

The South East

A REGION
OF THE



European Union



The Channel Tunnel. Photo: QA Picture Library

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The term “European Union” stemming from Maastricht is preferred in this text. However, whenever funding programmes or policies/laws stemming from the original EEC or ECSC treaties are referred to the term “European Community” is used.

The dynamic diversity of the European Union is embodied in its regions. The Union, a Community of 12 Member States where decisions are taken by Ministers responsible to national parliaments, is committed to preserving this diversity as it advances towards ever closer integration.

Each of the regions of the European Union has its own particularities. Each is affected by Community policies. The increasing recognition of this fact underlies the vast growth in cooperation between the regions, from the humblest twinning links to large cross-frontier spending programmes such as INTERREG, designed to address the problems of border regions. Cross European links in transport, energy and telecommunications are being initiated from the smallest to the greatest. These links are the nerves of the European Union as a Community with a common purpose based on national and regional self-interest with a blossoming regional diversity.

Development of the Regions

The removal of frontiers has brought regions in direct contact with each other. There are increasing trans-frontier exchanges and cooperation on projects. Many policies of the Union will be of special benefit to the regions. Just to mention a few, competition policy has helped create a level playing field where firms from all regions can compete on fair terms on EU markets; the deregulation of transport policy has cut the cost of moving goods between the regions. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have been among the prime beneficiaries of EU action. Measures include helping them make contacts with partners in other countries and providing them with business start-up aid.

The harmonious development of the regions can only be achieved by reducing the disparities between the economically strong and the less advanced among them. This is why the European Union is committed to re-allocate more of its resources (25% of its budget) to the regions which are lagging behind. The Structural Funds consist of the European Regional Development Fund, the guidance

section of the Agricultural Fund and the European Social Fund. Nearly two-thirds of the money goes to disadvantaged priority regions. The aims of the Funds include helping regions seriously affected by industrial decline and to promote the development of rural areas.

The European Union must also promote the balanced social development of its regions. The citizens benefit from education, training and mobility programmes. These include help for technology training, vocational training for young people, as well as student exchanges under the ERASMUS programme.

The Single Market

Community spending programmes do not by any means represent the whole picture. Much of this spending has a wider impact by the very fact that the Community is addressing common problems, such as the difficulties of frontier areas, coal and steel closures or the telecommunication needs of the outer regions. Similarly, the scientific and education programmes have a far wider impact than the amount of money involved might suggest, through the large number of cooperation networks that these programmes have helped to establish.

At the heart of the European Union lies the Single Market. Its economic impact is of a different order of magnitude. Here lie the freedoms leading to Europe's competitive edge in the rest of the world: free movement of goods, people, services and capital. Its counterpart is the Community external trade policy. Here the economic benefits of the Union acting together, for example, in the recent Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations, dwarfed any impact of the funds in the regions. The regions and the Union itself are indivisible.

1 Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex

The counties of Kent, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex together occupy the south-eastern corner of England, from the southern edge of Greater London to the Channel, from the eastern tip of the Isle of Thanet to the Hampshire border in the west. The region has a long and distinctive coastline and some of the most beautiful countryside in Europe. Its towns and villages, its houses, castles and churches are evidence of its long history. Here people have lived and worked since long before records were kept. Some of the earliest remains of

human habitation in the country from the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages have been found here. The Romans came and started building roads; the Saxons followed and settled; and the Normans came, conquered, and then settled. With Canterbury at its heart, it is the centre of English Christianity. Near Hastings, the region also hosts the site of the Norman invasion in 1066.

The natural geography helped. It is not landlocked. The coast has many harbours; the North and South Downs and the Weald are hills with natural gaps, not mountains; the River Thames to the north may be a constraint on access to the rest of the kingdom but it can be crossed and in early times when an easy crossing had to be found, nature provided one, making Kingston one of the oldest settlements in the country. Through succeeding centuries the region developed and prospered and today, with a total population of around four million, it is part of the wealthiest area of the United Kingdom.

In the twentieth century the economic life of the region has been influenced by two main elements: its close proximity to London, and the economic activities generated within its own borders. Fourteen percent of Kent's workforce commutes into London each day, and about a third of Surrey's workforce has a job in London and other adjoining areas. The region itself has always had a wide range of economic activities; agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, mining of various mineral resources including coal in eastern Kent, service industries and tourism. All have been affected by the industrial changes of the twentieth century. Throughout the region, agriculture and the rural economy are still there but no longer provide work for as many people as in the past. Tourism has long been a major industry for the whole of the region but the pattern has changed.

The eastern half of the region has been hit harder than the western half. Kent has seen the end of the coal-mining industry and the closure of the former Royal Dockyard at Chatham in the north, both of which have had an impact on the industries associated with them. The change in tourism with holiday-makers now seeking guaranteed sun abroad for their annual holiday has hit the economies of the coastal towns of East Sussex and Kent. Short breaks, days out and the growth of leisure activities now shape its tourist industry.

The western half of the region, West Sussex and Surrey, has also been affected by the decline of the traditional rural economy. Here, too, tourism and leisure are important to their economies and the

coastal towns of West Sussex have been much affected by the changes. The areas closer to London - Surrey and north-west Kent - have long been "London's country" and the leisure activities used by visitors from central London and all areas of south London are a valuable part of their economies. Taken overall though, the western half of the region has been better placed to cope with the industrial changes. It was less dependent upon industries which have been subject to radical change, and it has easier access to the rest of the country.

Despite the consequent discrepancy in wealth between the eastern and western halves, the whole region shares one particular strength: the exceptionally wide range and diversity of its industries and services. There are multi-nationals and other large companies throughout the region: pharmaceuticals, oil companies, electrical engineering, defence, worldwide consultancies, food processing, paper making and financial services. There are many medium-sized companies, above all, there are thousands of small companies. Of the 42,000 work places in Kent, 93% employ fewer than 25 people; 90% of all businesses in Surrey and East Sussex employ fewer than 25 people. In West Sussex, 88% of all businesses employ fewer than 25 people.

These small businesses encompass virtually all branches of economic activity: high technologies, manufacturing, distribution, financial and professional services, tourism and retail services and airport services - Gatwick is in West Sussex, Heathrow if not on the border is only just over it. Throughout the region service industries predominate. Manufacturing provides 19% of the jobs in Kent, around 16% in Surrey, 11.5% in East Sussex and 17% in West Sussex.

The recession of the early 1990s hit the service sector hard and has affected the whole region including areas where unemployment has historically been low. If it were not already looking beyond its borders, the region knows that its future and its fate are linked to the wider economies: national, international in general and European in particular.

Once again, the region is well placed geographically with its proximity and access to continental Europe. On the whole, the rail network is good, the road network less so. Of the world's busiest airports, Gatwick is in the centre of the region, Heathrow is close by. The Channel ports of Dover, Ramsgate, Folkestone, Sheerness and Newhaven are all in the region and the Channel Tunnel has its terminal at Folkestone.

Its present difficulties notwithstanding, the region retains the underlying stability and strength which has seen it through its long history and that strength has been enhanced by the development of higher education within the region. It is host to the University of Kent at Canterbury, the University of Surrey at Guildford, the Universities of Sussex and Brighton in what is becoming known as the Sussex academic corridor. Colleges of the University of London are to be found in the region: Wye College at Ashford and Royal Holloway College at Egham with Queen's University of Kingston, Ontario, at Herstmonceux. The University of Greenwich is spreading into Kent. These developments are not only academic, for the universities are in themselves big businesses and are very closely linked to the economic life of the region.

2 European Community Programmes

Economic cooperation in the European Community began with coal and steel - the dominant industries in Europe at the time the Community was founded in the 1950s - and with agriculture. The Union has come a long way since then. Its development reflects not only the changing pattern of economic life over the past forty years but also the breadth and the depth of cooperation and integration within the Union. "An ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe" is taking shape.

Over the years, there have been a number of landmark decisions by the Member States. Deciding upon a Common Agricultural Policy and upon the means of providing the European Community with its own budget were among the earliest but it soon became apparent that it needed further policies to help it achieve its goal of a closer union. For one thing, a regional policy was needed, and twenty years ago, after the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark joined the Union, that decision was taken. In so doing, the European Regional Development Fund was born and took its place alongside the European Social Fund and that part of the agricultural fund used to restructure farming and develop rural areas.

The landmark decision of the 1980s were those contained in the Single European Act, especially the decision to put together the Single Market. It is no coincidence that the reform of these funds took place at the same time as the Single European Act of 1986 was launching the Single Market which came into being in 1993. The Single European Act was a landmark in the history of the Union. It not only set the Union on course for the large Single Market with its four freedoms: the freedom for goods, services, people and capital to move around throughout the whole of the Union in the same way as they move about their own country. It also led to the strengthening and development of other policies in order to bring about greater economic and social cohesion. Consequently, the funds were reformed. Social policy, research and development policy, and environmental policy were given a new boost and the first steps were taken towards economic and monetary union.

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) was created in order to promote the balanced development of the Union by helping regions which, for either geographic or historic reasons, were lagging behind economically. For years these sources of finance were operated independently but, in 1989, they were brought together under one heading to enable them to coordinate their efforts to help the most disadvantaged regions of the Union.

Not all parts of the United Kingdom qualify for regional aid from the ERDF. The bulk of the money is reserved for those regions of the Union whose development is most lagging behind. In the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland, Merseyside and the Highlands and Islands qualify as priority areas under the so-called Objective 1. Certain other parts of the country qualify for so-called "Objective 2" funding which goes to help revitalise areas which are affected by serious industrial decline. Up to 1993, no area in south-east England received this kind of aid. In 1994, however, Thanet qualified under this criterion and will receive £10 million spread over three years towards its infrastructure programme - the first ERDF grant of this nature in the region.

There has, however, been other financial help from the European Union to the region. The closure of the coalfields in the east of the region entitled the area to £9.5 million of low-interest loans from the coal and steel funds to help with the aftermath. More recently, financial help has been made available to customs brokers throughout the Union whose businesses have been seriously damaged as a direct result of the Single Market and the

disappearance of customs barriers. This special one-off help for these customs brokers, many of whom are to be found in the area of the Channel ports, is to assist their companies to diversify.

An entirely different form of support can be seen in the INTERREG programme, which began in 1990. This is one of a number of European Community programmes designed to address certain common problems affecting various parts of the European Union using the budget of the Structural Funds. INTERREG addresses the problems of border areas and helps to prepare these areas for the Single Market. The regions vary enormously in terms of density of population and economic development but, overall, they tend to have lower levels of income per head and higher rates of unemployment than other regions in their own countries, even if some areas are relatively prosperous. With the advent of the Single Market, the Union's internal frontiers lost much of their previous significance and the INTERREG programmes are designed to help them make the transition.

In the original INTERREG programme two UK regions qualified: the Northern Irish border with the Republic of Ireland; and the Channel Tunnel providing a fixed link with Kent and Nord-Pas de Calais. For Kent/Nord-Pas de Calais, the sum of approximately £16 million was awarded over a four-year period. The south-east region therefore has been, within its own boundaries, the only English county to be part of INTERREG. KONVER is a programme to help areas hit by defence cut-backs. It funds a European Qualification Project (£70,000) at Christchurch College, Canterbury and the diversification study for RAF Manston.

The region also has within its borders an area which is taking part in another Commission programme, RECITE - REgions and CITies of EUrope. This more modest programme is aimed at co-financing pilot projects to promote the exchange of experience and direct cooperation between European cities and regions in the Member States. All told, there are 37 networks and coastal towns of East Sussex are taking part in one of these networks – "Coast" – which links them with other coastal areas throughout the Union: Blackpool and Morecambe, Co.Down in Northern Ireland, Loutraki in Greece, the Balearic Islands of Spain, the area around Naples, and the German Baltic island of Rügen. RECITE brought East Sussex £100,000 over two years to enable it to carry out joint projects with its Coast partners as well as pilot studies to exchange information and experience.

To these specific funds from the European Union should be added the support provided throughout the United Kingdom and consequently throughout the region by the European Social Fund. The Social Fund supports measures to improve the job prospects of two main groups: people over 25 who have been unemployed for more than a year and job-seekers under 25 who have completed their full-time education.

The European Social Fund operates across a variety of sectors. For example, the regions' County Councils have together received nearly £7 million over the past four years for vocational training schemes targeted at young people and long-term unemployed adults, usually through further education colleges. A number of the schemes are joint operations with other Member States, which enable trainees to look for work in other Member States, if they so wish.

With the European Social Fund there are also global programmes addressing specific issues. West Sussex, for example, has received a grant of £600,000 under the NOW and EUROFORM programmes which deal respectively with vocational training of women and training programmes designed to meet the needs of the Single Market. Through these, the county has developed Europe-wide networks between further education colleges in West Sussex and partners in France, Spain and Greece. The schemes have developed training materials for general vocational training and more specifically for women working in rural areas of the European Union.

3 Research and Education

The European Community has a number of programmes in the fields of scientific research and in education. The Kent, Sussex, Surrey region has been at the forefront in terms of participation in these programmes, involving scientific co-operation, education and student mobility.

The European Community has become a major source of funding for research and development. The current £4 billion Third Framework Programme (1990-94) is coming to its close; the next framework programme (1994-98), worth £9 billion, will take the work forward. The areas covered include information and communications technologies (the ESPRIT programme); industrial and materials technologies (BRITE-EURAM); environment; life

sciences and technologies; energy; and human capital and mobility. The projects are collaborative and must be carried out by partners in at least two Member States, with a good exploitation plan in order to move into the market place.

With its above average concentration of research establishments, the region has fared well from the framework programmes - and should continue to do so. Not only are these research establishments heavily involved in the framework programmes, but the collaborative nature of the work has also helped them to have much greater contact with, and increased business from, mainland Europe. The region's four universities are substantially involved. The University of Surrey, with its large science base, received over 11% of its research income in 1992/93 from the European Union and is involved in 24 Union funded projects. The University of Sussex receives up to 7% of its research and contract income from the Union. The University of Kent is involved in a number of projects. Among them, being close to the end of the Channel Tunnel, it has established a centre looking into the transport implications of the fixed link and has received European Union funding to assist it.

In particular, the framework programme offers opportunities to both large and small companies. For example, under the BRITE-EURAM programme, there are projects specifically aimed at helping small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to cope with changes of technology in materials production.

New technologies are equally the theme of the SPRINT programme but again with SMEs very much in mind. SPRINT is a shared cost programme which helps SMEs by offering a means whereby technology and innovations can be shared across national borders. The emphasis is upon strengthening cross-border networks of technology brokers who can help SMEs to find partners in other European Union countries, and upon promoting innovation.

Also in the area of technology is COMETT - the Community action programme in education and training for technology. COMETT links higher education with industry to improve training in technology. By way of example, West Sussex County Council Surveyor's Department is a principle co-ordinator of a COMETT network developing distance learning materials for training highways engineers with partner regions in the Republic of Ireland, France and Denmark.

A number of organisations in the region are involved in SPRINT, COMETT and BRITE-EURAM. For example, Kent Technology Transfer Centre at Canterbury is very active in the SPRINT programme; the Sussex Technology Transfer Centre at Brighton is heavily involved in COMETT; and ERA Technology at Leatherhead plays a very active part in the BRITE programme.

Other schemes, such as ERASMUS and LINGUA, concentrate upon student mobility and languages.

ERASMUS is the European Union's action scheme for the mobility of university students; LINGUA is the Union's programme to improve the teaching and learning of foreign languages in education, training and working life. Under ERASMUS, students can spend part of their degree course study in another European Union country. It is available to the entire higher education sector and has been very successful. UK ERASMUS student numbers have increased by 70% since 1991.

In the region, eleven institutions of higher education are active in student mobility within ERASMUS and LINGUA - thirteen in the Universities of Kingston and Greenwich, just outside the region but actively involved in it - are included. Collectively, they sent over 500 students in 1992/93 to other European Union countries, chiefly to France, Germany and Spain, out of a national total of 8,900. The director of the UK ERASMUS Students Bureau - based at the University of Kent - wrote recently "the ERASMUS programme has touched and will continue to touch and involve individuals in a very personal way and it is for this reason that it has captured the imagination of young and old".

The LINGUA programme reaches beyond universities. It includes measures to encourage the teaching and learning of foreign languages as an essential part of vocational training courses. LINGUA was launched by the European Union in 1989 with an eye to the human aspect of the Single Market, so that people of the European Union can take advantage in a personal way of the opportunities offered by eliminating the national borders.

Even without LINGUA, the improvement of language skills is an area where removing borders and barriers is having an effect. Through the region, in every area of education, languages are assuming greater importance. The universities include a language element throughout their degree courses, not only in their language and literature courses. The University of Surrey, for

example, with its emphasis on science, has degree courses in virtually all branches of engineering, all of which have a European language training and professional training period abroad as integral parts of the course.

Equally, throughout the region colleges of technology and further education offer language courses in-house and for business, and everywhere schools are placing more emphasis on improving language abilities. Those Chambers of Commerce with an international bent include intensive language training in some of the programmes they offer to their members.

Another European Union programme is PETRA which supports both short-term and long-term training and work experience placements in another Member State for young people aged between 16 and 27. Its emphasis is on vocational training, at both the initial and advanced stages. The programme is earmarked for non-graduates and is used extensively throughout the region. So, too, are the European Union's youth initiative programmes.

The European Community's "Youth for Europe" scheme, a programme of youth exchanges, is heavily used in the region. The Southern Regional Committee of the Youth Exchange Centre, which runs the programme in the United Kingdom, is administered by West Sussex County Council Education Department.

4 European Links

If the words "historic links with other European countries" are used in the fullest sense to include rivalry and fighting as well as trade and culture, there can be few parts of the country to have equalled the region's in south-eastern corner - the first line of defence of the realm. Close to mainland Europe, this area has seen it all. Through the centuries, the contact has been continuous. Trading has gone on all the time only interrupted, if then, by war and turmoil.

The second half of the twentieth century has seen a remarkable transformation in the nature of those links. When the nation States of Western Europe decided that their destinies were "henceforward shared" they set the scene for the development of new forms of contact between themselves as countries and as time went on, between the regions directly.

The creation of the European Community gave its Member States the institutions and structures to work together. The development of the Single Market as an area of free movement for goods, people, capital and services is requiring all concerned to re-shape their thinking and their strategies. At the regional level this is reflected in increased co-operation. At the same time a greater awareness of regional needs led to the creation by the Maastricht Treaty of a new advisory institution - the Committee of the Regions.

The eastern half of the region, closer to continental Europe, has already forged strong links.

For Kent, the creation of the Single Market and the construction of the Channel Tunnel meant that these links were destined to intensify, most immediately with the French region Nord-Pas de Calais at the other end of the Channel Tunnel. In 1987, Kent County Council and the Regional Council of Nord-Pas de Calais signed a Cooperation Agreement at Leeds Castle, near Maidstone. In this agreement, both parties agreed to promote and develop their relations in the field of strategic planning, economic development, training, culture, tourism and the environment. In 1991, this bilateral relationship was extended to include the three regions which now comprise Belgium: Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels Capital. A Euro-region was born that has now been formally recognised by the European Commission as a European Economic Interest Grouping. A Five-Regions representative office was opened in Brussels in 1992. Kent County Council, in conjunction with the University of Kent, has had its own office in Brussels since 1990.

Cooperation at this level, especially between Kent and Nord-Pas de Calais - doing business with Lille on a daily basis is now a normal state of affairs - has paved the way for effective and tangible links to be formed between individual organisations in Kent and their counterparts across the Channel: district councils, education at every level, and companies are forming alliances with partners in France. In some cases, cooperatives are being formed.

East Sussex has undoubted historic links with Normandy: Hastings is in East Sussex. In 1993, over nine hundred years after the famous battle, East Sussex County Council and Upper Normandy Regional Council signed an Accord in Lewes pledging to work together to "develop the human resources of their areas, to exploit their economic and technological potential, and to promote the quality of life of their peoples". Their relationship was already of

some years standing with many towns in East Sussex having links with those in Upper Normandy, as do the Chambers of Commerce on both sides. They share a sea route, Newhaven-Dieppe, which is of commercial importance to both of them. This has led to East Sussex developing significant links with Spain and Portugal due to the volume of goods from those countries using this route.

East Sussex also has its links with other coastal areas in the Union under the RECITE scheme (see page 9), and has very long-standing links with Kresid Pinneberg, near Hamburg, and with Essonne, south of Paris.

West Sussex has its historic links with Normandy: Bosham Church is featured in the Bayeux Tapestry because Harold sailed from Bosham to Normandy in 1065. Nine hundred years later, West Sussex has extensive long-standing links, which have developed even more strongly in recent years with the region of Upper Normandy and its departments of Seine Maritime and Eure. It has well developed links further afield with Caceres in Spain, the Abruzzi in Italy, Baden Württemberg and Thüringen in Germany and Plocka in Poland. Recently, the County Council has formed a link with the County of Tolna in Hungary.

West Sussex has Gatwick Airport within its county borders and this has led to the establishment of an agreement with Noord-Holland Province in the Netherlands, host to Schipol Airport and the beginning of a European network of regions hosting major airports looking at the economic and environmental issues concerning the areas in which they are to be found. Schools, colleges, towns and villages across the county have links and twinnings across Europe. This year, East Grinstead received a national award for its twinning programme.

For Surrey, in the northwest of the region, the picture is different. It is an inland county - a crossroads county. Its geographical position puts it closer to London and closer to the rest of the country than the other counties in the region. It has, therefore, developed differently from the other parts of the region without any of the direct trading links to be found in the eastern and southern areas of the region. Although there are a considerable number of traditional twinning arrangements, Surrey does not as yet have any specific links with regions in continental Europe but it is looking to develop them. The County Council is actively pursuing a strategy which recognises that the Single Market highlights the changes in the international economy and that

Surrey needs to contribute to a south east region which is having to respond to those changes.

5 Events, Activities and Cultural Awards

There are, and have been, many activities showing the region's involvement and interest in its European links and its heritage. These activities have been carried out by the County Councils, the District Councils, schools, youth groups and many other organisations throughout the region.

It would be impossible to list them all but the following examples illustrate their variety and show too that the European Union is not only about economics and work but also about social and cultural life. Here again, given the nature of local administration in the United Kingdom, events are usually organised by or within counties. Some are county-wide and some are very individual, and show a wide diversity.

A Europe-wide event was the "European Week for Business" held in October 1993. During one week in that month exhibitions, seminars and open days covering every conceivable aspect of trading with Europe were organised in over six hundred European towns and cities. It was especially tailored to help smaller businesses with information about trade and business in the Single Market. Surrey County Council organised a full programme of events and the European Information Centres (EICs) in Maidstone and Hove did the same for Kent and Sussex.

Country-wide events include Europe Weeks, when a wide range of events, both business-linked and cultural, take place throughout the country. To date there have been five within the region, four in East Sussex and one in Kent.

Other activities, be they exhibitions or cultural or heritage or media awards, include the following:

- series of events throughout Kent to mark the opening of the Channel Tunnel and the breaking down of national frontiers symbolised by the tunnel. The projects are intended to be of long-lasting community benefit (details from Kent County Council), and are supported by the European Commission.

- Two “Kaleidoscope” award projects:
- an international exhibition mounted by Kent County Council (Heritage Section) in three languages in 1992 entitled “Crown and Mitre: Society and Religion in Post Reformation Northern Europe”, which is touring other Member States:
- West Sussex County Youth Theatre and groups from Brandenburg in Germany and Madrid in Spain, working in Spanish and German, together wrote a modern version of the Mother Courage story and performed it at the Arundel Festival in German and English.
- Painshill Park, an historic garden in Cobham, Surrey, is one of six gardens in the United Kingdom to receive funding from the European Commission for its conservation as part of the European Architectural Heritage programme.
- Hastings Pier won a grant under the Architectural Heritage programme in 1992 when the theme for the awards was the rehabilitation of monuments within their surrounds in towns and villages, thereby encouraging local restoration crafts.
- Barnham Mill, between Chichester and Arundel, won a grant for its restoration and conservation under the Architectural Heritage programme.
- As part of the European Community’s Media programme, which included support for cartoon animation, a group of schools in East Sussex produced a Euro-cartoon.
- Under the European Community’s Eastern European City Cooperation Scheme (ECOS) a European Partnership Action Network has been set up for the exchange of information and ideas. Along with local authorities in Denmark and the Netherlands - and in Sweden, Lithuania and Latvia - Surrey County Council is a member of this network and has produced a video showing the management of change within local authorities.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION IN KENT, SURREY, EAST AND WEST SUSSEX

Each of the four County Councils has a specialist European Office to assist their Council with its overall policy on the European dimension to its work and responsibilities and provide advice and support for the general public and business on European issues.

Kent County Council
Economic Development,
European Team
Sandling Block
Springfield
Maidstone Kent ME14 2LL

Tel: 0622 671411
Fax: 0722 691418

East Sussex County Council
Council
Europe Office
Pelham House
St Andrew's Lane
Lewes
East Sussex BN7 1UN

Tel: 0273 474600
Fax: 0273 473321

Surrey County Council
European Office
County Hall
Kingston upon Thames
Surrey KT1 2DN

Tel: 081 541 9318
Fax: 081 541 9005

West Sussex County
Council
Europe Office
County Hall
Chichester
West Sussex
PO19 1RQ

Tel: 0243 777752
Fax: 0243 777952

Public Libraries providing information on the Union

Chichester Public Reference Library
Tower Street
Chichester
West Sussex
PO19 1QT

Tel: 0243 777352
Fax: 0243 531610

(Specialises in enquiries
about legislation)

Crawley Public Library
County Buildings
Northgate Avenue
Crawley
West Sussex RH10 1XG

Tel: 0293 535299
Fax: 0293 553432

(Specialises in
business information)

Dr Irene Campbell
Head of Information Services
County Library Service
Worthing Library
Richmond Road
Worthing
West Sussex BN11 1HD

Tel: 0903 212414

(for general and policy
enquiries about W. Sussex
public library services
policy regarding
European information)

Reference Section
Arts and Libraries HQ
Springfield
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 2LH

Tel: 0622 696511
Tel: 0622 690897

Brighton Reference Library
Church Street
Brighton
East Sussex BN1 1UE

Tel: 0273 691195
Tel: 0273 691197
Fax: 0273 695882

Woking Business Library
Woking Library
Gloucester Walk
Woking
Surrey
GU21 1HL

Tel: 0483 756079
Fax: 0483 756073

(for enquiries on EU
legislation and
business information)

County Business and
Technical Library
Kent Arts and Libraries
Chatham Library
Riverside
Chatham
Kent ME4 4SN

Tel: 0634 843589
Fax: 0634 827976

Hastings Reference Library
13 Claremont
Hastings
East Sussex TN34 1HE

Tel: 0424 420501
Tel: 0424 716481
Fax: 0424 430261

European Documentation Centres

Official publications of the EC

Ashford

The Library
Wye College
Ashford
Kent TN25 5AH

Tel : 0233 812401
x 497

Contact : Wendy Sage

Brighton

EDC Section
University of Sussex
Library
Falmer
Brighton BN1 9Q

Tel: 0273 678440

Contact: Claire Whiston

Canterbury

EDC Templeman Library
University of Kent
at Canterbury
Canterbury
CT2 7NU

Tel: 0227 764000
x 3111

Contact: Sarah Carter

Guildford

The George Edwards Library
University of Surrey
Guildford GU2 5XH

Tel: 0483 300800 ext 3323 Contact: Sue Telfer

European Information Centres

Provide up-to-date information on all aspects of Community affairs to small and medium-sized enterprises.

Brighton

Sussex Chamber of Commerce and Industry
169 Church Road
Hove, East Sussex BN3 2AS

Tel: 0273 326282 Contact: Vivienne Gray

Maidstone

Kent County Council
Sandling Block
Springfield
Maidstone ME14 2LL

Tel: 062 2 694109 Contact: David Oxlade

Slough

Thames Valley Chamber of Commerce
Commerce House
2-6 Bath Road, Slough SL1 3SB

Tel: 0753 577877 Contact: Judith Graver

United Kingdom Regions

THE SOUTH EAST A REGION
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1 South West

Devon
Cornwall

2 West

Dorset
Wiltshire
Somerset
Avon
Gloucestershire

3 East

Norfolk
Cambridgeshire
Suffolk
Bedfordshire
Essex
Hertfordshire

4 West Midlands

Staffordshire
Shropshire
West Midlands
Warwickshire
Hereford and Worcester

5 North

Durham
Tyne and Wear
Cleveland
Northumberland
Cumbria

6 South East

Kent
West Sussex
East Sussex
Surrey

7 South

Hampshire
Berkshire
Oxfordshire
Isle of Wight
Buckinghamshire

8 East Midlands

Leicestershire
Nottinghamshire
Northamptonshire
Lincolnshire
Derbyshire

9 Yorkshire & Humberside

South Yorkshire
West Yorkshire
North Yorkshire
Humberside

10 North West

Greater Manchester
Merseyside
Lancashire
Cheshire

11 Greater London

12 Scotland

13 Wales

14 Northern Ireland

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April 1994 – 9490



South East Region

- 1** Kent
- 2** West Sussex
- 3** East Sussex
- 4** Surrey

