



# Annexes

Annexes

**01, 02, 03, 04**

# Annex 01 Definitions

## AFFORDABLE HOUSING

This term is generally used to describe housing provided with a subsidy so the asking price or rent can be substantially lower than prevailing local market prices or rents and where mechanisms exist to ensure it stays affordable for those who cannot afford market housing. Subsidy can come from the public sector or from the private sector through planning obligations. Includes housing for social rent, shared ownership, sub-market rent and low-cost home ownership.

## ANCIENT AND NATIVE WOODLAND

Figures for native woodland: As taken from the National Inventory of Woodlands & Trees (NIWT 2002). All woodland (270,084 ha) minus 'conifer' (35,497 ha) and 'mixed' (42,177 ha). Figures for Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) comes from a GIS comparison of the NIWT (2002) and the Ancient Woodland Inventory published as Pryor SN and Smith S (2002) – The area and composition of plantations on ancient woodland sites (The Woodland Trust).

## CALCAREOUS GRASSLAND

Lowland calcareous grasslands are developed on shallow lime-rich soils overlying limestone and chalk. They contain a range of plant communities in which lime-loving plants are characteristic, and are typically managed as part of a pastoral or mixed farming system. Unimproved calcareous grasslands have escaped agricultural 'improvement' to arable land or treatment with fertilisers – and are one of Britain's richest and rarest wildlife habitats. Calcareous grasslands are prized for their rich mix of herbs – with sometimes over 50 different species of flowering plants found in one square metre of grassland. The colourful mix of flowers, including many types of orchids, are characteristic of the low fertility soils of the Downs. The insect life is also diverse, including the chalk hill blue and Adonis blue butterflies.

## CHALK RIVERS

Chalk rivers are an irreplaceable feature of the landscape of the South East. Characterised by clear water and generally stable flows, these groundwater-fed streams support an abundance of wildlife including species such as water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* spp.), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), bullhead (*Cottus gobio*), white clawed crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*), water vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) and otter (*Lutra lutra*).

## CLAIMANT COUNT

Claimant Count: Number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Job Centres plus local offices.

## INTER-TIDAL HABITATS

For these purposes, inter-tidal habitats are defined to include saltmarsh, and inter-tidal flats (mud and sand flats). Saltmarshes are inter-tidal or tidally-influenced vegetated habitats that develop along soft, sheltered coasts with shallow shores. Inter-tidal flats are expanses of mud or sand exposed at low tide, found along low, soft coasts; they are not vegetated by vascular plants except for seagrass beds (*Zostera* sp.) in some very sheltered locations.

## LAND AVAILABLE

Land judged to be available for development comprises land with outline planning permission, which has no specific proposals and hence no specific floorspace allocated to it; land formally allocated in structure and local plans – deposit draft (old system), revised deposit draft (new system) and adopted plans – without planning permission; land for which there is some public recognition of its availability eg development proposals, for which the local planning authorities/the Secretary of State are likely to grant planning permissions subject to the signing of legal agreements; and vacant sites with established business, industrial and warehousing use rights, which are likely to come forward for redevelopment within these uses.

'Formally identified' is broken down into:

- Extant planning permission: number of dwellings under construction or not started on sites in progress, or on sites with full permission not yet started, or with outline permission, including sites allowed in appeal. All sites (ie no lower site size threshold) should be included.
- Allocated in local plans: At first deposit stage or later, but without planning permission. If a site is allocated in a local plan but has subsequently received planning permission, it should be coded as extant planning permission. Only specifically identified sites should be included; do not include any local plan unidentified sites allowance.

## NUTS

The Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS) was created by the European Office for Statistics (Eurostat) as a single hierarchical classification of spatial units used for statistical production across the European Union. In England, NUTS level three can represent a county, a group of unitary authorities or a single unitary authority.

## PASTURE WOODLAND/ PARKLAND

Wood pasture/parkland figures are taken from 'Action for Biodiversity' (South East England Biodiversity Forum 2000).

## PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND

Data is collected on previously developed land as defined in PPS3. Classification is based on the last active use of the land, even if now vacant.

## REEDBED

Reedbeds are wetlands dominated by stands of common reed (*Phragmites australis*) where the water table is at or above ground level for part of the year. They tend to incorporate areas of open water and ditches. Small areas of wet grassland and carr woodland may be associated with them.

## WITHIN URBAN AREAS

Development within the built-up area as defined at 1998. In data collection, urban areas are defined as larger urban areas with a population of 50,000 or more; other listed larger urban areas with a population below 50,000 – normally these will have a population over 25,000 but selected smaller towns with a suitable range of facilities may be included by individual authorities; smaller urban areas: urban areas with a population over 4,000 not included in 'larger urban areas'. This report aggregates the aforementioned definitions into 'urban areas'.

# Annex 02 Summary guide to use classes order and permitted changes of use

Use Classes Order (including 2005 amendment)	Description	General Permitted Development (Amendment) Order 2005
A1 Shops (see note 3)	Shops, retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, dry cleaners, internet cafes, pet shops, sandwich bars, showrooms, domestic hire shops, funeral directors.	No permitted change
A2 Financial and Professional Services (see note 3)	Banks, building societies, estate and employment agencies, professional and financial services, betting offices.	Permitted change to A1 where a ground floor display window exists
A3 Restaurants and Cafes	Restaurants, snack bars, cafes.	Permitted change to A1 or A2
A4 Drinking Establishments	Pubs and bars.	Permitted change to A1, A2, A3
A5 Hot Food Takeaways	Hot food takeaway.	Permitted change to A1, A2, A3
B1 Business (see note 5)	(a) Offices, not within A2.	Permitted change to B8 where no more than 235m <sup>2</sup>
	(b) Research and development, studios, laboratories, high technology.	Permitted change to B8 where no more than 235m <sup>2</sup>
	(c) Light industry.	Permitted change to B8 where no more than 235m <sup>2</sup>
B2 General Industry (see note 6)	General industry.	Permitted change to B1 or B8 B8 limited to no more than 235m <sup>2</sup>
B8 Storage or Distribution	Wholesale warehouses, distribution centres, repositories.	Permitted change to B1 where no more than 235m <sup>2</sup>
C1 Hotels (see note 7)	Hotels, boarding and guest houses.	No permitted change
C2 Residential Institutions	Residential schools, colleges, hospitals and convalescent/nursing homes.	No permitted change
C3 Dwelling Houses (see note 8)	Dwellings, small businesses at home, communal housing of elderly and handicapped people.	No permitted change
D1 Non-residential Institutions	Places of worship, church halls, clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, consulting rooms, museums, public halls, libraries, art galleries, exhibition halls, non-residential education and training centres.	No permitted change
D2 Assembly and Leisure	Cinemas, music and concert halls, dance, sports halls, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasia, other indoor and outdoor sports and leisure uses, bingo halls, casinos.	No permitted change
Sui Generis (See note 4)	Shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles, retail warehouse clubs, launderettes, taxi or vehicle hire businesses, amusement centres, petrol filling stations, hostels, theatres, night-clubs, work registrable under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act 1906.	No permitted change







Note:





- The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 is the principal order, which has been subject to a number of subsequent amendments. Changes of use within a specific class do not require planning permission provided that the use subsists, the planning permission has been implemented and no restrictive condition is attached. The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Amendment (England) Order 2005 introduced new A4 and A5 classes and placed motor car showrooms and night clubs in Sui Generis category.
- The permitted development rights shown in the final column do not require planning permission where all the criteria set out in the order are met and no restrictive conditions apply.
- The General Permitted Development Order 1995 provides for permitted change of use of a building from Class A1 or Class A2 to a mixed use for the purposes of either Class A1 or Class A2 and as a single flat, and from such a mixed use to Class A1 or Class A2 use provided the Class A1 or Class A2 use is situated on a floor below the single flat and various other conditions are met.
- Sui Generis is a term that refers to a use on its own. Any planning use not falling within a specific class within the Use Classes Order falls within this category.
- A B1 use must be capable of being undertaken "in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit".
- The Use Classes (Amendment) Order 1995 amends the 1987 Order by omitting Classes B4–B7 (special industrial groups B–E). Industrial processes previously within these classes now fall within Class B2 (general industrial).
- A C1 use is defined as a hotel or a boarding or guesthouse where, in each case, no significant element of care is provided.
- Six or fewer residents unless living together as a family.
- It should be noted that permitted changes of use identified above are ratchet changes, ie cannot be made in reverse.
- Various other permitted development rights exist for, inter alia, industrial and warehouse buildings, dwelling houses, agricultural buildings, schools, colleges, universities, hospitals and development by statutory undertakers.
- The above is intended as a general guide only. Reference must be made in the final instance to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended, the Use Classes (Amendment) Order 2005, and General Permitted Development (Amendment) Order 2005 and written confirmation obtained from the local planning authority that no consent is required.

# Annex 03 Reference table for Integrated Regional Framework indicators

Objective	IRF Indicator	Target	Latest data	Progress	Reference in report/RMR Indicator
<b>Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone</b>					
1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	a. Housing completions compared with regional guidance	To fully meet the housing completion targets in RPG9	2006-07: 34,600 net additional dwellings	✓	(52) Number of net additional homes completed per annum in the South East (53) Number of net additional homes completed per annum in RPG9 housing provision area
	b. Additional provision of affordable housing	To increase the supply of affordable housing both in numbers and as a proportion of total housing stock	2006-07: 7,100 net affordable homes	■ ■ ■	(56) Affordable housing completions: by local authority areas
	c. Average property price compared against average earnings		2007: 8.9	✗	(57) Ratio lower quartile house prices/lower quartile earnings
	d. Households on the Housing Register	To reduce the numbers of homeless households in priority need and the number of households in housing need on the housing register	April 2007: 208,400	✗	(58) Total number of households on the housing register
	e. Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings	To reduce the percentage of unfit/non-decent homes, with a specific target to eliminate them in the public sector by 2010	2006: 118,000 homes	—	(Chapter 5 – Summary Table) Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings
2. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	a. Properties at risk from flooding		2007: 280,000 properties and businesses	■ ■ ■	(67) Number of properties at risk from flooding
	b. New development with sustainable drainage installed	All new development applications to show that sustainable drainage has been considered and implemented if appropriate	n/a	n/a	n/a
3. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	a. Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide	Over the long term, to reduce death rates from these diseases appreciably	2006: 93 (England '06=100)	✓	(12) Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR)
		Improve other indicators of health and well-being	2005: 94 (England '05=100)	✓	(13) Mortality from circulatory disease
		Substantially diminish inequalities in mortality, health and well-being across the region	2005: 95 (England '05=100)	✓	(14) Mortality from cancer

Objective	IRF Indicator	Target	Latest data	Progress	Reference in report/RMR Indicator
<b>Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone</b>					
			2005: 94 (England '05=100)	—	(16) Mortality by accidents
			2005: 98 (England '05=100)	✓	(17) Mortality by suicide
	b. Infant mortality rates		2006: 4.1 per 1,000 births (less than 1 year old)	✗	(18) Infant mortality rate
	c. Conception among girls under 18		2005: 34.1 per 1,000	✗	(20) Under 18 conceptions
	d. Life expectancy		2003-05: M: 78.1yrs F: 82.0yrs	✓	(19) Life expectancy by gender
4. To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the 119 most deprived wards in the South East and the rest of the region	a. Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households	By 2010, to halve the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the average position of the region	2007: 15%	✗	(41) Proportion of children under 16 who live in low-income households, average of SOAs in the South East
	b. Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits	By 2010, to halve the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the average position of the region	2007: 9.7% (all key benefits)	—	(Chapter 4 – Summary Table) Percentage of population of working age who are claiming key benefits
	c. Percentage of households in fuel poverty	By 2010, to halve the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the average position of the region	2004: 3.9%	✓	(39) 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	By 2010, to halve the gap between the most disadvantaged communities and the average position of the region	2007: 5.94%	✗	(40) Proportion of the population who live in areas that rank within the most deprived 20% of areas in the country
	e. Household income in rural areas		2006: £366/week	✓	(22) Household income in rural areas

Objective	IRF Indicator	Target	Latest data	Progress	Reference in report/RMR Indicator
<b>Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone</b>					
5. To raise educational achievement levels across the region and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	a. Proportion of 19 year olds with Level 2 qualifications (five GCSEs A*-C or NVQ equivalent)		2006: 75.5%		(37) Proportion of 19 year olds with level 2 qualifications (five GCSEs A*-C or NVQ equivalent)
	b. Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent	To significantly raise the number of people with Level 3 qualifications in the region	2006: 49.4%		(38) Percentage of population of working age qualified to level 3 qualifications (two+ A levels or NVQ level 3 equivalent)
	c. Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	To reduce the proportion of the population with basic skills needs	2003: Lit: 49%; Num: 68% (below level 2)		(Chapter 4 – Summary Table) Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills
6. To reduce crime and the fear of crime	a. Level of domestic burglaries, violent offences and vehicle crimes	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 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	2006-07: 9,100 offences/100,000 population		(7) Level of crime – rate per 100,000 population
	b. Fear of crime	To reduce fear of crime through meeting targets set out in Indicator 6a above	See text		(8) Worry about selected crime
7. To create and sustain vibrant communities	a. Percentage of people who say they are happy with their local area as a place to live		2006: 88%		(Chapter 2 – Summary Table) Percentage of people who 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		n/a	n/a	(Chapter 2 – Summary Table) Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously

Objective	IRF Indicator	Target	Latest data	Progress	Reference in report/RMR Indicator
<b>Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone</b>					
	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		n/a	n/a	(Chapter 2 – Summary Table) 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		n/a	n/a	(Chapter 2 – Summary Table) 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
8. To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	a. Percentage of rural households at set distance from key services		See text		(21) Proportion of rural households with access to key services
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		See text		(23) Engagement in cultural activity by all target groups, for example young people, or by geographic area
<b>Effective protection of the environment</b>					
10. To 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	a. Development on previously developed land	By 2008, to develop 60% of all forms of development (not just housing) on previously used land	2006-07: 73% for commercial and industrial floorspace  2006-07: 82% for housing	  	(5) Proportion of commercial and industrial floorspace built on previously developed land: by local authority  (59) Proportion of homes completed on previously developed land
	b. Derelict land and empty properties		2006: 3,420 hectares (derelict and vacant land)  2006: 460 hectares (empty properties)		(3) Amount of derelict and vacant land (hectares) in urban areas  (4) Amount of empty properties

Objective	IRF Indicator	Target	Latest data	Progress	Reference in report/RMR Indicator
<b>Effective protection of the environment</b>					
11. To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	a. Days when air pollution is moderate or high	To establish Air Quality Action Plans in areas that are unlikely to meet national air quality objectives (relevant local authorities in conjunction with partner agencies)	2006: 165 days (total of sites)	✗	(31) Days when air pollution is moderate or high (rural and urban)
12. To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the South East is prepared for the impacts over this century	a. Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport and land use and waste management	By 2050, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from activities within the region by 60%	2005: 67,016 kilotonnes	■■■	(78) Emissions of basket of greenhouse gases from energy consumption, transport, land use and waste management
	b. Capacity during 'critical periods' to supply water without the need for restrictions		n/a	n/a	n/a
13. To conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity	a. Population of wild birds	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)	2005: 96.6 (index 100 in 94)	✗	(30) Population of wild birds
	b. Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	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)	2007: 80.17% favourable or unfavourable recovering	✓	(25) Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
	c. Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPs have been established	To maintain the condition and extent of all key regional habitats which are judged to be at a favourable conservation status	See text	■■■	(27) Change in areas of biodiversity importance, including: (i) Priority Habitats and Species (by type) (ii) Areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance
		To restore and/or re-create key regional habitats so these reach a favourable conservation status	See text	■■■	(28) Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPs have been established
d. Extent of ancient woodlands		2007: 247,295 hectares	✓	(29) Extent of ancient woodlands	

Objective	IRF Indicator	Target	Latest data	Progress	Reference in report/RMR Indicator
<b>Effective protection of the environment</b>					
14. To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the region's countryside and history environment	a. Land covered by management schemes		n/a	n/a	n/a
	b. Access to and the use of the countryside		n/a	n/a	n/a
	c. Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay	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)	2007: 1.9%	✓	(24) Buildings of Grade I and II* at risk of decay
15. To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, and reducing the need for travel by car/lorry	a. Average daily motor vehicle flows	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'	2005-06: 5,000 vehicles on all roads per day	—	(Chapter 6 – Summary Table) Average daily motor vehicle flows
	b. Proportion of travel by mode		2005-06: Car driver: 53% Car passenger: 29% Other: 18%	—	(64) Proportion of travel by mode
	c. Monetary investment in public transport, walking and cycling		2004-05: £45,170 million	—	(Chapter 6 – Summary Table) Monetary investment in public transport, walking and cycling
<b>Prudent use of natural resources</b>					
16. To reduce the global social and environmental impact of our consumption of resources by maximising use of sustainably produced and local products	a. Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting eco-homes 'Very Good' standard				n/a
	b. Ecological footprint for the South East		2001: 6.1 global hectares	■ ■ ■	(Chapter 7 – Summary Table) Ecological Footprint for the South East

Objective	IRF Indicator	Target	Latest data	Progress	Reference in report/RMR Indicator
<b>Prudent use of natural resources</b>					
17. To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	a. Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste that has been: recycled; composted; used to recover heat, power and other energy sources; and landfilled	To increase recovery of all waste in the region by 71% by 2010	2006-07: Landfill: 54% Incineration with EFW: 12% Recycled: 34% Other: 0% No new data for C&I waste Insufficient data for C&D waste	✓	(Chapter 7 – Summary Table) Percentage of the total tonnage of all types of waste (municipal solid waste, construction and demolition and industrial) that has been recycled, composted, used to recover heat, power and other energy sources, and landfilled  (73) Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and the % each management type represents of the total waste managed: by waste planning authority
		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			
	18. To maintain and improve the water quality of the region's rivers and coasts, and to achieve sustainable water resources management	a. Rivers of good or fair chemical and biological water quality	By 2005, for 91% of river length to achieve compliance with Environment Agency River Quality Objectives (in line with national Public Sector Agreement target)	2006: good and fair: Chemical: 94.1% Biological: 98.1%	✓
b. Compliance with EC Bathing Waters Directive		An ambitious target for the region would be to ensure that all waters in the region comply with the EC Bathing Waters Directive in all years	2007: 100% compliance with imperative standard	✓	(Chapter 7 – Summary Table) Compliance with EC bathing water directive (76/110/EEC)
c. Per capita consumption (PCC) of water		To stabilise PCC of water at current levels	2006-07: Measured: 137 litres/head per day Unmeasured: 157 Weighted average: 152	✓	(71) Per capita consumption of water
d. Incidents of major and significant water pollution		By 2007, achieve a 12% reduction in Category 1 and 2 pollution incidents from all sectors	2006: 81 total incidents (category 1 and 2)	—	(Chapter 7 – Summary Table) Incidents of major and significant water pollution
19. To increase energy efficiency, and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the region	a. Energy use per capita		2006: Gas:18,322KWh 2006: Electricity: 4,780 KWh	✓	(75) Energy use per capita
	b. Installed capacity for energy production from renewable sources	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)	June 2007: 343 MW	✓	(76) Renewable energy electricity capacity installed by type: by local authorities (MW)

Objective	IRF Indicator	Target	Latest data	Progress	Reference in report/RMR Indicator
<b>Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth</b>					
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		Apr 06-Mar 07: 78.3%	✗	(33) 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		2007: 9,760 people	✓	(35) Number 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		2005-06: 2%	✓	(36) Percentage increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the South East
	d. Percentage change in workplace-based employment		2005-06: -2.23%	✗	(34) Percentage change in work-place based employment
21. To sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the region	a. GVA per capita	To narrow the gap in GVA per capita between the best and worst performing parts of the region	2005: £19,373	✓	(32) Gross value added (GVA) per capita
	b. Labour productivity performance of the South East against other high performing regions in Europe and the world	To continue sustainable 'smart economic growth'	2003: 25.6%	...	(Chapter 4 – Summary Table) Labour productivity performance of the South East against other high performing regions in Europe and the world
22. To stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	a. Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, of working age in employment		n/a	n/a	n/a
	b. Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefit who have been out of work for more than a year		2007: 0.69%	✓	(42) Proportion of people, in the most deprived areas, claiming unemployment benefits who have been out of work for more than one year

Objective	IRF Indicator	Target	Latest data	Progress	Reference in report/RMR Indicator
<b>Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth</b>					
	c. Proportion of young people (18-24 year olds), in the most deprived areas, in full-time education or employment		n/a	n/a	n/a
	d. Percentage increase or decrease in work-place based employment in the most deprived areas		n/a	n/a	n/a
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		Manufacturing: 2006/07: +4% Knowledge (employment change): 1998/06: +11.9%	✓	(47) Average annual increase in GVA manufacturing and the knowledge sectors
	b. Value of manufacturing exports per head		2006: £713 (note change in definition)	✓	(48) Value of manufacturing exports per head
24. To encourage the development of a buoyant sustainable tourism sector	a. Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector		n/a	n/a	n/a
	b. Number of visitors staying overnight and overnight spend		2006: 88.7m nights stayed, £4,108m spend  2006: 61.2% (West), 58.6% (East)	—	(49) Volume and value of tourism activity by district  (50) Accommodation occupancy rates
25. To develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness of the region	See indicators (b) and (c) under objective 5 on population qualified to NVQ level 3 and literacy and numeracy skills	To significantly raise the number of Level 3 qualifications in the region	2006: 49.4%	✓	(38) Percentage of population of working age qualified to level 3 qualifications (2+A levels or NVQ level 3 equivalent)
		To reduce the proportion of the population with basic skills needs	2003: Lit: 49%; Num: 68% (below level 2)	■ ■ ■	(Chapter 4 – Summary Table) Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills

# Annex 04 References

## **Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9)**

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