against these measures will be published in an annual Regional Monitoring Report: · The use of new building products in the construction industry which utilise synthetic or recycled materials or involve less use of natural materials; · The use of recycled construction, demolition and mineral waste in the production of aggregates and the development of new recycling techniques for other building products; · The implementation of the aggregates supply policy in development plans including apportionment; · Provision in development plans for sufficient production and processing capacity to meet regional and national requirements for other minerals; · The proportion of minerals and minerals-related products which are transported within and beyond the region by rail or water.	
Objective 17. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste			
• To increase recovery of all waste in the region by 71% by 2010 • To increase recycling and composting of waste in the region by 50% by 2010 • To reduce growth of all waste in the region to 1% per annum by 2010, and 0.5% per annum by 2020	a. Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste (municipal solid waste, commercial, construction and demolition and industrial) that has been recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and land filled	**No Time to Waste – Regional Waste Management Strategy (Proposed Alterations to RPG9)** The Strategy highlights the following actions: • To raise awareness of the need to minimise waste and shift the balance of responsibility for managing waste to the producers, suppliers and consumers responsible for its generation and to encourage them to recognise that waste materials are a resource that has value; • To reduce the rate of growth of waste and start to minimise the overall amount generated through uncoupling waste growth from economic progress; • To provide a policy framework to ensure provision of sufficient capacity and infrastructure for the management of the region's waste to meet and exceed targets, and to support the development and uptake of new technologies and good management practices; • To integrate waste management policies with all other regional strategies; • To provide a regional or sub-regional context for waste local plans and management strategies; • To promote waste management practices that optimise the balance	**PPG10**. Waste management to be based on the best practicable environmental option, regional self-sufficiency, precautionary principle, and the waste hierarchy. **DEFRA 5.6**. Enable 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005-06 **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as

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		between environmental, economic and social benefits to the region and beyond; • To identify issues requiring joint working between authorities, agencies and industry; • To identify issues requiring legislative change or action at national level and lobby accordingly. Data will be collated and reported on the following: Generation (and growth rates) of major waste streams; Management of all major waste streams including recycling, composting and other recovery and diversion from landfill, and landfill; Waste movements, particularly exports from London; · Waste management infrastructure and capacity. **Farming and Food: Our Healthy Future Delivery Plan for Sustainable Farming and Food Delivery Plan in the South East and London (2003)** Our Healthy Future is the delivery plan for the Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (SSFF) in the South East. It aims to make farming and food industries more sustainable economically, socially and environmentally. The plan focuses on: • advice and training – helping existing farmers and encouraging new ones • countryside access - promoting the benefits of increased public access to the countryside • promoting sustainability through whole-farm planning, soil and water management • improving communication between farmers and consumers • health - action on food and nutrition for healthy eating and living • building the local food market • developing a food and farming strategy to benefit the people and economy of London	on wellbeing. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues. **Waste Strategy 2000** • To recover value from 45% of municipal waste and to recycle or compost 30% of household waste by 2010 • To reduce landfill for industrial and commercial waste to 85% of the 1998 level by 2005 **Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC).** This Directive aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the land filling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. **Sixth Environmental Action Programme** The Environment Action Programme is the EU's long-term policy programme, and it sets priorities for ten years at a time. The programme focuses on four major areas of action: i) tackling climate change; ii) nature and biodiversity; iii) environment and health; and iv) sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes

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Objective 18. To maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and coasts, and to achieve sustainable water resources management			
• By 2005, for 91% of river length to achieve compliance with Environment Agency River Quality Objectives (in line with national Public Sector Agreement target) • To ensure that all waters in the region comply with the EC Bathing Waters Directive in all years • To stabilise PCC of water at current levels • By 2007, achieve a 12% reduction in Category 1 and 2 pollution incidents from all sectors	a. Rivers of Good or Fair chemical and biological water quality b. Compliance with EC Bathing Waters Directive c. Per capita consumption (PCC) of water d. Incidents of major and significant water pollution	**Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for Southern Region / A Strategy for Thames Region** The Strategy notes its commitment to: • Manage water resources in a way that causes no long term degradation of the environment - Improve the state of existing degraded catchments • Ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all • Indicate the present state of water resources • Illustrate the impact of different social and economic choices on future water use • Cater robustly for risks and uncertainties • Promote the value of water to society and environment • Review feasible water management options including innovative solutions where appropriate • Provide a framework for logical decisions to be taken at the right time • Identify actions and opportunities for the Agency and others to work together to achieve our vision. The following is noted in relation to the Strategy: • For public water supply by 2010, there is an exception to ensure water savings up to 75 ml/d and have allowed for resource development of up to 115 ml/d. • Demand management options including metering and water efficiency measures • Progressive metering toward 2025 expectations • Progressive leakage control towards 2025 expectations • Enhancement of some local source outputs (50 Ml/d) • Further integration of existing water supply (25 Ml/d) • Bulk supplies and other resource sharing, including potential enhancement of storage by enlarging either Bewl or Darwell reservoirs (40 Ml/d) • Determine the best use of Swanscombe quarry as an additional or alternative source. **The State of the Environment, South East, 2005**	UK's water management policy is driven by the EU's Water Framework Directive, which requires that: • management of water resources issues be integrated and carried out at catchment level; • All groundwater needs to be of good chemical status, there must be no further decreases in quality and trends of deterioration be reversed; • good ecological and chemical status must be achieved for all water resources by 2015; and • full cost recovery for water services be introduced. Draft River Basin Management Plans must be produced by 2008. **Rural Strategy 2004** Highlights the need for management of water supply and quality, as a priority area for action. Noting that whilst improvements have been made, diffuse pollution from agriculture and other sources remains a major issue. It highlights the role of the Water Framework Directive as a framework for such management and the need for management plans to be created in response to this. **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as

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		Data relating to this issue is used to inform the review and baseline data for the Report.	on wellbeing. **Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive** The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of these waste water discharges. **Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)** Objectives include: i) reducing water pollution caused or, induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and ii) preventing further such pollution. **Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)** This Directive aims to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. **Sixth Environmental Action Programme** The Environment Action Programme is the EU's long-term policy programme, and it sets priorities for ten years at a time. The programme focuses on four major areas of action: i) tackling climate change; ii) nature and biodiversity; iii) environment and health; and iv) sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes.
		• For public water supply by 2025, it is expected to see water savings up to 125 Ml/d and have allowed for further resource development of up to 50 Ml/d • Demand management options including metering and water efficiency measures for savings of at least 75 Ml/d- Increased household metering- • Higher levels of metering in some areas where water is particularly scarce- Further leakage control, for savings of up to 45 Ml/d more than 1999 WRP forecasts • Further water company system integration, optimalisation and resource sharingFor agriculture by 2025 • Individual and consortium winter storage reservoirs totalling 15 Ml/dFor industry and commerce, by 2025 • Water use minimalisation will be promoted, for savings of up to 30 Ml/dFor the environment, by 2025 • Abstraction recovery of 80 Ml/d to 180 Ml/d across the region,	

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		where abstraction is damaging the environment- Recovery of up to 500Ml/d of licensed but unused abstraction ('paper' licensing), as necessary. Other options under construction • Re-use of effluent currently discharged to coastal waters • Potential resource developments of new reservoirs including Havent Thicket (Hampshire) and Broadoak (Kent) • Strategic transfer into the region from the Thames Region- Desalination **Farming and Food: Our Healthy Future:** Delivery plan for sustainable farming and food in the South East and London The Delivery Plan states the following priorities: Improved inland water quality; Reduced number of agriculture related pollution incidents ; Reduced flood risk from agricultural run-off; Increased biodiversity/habitats; Decreased use of active ingredients, and more widespread use of alternative methods; Reduced levels in surface and ground waters	
Objective 19. To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the region			
• By 2010, install 620MW of renewable energy (5.5% of generation capacity) • By 2016, install 895MW of renewable energy (8 % of generation capacity) • By 2026, install 1750MW of renewable energy (16% of generation capacity)	a. Energy use per capita b. Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources	**'Harnessing the Elements' – Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (Proposed Alterations to RPG9**) makes a commitment to: • increase energy efficiency • increase the proportion of energy generated and consumed in the region from renewable sources • raise awareness of the importance of energy efficiency and renewable energy in addressing global climate change and resource use	**PPS22**. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should adhere to the following principles in their approach to planning for renewable energy: • renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated …where the technology is available and environmental, economic and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily • policies should promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources; the full range of renewable energy sources, their characteristics, locational requirements and potential environmentally conscious exploitation should be recognised • at local level; criteria for planning authorities should be set out • the wider environmental and economic benefits of renewable energy project proposals should be given significant weight in determining permission

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			• assumptions should not be made about the technical and commercial feasibility of projects • small scale projects can provide a limited but valuable contribution and should not be rejected because of their size • local and regional planning authorities, stakeholders and strategic partnerships should foster community involvement in renewable energy projects through greater knowledge and acceptance
			• development proposals should demonstrate any environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any socio-environmental impacts have been minimised through considerations of location, scale, design and other measures • Regional and local bodies will be responsible for delivering Government objectives and establishing regional targets. Targets should be set for achievement by 2010 and 2020. **Our Energy Future – creating a low carbon economy (the Energy White Paper, 2003)** Defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. **EU Strategy for Sustainable Development** This Strategy focuses on four key-priorities: limiting climate change and increasing the use of clean energy; addressing threats to public health; managing natural resources more responsibly; improving the transport system and land use.

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Objective 20. To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the region			
	a. Proportion of people of working age in employment b. Proportion of people claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than a year c. Percentage increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area d. Percentage change in workplace-based employment	**England Rural Development Programme 2000-2006, Appendix A7 South East Region** The ERDP highlights the following actions/objectives: • To build on market opportunities to develop local employment that is accessible to all; • Better use made of under-used rural buildings to create local jobs; • Improved competitiveness of rural businesses; revitalise market towns to improve employment and services • Improved provision of support services to enable people to take up local employment **Social Enterprise: It's Business but not as we know it: Providing an enabling framework for Social Enterprise in the South East'** The document highlights the following key actions: • To increase the breadth of supply of social enterprise products and services, through encouraging opportunity driven start-up, from a diverse range of sources • To enable existing organisations to be sustainable through access to knowledge and opportunity • To provide regional coherence on issues effecting social enterprise in the South East. **GROW Programme (2005)** The Grow project is a €7.5 million InterregIIIC programme covers a network of five high growths regions including South East of England. There are three main pillars to the programme: Green Growth, Business Growth and Inclusive Growth. The overall objective of the Grow programme is to establish a framework of co-operation, encouraging multinational projects to overcome some of these challenges and to balance social, environmental and economic constraints to achieve sustainable growth. The partner regions will work toward a joint implementation of the Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas. **SEEDA's Draft Race Equality Scheme 2005-2008 (July 2005)** The draft Scheme focuses on race equality in order to fight discrimination in a transparent manner and ensure that any unwitting barriers to SEEDA's services or bias in service delivery are highlighted and eliminated. The Race Equality Scheme prioritises four core areas of	**PPG4**. Development plans should aim to ensure that there is sufficient land available which is readily capable of development and well served by infrastructure. They should also ensure that there is a variety of sites available to meet differing needs. **PPS7**. Diversification and more economically competitive agricultural activity will be promoted within rural areas. **PPS11.** The RSS will seek to align itself with the RES. **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of

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		work for assessment in the first year: Reviewing the Regional Economic Strategy on behalf of the Region; SEEDA's Procurement of goods and services; SEEDA's Communication Strategy; and Business Support. **South East Workforce Skills Programme (Learning and Skills Council/SEEDA, April 2003)** The Workforce Skills Programme is a joint initiative led by the Learning and Skills Council in the South East, the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA), and the Government Office for the South East. Working with other organizations the Programme includes: • Making the Most of Labour Market Information: working with partners to help improve coordinated labour market intelligence; • Working on a "sectoral approach": working with organisations to take forward regional versions of the national Sector Skills Agreements (SSAs). These are essentially deals between the industry and the Government to: ensure training meets employers' needs, increase the numbers of employers prepared to train their employees, and make individuals more employable; and • National Employment Panel – Jobcentre Plus: working with Jobcentre plus through a member of staff seconded from the Government Office resulting in a table of priorities and actions. **South East Social Enterprise Strategy** The purpose of the strategy is to condition the region to be receptive to the emerging impact of social enterprise; where businesses are driven by primarily social objectives rather than profit for shareholders. The South East Social Enterprise Strategy aims to raise the profile of both the role and value of social enterprises in the region. Current estimates suggest that there are around 1,000 organisations that might be considered to be social enterprises. The intention is to open up new markets for these growing businesses through greater collaboration between partners.	life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues. **Social Enterprise: A Strategy For Success** Sets out details of a new company form for social and community business. It is designed specifically for enterprises that use their profits and assets for the benefit of the local community and / or the wider public. Community Interest Companies will combine entrepreneurial spirit with a sense of social purpose to deliver new opportunities and services where they are most needed.

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Objective 21. To sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the region			
• To narrow the gap in GVA per capital between the best and worst performing parts of the region • To continue sustainable 'smart economic growth'	a. GVA per capita b. Labour productivity performance of the South East against other high performing regions in Europe and the world	**Joining Forces – An Integrated Framework for Business Support in the South East (2005)** Joining Forces is a framework that promotes improved business support service in the region. It seeks to ensure that publicly funded business support is coherent and helps to achieve increased economic success. It is a long-term vision for the Business Support Network of the future. It will also provide a platform for local businesses and employer representatives to inform and influence policy making within the region. **Infrastructure in the South East 2005** This report contributes to the debate on how the infrastructure associated with a growing population and economy will be delivered. The publication looks at existing and planned investments in the South East as well as highlighting work underway that might reduce pressure on infrastructure. Specifically: • explores how existing infrastructure can be better managed to optimise its efficiency and how the benefits of new investment can be 'locked in'; • addresses ways in which Infrastructure might be delivered; looks at alternative funding mechanisms and how revenue works in relation to growth. **European Strategy for South East England 2001-2006 (2001)** The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a region-wide policy framework for maximising the benefits of membership of the European Union for the region-measured in terms of social, environmental and economic well-being. The Strategy: • Outlines key objectives of the European Commission and matches these against the South East region's own priorities; • Analyses the European dimension to each of the three measures of success of the region's development as identified in the RES and prioritises European activities accordingly. • Provides analysis of the European dimension of the Regional Economic Strategy and analysis of Structural Funds in the region. **GROW Programme (2005)** The Grow project is a €7.5 million InterregIIIC programme covers a	**PPS7.** Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that we are able to reach their full potential by developing competitive, diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of jobs and underpins strong economics. To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors where farming…contributes directly and indirectly to rural economic diversity; is itself competitive and profitable and provides high quality products that the public wants. Diversification and more economically competitive agricultural (and wider) activity within rural areas will be promoted. **PPS11.** The RSS will take into account issues of economic development; in particular, the RES. **Rural Strategy 2004** Two key components to address the particular needs of rural areas: building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas; and tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions that exist in a minority of rural areas. Highlights the range of initiatives being taken forward : • making the supply of learning provision consistently relevant to rural business requirements and improving its delivery • driving up demand for learning, particularly in industries facing major change e.g. facilitating continuous professional development framework for farmers and supporting steps to demonstrate the benefits of learning in raising business performance • a range of business support initiatives are being put in place to assist business creation and growth in rural areas • particular emphasis on agriculture and fishing industries

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		network of five high growths regions including South East of England. There are three main pillars to the programme: Green Growth, Business Growth and Inclusive Growth. The overall objective of the Grow programme is to establish a framework of co-operation, encouraging multinational projects to overcome some of these challenges and to balance social, environmental and economic constraints to achieve sustainable growth. The partner regions will work toward a joint implementation of the Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas.	**Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **DTI – The Strategy** DTI's ambition is Prosperity for All, by raising productivity and competitiveness by supporting successful business, ensuring fair markets and promoting world-class science and innovation. The strategy provides a longer-term direction for achieving this. The strategy sets clear priorities for the next five years and how to deliver on these commitments. These policy priorities are based on the best available economic evidence of where DTI can make the greatest contribution to raising UK productivity. **DTI Five Year Programme** The programme focuses on how the UK will develop a strong, modern knowledge based economy, which can meet the challenges posed by rapidly emerging economies and new technologies, and the need to transform the DTI to meet this new challenge. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues. **Devolving Decision Making – Pre-Budget Report 2004** The Devolving Decision Making Review, published alongside Budget 2004, set out the case in particular for strengthening the capacity of regional institutions to meet their specific economic and social challenges including regional transport, housing and economic development.

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			Review of the Government's Manufacturing Strategy Review of the 2002 Manufacturing Strategy, which sets out priorities for action to achieve a manufacturing sector made up of highly skilled, knowledge intensive, highly productive, innovative manufacturing businesses **A Government Action Plan for Small Business** This action plan aims to build a Britain where enterprise is open to all, and small businesses get the support and the range of accessible, coherent and high quality services they need **Air Transport White Paper (2003)** Sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years, against the wider context of the air transport sector.
		England Rural Development Programme 2000-2006, Appendix A7 South East Region The ERDP highlights the need to: • Strengthen local economies through diversification into value added products and associated downstream activities • Increased sustainable tourism and recreation in the countryside • Encouragement To increase the quantity and range of high value added produce • Improved rural business support services • Improved business management skillsStrategic goal: Ensure economic activity is sustainable • Maximised local use of local capacity • Ensure economic activity results in viable and sustainable businesses • Develop viable, self-supporting farming • Utilise surplus rural resources for alternative use • Develop collaborative marketing initiatives; More effective co-operatives • Improved marketing skills in rural areas; Development of rural	

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		enterprise hubs; Encourage diversification of the rural economy and stimulate related activities • Better alternative crop production **South East Social Enterprise Strategy** The purpose of the strategy is to condition the region to be receptive to the emerging impact of social enterprise; where businesses are driven by primarily social objectives rather than profit for shareholders. The South East Social Enterprise Strategy aims to raise the profile of both the role and value of social enterprises in the region. Current estimates suggest that there are around 1,000 organisations that might be considered to be social enterprises. The intention is to open up new markets for these growing businesses through greater collaboration between partners.	
Objective 22. To stimulate economic revival in priority areas			
	a. Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, of working age in employment b. Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year c. Proportion of young people (18-24 year olds), in the most deprived areas, in full-time education or employment d. Percentage	**Infrastructure in the South East 2005** This report contributes to the debate on how the infrastructure associated with a growing population and economy will be delivered. The publication looks at existing and planned investments in the South East as well as highlighting work underway that might reduce pressure on infrastructure. Specifically: • explores how existing infrastructure can be better managed to optimise its efficiency and how the benefits of new investment can be 'locked in'; • addresses ways in which Infrastructure might be delivered; looks at alternative funding mechanisms and how revenue works in relation to growth. **GROW Programme (2005)** The Grow project is a €7.5 million InterregIIIC programme covers a network of five high growths regions including South East of England. There are three main pillars to the programme: Green Growth, Business Growth and Inclusive Growth. The overall objective of the Grow programme is to establish a framework of co-operation, encouraging multinational projects to overcome some of these challenges and to balance social, environmental and economic constraints to achieve sustainable growth. The partner regions will work toward a joint implementation of the Lisbon and Gothenburg agendas.	**Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Our Towns and Cities: the Future (the Urban White Paper, 1999)** The White Paper sets out the Government's goal - that all urban areas should offer their residents a good quality of life and enable them to achieve their full potential. It represents a strong, long-term commitment to the future of

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	increase or decrease in work-place based employment in the most deprived areas	**SEEDA's Draft Race Equality Scheme 2005-2008 (July 2005)** The draft Scheme focuses on race equality in order to fight discrimination in a transparent manner and ensure that any unwitting barriers to SEEDA's services or bias in service delivery are highlighted and eliminated. The Race Equality Scheme prioritises four core areas of work for assessment in the first year: Reviewing the Regional Economic Strategy on behalf of the Region; SEEDA's Procurement of goods and services; SEEDA's Communication Strategy; and Business Support. **South East Social Enterprise Strategy** The purpose of the strategy is to condition the region to be receptive to the emerging impact of social enterprise; where businesses are driven by primarily social objectives rather than profit for shareholders. The South East Social Enterprise Strategy aims to raise the profile of both the role and value of social enterprises in the region. Current estimates suggest that there are around 1,000 organisations that might be considered to be social enterprises. The intention is to open up new markets for these growing businesses through greater collaboration between partners.	urban areas. It is comprehensive in scope, dealing with environmental, economic and social issues. **Review of the Government's Manufacturing Strategy** Review of the 2002 Manufacturing Strategy, which sets out priorities for action to achieve a manufacturing sector made up of highly skilled, knowledge intensive, highly productive, innovative manufacturing businesses **A Government Action Plan for Small Business** This action plan aims to build a Britain where enterprise is open to all, and small businesses get the support and the range of accessible, coherent and high quality services they need
Objective 23. To develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy that excels in innovation, with higher value, lower impact activities			
	a. Average annual increase in GVA per worker for manufacturing and the knowledge sectors b. Value of manufacturing exports per head	**Joining Forces – An Integrated Framework for Business Support in the South East (2005)** Joining Forces is a framework that promotes improved business support service in the region. It seeks to ensure that publicly funded business support is coherent and helps to achieve increased economic success. It is a long-term vision for the Business Support Network of the future. It will also provide a platform for local businesses and employer representatives to inform and influence policy making within the region. **Infrastructure in the South East 2005** This report contributes to the debate on how the infrastructure associated with a growing population and economy will be delivered. The publication looks at existing and planned investments in the South East as well as highlighting work underway that might reduce pressure on infrastructure. Specifically: • explores how existing infrastructure can be better managed to optimise its efficiency and how the benefits of new investment can be 'locked in';	**Summit 2005: Delivering Sustainable Communities, ODPM** The Delivering Sustainable Communities Summit ran from 31 January - 2 February 2005. The Summit explored the progress in delivering new and regenerated sustainable communities since the publication of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. **Social Enterprise: A Strategy For Success** Sets out details of a new company form for social and community business. It is designed specifically for enterprises that use their profits and assets for the benefit of the local community and / or the wider public. Community Interest Companies will combine entrepreneurial spirit with a sense of social purpose to deliver new opportunities and services where they are most needed. **10 year Science Framework** Ten year investment framework for science and innovation

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		• addresses ways in which Infrastructure might be delivered; looks at alternative funding mechanisms and how revenue works in relation to growth. **European Strategy for South East England 2001-2006 (2001)** The purpose of the Strategy is to provide a region-wide policy framework for maximising the benefits of membership of the European Union for the region-measured in terms of social, environmental and economic well-being. The Strategy: • Outlines key objectives of the European Commission and matches these against the South East region's own priorities; • Analyses the European dimension to each of the three measures of success of the region's development as identified in the RES and prioritises European activities accordingly. • Provides analysis of the European dimension of the Regional Economic Strategy and analysis of Structural Funds in the region. **Valuing Culture in South East (August 2005)** Regional Development Agencies are charged with improving regional economic performance and identifying strategies for achieving that aim. This paper discusses how culture can contribute to improving regional economic performance. **South East Social Enterprise Strategy** The purpose of the strategy is to condition the region to be receptive to the emerging impact of social enterprise; where businesses are driven by primarily social objectives rather than profit for shareholders. The South East Social Enterprise Strategy aims to raise the profile of both the role and value of social enterprises in the region. Current estimates suggest that there are around 1,000 organisations that might be considered to be social enterprises. The intention is to open up new markets for these growing businesses through greater collaboration between partners.	alongside the 2004 Spending Review **Review of the Government's Manufacturing Strategy** Review of the 2002 Manufacturing Strategy, which sets out priorities for action to achieve a manufacturing sector made up of highly skilled, knowledge intensive, highly productive, innovative manufacturing businesses

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Objective 24. To encourage the development of a buoyant , sustainable tourism sector			
	a. Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector b. Number of visitors staying overnight and overnight spend	**Tourism ExSEllence - the Strategy for Tourism in the South East.** The following key objectives within this Strategy are: • Creating a 'must visit' Region which people aspire to visit- Marketing focused on strong brands and destinations • Develop compelling themes, packages and experiences- Exploit the potential of all sectors of tourism • Capitalise on the Region's location • Exploit new routes to market2. Providing an unrivalled experience for the visitor whilst they are with us • Invest in people and motivate them • Strive for product excellence • Make places more appealing and inviting • Improve access & information. • Effective Management and Organisation of tourism support • Develop strong partnerships and networks • Make better use of resources • Become more evidence driven • Create a positive climate for tourism • Generate a step change **Destination South East – Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation (Proposed Alterations to RPG9)** To develop and implement policies for tourism development and management which reflect sub-regional circumstances. · To ensure tourism growth takes place in areas which have the capacity to accommodate it in ways that conform to the environmental policies in RPG9 and make prudent use of natural resources. · To utilise and husband the region's numerous environmental assets to foster sustainable tourism. · To minimise the adverse impacts associated with visitor pressure on sensitive urban and rural destinations through enhanced visitor management. · To promote opportunities for high quality tourism and related development in ways which will enhance the range and quality of facilities available, strengthen the natural and cultural asset base on which tourism is dependent and assist regeneration, especially in coastal resorts, the Isle of Wight and the Thames Gateway.	**PPS7**. The importance of tourism and the economic contribution it makes to rural areas must be noted and support provided where appropriate. **Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005** The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The strategy contains: • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. **Tomorrow's Tourism Today (2004)** To promote tourism in Britain through four key drivers: • Marketing and e-tourism • The quality of the products • The skills of our people • The data on which business decisions are made

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		Farming and Food: Our Healthy Future: Delivery plan for sustainable farming and food in the South East and London The Delivery Plan notes the need for: Increased tourism entrepreneurship; More effective and efficient exploitation of new tourism opportunities; Extended market for existing tourism activity **The Regional Spatial Planning Strategy for Tourism** (Proposed alterations to Regional Planning Guidance, South East - Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation) is a regional framework that sets out a vision for the development of a tourism industry in the South East over the next 20 years. It concentrates on the regional spatial planning aspects of tourism such as land-use planning, transport planning and visitor management.	
Objective 25. To develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region			
• To significantly raise the number of Level 3 qualifications in the region • To reduce the proportion of the population with basic skills needs	(See indicators (b) and (c) under objective 5 on population qualified to NVQ level 3 and literacy and numeracy skills)	**South East Social Enterprise Strategy** The purpose of the strategy is to condition the region to be receptive to the emerging impact of social enterprise; where businesses are driven by primarily social objectives rather than profit for shareholders. The South East Social Enterprise Strategy aims to raise the profile of both the role and value of social enterprises in the region. Current estimates suggest that there are around 1,000 organisations that might be considered to be social enterprises. The intention is to open up new markets for these growing businesses through greater collaboration between partners.	There are a wide range of PSA targets for the Department for Education and Skills, including the following: **DFES 5**. Between 2002 and 2006 the proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C rises by 2 percentage points each year on average and in all schools at least 20% of pupils achieve this standard by 2004 rising to 25% by 2006; and the proportion of 19 year olds who achieve this standard rises by 3 percentage points between 2002 and 2004, with a further increase of 3 percentage points by 2006 **DFES 9**. By 2010, increase participation in Higher Education towards 50% of those aged 18 to 30 **DFES 10**. Improve the basic skill levels of 1.5 million adults between the launch of Skills for Life in 2001 and 2007, with a milestone of 750,000 by 2004 **White Paper 'Skills: Getting on in business, getting on at work'.** This White Paper builds on the Government's first national Skills Strategy. It sets out how to address the skills challenge.