

Annex C

Detailed Appraisal Outputs

Appraisal Framework

| | Does the Regional Economic Strategy... | Baseline | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | 2% Scenario | |
|---|--|----------|------------|------------|-------------|---|
| 1 | <p>ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home?</p> | ✓/x | ✓/x | ✓/x | ✓/x | <p>As the RES notes 'the region is characterised by high demand and inelastic supply, with household growth in the South East Exceeding house building rates... . The problems of house prices and of a lack of affordable housing have been widely publicised. The research and analysis carried out within the region in the context of the South East Plan has highlighted that at the proposed rate of supply set out in the Plan it is unlikely that current issues relating to affordability will be resolved. The targeted completion rates for affordable housing represent a considerable increase in terms of current completion rates and there is considerable doubt that they will be met'.</p> <p>There are also concerns that the rate of housing supply does not correspond to real need and is at odds to the likely levels of demand that would be generated by the growth scenarios in the RES.</p> <p>In terms of the existing housing stock in the region, there are concerns over the resource efficiency of much of this and the intention spelt out in the RES to develop and implement a strategy to upgrade existing private sector housing is a positive step. It will require close coordination with the South East Plan and will also require significant levels of funding to achieve meaningful impact.</p> <p>The RES contains a wide range of actions aimed at improving the new and quality of existing housing and other developments.</p> <p>Without a significant improvement in the performance of existing housing any gains made from new housing in the region will be significantly diminished and the prospects for stabilising let-alone reducing the region's ecological footprint appear remote.</p> |

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| 1.1 | <i>ensure the provision of housing for key workers and key sectors in the region?</i> | ✓/x | ✓/x | ✓/x | ✓/x | SEEDA and the Regional Assembly will need to ensure that they work closely on the integration of the requirements of the RES and the South East Plan. Given the well known issues concerning house prices and the availability of affordable housing there must be genuine concerns that sufficient housing will be provided for key workers and key sectors in the region. |
| 1.2 | <i>ensure that housing and economic development policies deliver housing and jobs in an integrated fashion</i> | ? | ? | ? | ? | Concerns have been raised over the ability of the South East Pan and the RES to deliver housing and employment in tandem – especially in the more deprived areas of the region. It is not necessarily the case that the provision of housing will automatically lead to job creation. Housing development that does not relate to local or sub-regional employment opportunities is only likely to fuel the commuter economy and add to the regions emissions and its ecological footprint. |

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| 1.3 | ensure the provision of a range of economic opportunities in, or accessible to, rural areas? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | <p>The Rural South East is recognised as being a vital component of the region in the RES. The RES states that:</p> <p>It is essential that enterprise and accompanying skills development continues to be encouraged in rural areas which can make use of new market opportunities through local products and local assets; adding value, and climate change. Investment in infrastructure is critical to providing sites for rural enterprise; the development of supply chains for the food, fishing, farming and forestry sectors, as well as an adequate supply of affordable housing to maintain vibrant communities that can maintain a working population, particularly young people and young families.</p> <p>Rural communities remain places where people both live and work and provide services and offer opportunities to improve the work life balance and more sustainable travel patterns through home or remote working. Deprivation and economic exclusion can be found in small pockets in most rural communities, and its dispersed nature requires that take place in it.</p> <p>The RES also recognises the key challenges faced by the rural areas in the South East. The RES sets out a series of key priorities for rural areas that directly address the provision of services, training, affordable housing, ICT and business access to quality infrastructure. Action 18 of the RES relates to stimulating enterprise in rural areas. Article 20 also addresses rural businesses.</p> |
| 1.4 | promote the adoption of sustainable design and construction practices in development (eg energy/water/land/materials efficiency, incorporation of biodiversity/natural assets etc)? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | <p>Actions 51 and 55 of the RES in particular support the promotion of sustainable design and construction and address issues of resource efficiency.</p> |
| 1.5 | ensure that the mix/type of new developments can reflect changes in population (size, demographics etc) and household structure in the region? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | <p>Actions 49 and 50 of the RES are designed to address the issues of concern to this IRF Objective.</p> |

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| 1.6 | Take account of existing conditions that affect minority and excluded groups | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | It is not clear from the actions in the RES relating to housing take into account the specific needs of minority and excluded groups although the minority and excluded groups although the broader socio-economic needs of these groups are recognised as being impact. |
| 2 | reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment? | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <p>The RES recognises that the 'region is affected by a range of flooding issues – tidal, rivers and groundwater. Over 200,000 existing houses and workplaces are in areas of high flood risk'.</p> <p>It is important the economic development of the region does not increase the risk of flooding and of the human, economic and environmental losses associated with it. This will require regional partners including SEEDA to work closely with the Environment Agency and also to act in accordance with the relevant policies in the South East Plan. It is not easy, however, to establish any direct relationship between the strategy and actions put forward in the RES and flooding.</p> |
| 2.1 | <i>prevent all inappropriate development in the flood plain?</i> | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | This is essentially a planning function and is addressed by the South East Plan and will also need to be addressed by LDFs. Economic developments carried out as part of the implementation of the RES should not be supported if they are likely to increase flood risk. |
| 2.2 | <i>require that all new development applications show that sustainable drainage has been considered and implemented wherever practicable?</i> | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Whilst Action 55 of the RES might be used to address this issue it is also directly addressed by policies in the South East Plan. It will be important to ensure that actions arising from the RES area supportive of those policies. |
| 2.3 | ensure that development located in the floodplain is designed to be flood resilient? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Action 55 may be of relevance but again this issue is addressed by a number of policies with the South East Plan. It will be important to ensure that actions arising from the RES are supportive of these policies and that SEEDA continues to work with key regional partners such as the Environment Agency on this issue. |

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| 2.4 | ensure that development does not increase flood risk to others? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See comments under 2.3 |
| 3 | improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health? | ? | ? | ? | ? | <p>Health is recognised as a key issue for the region in connection with a number of issues such as the impacts of an ageing population, the links between poor health status and economic participation and the links between social, economic and environmental exclusion and economic deprivation. The RES notes that - 'Health is a key dimension of disadvantages. The region's most disadvantages areas, where unemployment is highest, often feature higher than average ill health and mortality. Initiatives which target worklessness will also lead to higher standards of living and other factors which influence quality of life. As well as being a route out of poverty and benefit dependency, employment and training programmes can lead to a healthier lifestyle. There are business benefits in developing a healthy and skilled local workforce and a better workplace environment, reducing absence through illness and improving efficiency and productivity.'</p> <p>While the 'skills' actions within the RES may assist in improving health and well-being more actions targeting the determinants of health are still required.</p> |
| 3.1 | <i>substantially diminish inequalities in mortality, health and well-being across the region?</i> | ? | ? | ? | ? | Whilst increasing participation in the economy and the community is likely to improve the health status and reduce the exclusion of some people it is not clear how far the RES seeks to tackle these issues. |
| 3.2 | ensure the accessibility of healthcare services by non-car means, eg through the incorporation of services in new developments? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Issues of accessibility to health care services are addressed in the South East Plan. It will be important that developments funded in response to the RES adhere to these policies. |

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| 3.3 | promote healthy, active lifestyles as part of the well being of the region and as a means of reducing economic and social exclusion | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Health is recognised as a key dimension of economic disadvantage. The RES is also keen that the 2012 Olympics should be used to encourage Sport and Leisure are also seen as an element of Sustainable Prosperity. More could be made in the RES of the benefits to the region's economy and working population of its extensive natural assets and rural areas which have a major potential to encourage healthier lifestyles. |
| 3.4 | Take account of the specific health and wellbeing issues of minority and excluded groups | ? | ? | ? | ? | It is not clear that the specific need of minority and excluded groups will be addressed by the RES although it does seek to address some of the social determinants of health which should assist in addressing their needs. |
| | | | | | | |
| 4 | reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas in the South East and the rest of the region? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓/? | This is one of the principal objectives of the RES which seeks to address the barriers to economic participation. It is also focused on the spatial distribution of poverty and exclusion within the region and seeks to address the specific needs and potential of more deprived sub-regions such as some of the coastal areas of the South East. |
| 4.1 | <i>contribute towards a halving the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the average position of the region by 2010?</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES is focused on reducing the intra-regional gaps in the performance of the South East's economy since these are a source of local and regional disadvantage. The economic difficulties of some areas of the region in terms of attracting new employment opportunities will need to be tackled. |
| 4.2 | ensure the provision of employment land and housing in, or accessible to, the most deprived areas of the South East? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | This issue is more directly related to the implementation of the South East Plan. However, it is important to note that the RES does note the need to ensure that housing provision and employment opportunities are provided in a coordinated fashion. |
| 4.3 | Promote the economic and social inclusion of deprived and minority groups? | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | The RES recognises the specific economic and social exclusion issues confronting deprived and minority groups in the region. There area, however, limited specific actions of relevance to these groups - this needs to be reviewed. |

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| 5 | raise educational achievement levels across the region and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES contains a number of actions aimed at raising educational and skills levels across the region. It promotes this idea of a Regional Skills Escalator and also the need for whole life learning and actions targeted at the ageing population of the region. |
| 5.1 | ensure the accessibility of educational/training opportunities by non-car means? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | This issue is not addressed by the RES but is addressed by policies in the South East Plan. Issues of access are important for deprived and socially excluded groups and the implementation of the Skills actions with the RES will require a review of how opportunities are to be accessed. ICT has a potentially significant role in facilitating access and this is recognised by the RES. |
| 5.2 | ensure the accessibility of educational/training opportunities for the most deprived communities and excluded and minority groups? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See the comments for 5.1 above |
| 5.3 | ensure the accessibility of educational/training opportunities for rural communities? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES does discuss the issue of making educational and other opportunities accessible to rural residents. The role of ICT may be very important but there are also issues to do with the provision of public transport links to key educational and training centres. |
| 6 | reduce crime and the fear of crime? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Whilst fear of crime is an issue of significance for the region's residents it is not an issue that is especially linked to the RES. There is a link between reduction in deprivation and worklessness which could in turn reduce levels of some types of crime. |
| 6.1 | promote the incorporation of 'secured by design' principles as part of good urban design in economic development sites? | ? | ? | ? | ? | The RES does contain actions to encourage the adoption of sustainable design and construction and promote sustainable communities - these may well assist in the promotion of 'secured by design' objectives. |

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| 7 | create and sustain vibrant communities? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Quality of life and sustainable prosperity are both key components of the RES. A wide range of actions are proposed to assist the region conserve and enhance its quality of life for residents and businesses. The RES (in co-ordination with the South East Plan) also target the regeneration of communities. |
| 7.1 | encourage the involvement of communities in the planning and management of their neighbourhoods? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | This is an issue of more direct relevance to the South East Plan and to LDFs. |
| 8 | improve accessibility to all services and facilities? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES recognises that the region needs substantial economy investment in infrastructure if it's to continue to grow and to perform. The RES and the South East Plan must pursue and integrated approach to the delivery of infrastructure – this must help to reduce congestion which has an accessibility. It should also make significant improvements to access via public transport. |
| 8.1 | promote compact, mixed-use development with good accessibility to local facilities and services (eg employment, education, health services, shopping, leisure, green spaces, culture etc), that reduce the need to travel? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Although the RES does address some aspects of the development and design the South East Plan provides the policy framework for these issues and it will be important that actions funded in response to the RES adhere to those policies. |
| 8.2 | ensure that facilities and services (eg employment, education, health services, shopping, leisure, green spaces, culture, outdoor recreation etc) are accessible to rural communities? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | The needs of rural communities and the rural economy are clearly recognised by the RES which contains clear actions to support the rural areas of the region. Delivery of these actions should be co-ordinated within the South East Plan and other strategies. |
| 8.3 | Ensure the provision of the services and facilities of most relevance to excluded and minority groups. | ? | ? | ? | ? | It is not clear from the RES that this issue will be directly addressed although the specific issues facing excluded and minority groups in relation to economic participation are highlighted in the document. |
| 9 | encourage increased engagement in cultural activity across all sections of the community in the South East? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES recognises the importance of cultural activities to sustainable prosperity and to quality of life. It also recognises the economic significant of the region's cultural assets and the role that these play in making the region a 'leader'. |

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| 9.1 | ensure that existing facilities and locations for cultural activities are protected and that new facilities are provided in areas targeted for development? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | This is essentially a question of planning policy but the RES does emphasise the importance of such facilities to Sustainable Communities and Quality of Life. |
| 9.2 | Ensure that cultural needs of minority groups are addressed? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | See comments for 9.1 |
| 10 | improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including re-use of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES is keen that the region's performance on the re-use of PDL is maintained and that planning authorities are able to make the best use of the resources of PDL in the region. |
| 10.1 | <i>ensure the provision of employment land and housing on previously-developed land, as opposed to greenfield sites (in line with the sequential approach) and through conversion of existing buildings, to ensure that 60% of all forms of development (not just housing) occurs on previously used land by 2008?</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | See comments for 10 above. |
| 10.2 | encourage the reuse of materials in construction? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES encourages sustainable design and construction and resource efficiency. This, if allied to the policies within the South East Plan, should help to ensure that the reuse of materials is promoted within the development and construction sectors in the region. |
| 10.3 | promote the adoption of sustainable design and construction practices in non-housing developments (eg energy/water/land/materials efficiency, incorporation of biodiversity/natural assets etc)? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES does promote the adoption of sustainable design in both residential and commercial developments. |
| 10.4 | require good design to create attractive, high quality environments where people will choose to work and live? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | See comments in 10.3 above. This will also require integration of the actions of the RES with the policies and actions within the South East Plan. |

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| 10.5 | ensure that the historic urban environment and the distinctiveness/character of urban areas is protected as part of urban developments? | ✓/? | ✓/? | ✓/? | ✓/? | Whilst the RES recognises the importance of the region's historic environment assets, its historic towns and high quality urban fabric and the contributions they make to the region's economy it is not clear how economic development and the historic environment will interface in detail with development and regeneration. Policies on these issues are contained in the South East Plan and it will be important that investments respect these policies. The RES does not contain specific actions of relevance to this issue. |
| 10.6 | ensure that the historic rural environment and its distinctiveness and character is protected as part of the development of rural areas? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The rural environment of the region is recognised as a significant economic asset which must be conserved and enhanced. The RES does not contain specific action of relevance to this issue. |
| 11 | reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve? | x | x | x | x | Whilst the RES recognises the need to tackle pollution, especially from transport it is difficult to see how the RES will lead to any reduction in air pollution without a massive investment in public transport and a similarly significant shift in behaviour. The current policy and funding framework in the UK does not appear conducive to the scale of change required. |
| 11.1 | promote more sustainable transport patterns in all economic development areas, particular those of low air quality (eg AQMAs), including provision for public transport, walking and cycling (see also Objective 15) | x | x | x | x | Road transport in the region has consistently increased and is a significant source of atmospheric pollution. Both the RES and the South East Plan identify transport infrastructure as a key investment need and, whilst the need for improvements to public transport and the provision of improved public transport access to major urban and transport hubs is highlighted in the RES, it is unclear how the Region can reduce transport emissions without massive investment and equally significant and unparalleled behavioural change. To achieve a decoupling of transport infrastructure from an increase in transport emissions seems unlikely under present policy and funding conditions. It will require a significant commitment from Central Government to achieve any significant progress on this issue. Whilst the intentions of the RES and the South East Plan are in some respects laudable it is difficult to see how emissions and the region's footprint will not increase under current proposals. |

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| 11.2 | address the air quality impacts arising from specific development activities (eg airports, energy generation etc)? | x | x | x | x | The RES recognises the need, for instance, to address major sources of emissions such as airports and to provide improved public transport access but it is not clear what measures will be put in place to curb the consumer and business demands that lead to air quality impacts. These rely on strong incentives towards behavioural change. These incentives will need to be supplied by Central Government and will need to be applied at national level to have any real prospect of being effective. Even if such measures are introduced their impact is only likely to become apparent towards the end of the time period considered by the RES. |

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| 12 | address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the South East is prepared for its impacts? | x | x | x | x | <p>The RES notes that ‘while striving to avoid future climate change through mitigation measures, we must recognise that some climate change is unavoidable and to plan for adaptation. Climate risks and costs need to be incorporated into business decision making and policy making. Whilst inevitably there are some uncertainties over the degree and pace of climate change, proper forward planning will generate costs savings, reduce exposure to risk and losses, enhance reputation, improve regulatory relationships and increase opportunities for market leadership’.</p> <p>It is important the RES highlights the opportunities arising from climate change and also that it is very much a business and competitiveness issues as well as a sustainable development one.</p> <p>The RES sets a target for the reduction of greenhouse gases in line with government targets. It is also seeking to stabilise and then reduce its ecological footprint, this too will require a concerted effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly. Whilst the RES proposes a wide range of resource efficiency and management measures it will require a significant increase in awareness and sensitivity within the private, public and domestic sectors to bring about a cultural shift in the management of CO₂ emissions in the region. The RES does address the causes of climate change and it is entirely correct that it sets a target for CO₂ emissions but it is questionable whether all of the other targets set out in the RES are likely to lead to a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>In terms of making sure that the South East is prepared for climate change – this will require integration of the actions of both the RES and the South East Plan as well as other regional strategies. Climate change needs to be more effectively embedded into regional thinking in terms of both adaptation and proactive engagement within the opportunities.</p> <p>Consultees have also highlighted the need to look at Climate Change in a holistic fashion so that issues such as ‘coastal squeeze’ which are likely to affect many of the region’s coastal environmental assets can be planned for.</p> |

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| 12.1 | ensure a 20% reduction in CO ₂ emissions by 2010 (from 1990 levels)? | x | x | x | x | <p>The RES sets a clear target to achieve a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2016. This is a more relaxed target than the current government commitments – even though it is recognised that the UK is unlikely to achieve its targets in this area. So the region is unlikely to achieve this objective – its attainment is only partially within the gift of the RES and there needs to be a broad regional consensus as to what is an appropriate target for CO₂ emissions reduction and what key actions are required to give the region a chance of meeting the target. The wording of the target also requires clarification – it is not immediately apparent what is included in ‘attributable’ emissions.</p> <p>As with other aspects relating to the overall sustainability of the economic growth model put forward in the RES, it will not be sufficient to look for the technical fixes to deliver on a CO₂ reduction target it will require enormous and sustained behavioural change. This in turn will provide many business opportunities but the whole process requires a clear commitment from Central Government.</p> |
| 12.2 | require that development proposals are guided by ‘climate proofing’ principles? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | <p>It is important that activities funded by SEEDA and other regional partners are resilient to the effects and likely implications of climate change. The promotion of the work already carried out within the region on climate proofing should be a key aspect of encouraging innovative developments both business and residential. SEEDA and other regional bodies need to demonstrate leadership in this area via their own actions and investments. The South East Plan contains a number of policies that promote such actions.</p> |
| 12.3 | promote actions that will favour a shift towards a ‘low carbon’ economy | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | <p>The RES recognises the sustainability and business gains to be made from resource efficiency and management of resource consumption. Whilst the RES does not focus on the low carbon economy per se its promotion of CO₂ and eco-footprint targets and the selection of the environmental technology sector as one of the priority sectors for the region also indicate that low carbon products and services could be supported by the region alongside innovative R+D in this area.</p> |

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| 12.4 | Provide business with support to address the challenges and opportunities of climate change | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | Action 67 of the RES addresses this issue as an integral part of moving towards the target reduction of 20% of CO ₂ emissions. Action 70 also seeks to promote the considerable business opportunities arising from climate change. This when combined with the region's aspirations to become a global leader in environment technologies appears to indicate that this is a priority for the RES. |
| 13 | conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity? | ? | ? | ? | ? | The importance of the natural environment, to the region, not least in economic terms, is clearly spelt out in the RES. The importance of Green Infrastructure and its contribution to Quality of Life and Sustainable Prosperity is also made clear. However, the evidence base for the SA/SEA highlights the current levels of threat to many of the region's most valuable areas. Investment in new biodiversity assets and improved conservation of existing sites should be promoted as an integral part of Sustainable Prosperity. |
| 13.1 | protect, enhance and restore the region's (international, national and local) designated sites recognizing the contributions they make to the region's economy and the wellbeing of residents and visitors? | ? | ? | ? | ? | See comments in 13 above. |
| 13.2 | protect, enhance and restore the region's priority habitats and species, and take account of the need to deliver regional biodiversity targets so as to maintain the region's natural asset base? | ? | ? | ? | ? | See comments in 13 above. |
| 13.3 | encourage the development of new biodiversity assets within/alongside developments? (Including encourage the linkage of habitats and the provision of wildlife corridors?) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES does recognise the need to create new areas of habitats and Green Infrastructure and contains actions to promote these types of investments. |

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| 14 | protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the region's countryside and historic environment? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | The RES recognises the important role played by the region's countryside and historic environment. It does not promote actions that will necessarily have negative impacts on these assets but stakeholders are concerned about the apparent lack of clarity on this issue in the RES. Consideration needs to be given to this in the ongoing development of the RES. Clearly the South East Plan contains policies to prevent damage to these assets and to promote their balanced use. The RES needs to support these policies. |
| 14.1 | recognise the importance to the region's economy of its natural environmental assets (eg the green belt, parks and green spaces, common land, woodland and forests, National Parks, AONBs, ESAs etc) and seek to protect, restore and enhance them as an integral part of the region's quality of life | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | See comments on 14 above. The RES recognises the value of the environmental economy but does not contain many clear actions designed to further enhance its contribution. |
| 14.2 | recognise the importance to the region's economy of the region's cultural and heritage assets (eg Heritage Coasts, World Heritage Sites, SAMs, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Registered Battlefields etc and their role in the region's quality of life and seek to protect, restore and enhance them)? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The value of the historic environment is recognised by the RES although it contains no clear actions to enhance its contribution although regeneration activities e.g.in the Coastal Towns may have some impact. |
| 15 | reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, and reduce the need for travel by car/lorry? | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | The RES explicitly recognises the need to reduce road congestion and pollution. However, it is not clear that the strategy and the actions proposed both by the RES and the South East Plan are likely to lead to any reduction in pollution – the reverse seems more likely since investment in infrastructure seems more likely to generate journeys than reduce them. |
| 15.1 | promote more sustainable transport patterns in all areas, particularly those with high congestion? | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | See comments in 15 above |

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| 15.2 | promote public transport, walking and cycling? | ? | ? | ? | ? | The RES does promote public transport – it is not specific about walking and cycling. The real question is to what extent can the RES and the South East Plan make a significant difference – this is heavily reliant on policy and behavioural change and levels of funding. |
| 15.3 | promote more sustainable transport patterns in connection with developments in rural areas? | ? | ? | ? | ? | The needs of rural communities and business are addressed in the RES. However, no mention is made of the significant role of transport in rural areas and there are in consequence no specific actions on this issue. Co-ordination with the South East Plan will be necessary. |
| 16 | reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES is committed to improving resource efficiency and resource consumption in the region and stabilising and then reducing the region's ecological footprint. However, it is not clear how the region intends to move towards this target. The RES and the South East Plan need to develop a co-ordinated approach to this strategic challenge. Once again, behavioural change will be a key component of any strategy that is likely to produce significant change. |
| 16.1 | promote the use of locally and sustainably-sourced, and recycled, materials in construction and renovation? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Local procurement and sustainable procurement are both targeted in the RES. |
| 16.2 | Promote measures to reduce the overall ecological footprint of the region | ✓/? | ✓/? | ✓/? | ✓/? | The RES does set out a target for the region's ecological footprint but it does not set out any specific steps to achieve this target which provides any sense of the target being achievable. Here too behavioural change will be fundamental as will strong leadership from the public sector. |
| 16.3 | Promote resource efficiency measures within the region's businesses | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES sets out a number of actions to raise awareness of resource efficiency among the region's businesses. |
| 16.4 | Promote the region's strengths in the environmental goods and services industry | ✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | The RES wished to see the region in a position of Global Leadership in this sector and clearly identifies it as one of the four priority sectors for the region. |

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|------|--|----------|------------|------------|-------------|---|
| 17 | reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste? | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | ✓/✗ | The RES contains a targets designed to improve the overall efficiency of businesses use of materials and waste generation. This does not contain any clear way forward and it is not clear how the region will achieve anything more than a slower rate of increase in waste generation. The evidence for how this target will be achieved needs to be included in the RES. |
| 17.1 | promote sustainable waste management practices in all sectors and at all levels through the provision of a range of appropriate waste management facilities? | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | This is an issue for the South East Plan, LDFs and the relevant waste strategies. The RES can contribute, however, via the promotion of good practice and innovation in the waste management sector - this is also a sector with strong growth and export potential. This potential will be targeted, it is assumed via the environmental technology sector - a priority for the RES. |
| 17.2 | promote waste minimisation? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES promotes waste minimisation via its focus on resource efficiency and the reduction of resource consumption. |
| 18 | maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and coasts, and achieve sustainable water resources management? | ? | ? | ? | ? | The work being carried out by the Environment Agency in preparation for the Water Framework Directive is highlighting key issues for water quality management in the region. This work needs to be reflected in the RES in terms of its implications for Sustainable Prosperity. It is not clear how the region will reach the targets in the RES on water consumption. Policies in the South East Plan and actions in the RES are not likely to lead to sustainable water resources without a significant investment in demand management, supply efficiency and overall behavioural change of both consumers and suppliers. At present the policy context is not favourable to such change - or not at the scale required to move towards sustainability. |
| 18.1 | Promote measures to reduce water demand by business | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | This issue is an integral part of the RES action relating to resource efficiency. |

| | Does the Regional Economic Strategy... | Baseline | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | 2% Scenario | |
|------|--|----------|------------|------------|-------------|--|
| 18.2 | Promote pollution control and reduction measures by business | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES seeks to promote sustainable development, CSR, the environmental technologies sector and improved resource efficiency this should improve the environmental performance of business. |
| 19 | increase energy efficiency, and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the region? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES established clear targets for the development and deployment of the renewable energy in the region. As with the other targets in the RES more information is required as to how these targets will be delivered. Some references are made to the use of specific feedstocks but this too requires a greater level of detail. |
| 19.1 | <i>provide for the establishment of renewable energy developments at a regional level, to ensure that renewable energy targets are achieved (eg 16% of generation capacity by 2026)?</i> | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | This issue is not addressed directly within the RES although targets are set for renewables. Co-ordination between the RES and the South East Plan on the planning issues surrounding renewables development will be required. |
| 19.2 | Promote the uptake of renewable energy sources by business | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The RES is generally supportive of this objective and the use of renewables by business offers both and business opportunities to the private sector in the region. |
| 19.3 | promote the incorporation of small-scale renewables in developments? | ? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | While the RES does encourage the use of sustainable construction and design and the deployment of renewables it does not really enter into this level of detail. Co-ordination with the South East Plan should enable opportunities to exploit small-scale renewables to be provided and exploited. |
| 20 | ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the region? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓/? | The RES is directed at improving the economic performance of the region and increased levels of economic participation and increased employment in growth sectors with strong potential for the future are fundamental to that. At lower levels of growth these objectives may be harder to achieve. Ensuring higher levels of employment in the more deprived areas of the region is also a key objective of the RES. |

| | Does the Regional Economic Strategy... | Baseline | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | 2% Scenario | |
|-----------|---|----------|------------|------------|-------------|--|
| 20.1 | Promote actions to deliver employment to all sections of society in the region especially deprived minority and excluded groups | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓/? | The RES recognises that deprived, minority and excluded groups are key targets sectors of society if economic participation rates are to be improved. |
| 20.2 | Target employment growth in areas where social and transport infrastructure capacity exists | ✓/? | ✓/? | ✓/? | ✓/? | It is not clear that it will be possible to 'orchestrate' employment growth in those areas where infrastructure capacity exists. |
| 21 | sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the region? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓/? | Current and proposed economic strategy for the South East looks to maintain and improve the economic profile and performance of the region. A particular focus of the RES is the need to reduce and more towards the elimination of significant intra-regional disparities. At lower levels of growth this objective may be harder to achieve. |
| 21.1 | <i>Promote actions to narrow the gap in GVA per capita between the best and worst performing parts of the region?</i> | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓/? | The actions within the RES have as one of their key outcomes the narrowing of the gap in GVA per capita between sub-regions of the South East. At lower levels of growth this may be harder to achieve. |
| 22 | stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓/? | The RES recognises a number of sub-regions within the South East one of the objectives being the targeting of areas in need of economic and social regeneration. Actions to assist these areas will require co-ordination between the RES and the South East Plan. The RES identifies key priorities for each area to address their needs. |
| 22.1 | Identify priority areas for economic regeneration and their needs? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓/? | See comment for 22 above. |
| 22.2 | Promote actions to develop less-favoured areas within the region? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | See comment for 22 above. |
| 23 | develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓/? | The development of the knowledge-based economy and a focus on innovation are both key priorities with the RES – both are viewed as key elements of the forward strategy for the economy of the South East and the Greater South East. |

| | Does the Regional Economic Strategy... | Baseline | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | 2% Scenario | |
|------|---|----------|------------|------------|-------------|--|
| 23.1 | support the development of access to broadband infrastructure, particularly in rural and deprived areas and among excluded and minority groups? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | The RES sees the development of broadband coverage and access and the reduction of 'Digital Exclusion' as key components of the growth strategy for the region. ICT and broadband are mentioned in the context of both the rural South East and the excluded groups of the region. |
| 23.2 | Identify actions to promote innovation and research and development in the region? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | Innovation and R+D are key elements of the RES and are seen as being fundamental to the economic growth and continued success of the region. |
| 23.3 | Identify clear priorities for investment in new services/technologies | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | The RES identifies four priority sectors for investment – one of these being the environmental technologies sector. |
| 24 | encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector? | ? | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | The role of the cultural, sport and creative sectors in the regional economy is clearly set out in the RES. Sustainable tourism needs clearer support with the Strategy. |
| 25 | develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | The RES contains a wide range of actions relating to skills and the skills and training needs of the region in relationship to retaining and building on its competitiveness. |
| 25.1 | Promote business support measures/skills programs that meet the demands of the region's businesses | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓ | Business support actions features in several sections of the RES and cover a wide range of issues relevant to competitiveness including CSR and sustainable development. |
| 25.2 | Identify key skills sets/skills gaps to be developed/managed | ? | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | The evidence base for skills requirements is clear in terms of current levels of educational attainment etc and also in terms of priority sectors and their likely needs. The role of 'Skills Escalator' is also clearly set out'. |
| 25.3 | Identify key sectors that provide 'skills escalators' that create opportunities for less-skilled individuals in the region's economy | ✓/✗ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | ✓✓ | The RES contains useful information on the role of a Skills Escalator in the Regional Economy. It would be useful to have even greater detail on key sectors/skills and the key initiatives for particular groups. |
| 25.4 | Identify the skills needs/demands for skills amongst minority and excluded groups? | ✓/? | ✓/? | ✓/? | ✓/? | This issue is not as clearly set out as other skills related issues and requires additional work. |

