



Local Development Framework

Contextual Baseline Report

May 2008

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1 Introduction

1.1 The Basildon District Local Development Framework (LDF) must be prepared, appraised and monitored against a relevant contextual evidence base, forming a portrait of different social, economic and environmental aspects of the District.

Approach

1.2 Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (ODPM, 2004) recommends that Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should found planning documents on a thorough understanding of the needs of their area. LPAs are encouraged to keep an up-to-date information base on key aspects of its social, economic and environmental characteristics. The information contained in the baseline report is also essential to the preparation of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾

1.3 Government guidance^(iv) refers to the need for LPAs to adopt a flexible approach to monitoring, in meeting the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Development Plan Regulations and the SEA Regulations. To this end, the Council has compiled the LDF Contextual Baseline, setting out baseline information to inform the LDF, the Sustainability Appraisal and provide a context for the Annual Monitoring Report.

Format

1.4 The Report is arranged into ten thematic topics (e.g. Housing), which are each divided into sub-topics to focus on different data being presented (e.g. Housing Completions). Each sub-topic includes a Contextual Summary, providing background notes and commentary, as well as setting out relevant indicators to measure performance across national, regional and local levels. These are accompanied by tables, charts, maps and diagrams which illustrate features or constraints relating to of the specific sub-topic.

Review of Contextual Baseline

1.5 Depending on the nature of the Indicator, the statistics which inform them may be updated monthly, quarterly, biannually, yearly, or in some cases, as with the Census, every ten years.

1.6 The appropriateness of indicators will be kept under review at least once a year to accompany the AMR. Each indicator has been tagged within the Report to show how frequently it is updated and how recently the data has been published. This will make the review and the update of the baseline more focused and efficient.

Baseline Sources

1.7 A significant part of the information contained within the LDF Contextual Baseline derives from the SEA Baseline Information Profile prepared annually for Basildon District Council by Essex County Council. It contains information about general sustainability topics, relevant targets, comparative analysis and data sources.

1.8 Relevant information, specific to the District, has also been collated and analysed to supplement ECC's Profile, and in this way local issues to inform the SA and any necessary LDF policies are identified.

Local Development Framework Evidence Base

1.9 In preparing the LDF, the Council must ensure that its policy proposals are founded on a robust and credible evidence base. The evidence base is being established from a variety of sources, including commissioned studies and surveys, District, County, Regional and national data and monitoring reports. The evidence base will be reviewed regularly to ensure it is kept up to date. Relevant background studies include:

- Strategic Housing Review (including a Strategic Housing Market Assessment)
- Employment Capacity Study (including an Employment Land Review)
- Housing Needs Survey
- Retail Capacity Study
- Leisure, Arts, Culture and Tourism Study
- Phase 1 Habitat Survey
- Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Basildon District Local Development Framework

1.10 Basildon District Council as LPA, is preparing an LDF in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It will sit within the context of national planning policy, the Regional Spatial Strategy and the aspirations of the Sustainable Communities Strategy.

1.11 The Basildon District LDF will replace the Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies, which were originally adopted in 1998 and subsequently saved through a Direction from the Secretary of State in September 2007.

1.12 The Basildon District LDF will be prepared in accordance with the approved Local Development Scheme. Further information on the LDF can be found at: www.basildon.gov.uk/ldf.

i European Directive 201/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment
 ii ODPM, (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
 iii ODPM, (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.
 iv Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, ODPM, 2005

6 Introduction

1

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

2 Baseline Themes

2.1 The Baseline is arranged thematically, combining key contextual data and relevant indicators under a common heading. These themes are described below:

Climatic Factors

2.2 A changing climate will affect everyone. It influences the way in which humans live, it affects our environment and the infrastructure we rely on to support our homes, businesses and life support services. It is important to appreciate the different climatic issues which influence the way in which development needs to be managed in the future, so that any impacts can be minimised or mitigated through locational choice and appropriate design solutions.

2.3 Climate change scenarios have been developed for the UK to show possible changes in the UK climate over the 21st Century^(v). They are important in our understanding of future climate change, providing information on possible changes at a Regional level, along with potential changes in extreme weather events and sea level.

Population, Health and Social Characteristics

2.4 Understanding the context of local demography (population) is a critical factor in determining how to plan appropriately for an area to adequately account for the diverse and ever changing needs of people who live or work locally. Data in relation to population size, proportional make up and the distribution of people between different places, together with changes in births, deaths, migration and ageing will enable a contextual portrayal of the local population to be achieved.

2.5 This data and any forecast changes provides the basis by which decisions on development should be made, in order to ensure they can meet the diverse needs of the population in the future.

2.6 Health and social characteristics are integrally related to demography. Although, health is not always directly influenced by the planning system, there are issues such as health facility provision and lifestyle improvements which planning can influence. This could include the provision of new health facilities or the expansion of existing ones, as well as contributing to healthier lifestyles through the provision and protection of open space and playing fields.

2.7 Social characteristics offer an understanding as to the lifestyle status and needs of people living locally to pinpoint where improvements could be made in the future. Unemployment, crime, social care, deprivation, poverty and educational achievement affect how people feel about living in an area, as well as, influencing whether they are able to prosper or improve their life-chances in the future.

Housing

2.8 After agriculture, housing is the most dominant land use in the Basildon District. It provides the means for people to live in the area, offering shelter, privacy and containers for their family and social lives. It is however a multi-faceted theme, which needs to provide information on housing demand, stock provision, housing needs, housing density and affordability, not to mention factors surrounding homelessness and vacancies. Additional matters such as house prices and rents, especially when compared to average income will assist in setting the contextual scene within which housing exists in the local area.

Economic Development

2.9 The main source of employment in Basildon District between the 1950s and 1970s was manufacturing, with many companies relocating out of London to help the New Town establish a competitive economic base. Many of these original employers have since closed, following the national downturn in manufacturing processes. They have been replaced with the expansion of local firms and the relocation of other companies to Basildon from neighbouring areas in the financial and service , and storage and distribution sectors. Understanding the main elements of the local economy, its current and changing context in relation to the region and country, and any significant issues with regards to business performance and job creation will help to establish an appropriate baseline.

Cultural Heritage and Landscape

2.10 Managing the District's historic and natural landscape is integral to conserving the setting in which people live and experience the District. Features such as Listed Buildings, Ancient Woodlands & Scheduled Monuments as well as management practices such as Conservation Areas help present this aspect of the District's context.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

2.11 Biodiversity is the term used to describe the variety of all living species and their habitats. There are some species and habitat locations that are afforded high levels of protection at International, European and National levels. There are also sites which are regarded to be worthy of protection due to the contribution they make to the local natural environment and its biodiversity. Conserving the most important biodiversity areas through the planning process, and by appropriate land management, will be an important way in which these areas can continue to exist, despite development pressures.

Air and Noise

2.12 Air is an essential resource for life. The quality of it can affect the health and well being of both people and the environment. Air quality can be demonstrated through the measurement of atmospheric pollutants, greenhouse gases and noise levels within the built environment.

Water, Soil and Geology

2.13 Water and soil are essential resources for life. Maintaining and enhancing their quality and keeping track of the impact development could have on them is essential in managing development. Not only should it look at the presence of pollutants, but it should also consider factors such as river quality, water supplies, protecting aquifers and ground water abstraction. These issues are also reliant on geologic conditions.

Material Assets

2.14 This combines the provision of many types of physical infrastructure, including roads, railways, schools, health and community facilities, shops, waste systems, together with utility services and communications.

Energy

2.15 Energy is moving from a commodity which is consumed to an inherently more complex consideration of how needs and demands can be met domestically, commercially and strategically whilst reducing the impact on the environment.

3 Data Gaps and Limitations

Climatic Factors

Flood Risk and Potential Damage

3.1 Local data is available from the Council or the Environment Agency on the number of properties at risk from flooding and the number of planning consents granted contrary to Environment Agency advice. However, comparisons to regional and national trends cannot be made due to data gaps at those levels..

Low Carbon Development

3.2 Given that the concept is relatively new, Low Carbon or Zero Carbon Development data is not yet collected at local, regional or national levels. With the step-change approach in the applicability of the Code for Sustainable Homes, it is hoped that a central register will be established by either the Government or the Buildings Research Establishment, which is administering the Code. With this in mind, indicators have been introduced to measure the achievement of different scales of the Code for new development in the District. They will be populated as soon as the information becomes available.

Population, Health and Social Characteristics

Census Based Data

3.3 Many indicators in Population, Health and Social Characteristics, including those which measure deprivation, are derived from the Census. This presents some difficulty when tracking the performance or improvement of certain characteristics in the District, including up-to-date comparisons against regional or national scales. Where possible, alternative measures are provided to try and plug this information gap.

Health

3.4 The primary sources for District health information are the Department of Health and the South West Essex Primary Care Trust (PCT). Whilst local data is practically complete, it has not been possible to determine trends in relation to all death rates or health inequalities.

Poverty and Exclusion

3.5 Whilst it has been possible, in most cases, to provide local and national performance information in relation to poverty and exclusion issues, regional and trend data in relation to average gross weekly earnings, benefit claimants and income deprivation has been difficult to obtain. Conversely, in the case of fuel poverty, which is a recognised national and regional poverty indicator, data is not collected locally.

Community Harmony and Safety

3.6 Most people expect to be able to live in a pleasant and safe environment. It is difficult to measure the effectiveness of local authorities in making places safer or better to live in, given its subjectivity. Data is collected locally, by both the Council and Essex Police, to determine whether people are satisfied with their local area and to what extent they fear crime or have been a victim of it. Data is not always collected however at all scales, by all data sources, therefore it has not been possible establish trends in all cases.

Housing

3.7 The 2001 Census has been a key data source for establishing the housing baseline. Whilst it offers national, regional and local data levels, it is not always possible to establish trends, given that some Census questions from which the data has originated, were not asked in the 1991 Census.

3.8 There are regional data gaps in the development of housing on PDL; temporary accommodation statistics, and homelessness. National data gaps exist on affordable housing completions.

Economic Development

3.9 Data gaps exist for the Businesses per 1000 population indicator at local, regional and national levels. There are also data gaps for Employment Floorspace at national levels and regional levels.

Cultural Heritage and Landscape

3.10 Local conservation data is held by the Council for locally designated Conservation Areas, Protected Trees and Lanes, Village Greens and Common Land. It has not however been possible to provide a comparison at regional and national levels or state a trend in all cases.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Local Wildlife Sites & Priority Habitats and Species

3.11 Whilst interventions by the Council in 2007 have now resolved the monitoring and review of Local Wildlife Sites and Priority Habitats in the District, there are still data gaps for both these types of indicators at regional and national levels, which mean that tracking comparative trends is currently impossible. There is no data available on Priority Species either.

Wild Birds

3.12 The measurement of wild bird populations exists for regional and national levels, but it is not measured locally.

Air and Noise

Air Quality

3.13 The availability of locally measured air quality data is limited. The Council does not collect local data on every Greenhouse Gas and only has one Air Quality Monitoring Station in the District. It is therefore difficult to show a comprehensive air quality for the baseline, which may pose difficulties when evaluating whether policies are having any effect on air quality in the future. If local pollutant measuring is not extended, indicators on air quality may have to rely on secondary information, such the decline of high polluting industries, the use of low emission public transport vehicles in the District and changing patterns of car ownership.

Water, Soil and Geology

Water

3.14 Data on water pollution incidents and water consumption are only available for local levels, not regional or national.

Contaminated Land

3.15 There are no indicators for contaminated land, but the Council maintains a Contaminated Land database, which can be interrogated spatially to determine areas of the District which may be contaminated due to previous uses or forms of development.

Material Assets

Transport

3.16 Data and statistics provided by the Department for Transport relate to the Local Transport Plan (LTP). Basildon District is covered by the Essex LTP, prepared by Essex County Council (ECC). Most published data is therefore captured at a county level. Distance from key services is only available at a local level and data on modes of transport are not available on a District basis.

School Provision

3.17 School Capacity data and indicators are available at local and Essex levels, but cannot be compared against national trends.

Open Spaces

3.18 Open Space data is only available on a District basis, which does not permit any comparison against regional or national provisions of open spaces. Future indicators, stemming from related work on a PPG17 Needs and Opportunities Assessment and the development of a District Open Space Strategy, may help to plug some of these gaps or extend the context within which open space provision can be measured or valued in the District.

Waste

3.19 It has been difficult to find information relating to the levels of household waste composted and the percentage of commercial waste recycled. Given the Basildon District Council is not the Waste Planning Authority, the Council will investigate further with Essex County Council to determine whether it has any further intelligence on these matters.

Energy

3.20 Available data is based upon national figures and does not include all suppliers, which may lead to a data inaccuracy.

3.21 The data from the DTI concerning the proportion of energy produced from renewable sources does not include energy from photo-voltaic cells therefore the data, as published, are not wholly representative of this sector.

3.22 The amendment to the Building Regulations in 2002 has resulted in the requirement of a calculation of the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating for all new dwellings and those converted through a material change of use. Currently, there is little available data regarding what changes this has brought with regards to energy assessment at national, regional or local levels. Subsequent development and implementation of SAP should result in an improved quantum of data to measure.

4 Climatic Factors

Climate Change

Contextual Summary

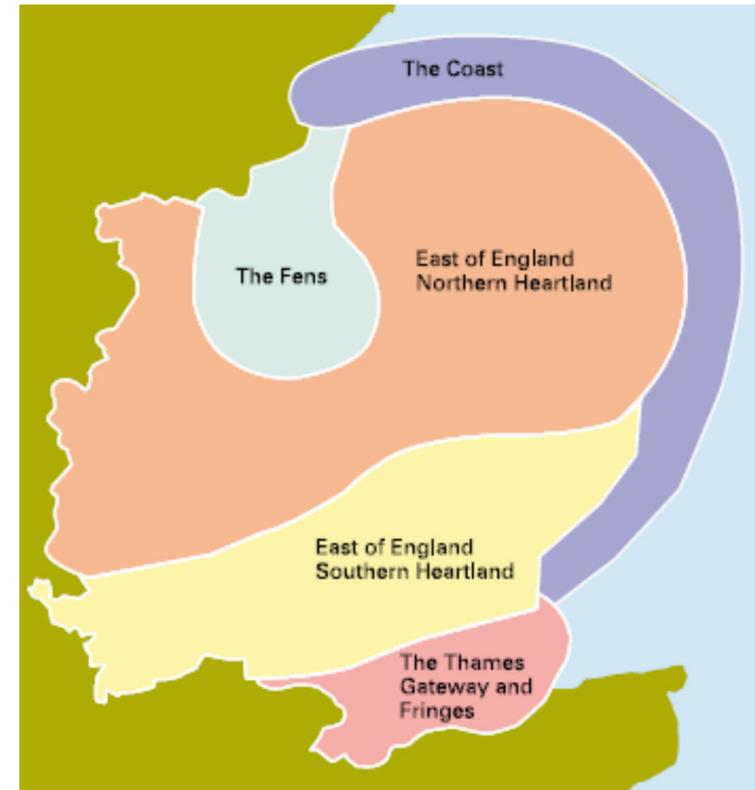
There is widespread scientific consensus that the Earth's climate is changing and that human activity could be the principal cause. The Stern Review^(vi) called for urgent international action to stabilise the climate or face future economic problems. Whilst reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions is a major focus for action, it is the ability of urban and rural environments and the people who live or work within them to *adapt* that is felt to be equally necessary in the short-medium term to limit the effects of climate change.

UK Climate Change Forecast

- The UK's climate will continue to get warmer, along with our coastal waters.
- Summers will get hotter and drier.
- Winters will get milder and wetter, with more frequent occurrences of heavy rainfall.
- Some weather extremes will become more common (e.g. heatwaves), others less (e.g. snowfall).
- Relative sea-level will continue to rise and extreme sea-levels/storm surges will be more frequent.

East of England's Vulnerability

- The East of England is vulnerable to different types of climate change, in different sub-regional areas. The most vulnerable sub-regional areas are the Thames Gateway and Fringes and the Coastal areas of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, where one of the greatest risks is coastal flooding.
- The least vulnerable area in the region is the Northern Heartland, which will be less prone to water supply deficiencies and subsidence than the Southern Heartland, and will be at less risk from flooding than the Thames Gateway, Coast and Fens.



Map 4.1 East of England Climate Change Sub Regions - UKCIP02

Table 4.1 Data Source for Climate Change Forecasts

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
UK Climate Impact Programme (UKCIP)	Annual programme with periodic revisions	April 2002	UKCIP brings together DEFRA, Tyndall Centre for Climate Research (University of East Anglia) and the Met Office's Hadley Centre

Contextual Summary

Basildon District's Climate Change Sub Region - Thames Gateway and Fringes: The Broad Challenges

- It is highly influenced by coastal processes, home to important wetlands and a rich archaeological record.
- It will be vulnerable to water resource deficiencies, subsidence, sea level rise and fluvial (river) flooding.
- There will be pressures on local authorities and service providers in relation to property and infrastructure vulnerability, water supply and flood risk.
- It will be important to build in resilience into new properties through building them in safer locations and including design features that will minimise their vulnerability to climate change and make them more adaptable in the long term.
- Management of parks and open spaces will need to take account of the impacts of drier, hotter summers and wetter, warmer winters on trees and other vegetation.
- Direct habitat loss may affect species as a result of rising sea levels and higher temperatures
- Warmer temperatures are likely to lead to people adopting more active, outdoor lifestyles, placing greater demands on our green open spaces for recreational pursuits.
- Some chemical processes will become more active through warmer temperatures and some pollutants more mobile due to more frequent intense rainfall. Warmer temperatures are likely to exacerbate air pollution resulting from traffic and congestion, prompting an increased need to reduce pollutants.
- Currently acceptable levels of water pollutant may well become unacceptable if drier, hotter summers cause lower seasonal river flows (low river flows concentrate any pollutants present). Modification of treatment plants and sewerage systems will be required to ensure that environmental damage and health risks are avoided.
- Energy providers may have to adapt to changing patterns of demand. The summer months may see an increased power demand for cooling, whilst the winter demand for heating may decrease.

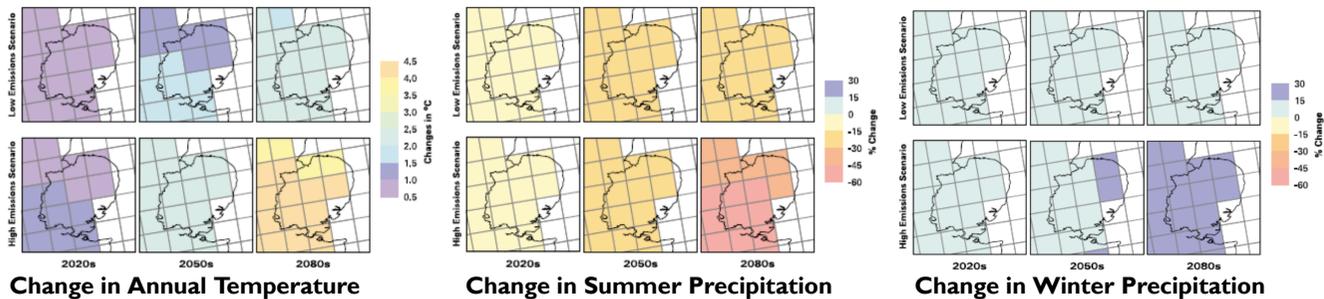


Figure 4.1 East of England High and Low Emissions Climate Change Forecasts 2020-2080

4.1 The diagrams on the left show that if high emissions continue, the average annual temperatures in the District could increase by as much as 4.5° by 2080; summer precipitation could decrease by as much as 60%; and winter precipitation could increase by as much as 30%.

Table 4.2 Data Source for East of England High and Low Emission Climate Change Forecasts

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
UK Climate Impact Programme - Living with Climate Change in the East of England - Summary Report ^(vii)	Current Programme - Reviewed Periodically	2004	

Areas at Risk from Flooding

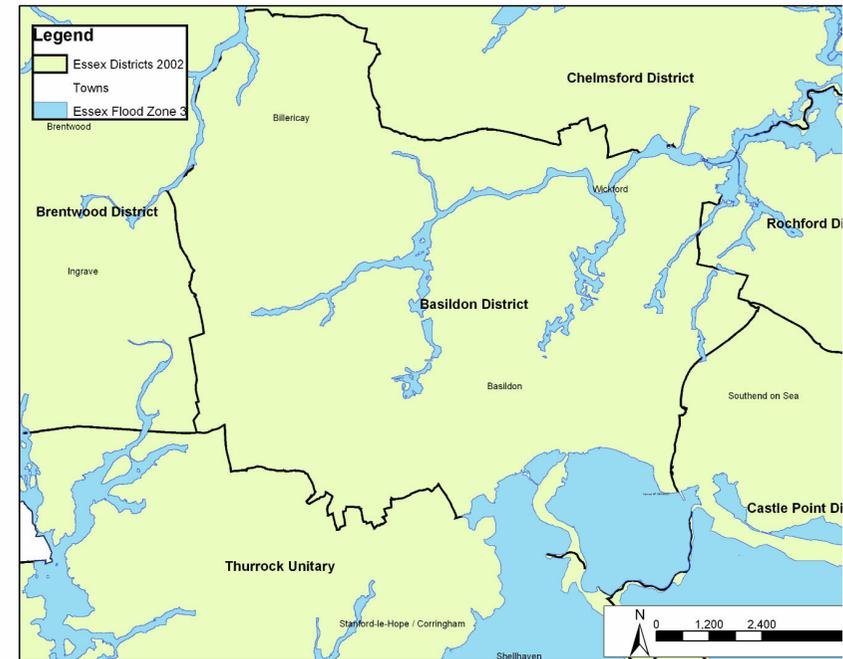
Contextual Summary

Basildon District Fluvial Flood Risk

- The greatest risk of flooding in Basildon District is from rivers (fluvial flooding).
- The majority of the fluvial flooding originates from the River Crouch and its tributaries.
- The Crouch flows from its source in Little Burstead, south of Billericay and eastwards on to Battlesbridge where it becomes tidal, and forms part of the Crouch Estuary, leading out to the North Sea.
- Flooding in the upper Crouch and its tributaries is generally caused by significant rainfall in the catchment area, which is most of the urban and rural areas of the District. This accumulates, causing river flows to be in excess of the capacity of the river's channel.
- Residential areas in Ghyllgrove, Basildon; Steepleview, Laindon; Northlands, Pitsea; Noak Hill, Billericay; Wickford Town Centre and Shotgate Industrial Area are at the most risk from fluvial flooding, together with farmland and parkland throughout the Crouch valley.

Basildon District Tidal Flood Risk

- The District is effectively land locked, with only a relatively small area at risk from tidal flooding from the Thames Estuary to the south.
- Tidal flooding could be caused by either a storm surge, high spring tides or a combination of both these events.



Essex County Council 2007

Map 4.2 Basildon District Areas at High Risk from Flooding - Flood Zone 3

Table 4.3 Data Source for Flooding Risk Area Context

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Environment Agency	Every 3 months	Jan 2008	Flood Zones 2 and 3 are very similar, so only Zone 3 is shown on the Map above.
Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) - Scott Wilson Water Ltd	This is the first time a SFRA has been carried out for the Thames Gateway South Essex area.	November 2006	The SFRA was commissioned by the five Thames Gateway South Essex Local Planning Authorities and the Environment Agency to examine the strategic flood risks facing South Essex.

Flood Risk and Potential Damage

Contextual Summary

- Most of the District's urban settlements and rural farmland drains into the River Crouch directly, or through a series of brooks and watercourses.
- Basildon New Town's drainage is managed through a series of 'Washlands' (man-made flood storage areas), which are able to store water following heavy rainfall and allow its gradual release into the River Crouch.
- When the main river and its tributaries flood, nearby residential and commercial properties are at risk.
- Out of all the rivers and watercourses in South Essex (with exception of the River Thames), the River Crouch poses the greatest financial and disruptive risk to property, land and residents in its locality.
- Flooding, and the physical and health effects of it, are a serious consideration for the sustainable development of the District.
- Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) on either flood defence grounds or water quality is one of the Government's Core Output Indicators. 17 applications for consent, including major residential schemes were objected to by the EA on such grounds. One was refused planning permission and three were granted subject to conditions mitigating any EA concerns.

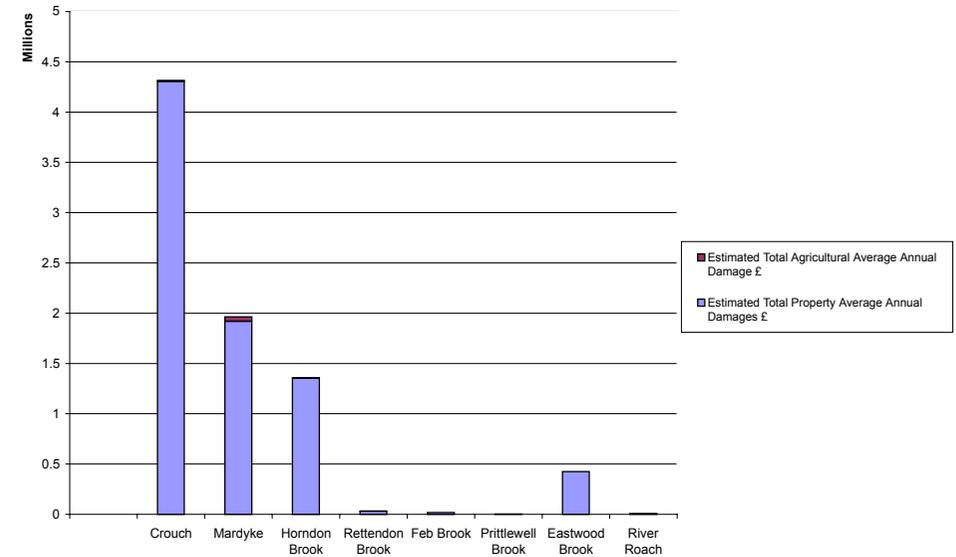


Figure 4.2 Current Damage Potential to Properties and Agriculture in South Essex

Table 4.4 Dataset for Current Damage Potential to Properties and Agriculture in South Essex - Environment Agency, 2006

River	Location	No. of Properties at Risk from Flooding		Total Property Potential Damage Value £	Total Agricultural Property Damage Value £
		1 in 100 Year Flood Event	1 in 200 Year Flood Event		
Crouch	Wickford, North Benfleet, Basildon	1,748	2,040	4,305,765	8,371
Mardyke	Purfleet's Rural Locations	159	178	1,918,957	45,218
Horndon Brook	Standford-le-Hope	784	871	1,355,973	1,286
Rettendon Brook	Rettendon and Coal Hill	22	22	31,703	1,246
Feb Brook	South Woodham Ferrers	25	32	158,568	117
Prittlewell Brook	Southend on Sea	17	23	2,512	193

River	Location	No. of Properties at Risk from Flooding		Total Property Potential Damage Value £	Total Agricultural Property Damage Value £
		1 in 100 Year Flood Event	1 in 200 Year Flood Event		
Eastwood Brook	Rayleigh (Eastwood)	324	493	425,469	2,592
River Roach	Hawkwell and Rochford	93	124	7,812	131
Asheldham Brook	Southminster	17	17	1,873	6,410

Table 4.5 Flood Risk Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
CF1	Number of Properties at Risk from Flooding 1 in 100 year event	1,748	Data Gap	Data Gap	No Trend Established	N/A
CF2	Number of Properties at Risk from Flooding 1 in 200 year event	2,040	Data Gap	Data Gap	No Trend Established	N/A
CF3	Number of Planning Consents Granted Contrary to Environment Agency Advice on Flood Defence or Water Quality Grounds	0 (2007) 0 (2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	No Trend Established	Maintain Level

Table 4.6 Data Source for Flooding Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
(CF1 & CF2) Environment Agency Draft South Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) Scoping Report	This is the first CFMP to be produced for South Essex.	May 2006	River Crouch data includes Upper and Estuary areas. Does not include data for River Wid in Billericay (Part of North Essex CFMP)
(CF3) Basildon District Council Annual Monitoring Report	Annual	December 2007	

Low Carbon Development

Contextual Summary

- In 2004, more than a quarter of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – a major cause of climate change – came from the energy used to heat, light and run our homes.
- Low Carbon development (sometimes referred to as Carbon Neutral or Zero Carbon developments) is a reaction to the pressing need to ensure homes are built in a way that minimises the use of energy and reduces harmful emissions.
- As part of a national response to the issue, the Government launched The Code for Sustainable Homes in 2006, a national sustainability rating system, which has for the first time set minimum sustainability standards for all new homes to improve energy efficiency, use and and carbon emissions.
- The star (*) accreditation ensures that developments are awarded points on a number of other factors such as the use of sustainable construction materials, providing recycling facilities, cycle spaces, wider ecology issues, etc - which collectively contribute to the reduction of CO₂ emissions of the building.
- Only those properties which achieve the maximum 6* are regarded as a 'Zero Carbon' Home.
- Opportunities for increasing the independence of houses and small developments with regards to energy generation, by providing on-site or community based renewable electricity generation are now being positively encouraged to contribute to an overall reduction in carbon emissions and enable local communities to adapt to climate change.

Table 4.7 Low Carbon Development Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
CF4a	Number and % of New Properties Achieving 3* of The Code for Sustainable Homes	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No trend established	All new homes to be Zero Carbon by 2016
CF4b	Number and % of New Properties Achieving Code 4* of The Code for Sustainable Homes	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No trend established	All new homes to be Zero Carbon by 2016
CF4c	Number and % of New Properties Achieving Code 5* of The Code for Sustainable Homes	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No trend established	All new homes to be Zero Carbon by 2016
CF4d	Number and % of New Properties Achieving Code 6* of The Code for Sustainable Homes	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	No trend established	All new homes to be Zero Carbon by 2016

Table 4.8 Data Source for Low Carbon Development Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Under Investigation			

5 Population, Health and Social Characteristics

Population Growth

Contextual Summary

- The District's population has increased dramatically over the last 55 years, following the construction phases of Basildon New Town
- The rate of growth since the 1990's has however slowed down and stabilised
- The draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) minimum housing growth target is for 10,700 homes built in the District between 2001 and 2021.
- This is likely to result in a population increase of some 5,800 individuals.

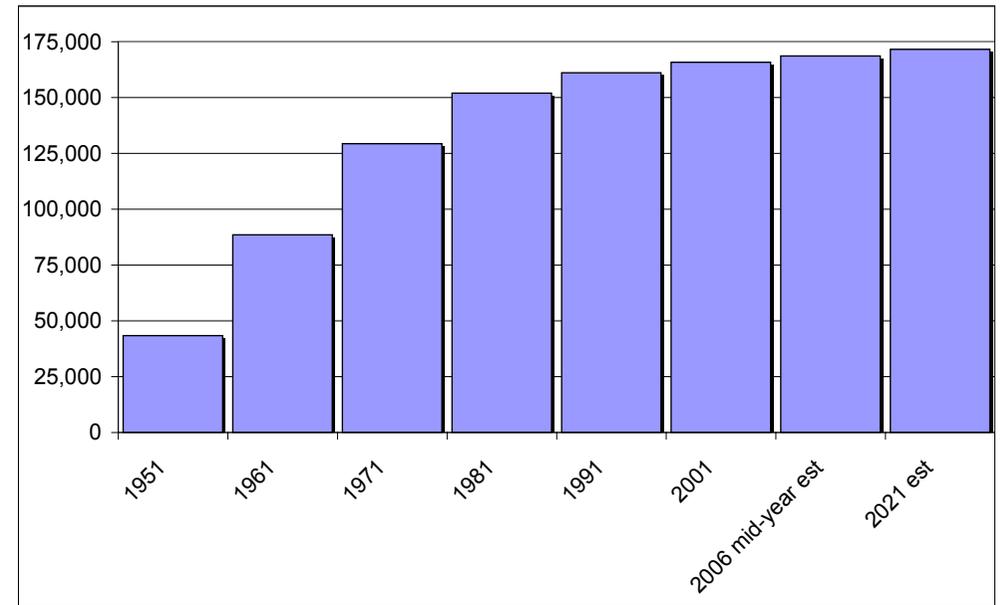


Figure 5.1 Basildon District Population Growth 1951-2021

Table 5.1 Basildon District Population and Households 1951 - 2021

Year	Population	No. of Households
1951	43,380	N/A
1961	88,524	N/A
1971	129,330	40,355
1981	151,999	51,732
1991	161,124	62,233
2001	165,800	69,207
2006 mid-year estimate	168,600	-
2021 est	171,600	80,000

Table 5.2 Population Trend Indicator

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
PHS1	Population 2001	165,800	5,388,140	49,138,831	Upwards	N/A

Table 5.3 Data Source for Population Trend Indicator

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Mid year Estimates of Population, Population Estimates Units, ONS	Every 6 Months	August 2007	
Demographic forecasts for the East of England Revised 2001 - based population and household projections summary tables, EERA. http://www.eera.gov.uk/category.asp?cat=310	Infrequent	December 2006	Forecast undertaken for RSS review
ONS Census Data 1951-2001	Every 10 years	2001	Historic data taken from previous issues of the report "Basildon Trends", produced by Basildon District Council.

Population Age Structure

Contextual Summary

- The age structure of the District is very similar to that of the Region and England.
- 61% of the District's population is of working age (16-64).
- Compared to the Eastern Region and England, there are proportionally more under 16's in the District (21%)
- In comparison to the Region and England, Basildon District has a smaller proportion of people of retirement age (17.5%). However, this age group is increasing both in number and as a proportion of the population. In the 1991 Census 19,925 people were over 65 (13.4% of the population), by 2005 this had risen to over 25,000 people (17.4%). Over the same period the number of young people, aged 19 and under, has reduced by 2% (1,500 persons).
- The average age in the District is 37.7 years, which is younger than the East of England (39.1) and England (38.6).

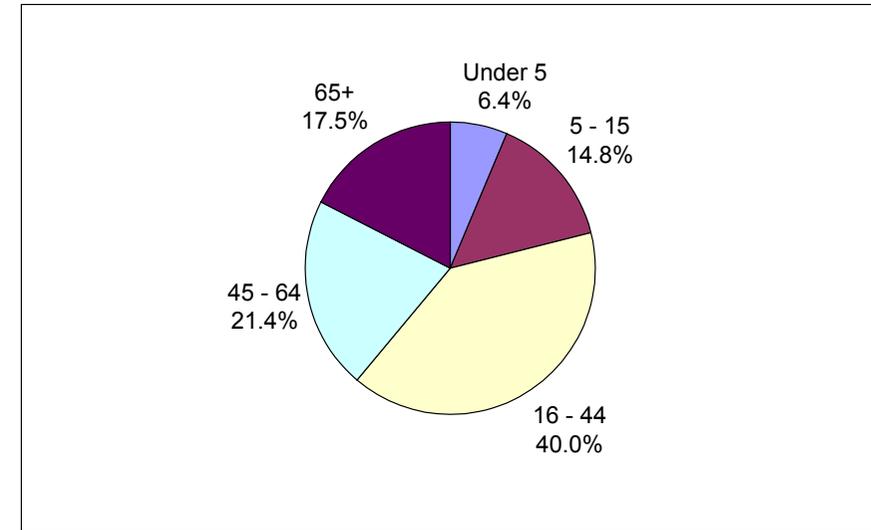


Figure 5.2 Basildon District Population Age Structure

Table 5.4 Population Age Structure

Broad Age Band (1)	Basildon District %	East of England %	England %
Under 5	6.4	5.7	5.7
5 - 15	14.8	14	14
16 - 44	40	38.7	40.4
45 - 64	21.4	22.3	21.5
65+	17.5	19.2	18.4
Number of People aged under 65	141,300	4,552,600	41,908,800
Number of People aged 65 and over	25,100	910,300	7,946,900

Table 5.5 Basildon District Total Population 2005

ONS mid-year population estimates (2)	Basildon (Numbers)	Eastern (Numbers)	UK (Numbers)
All people	167,000	5,541,600	60,209,500
Males	80,900	2,722,900	29,479,200
Females	86,100	2,818,700	30,730,300

Table 5.6 Age of Population Indicator

Ref	Indicator	Local (Years)	Regional (Years)	National (Years)	Trend	Target
PHS2	Average Population Age (3)	37.7	39.1	38.6	The population is gradually ageing. The proportion of over 65's is increasing, whilst the numbers of young people are decreasing.	N/A

Table 5.7 Data Source for Age of Population Indicator

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
(1) Office for National Statistics. Mid year population estimates by broad age band 2003. ^(viii)	Annually	June 2003 data updated in Feb 2006	June 2003 data most recent available on broad age bands on http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk although some population data available for 2005.
(2) ONS Mid year population estimates 2005 ^{(ix)(x)}	Annually	2005	Comparisons with the 1991 Census were made using the Query Wizard on the NOMIS website www.nomisweb.co.uk
(3) Average Age ^(xi)	Every 10 years	2001	

viii <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276956&c=basildon&d=13&e=13&g=443259&i=1001x1003x1004&k=pop&o=198&m=0&enc=1&dsFamilyId=830>

ix <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D9395.xls>

x <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadKeyFigures.do?a=3&b=276956&c=basildon&d=13&e=13&g=443259&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&enc=1>

xi <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276956&c=basildon&d=13&e=13&g=443259&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&enc=1&dsFamilyId=276>

Ethnicity

Contextual Summary

- Compared to England, Basildon District has a much less diverse population.
- There are significantly fewer White-other and Asian people living in the District than there are in either the Region or Country.
- This data was collected from the 2001 Census and as such is now over six years old.
- It was also collected before the expansion of the European Union (EU), which has resulted in large influx of workers from the new EU Member States into the country.

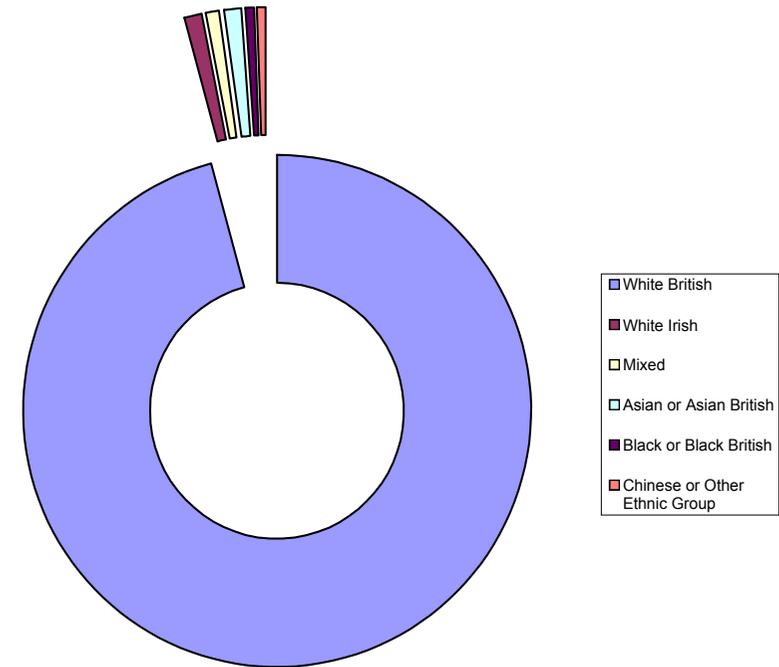


Figure 5.3 Basildon District Ethnicity

Table 5.8 Proportion of Ethnicities at 2001

Spatial Area	White British %	White Irish %	White Other %	Mixed %	Asian or Asian British %	Black or Black British %	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group %
District	94.6	0.96	1.3	0.92	1.04	0.67	0.49
Region	91.45	1.14	2.53	1.07	2.26	0.9	0.65
England	86.99	1.27	2.66	1.13	4.57	2.3	0.89

Table 5.9 Ethnicity Indicator

Ref	Indicator	Local %	Regional %	National %	Trend	Target
PHS3	Proportion of People of Non-White Ethnicity 2001	3.12	4.88	8.2 (England)	N/A	N/A

Table 5.10 Data Source for Proportion of Ethnic Groups Indicator

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Census 2001 data from http://www.statistics.gov.uk Neighbourhood Statistics <small>(xii)</small>	Every 10 years	2001	These statistics are out of date and are likely to have changed since 2001.

Health

Contextual Summary

- One of the most important things in life is our own and our family's health.
- The 2001 Census asked local people to rate their own health as good, fairly good, or not good, and whether they had a long term limiting illness.
- The results show that there is little difference between the general health of the District's residents and that for the rest of the country.

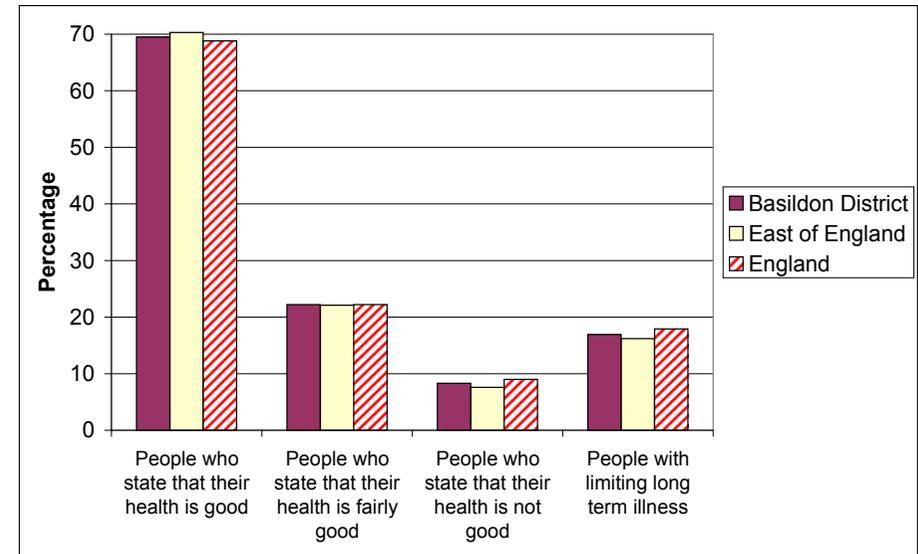


Figure 5.4 Health Perception Status - Census 2001

Table 5.11 Health Perception Statistics (2001 Census)

Spatial Level	% of People who state that their health is good	% of People who state that their health is fairly good	% of People who state that their health is not good	% of People with limiting long term illness
District	69.5	22.2	8.3	16.9
Region	70.3	22.1	7.6	16.2
England	68.8	22.2	9.0	17.9

Table 5.12 Health Perception Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local %	Regional %	National %	Trend	Target
PHS4	People who Classify their Health as Good	69.5	70.3	68.8	N/A	Improve rates of good health
PHS5	People with a Long-Term Limiting Illness	16.9	16.2	17.9	N/A	Reduce rates of long term limiting illness

Table 5.13 Data Sources for Health Perception Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Census 2001 data: ^(xiii)	Every 10 years	2001	

xiii <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276956&c=basildon&d=13&e=15&g=443259&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&enc=1&dsFamilyId=19>

Health Inequalities and Disability

Contextual Summary

- [Table 5.14 'Indices of Health Inequalities and Disabilities'](#) reports on the health and disabilities element of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation. It provides a guide to the wards with the best and worst health.
 - A ranking of 1 indicates the most deprived wards. The lower the % the more deprived the ward will be. (Note: these stats are based on the pre-2001 ward boundaries)
 - There are clear links between deprivation (low income, high unemployment, poor housing etc) and poor health:
 - Fryerns Central one of the 20% worst wards in the Country on health grounds.
 - Billericay East is one of the healthiest wards in the Country.
-
- The national PSA (Public Service Agreement) target is to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth by 2010. The PSA target is underpinned by two more detailed objectives:
 - Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole.
 - Starting with local authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap in life expectancy between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators (the Spearhead Group) and the population as a whole.
 - The HM Treasury lead Spending Review in 2004 also saw specific health inequalities elements added to other key PSA targets:
 - introducing new targets to reduce the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole by at least 40 % for cardiovascular disease and by at least 6 % for cancer
 - reducing adult smoking prevalence in routine and manual groups to 26% or less by 2010 is now a PSA target
 - a new target to halt the year on year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010
 - retaining a target to reduce the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010

Table 5.14 Indices of Health Inequalities and Disabilities

Indicator Ref.		Billericay East	Billericay West	Burstead	Fryerns Central	Fryerns East	Laindon Ward	Langdon Hills	Lee Chapel North	Nether mayne	Pitsea East	Pitsea West	Vange	Wickford North	Wickford South
IMDr1	Rank	7739	6967	5041	1595	1959	3359	4842	1884	3695	2898	1743	1898	4999	5730
IMD%1	Level	91.9%	82.8%	59.9%	18.9%	23.2%	39.9%	57.5%	22.4%	43.9%	34.4%	20.7%	22.5%	59.4%	68.1%

Table 5.15 Data Sources for Health Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Indices of Multiple Deprivation - Office for National Statistics	2000	2000	

Health Indicators

Contextual Summary

- The South West Essex Primary Care Trust collects and analyses a range of health data. On specific health issues, Basildon has:
 - significantly lower rates of infant deaths, people feeling "in poor health", poor mental health, hospital stays due to alcohol and people with diabetes, than the national average;
 - substantially lower deaths from accidents than the Essex average;
- In contrast, Basildon performs poorly on:
 - the rates of teenage pregnancy, healthy eating and physically active adults, early deaths through cancer, and hip fractures in elderly people. These are worse in Basildon than the averages at both national and county levels;
- Essex has better than average (for England) results for many of the health performance indicators
- There are clear links between deprivation (low income, high unemployment, poor housing etc) and poor health. Life expectancy for men can vary by 5.6 years, and for women 4.3 years, depending on which ward they live in.

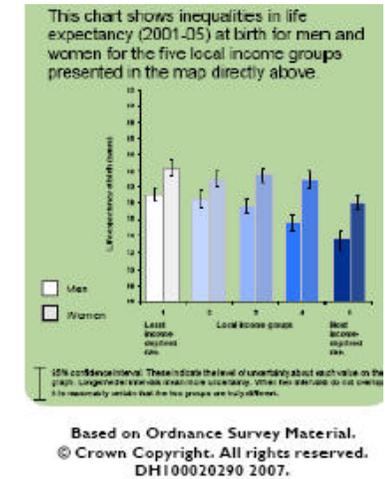
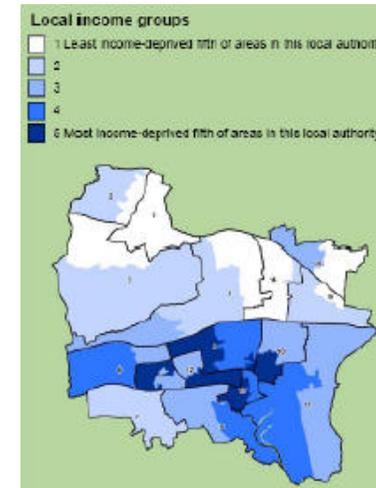


Figure 5.5 Income and Life Expectancy Comparison

Table 5.16 Health Inequalities Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional (Essex)	National	Trend	Target
PHS6a	Death Rates from: ■ Circulatory Disease (Heart Disease & Strokes)	83.6 persons per 100,000 popn. under 75 2003-05	78.2 persons per 100,000 popn. under 75 2003-05	90.5 persons per 100,000 popn. under 75 (England, 2003/05)	Data Gap	By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth
PHS6b	Death Rates from: ■ Cancer	83.6 persons per 100,000 pop. under 75 2003-05	113.2 persons per 100,000 popn. under 75 2003-05	119 persons per 100,000 popn. under 75 (England, 2003/05)	Data Gap	
PHS6c	Death Rates from: ■ Accidents (Road Injuries and Deaths)	58.7 persons per 100k pop. 2003/05	80.4 persons per 100k pop. 2003/05	59.9 persons per 100k pop. (England 2003/05)	Data Gap	
PHS6d	Death Rates from: ■ Suicide	Men 14.1 per 100,000 adult pop. (1998-2004)/ Women 5.5 per 100,000 adult pop. (1998-2004)	Men 15.6 per 100,000 adult pop. (EE, 2002-04)/ Women 5 per 100,000 adult pop. (EE, 2002-04)	Men 17.5 per 100,000 adult pop. (UK, 2005)/ Women 6 per 100,000 adult pop. (UK, 2005)	Male suicide rates have steadily fallen since 1991; female suicide rates have remained stable.	

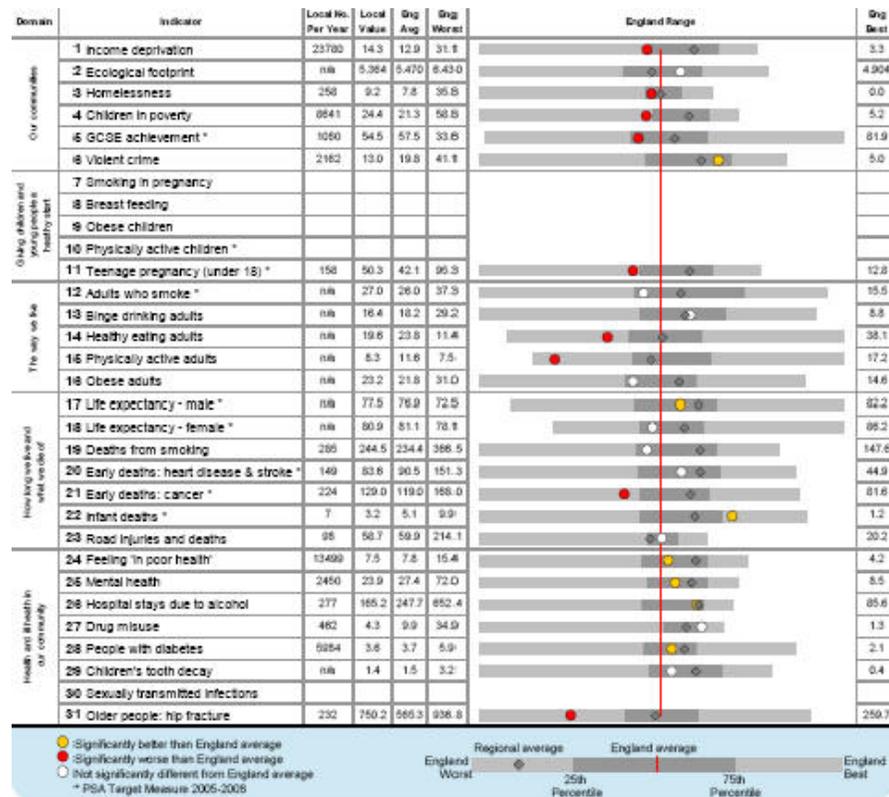
Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional (Essex)	National	Trend	Target
PHS7a	Health Inequalities: • Obesity	23.2% adults 2002/02	19.8% adults 2000/02	21.8% adults 2000/02	Obesity and Smoking inequalities in Basildon District are worse in Essex or England	By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.
PHS7b	Health Inequalities: • Smoking	27% of adults smoke. Deaths from smoking = 244.5 per 100,000 of over 35's	24.6% of adults smoke. Deaths from smoking = 208 per 100,000 of over 35's	26% of adults smoke. Deaths from smoking = 234.4 per 100,000 of over 35's		
PHS7c	Health Inequalities: • Diabetes	People with diabetes = 3.6% 2005/06	People with diabetes = 3.4% 2005/06	People with diabetes = 3.7% 2005/06	Data Gap	
PHS7d	Health Inequalities: • Sexual Health	No data	No data	No data	No data	

Table 5.17 Data Sources for Health Inequalities Indicators

Data Sources	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Health Indicators - source: APHO and Dept of Health Crown Copyright 2007 Basildon District Health profile 2007 - http://www.erpho.org.uk/Download/Public/16356/1/22UB-HP2007.pdf Essex Health profile 2007 - http://www.erpho.org.uk/Download/Public/16373/1/22-HP2007.pdf	Annually	22.6.07	http://www.apho.org.uk/ This website has the recently released (22.6.07) 2007 health profiles.
National Statistics online: UK Suicide Rates http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=1092 Basildon and Essex suicide rates from "Suicide trends and geographical variations in the United Kingdom, 1991-2004" at http://www.statistics.gov.uk/	Annually	2007 2006	Suicide rates - Indications of Public Health in the English Regions, 7: Mental Health, APHO 2007 ^(xiv)
National 2010 PSA health target ^(xv)	-	-	

xiv <http://www.apho.org.uk/apho/publications/mentalhealth.pdf>

xv http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Policyandguidance/Healthandsocialcaretopics/Healthinequalities/Healthinequalitiesguidancepublications/DH_064183



Source: APHO and Department of Health. © Crown Copyright 2007.

Figure 5.6 Basildon District Health Summary, South West Essex Primary Care Trust, 2007

- Figure 5.6 'Basildon District Health Summary, South West Essex Primary Care Trust, 2007' illustrates the status of residents' health in Basildon District. It was published in 2007 by the Association of Public Health Observatories.
- It shows that in Basildon District, the following health indicators are much better than the England average:
 - levels of violent crime
 - infant deaths
 - male life expectancy
 - hospital stays due to alcohol
 - feeling in poor health
 - mental health
 - diabetes
- The following areas of health are of concern, as the District scores significantly worse than the England average in these areas:
 - income deprivation
 - homelessness
 - child poverty
 - educational achievement (GCSEs)
 - teenage pregnancies
 - health eating in adults
 - physically active adults
 - early deaths due to cancer
 - hip fractures in older people

Table 5.18 Data Sources for Health Inequalities Indicators

Data Sources	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Health Indicators - source: APHO and Dept of Health Crown Copyright 2007	Annually	22.6.07	http://www.apho.org.uk/
Basildon District Health profile 2007 - http://www.apho.org.uk/DownloadPub/16356/1/22UBH-P2007.pdf			
Essex Health profile 2007 - http://www.apho.org.uk/DownloadPub/16373/1/22HP2007.pdf			

Life Expectancy

Contextual Summary

- Basildon residents live as long as those in England, although the East of England average is slightly higher.
- Since 1993, the longevity of the District's residents has increased by 1 year for women and 2 years for men
- Women in the District live approximately 4 and a half years longer than men.
- Since 1976, nationally, life expectancy has risen by 6.7 years for men and 5.5 years for women (2). This could be attributed to changing lifestyles, advancing medical science, and improved safety in the home, in businesses and the environment.
- There appears to be a significant link between life expectancy and deprivation: Life expectancy in the Basildon Town Electoral Wards is significantly below the national average, as compared to that in Billericay, which is higher.

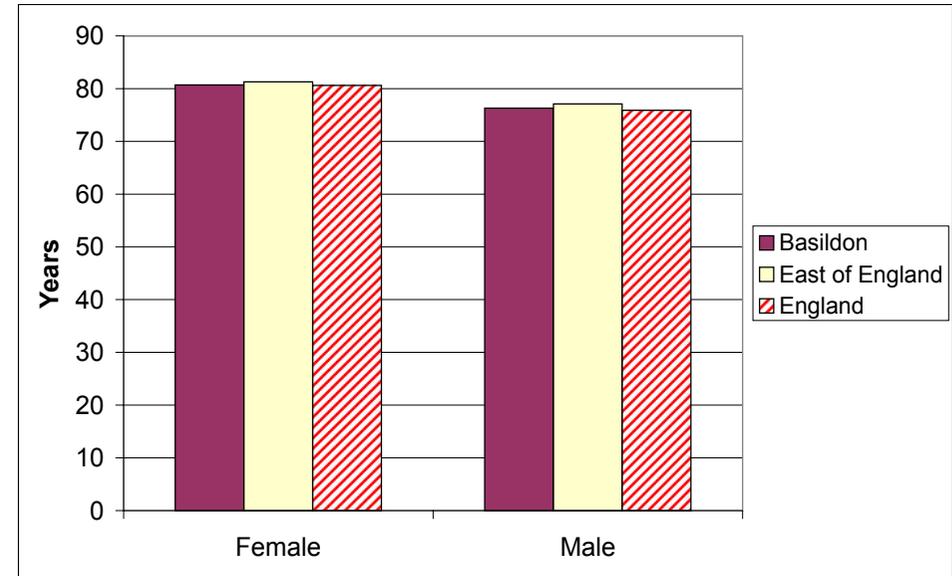


Figure 5.7 Life Expectancy, 2003

Table 5.19 Life Expectancy Indicator

Ref	Indicator	Basildon District (Years)	East of England (Years)	England (Years)	Trend	Target
PHS8	Life Expectancy at Birth (2003)	Female = 80.7 Male = 76.3	Female = 81.3 Male = 77.1	Female = 80.6 Male = 75.9	Longevity has increased since 1993 by approximately 1 year for women and 2 years for men (Basildon District)	PSA National Target: By 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap in life expectancy between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators (the Spearhead Group) and the population as a whole.

Table 5.20 Data source for Life Expectancy Indicator

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
National Statistics Online http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/GOR_LA_LE.xls	Annual	2003 data released in 2006	Audit Commission, Local Area Agreement Profiles ^(xvi) (2) Trends in Life Expectancy by Social Class – an Update (1997) ^(xvii)
Health indicators - Sources: APHO and Dept of Health Crown Copyright 2007 Basildon District Health Profile 2007 - http://www.erpho.org.uk/Download/Public/16356/1/22UB-HP2007.pdf	Annual	June 2007	

xvi [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(tjs4uoead0myc5vrupxcymuu\)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10005077](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(tjs4uoead0myc5vrupxcymuu)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10005077)

xvii <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/hsg/HSQ2LifeExpectancy.pdf>

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

Contextual Summary

- The Indices of Multiple Deprivation provide a guide as to the most affluent and deprived areas within England and Wales.
- Billericay East came out as being in the Top 10% of English Wards for Education, Skills and Training.
- However, half the wards in the District feature in the bottom 20% of English Wards. Fryerns East and Vange were two of the worst wards for education, skills and training, in the country, being 3rd and 6th respectively.
- Since the IMD were published plans for the regeneration of Fryerns and Craylands have been published, a merger between Barstaple and Chalvedon Schools to create a new Academy has been proposed, some 70 young people have attended the Council's Trade School and the new Integrated Youth Strategy (2007) has been launched.
- A ranking of 1 indicates most deprived and 8,414 is least deprived. The lower the % the more deprived the ward will be. Note: Ward data is for pre 2001 electoral wards, which have different boundaries from the current wards.

Table 5.21 Indices of Deprivation: Education, Skills and Training

Indicator Ref.		Billericay East	Billericay West	Burstead	Fryerns Central	Fryerns East	Laindon Ward	Langdon Hills	Lee Chapel North	Nether mayne	Pitsea East	Pitsea West	Vange	Wickford North	Wickford South
IMDr2	Rank	7673	7313	5355	173	3	1043	3127	1073	4274	257	29	6	2747	2001
IMD%2	Low	91.1%	86.9%	63.6%	2.0%	0.03%	12.3%	37.1%	12.7%	50.7%	3.0%	0.3%	0.07%	32.6%	23.7%

Table 5.22 Data Source for Indices of Deprivation: Education, Skills and Training

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Indices of Deprivation for Wards - Office for National Statistics	Every 10 years	2000	Further information is available at a smaller scale from 2004

School Achievement

Contextual Summary

- The District's achievement rates at GCSE have improved significantly since 2003, but are still, for over half the District's schools, below the English and Essex averages. The achievement averages at English and Essex levels have in parallel increased year-on-year since 2004, and in 2007 Essex's schools were, on average, performing better than the national average.
- By 2007, 40% of the schools in the District had already exceeded the Government's target for 2008 of 60% of pupils achieving 5+ good GCSE passes (A*-C in any subject). However, none of these schools are in Basildon/Laindon/Pitsea, where some of the local schools have very poor overall GCSE pass rates.
- The measure of GCSE pass rates does not reflect how far individual pupils have progressed whilst at secondary school, nor does it take into account contextual differences, such as the number of children in a school's catchment area who attend schools (e.g. grammar schools) outside of the District.
- Of the District's schools, The Bromfords School in Wickford and The Billericay, Mayflower and St John's Schools in Billericay have GCSE A*-C (including English and Maths) performance which is at or above the Essex average.

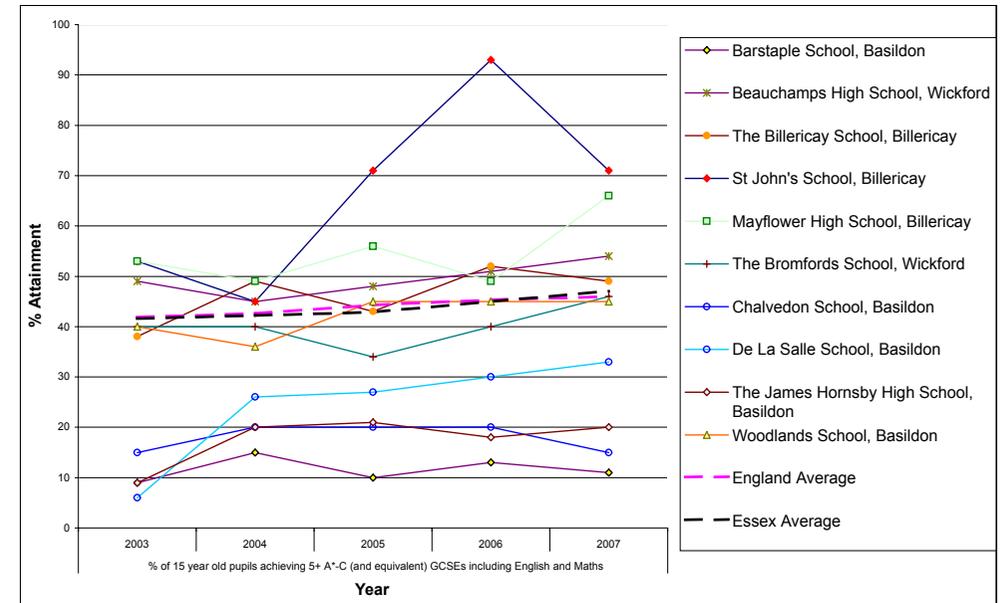


Figure 5.8 % Attainment of 5 or more A-C Grade GCSEs 2003-2007

Table 5.23 School Achievement Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local Average	Regional Average	National Average	Trend	Target
PHS9	Local Authority School Achievement Rate % of 15 yr old Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs	District = 59.1% (2007) District = 56.7% (2006)	Essex = 60.7% (2007) Essex = 58.8% (2006)	England = 60.8% (2007) England = 58.5% (2006)	Improving year on year at all levels	National target of 60% of pupils gaining 5+ A*-C GCSEs by 2008. At least 30% of pupils in each individual school achieve 5+ good GCSE passes by 2008
PHS10	Local Authority School Achievement Rate % of 15 year old Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (and equivalent) including English and Maths	District = 41% (2007) District = 35.3% (2006)	Essex = 47.1% (2007) Essex = 45% (2006)	England = 46% (2007) England = 45.3% (2006)	Improving year on year at all levels	All pupils in the District to achieve at least the national average.

Table 5.24 Percentage of 15 year old Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (and equivalent) including English and Maths

Year	% of 15 year old pupils achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs (and equivalent) including English and Maths				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
England Average	41.9	42.6	44.3	45.3	46
Essex Average	41.6	42.2	42.9	45	47.1
Barstaple School, Basildon	9	15	10	13	11
Beauchamps High School, Wickford	49	45	48	51	54
The Billericay School, Billericay	38	49	43	52	49
The Bromfords School, Wickford	40	40	34	40	46
Chalvedon School, Basildon	15	20	20	20	15
De La Salle School, Basildon	6	26	27	30	33
The James Hornsby High School, Basildon	9	20	21	18	20
Mayflower High School, Billericay	53	49	56	49	66
St John's School, Billericay (Independent School)	53	45	71	93	71
Woodlands School, Basildon	40	36	45	45	45

Table 5.25 Data Source for School Achievement Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Department for Children, Schools and Families ^(xviii)	Yearly	2007	This higher measure of 5+ A*-C GCSE passes, incl. Maths & English, has been chosen as literacy and numeracy are basic life and work skills. Nationally, 13% fewer pupils attain this level of qualification than 5+ A*-C GCSEs in any subject.

 xviii http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/cgi-bin/performance/tables/group_07.pl?Mode=Z&Type=LA&No=881&Base=c&Phase=1&Year=07&F=51&L=100

Qualification Levels

5

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

Contextual Summary

- The District's population has above average literacy levels. 91% of adults have literacy skills equivalent to GCSE level, as compared to the Region (87%) and England (53%).
- However, there are some very poor numeracy rates - only 48% of adults have maths skills equivalent to GCSE, whereas the figure for the Region is 59%. This could effect the District's economic potential and competitiveness, as well as people's employability.
- Since 2002 the proportion of 15 year olds with no qualifications has more than halved.
- Considering that the local economy is very much a 'knowledge-based economy', surprisingly few residents in the District have degree level or equivalent qualifications. Nationally almost 20% of adults have higher level qualifications, whereas only 11.5% do in the District.

Table 5.26 Adult (aged 16-65) Literacy and Numeracy Levels 2003

	Literacy %			Numeracy %		
	Basildon	East of England	England	Basildon	East of England	England
Entry Level 1	0	2	3	3	4	5
Entry Level 2 (= Level expected of a 7 year old)	1	1	2	15	13	16
Entry Level 3 (= Level expected of an 11 year old)	8	9	11	31	25	25
Level 1 (= GCSE Grades D-G)	47	40	40	29	29	28
Level 2 (= GCSE Grades A-C)	44	47	44	19	30	25

Table 5.27 Qualifications (Jan-Dec 2005)

	Basildon (Numbers)	Basildon %	East of England %	England %
NVQ4 and above ^(xix)	16,900	16.7	24.8	26.5
NVQ 3 and above ^(xx)	32,200	31.8	42.4	44.4
NVQ2 and above ^(xxi)	54,400	53.8	62.2	62.9
NVQ1 and above ^(xxii)	80,400	79.4	78.9	77.2
Other Qualifications	6,500	6.4	7.8	8.4
No Qualifications	14,300	14.1	13.2	14.3

Numbers and % are for those of working age and % is a proportion of total working age population

Table 5.28 Qualification Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local %	Regional (East of England) %	National (England) %	Trend	Target
PHS11	% 15 year olds with No Qualifications (1)	2005 = 3.1 2002 = 6.9	2005 = 3.2 2002 = 5.1	2005 = 4.2 2002 = 6	Good improvement since 2002. Local improvement is greater than regional or national	0% with no qualifications
PHS12	% 16-74 with No Qualifications (2)	2001= 32.2	2001= 27.9	2001= 28.9	N/A	Reduce by 40% the number of adults who lack NVQ2 or equivalent by 2010
PHS13	% People aged 16-74 with Level 4/5 Qualification (2)	2001= 11.5	2001= 18.1	2001= 19.9	N/A	By 2010 increase participation in higher education to 50% of 18-30 yr olds
PHS14	% of Adults with Poor Literacy and Numeracy Skills (3)	Entry level 3 or below: Literacy = 10 Numeracy = 53	Entry level 3 or below: Literacy = 12 Numeracy = 42	Entry level 3 or below: Literacy = 16 Numeracy = 46	N/A	Improve basic skills levels of 2.25m adults by 2010

xix BTEC Higher National Certificate (HNC) or Higher National Diploma (HND), a 1st Academic Degree, a Post-Graduate or higher degree
 xx 2 or more A Levels, BTEC Ordinary Diploma, City and Guilds Advanced Craft
 xxi 4-5 GCSEs at Grades A-C, BTEC first Diploma
 xxii Foundation GNVQ, 3-4 GCSEs at D-E, BTEC First Certificate

Table 5.29 Data Sources for Qualification Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
(1) 2005 data - Neighbourhood Statistics Online ^(xxiii)	Annually	2005	
(2) 2001 Census Data ^(xxiv)	Every 10 years	2001	
(3) Skills for Life National Needs and Impact Survey, DfES, 2003, results reported on the Read Write Plus website: http://www.dfes.gov.uk/readwriteplus_skillsforlifesurvey/index.shtml	One off survey to support the National Literacy Strategy	2003	www.literacytrust.org.uk is a well designed site, with a wealth of fascinating facts on reading. It summarises research and surveys, giving links to the source web sites. Skills for Life Survey can be downloaded from: ^(xxv)

xxiii <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTrendView.do?a=3&b=276956&c=basildon&d=13&e=5&f=19355&g=443259&i=1001x1003x1004x1005&l=1470&o=152&m=0&enc=1&adminCompld=19355&variableFamilyIds=4700&xW=750>

xxiv <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276956&c=basildon&d=13&e=5&g=443259&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&enc=1&dsFamilyId=103>

xxv <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/RR490.pdf>

Poverty and Exclusion
Contextual Summary

- Men's weekly incomes compare well with the rest of England, being around £60 a week more than the national average. Women's average incomes are not only half the weekly income of men (possibly because more women work part time), but they are also well below the national average
- Basildon District has a high level of benefit claimants, above the national average and higher than neighbouring Districts
- The proportion of residents over 60 who are income deprived is one of the highest rates in the region.
- Almost a quarter of the children in the District live in low income households.

Table 5.30 Poverty and Exclusion Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
PHS15	Residents' Average Gross Weekly Earnings (average 2005)	Male £509.30 Female £251.70	Data Gap	Male £451.78 Female £269.90	Increasing	N/A
PHS16	% of Working Age Population Claiming Key Benefits ^(xxvi) <small>(xxvii)</small>	Feb 2006 14.7%	Data Gap	14.1???	Local trend is static	Data Gap
PHS17	% of the Population Over 60 who Live in Households that are Income Deprived	2004 16.4%	Data Gap	13.88%	Data Gap	Data Gap
PHS18	% of Children who Live in Low Income Households	24.4%	Data Gap	18.27%	Data Gap	National target: Eradicate child poverty by 2020
PHS19	Proportion of Population who live in Areas that Rank within the Most Deprived 20% of Areas in the Country	37.08%	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap

xxvi Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA); Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance (IB & SDA); Disability Living Allowance (DLA); Income Support (IS); National Insurance Credits (through JSA or IB)

xxvii Working Age: 16 to 64 years for men. 16 to 59 years for women

Table 5.31 Data Sources for Poverty & Exclusion Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Audit Commission Local Area Profiles www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(yetyec552wuj5tqyrfzfyjaq)/DataSelection.aspx	Various	Various	This website holds a large amount of data on Basildon. The age of the information ranges from 2001 to 2006, depending upon the subject and data source
National Key Benefits data: http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/cga_wa/CGA_WA_Feb05_bulletin.pdf	Quarterly	2005	Most recent bulletin located was for Feb 2005Please
<p>Please Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an issue, in general, with data sets from different Government sources. Often, different data sources offer conflicting statistics, for different time periods. For example, the Audit Commission Local Area Profiles use average wages data for 2005 (see above), whilst NOMIS uses wages data for 2006 (see Economic Development section - full time average wages). It has been decided, for the time being, to keep both sets of wages data in this evidence base. 			

Fuel Poverty

Contextual Summary

- Fuel poverty results from a combination of low household income, unaffordable energy costs and inadequate thermal insulation and inefficient and uneconomic heating systems.
- The definition of affordable warmth is where a household can achieve temperatures needed to maintain health and comfort for expenditure of less than 10% of income.
- National Energy Action (a charity that campaigns for warmer homes) maintains that energy efficiency is the only rational solution to fuel poverty and that Government should direct much greater resources to improving the energy efficiency of the housing stock.
- Fewer households in the East of England experience fuel poverty than in England as a whole. This in part, may be due to the regions' relatively warmer and dryer climate, as much as local income levels.

Winter Facts

- Around 20,000 people die each year in England and Wales as a result of the cold weather. In particularly cold winters this could be up to 40,000 people
- Met Office figures show that Britain's death rate rises by 20% each winter and that deaths due to respiratory disease increase 12 days after a fall in temperature
- In England and Wales, there is a 2% increase in mortality for every degree below 19 °C. Roughly half of these deaths are caused by respiratory conditions and half by strokes and heart attacks
- Cold temperatures lead to stress on the vascular system. After a fall in temperature, heart attacks increase after two days and strokes after five days
- Combating fuel poverty through improving household incomes, insulating against heat loss, and improving the energy efficiency of water and room heating appliances, is vital if the numbers of winter deaths are to be reduced.

Table 5.32 Fuel Poverty Indicator

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
PHS20	% of Households in Fuel Poverty	Data Gap	2003 - 5.1% of households living in fuel poverty	2001 - 2.35 million households (=11.5% of households) living in fuel poverty 2003 - 1.2 million households (=7.2% of households) living in fuel poverty 2004 - 1.2 million households (=6% households)	Nationally about 4 million fewer households were in fuel poverty in 2004 as compared to 1996.	National targets To eradicate fuel poverty in vulnerable households by 2010. To eradicate fuel poverty in other households by 2016.

Table 5.33 Data Sources for Fuel Poverty Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
DEFRA - The UK Fuel Poverty Strategy 4th ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, 2006 (2004 national fuel poverty data) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/household/fuelpoverty	Annually	2004 data published in 2006	
www.sustainable-development.gov.uk - SD indicator - Households living in fuel poverty regional results for 2003 http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/regional/summaries/63.htm	Unknown	2003	
National Energy Action - comparison stats for 1996 and 2001 levels of fuel poverty http://www.nea.org.uk/Policy_&_Research/Fuel_poverty_facts/Fuel_poverty_and_energy_efficiency	Unknown	Unknown	2001 stats come from this web site
Winter facts are from the Department of Health: http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/DH_4076849	Unknown	2006	"Keep Warm, Keep Well" - Winter 2006/7 campaign

Quality of Life

Contextual Summary

- Schools, crime levels, health care services, affordable housing and pollution are the most important factors that affect how people feel about an area.
- There are 21 New Towns in England. In the 2007 Readers' Digest Poll **Best Places in Britain to Bring Up a Family**, Basildon District came 7th out of the local authorities whose areas include a new town.
- Basildon District was ranked as 9th (out of 14) in Essex and 139th out of 408 authority areas in England. Basildon was rated better than Brentwood, Thurrock, Southend and Epping Forest.
- In a Basildon District Council Citizens' Panel Survey in 2006, 82.5% of respondents agreed that Basildon District is a good place to live. Closer to home, almost three quarters of residents feel that their neighbourhood is a good place to live.

Best Places in Britain to Bring Up a Family (1)

In 2007 Reader's Digest asked parents to rate 12 features of a good place to bring up a family. Here, on average, is how parents rated them on a scale of 1–10, with 10 being "extremely important".

Rank Level	Feature	Rating	Rank Level	Feature	Rating
1	Good State Schools	8.4	7	Lots of Families Live There	6.4
2	Low Crime Rate	8.4	8	Local Universities/ Colleges	6.0
3	Good Local Hospitals	7.7	9	Under 1hr from a Major City	5.7
4	Affordable Family Housing	7.7	10	Warm, Dry Weather	5.1
5	High Employment	7.2	11	Under 1hr to the Coast	4.9
6	Low Risk of Flooding	6.8	12	Under 1hr to a National Park	4.8

Table 5.34 Best and Worst Places for Family Life - Readers Digest Poll 2007 - Essex Results

Essex Ranking 1-7	District	National Ranking 1=highest, 408=lowest	Essex Ranking 8-14	District	National Ranking 1=highest, 408=lowest
1	Uttlesford	10	8	Braintree	123
2	Maldon	24	9	Basildon	139
3	Chelmsford	66	10	Brentwood	140
4	Castle Point	66	11	Tendring	153
5	Rochford	88	12	Thurrock	184
6	Colchester	92	13	Southend-on-Sea	304
7	Harlow	118	14	Epping Forest	311

Table 5.35 BDC Regeneration Citizens Panel Survey Autumn 2006 (2)

Survey Question	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied or dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
How satisfied are you with your neighbourhood as a place to live?	18.1%	56%	11%	11.3%	3.6%

Survey Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No reply
Basildon District is a good place to live. How much do you agree with this statement?	9.7%	72.8%	14.6%	1.6%	1.3%

Table 5.36 % of People Satisfied with their Local Area as a Place to Live

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional - Essex	National	Trend	Target
PHS21	% of People Satisfied with their Local Area as a Place to Live	(Source 4) 2006 - 76% (Source 2) 2006 - 74% (Source 3) 2005 - 77% (Source 3) 2004 - 72%	(Source 4) 2006 - 80%	Data Gap	Local Area satisfaction is generally stable	-

Table 5.37 Data Sources for Quality of Life Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
(1) Readers Digest - Best Places in Britain to Bring Up a Family Survey ^(xxviii)	Infrequent	Feb 2007	YouGov conducted an online survey among 1,162 parents with children under 16 between February 12 and 15, 2007.
(2) Basildon District Council - Regeneration Citizens' Panel Survey	Annual Quality of Life/General Satisfaction Survey	Autumn 2006	Citizens Panel is made up of 1,210 members of the District's public
(3) Basildon District Council – Quality of Life, Satisfaction and Priorities for Improvement – Results of Survey, Citizens' Panel Autumn 2005	Annual Quality of Life/General Satisfaction Survey	Autumn 2005	
(4) Essex County Council - Baseline Tracker Survey Wave One - Residents' Perceptions of Local Areas and Public Service Provision	Initial baseline report	Oct 2006	

xxviii <http://www.readersdigest.co.uk/images/files/Best%20Places%20to%20Bring%20Up%20a%20Family%20full%20results.pdf>

Community Harmony

5

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

Contextual Summary

- Local awareness can contribute to an understanding of the District as a community.
- Initial studies suggest that nearly two thirds of people within the District feel that a lack of respect is a problem.
- Although many people feel that race relations locally have improved, many feel that for the District, it is important that support is provided to enable different communities to live together. This does not just relate to race, but to all sectors of the community.

Table 5.38 Community Harmony Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
PHS22	% of People who feel that Supporting Different Communities to Live Together is Important	50% (interim results) Citizen's Panel Survey - June 2007	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	-
PHS23	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey- Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the last three years, that race relations has got better or stayed the same	81.9% (2003/04)	82.2% (2003/04)	Data Gap	Data Gap	-
PHS24	% in the local area who perceive people not treating one another with respect and consideration as a very or fairly big problem	57% (2006/07)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	-

Table 5.39 Data source for Community Harmony indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Council Spring 2007 Citizen's Panel Survey for Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Development Framework	Citizen's Panel is surveyed every quarter on different topics of local interest	June 2007	This is the first time Planning Services have used the Citizen's Panel to seek local opinion.
Best Value General Survey 2003/04 http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(ioyaifvbjh2iwh55k02alyqs)/Surveys.aspx?headers=True			

Community Safety

Crime

Contextual Summary

- 248 Police officers work in the Basildon District. There are 5 police stations, operating 7 days a week, 24 hours a day in Billericay, Wickford, Laindon, Pitsea and Basildon.
- Although violent crime often makes it into the news headlines, the East of England has the lowest rate of violent crime in the Country, and Basildon is one of the safest Districts in Essex.
- Even though there is a relatively high fear of crime locally, Basildon District rates of burglary and violent crime are much lower than the national or regional rates (when measured against population size). Since 2004 the overall number of recorded crimes in the District has fallen.
- Locally, the rates of car crime is about 25% higher than in in England & Wales as a whole
- In 2006/07 Billericay had the lowest crime rates in the District (43.7 incidences per 1,000 population), closely followed by Wickford (49.2). Basildon had the worst level of crime (130.5).
- Local, regional and national data sets are not entirely comparable as published data can be based upon different surveys, time periods and crime rates measures.

Table 5.40 Community Safety Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional - Essex	National (England & Wales)	Trend	Target
PHS25	% of Residents Surveyed who say that they feel Fairly Safe or Very Safe Outside	British Crime Survey 2005/06: (a) 97.7% (a) During the Day (b) 73.6% (b) After Dark Basildon District Fear of Crime Survey: (b) 62.1% 2003 (b) 61% 2002	Essex Baseline Tracker Survey 2006: (a) 84% (b) 47%	Data Gap	The numbers of people feeling safe outside after dark is gradually improving.	Local targets relate to reducing the number of actual crimes, rather than fear of crime.
PHS26	Fear of Crime - % of people with High Levels of Worry about Burglary, Car Crime and Violent Crime	General Fear of Crime: 2002 - 32.2% 2003 - 26.5%	Burglary 10% Car Crime 11% Violent Crime 14% 2005-2006	Burglary 13% Car Crime 14% Violent Crime 17% 2005-2006	Data Gap	Local targets relate to reducing the number of actual crimes, rather than fear of crime.

46 Population, Health and Social Characteristics

5

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional - Essex	National (England & Wales)	Trend	Target
PHS27	Violent Crime (violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery) per 1,000 Population	* 15.6(2006-07) **15 (2005-06) * 19 (2004-05)	**17 (2005-06)	**23 (2005-06)	The levels of violent crime are reducing	2005-2008 Local target for reduction of overall number of offences by 16.7%
PHS28	Burglary from a Dwelling per	*15.4 per 1,000 households (2006/07) *12.2 per 1,000 households (2004/05) **5 per 1,000 population (2005/06)	**10 per 1,000, population (2005/06)	**12 per 1000 population (2005/06)	The numbers of Domestic Burglaries have increased slightly since 2005.	2005-2008 Local target for reduction of overall number of offences by 16.7%
PHS29	Theft of and from a Motor Vehicle per 1,000 Population	*17.2 (2006-07) **19 (2005-06) *17.6 (2004-05)	**11(2005-06)	**14 (2005-06)	Car crime is gradually reducing	2005-2008 Local target for reduction of overall number of offences by 16.7%

* Basildon District Community Safety Partnership figures ** Home Office figures

Table 5.41 Data Source for Community Safety indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
PHS25: British Crime Survey 2005/06, as reported in the area profile for Basildon District on Audit Commission website www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(yetyec552wuj5tqyrfzfyjaq)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004906	Annually	2006	Although the Audit Commission website cites the 2005/06 British Crime Survey, data on fear of crime could not be located on the BCS website itself
PHS25: Essex feeling safe outside data: ECC, Essex Baseline Tracker Survey "Residents' Perceptions of Local Areas and Public Service Provision" 2006. (Report held by BDC Corporate Services Improvement Team)	-	Oct 2006	This was the first County wide consultation
PHS26-29: Home Office. Crime in England and Wales 2005/06: Eastern Region http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/eastern06.pdf Basic Command Unit - Recorded Crime for Six Key Offences 2004/05 to 2005/06 http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/bcu1.xls Home Office Statistical Bulletin - Crime in England and Wales 2005/06 http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs06/hosb1206chap123.pdf PHS 3-5 Regional & national figures = Police Recorded Crime stats	Annually	-	Eastern Region report combines the Police Recorded Crime figures and the results of the British Crime Survey 2005/06
PHS25-26: Basildon District 2003 Fear and Crime Survey http://www.basildonlsp.com/PDF/FEAR%20OF%20CRIME%202003%20FINAL.pdf	Periodic	2003	
PHS 27-29: Basildon District 16.7% Crime Reduction Target Basildon District Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008 http://www.basildonlsp.com/PDF/Crime%20Strategy%202005_8.pdf	3 yearly	2005	
PHS27-29 trends data: Local statistics: Basildon District Community Safety Partnership Annual Report 2006-2007 (report received from BDC Community Safety Team)	Annual	2007	

Road Safety

Contextual Summary

- In 2006, 86 people were Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on roads in the District.
- Almost half of the KSI casualties in 2006 involved motorcycles or young drivers (17-25 years old).
- In general most road accidents occur on minor roads, not trunk roads. Most road accidents occur in dry conditions, not in wet or snowy weather as might be expected.

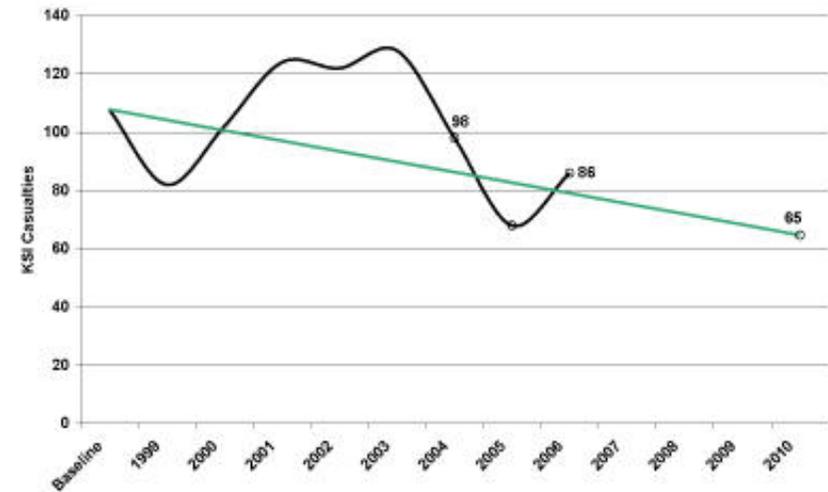


Figure 5.9 Basildon District Road Casualties 2005

Table 5.42 Community Safety Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional - Essex	National - England	Trend	Target
PHS30	Number of Road Accidents	Data Gap	2005 = 4,471	2005 = 176,638	Data Gap	
PHS31	Road Accidents: People Killed or Seriously Injured	Basildon 2006 = 86 2005 = 68 2004 = 98	2006 = 987 2005 = 963 2004 = 1,075	2005 = 27,945 2004 = 29,771	KSI figures are gradually reducing	2010 target is to achieve a 40% reduction on the 1994-1998 baseline average = 65 KSI in 2010 2007 target for Essex = fewer than 842 KSIs

Table 5.43 Data Source for Community Safety indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
PHS 6&7: Data on road accidents and KSI figures http://www.drivingcasualtiesdown.org/area_figures/basildon.php http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/accidents/	Annually	DfT data 2005 Basildon data 2006	Road Accident data set is made up of road accidents that are reported to the Police. Not all accidents are reported. The graph above is from the Driving Down Casualties website.

Fire Safety

Contextual Summary

- Essex Fire and Rescue serves a population of more than 1.5 million, making it one of the largest county fire services in the UK.
- Essex contains every conceivable risk - oil and gas terminals, power stations, two airports, docks and one of the busiest motorways, the M25, not to mention, thousands of homes, businesses, commercial premises and social services such as schools.
- Safeguarding Essex are 18 full-time and 33 retained fire stations, employing almost 1,500 firefighters to fight fires, attend road accidents, deal with major emergencies, as well as providing preventative community safety.
- National and local campaigns are attempting to raise awareness of the dangers of fire in homes and what people can do to prevent them (e.g. fitting smoke alarms).
- The numbers of Fire Service incidents has reduced dramatically since 2002.
- In 2005, 3 people died and 39 people were injured in fires in Basildon District.

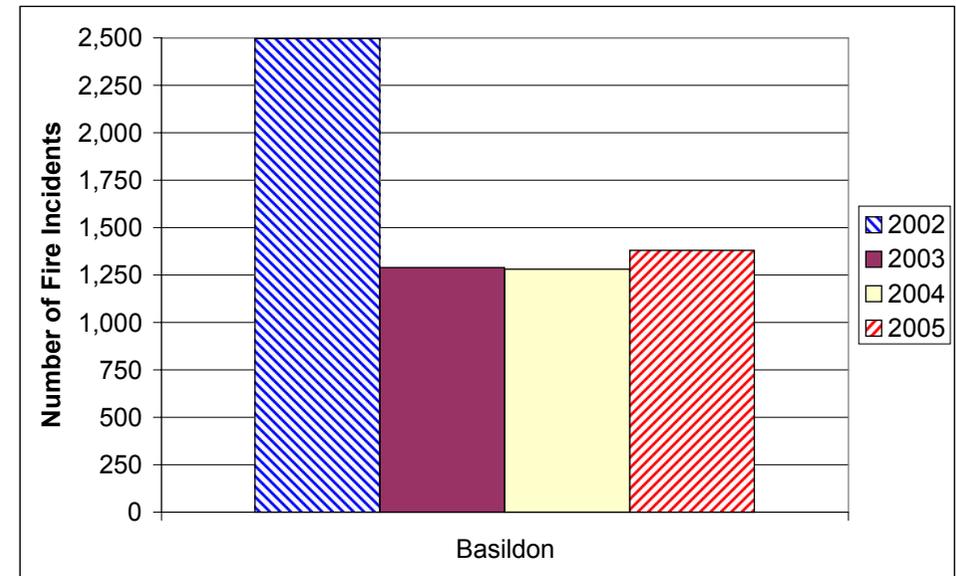


Figure 5.10 Basildon District Fire Incidents

Table 5.44 Community Safety Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local (Basildon)	Regional	National	Trend	Target
PHS32	Fire Risk: Total number of Fire Service Incidents	2005 = 1,380	2005 = 58,959	2005 = 830,238	Has reduced since a higher number of incidents in 2002	
		2004 = 1,281	2004 = 57,591	2004 = 836,907		
		2003 = 1,290	2003 = 65,913	2003 = 967,482		
		2002 = 2,496	2002 = 70,647	2002 = 860,025		

Table 5.45 Data Source for Community Safety Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
PHS32: Fire stats from www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk	Annually	Jan-Dec 2005	

6 Housing

Housing Deprivation

Contextual Summary

- The Indices of Deprivation provide a guide as to the most affluent and deprived areas within England and Wales.
- In 2000, Billericay West was most affluent ward in terms of housing, whilst Fryerns East was the most deprived
- The wards of Fryerns East, Pitsea East and Langdon Hills include the Craylands, Felmores and Five Links housing estates. These estates are either currently being regenerated, or there are plans in place for their comprehensive regeneration, to improve the quality of place, the environment and social conditions.
- A ranking of 1 is the most deprived and 8,414 is least. The lower the % the more deprived the ward will be. Ward data is for pre-2001 electoral wards, in 2001 the ward boundaries in the District changed.

Table 6.1 Indices of Housing Deprivation

Indicator Ref.		Billericay East	Billericay West	Burstead	Fryerns Central	Fryerns East	Laindon Ward	Langdon Hills	Lee Chapel North	Nether mayne	Pitsea East	Pitsea West	Vange	Wickford North	Wickford South
IMDr3	Rank	6,706	7,439	5,250	2,092	1,114	4,766	2,206	3,718	2,997	1,031	2,297	1,636	6,646	4,349
IMD%3	Level	79.7%	88.4%	62.4%	24.8%	13.2%	56.6%	26.2%	44.2%	35.6%	12.2%	27.3%	19.4%	78.9%	51.7%

Table 6.2 Data Source for Indices of Housing Deprivation Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Indices of Deprivation for Wards - Office for National Statistics	Every 10 years	2000	Possible update in 2008

Households with Children

Contextual Summary

- Understanding the needs of different types of households is vital to the successful development of the District. This section shows the proportion and size of households with children.
- Families consisting of 2 adults and 1 or 2 children is the most common size of family with children across the country.
- There are, on average, more households with children within Basildon District as compared to the Region or Country. However, there are fewer large families in the District.
- On average, there are more single parent households in Basildon District than in the region or country.

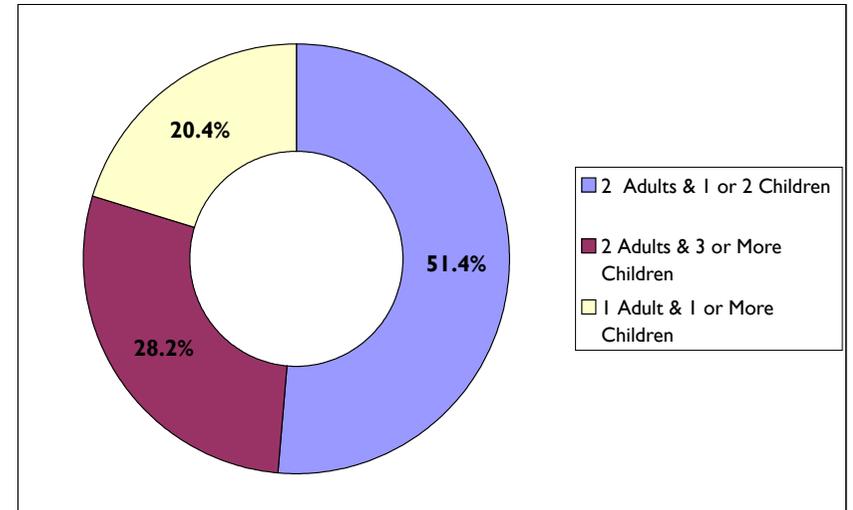


Figure 6.1 Basildon District Households with Children

Table 6.3 Households with Children Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
HSG1a	Total Number of Households (Census 2001)	70,843	2,311,989	22,538,641	Data Gap	N/A
HSG1b	Total Number of Households with Children	19,722 (27.8%)	599,192 (25.9)	5,857,816 (25.9%)	Data Gap	N/A
HSG1c	Households - 2 Adults with 1 or 2 Children	10,119 (51.4%)	325,293 (54.3%)	2,976,302 (50.9%)	Data Gap	N/A
HSG1d	Households - 2 Adults with 3 or More Children	5,577 (28.2%)	181,480 (30.3%)	1,771,453 (30.2%)	Data Gap	N/A
HSG1e	Households - 1 Adult and 1 or More Children	4,026 (20.4%)	92,419 (15.4%)	1,110,061 (18.9%)	Data Gap	N/A

Table 6.4 Data Source for Households with Children Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Census Household Figures	Every 10 years	2001	

Housing Types

Contextual Summary

- Understanding the types of houses within an area helps in the determination of population and infrastructure needs and capacities
- Residents of the District and Region are more likely to live in a detached house or bungalow than in the Country as a whole
- Only 15.5% of the District's housing stock is flats. The national average by comparison is over 3% higher.
- District residents who live in flats are more likely to live in separate blocks of flats, rather than converted houses. This situation is far higher than Regional or National averages. This reflects the nature of the housing stock, in that there are fewer large older houses of the sort that could be converted into flats.
- Also there are relatively few flats that are part of mixed use developments or are in former commercial buildings.
- There are proportionally more terraced properties in the District than across the Region or Country.

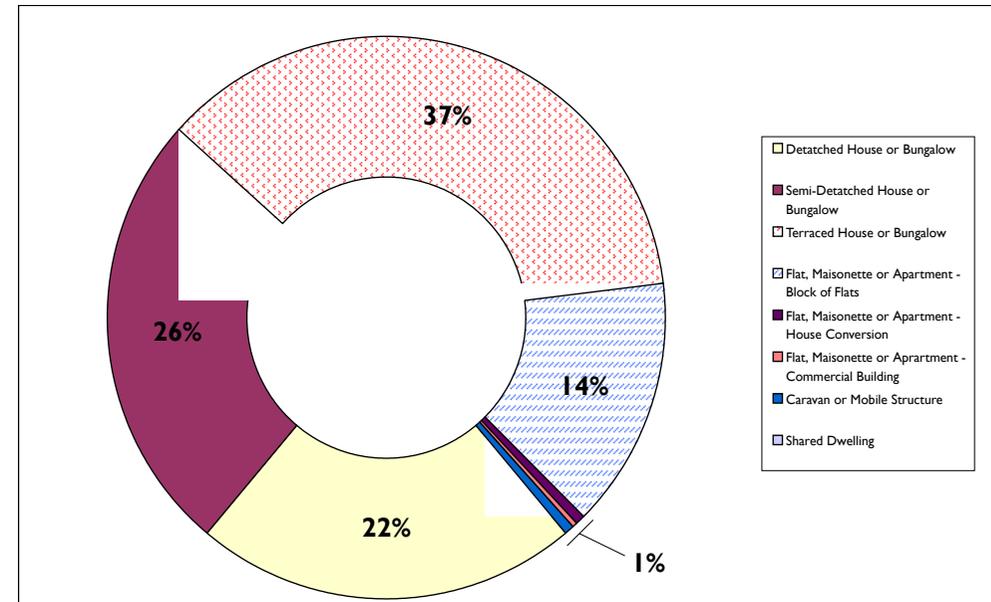


Figure 6.2 Proportion of House Types in Basildon District

Table 6.5 House Type Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local Quantity and %	Region Quantity and %	National Quantity and %	Trend	Target
HSG2a	All Dwellings	70,843	2,311,989	22,538,641	Data Gap	N/A
HSG2b	House or Bungalow	59,550 (84.0%)	1,962,432 (84.8%)	18,119,361 (80.3%)	Data gap	N/A
HSG2c	House or Bungalow Detached	15,762 (26.5% of hses)	697,584 (35.7% of hses)	5,131,821 (28.5% of hses)	Data gap	N/A
HSG2d	House or Bungalow Semi-Detached	18,105 (30.4% of hses)	721,543 (36.7% of hses)	7,117,662 (39.2% of hses)	Data gap	N/A
HSG2e	House or Bungalow Terraced	25,683 (43.1% of hses)	543,305 (27.6% of hses)	5,869,878 (32.3% of hses)	Data gap	N/A

Ref	Indicator	Local Quantity and %	Region Quantity and %	National Quantity and %	Trend	Target
HSG2f	Flat, Maisonette or Apartment	10,981 (15.5% total dwellings)	329,960 (14.2% total dwellings)	4,246,029 (18.8% total dwellings)	Data gap	N/A
HSG2g	Flat, Maisonette or Apartment Built into a Block of Flats	10,212 (92.9% of flats)	262,709 (79.7% of flats)	3,069,566 (72.4 % of flats)	Data gap	N/A
HSG2h	Flat, Maisonette or apartment as converted house	479 (4.4% of flats)	46,070 (13.9% of flats)	918,160 (21.6% of flats)	Data gap	N/A
HSG2i	Flat, Maisonette, or Apartment in a Commercial Building	290 (2.7% of flats)	21,181 (6.4% of flats)	258,303 (6.0% of flats)	Data gap	N/A
HSG2j	Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure	282 (0.3%)	14,165 (0.6%)	93,844 (0.4%)	Data gap	N/A
HSG2k	Shared Dwelling	30 (0.0%)	5,432 (0.0%)	79,407 (0.0)	Data gap	N/A

Table 6.6 Data Source for House Type Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Census 2001 - National Statistics: www.statistics.gov.uk	Every 10 years	2001	
Residential Land Availability Surveys and Annual Monitoring Report: www.basildon.gov.uk/80256B7500420D16/vWeb/wpEFEN5PVK3Z	Annually	December 2007	Whilst not studied at the moment, a time-series picture of house types could be included in the AMR in the future

Housing Completions

Contextual Summary

- Net completions = all dwellings built minus all dwellings demolished or changed to a non-residential use. In the simplest of terms, where a dwelling is demolished and replaced with a new one, there is no net increase in the number of dwellings.
- Recently, Basildon District has had a high number of replacement builds, which results in an overall low increase in the number of new properties.
- The draft East of England Plan (the Regional Spatial Strategy) sets Basildon District a minimum target for 10,700 new residential units between 2001-2021, of which 1,457 had been built by 31st March 2007.

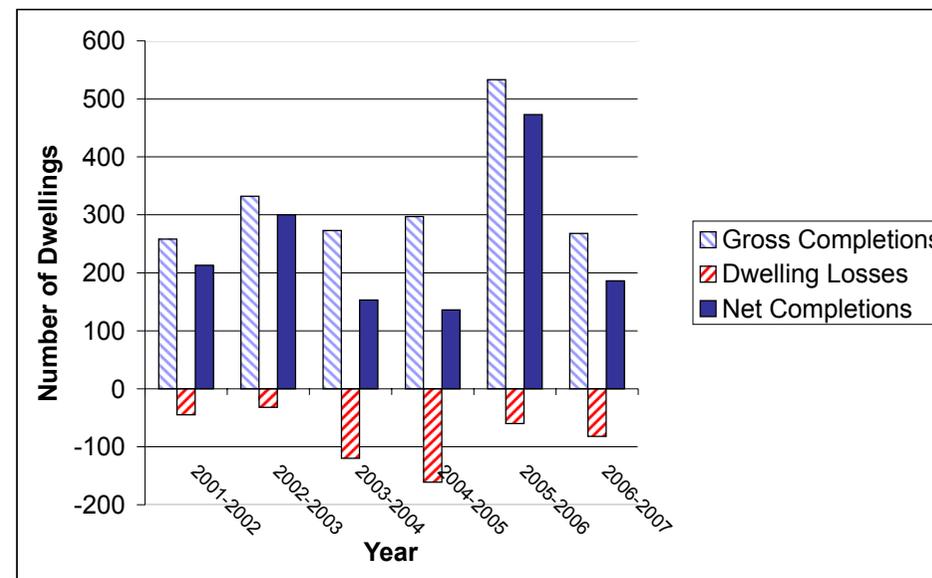


Figure 6.3 Basildon District Housing Completions 2001-2007

Table 6.7 Dataset for Housing Completions

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Gross Builds	258	332	273	297	533	272
All losses	45	32	120	161	60	89
Net Builds	213	300	153	136	473	183

Table 6.8 Housing Completions Indicator

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
HSG3	Number of Net Housing Completions 2006-07	183 (2007) 473 (2006) 136 (2005) 153 (2004) 300 (2003) 213 (2002)	Data Gap (2007) 4,042 (2006) 3,660 (2005) 2,189 (2004) 2,159 (2003) 1,939 (2002)	Data Gap (2007) 163,398 (2006) 155,893 (2005) 143,958 (2004) 137,739 (2003) 129,866 (2002)	Since 2001/02 the national annual rate of completions has increased by 26%, regionally by 108% and locally by 122%	10,700 minimum net completions 2001-2021

Table 6.9 Data Source for Housing Completions Indicator

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Annual Monitoring Report http://www.basildon.gov.uk/80256B7500420D16/vWeb/wpEFEN6KCFKP	Annually	2007	
EERA AMR http://www.eera.gov.uk/category.asp?cat=132	Annually	2006	EERA's AMR had not been published on its website in February 2008.
DCLG - Statistical releases http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1002882&PressNoticeID=2422	Annually	2007	

Housing Completions on Previously Developed Land

Contextual Summary

- The national target for the development of housing on Previously Developed Land (PDL or Brownfield sites) is set at 60%. This Government priority focuses new development within existing urban areas, so reducing the need to build on greenfield sites.
- In 2007, 86% of houses were built on PDL in Basildon District. This is reversing the trend experienced in previous years when the national target was not being met.
- The New Town legacy of Basildon means that the amount of PDL in the area is lower than the more established communities or former industrial heartlands.
- The achievement in the last two years have been assisted by town centre regeneration and large estate renewal schemes moving from the planning to construction phase.

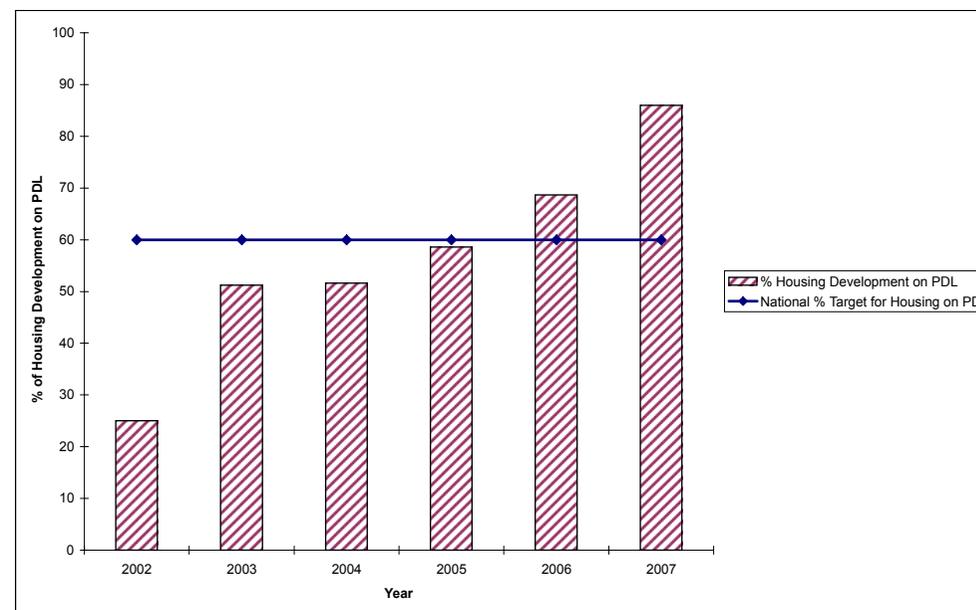


Figure 6.4 Basildon District Housing Completions on PDL 2001-2007

Table 6.10 Housing Development on Previously Developed Land

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target/ Notes
HSG4	% Housing Development on Previously Developed Land (PDL)	86.0% (2007) 68.69 (2006) 58.58 (2005) 51.60 (2004) 51.24 (2003) 25 (2002)	Data Gaps	Data Gap (2007) 77.01 (2006) 73.69 (2005) 69.99 (2004) 67.33 (2003) 65.28 (2002)	Locally, the proportion of residential development occurring on PDL has tripled in the last 5 years	60% of Housing Development to be on PDL

Table 6.11 Data Source for Housing Development on PDL Indicator

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Annual Monitoring Report: http://www.basildon.gov.uk/80256B7500420D16/vWeb/wpEFEN6KCFKP	Annually	2007	
EERA AMR: http://www.eera.gov.uk/category.asp?cat=132	Annually	2006	
DCLG - Statistical releases: http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1002882&PressNoticeID=2422	Annually	2007	

Location of New Development

Affordable Housing

Contextual Summary

- Affordable housing is housing of an adequate standard which is cheaper than that which is generally available in the local housing market. This can comprise a combination of subsidised rented housing, subsidised low cost home ownership including shared ownership, and in some market situations cheap housing for sale (DCLG definition)
- All larger housing developments are expected to include an element of affordable housing or assist, through financial contributions, to its provision elsewhere.
- The level of development of affordable housing in the District depends upon large development sites coming forward, Housing Association financing, estate renewal programs and their phasing and local and regional targets for affordable housing in larger developments.
- Since 2004, estate renewal programmes in Basildon and Laindon have resulted in an increase in the number of affordable houses being granted permission in the District. However, whilst this is set to increase the number of affordable units, it can also result in the temporary loss of affordable units, before they are replaced by new dwellings, as experienced in 2007, where the construction of 7 units, was lost by the demolition of 20.

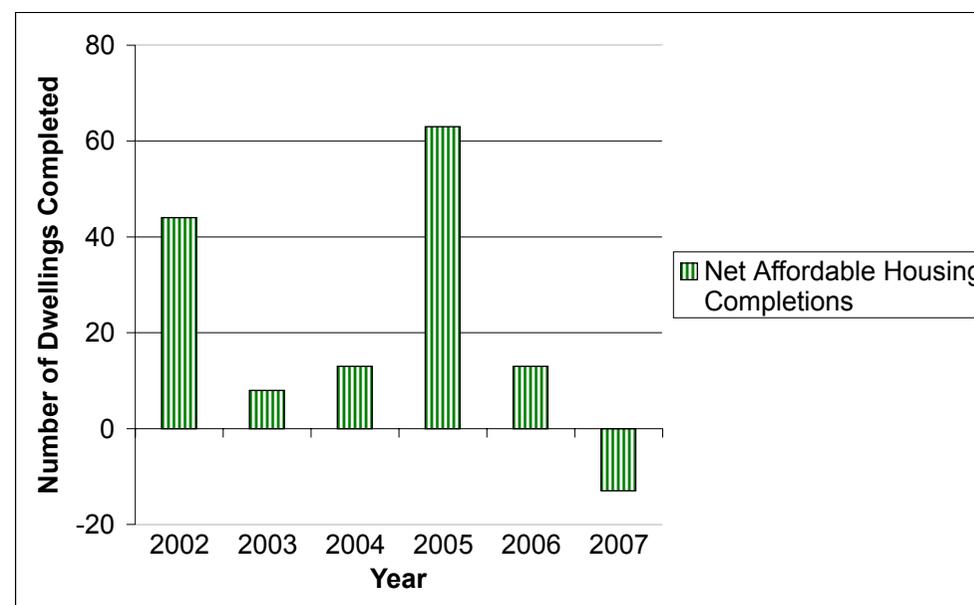


Figure 6.5 Basildon District Affordable Housing Completions 2001-2007

Table 6.12 Affordable Housing Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
HSG5	Affordable Housing Completions	-13(2007) 13 (2006) 63 (2005) 13 (2004) 8 (2003) 44 (2002)	Data Gap (2007) 4,042 (2006)	Data Gap	There is a fluctuating trend of net affordable housing completions in the District each year, which reflects the comparable affordable demolitions which occur each year as part of estate renewal schemes.	Draft RSS (East of England Plan) proposes that 35% of all new homes are affordable

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
HSG6a	Affordable Housing Funded by Developers	0 (2007) 2 (2006)	Data Gap (2007) 807 (2006)	Data Gap		
HSG6b	Affordable Housing Funded by Mix	0 (2007) 0 (2006)	Data Gap (2007) 978 (2006)	Data Gap		
HSG6c	Affordable Housing Funded by Registered Social Landlords	7 (2007) 11 (2006)	Data Gap (2007) 1,503 (2006)	Data Gap		
HSG6d	Affordable Housing Funding Unknown	-20 (2007) 0 (2006)	Data Gap (2007) 754 (2006)	Data Gap		

Table 6.13 Data Sources for Affordable Housing Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Council Residential Land Availability Report www.basildon.gov.uk/80256B7500420D16/vWeb/wpEFEN6KCFKP	Annually	2007	
EERA Annual Monitoring Report www.eera.gov.uk/category.asp?cat=132	Annually	2006	As of February 2008, EERA had not published its AMR 2007 on its website.
DCLG - New Affordable Housing Provision www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1150312	Not applicable	Not applicable	Policy guidance and research

Gypsies and Travellers

Contextual Summary

- There were 116 pitches with planning permission Basildon District, on which are stationed 195 caravans (July 2007). Since 1990 the number of caravans on authorised pitches has increased from 37 to 195.
- Basildon District has the largest number of caravans on authorised sites in Essex, representing a quarter of the county's total authorised sites.
- However, over the same period, the number of unauthorised pitches (ones without planning permission) rose exponentially from 2 to 81; the numbers of caravans on these increased from 32 to 127.
- Since 1990, the overall numbers of Gypsy and Traveller caravans has grown faster in Basildon District than in the rest of Essex, the Eastern Region or England.

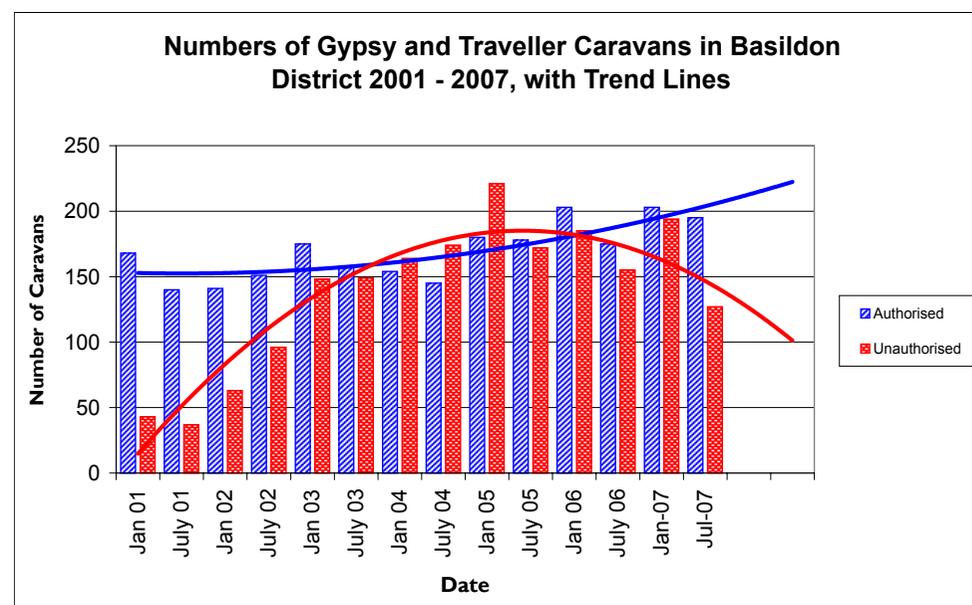


Figure 6.6 Gypsy & Traveller Caravans in Basildon District: 2001-2007

Table 6.14 Number of Authorised and Unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller Caravans in Basildon District

	Jan 01	Jul 01	Jan 02	Jul 02	Jan 03	Jul 03	Jan 04	Jul 04	Jan 05	Jul 05	Jan 06	Jul 06	Jan 07	Jul 07
Authorised	168	140	141	151	175	158	154	145	180	178	203	175	203	195
Unauthorised	43	37	63	96	148	149	164	174	221	172	185	155	194	127

Table 6.15 Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
HGS7	Number of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on Authorised Sites	195	3,289	13,157	Steady upwards increase in authorised sites.	No local target
HSG8	Number of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans on Unauthorised Sites	127	940	3,977	An exponential growth in caravans on unauthorised sites (2001-2005) has been followed by a fluctuating pattern of caravan numbers.	No local target. Government aims to provide sufficient sites across the country to eliminate the need for unauthorised encampments.

Table 6.16 Data Source for Gypsy & Traveller Caravans Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
DCLG - Gypsy Caravan Counts: http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1153575	Bi-annual survey (every Jan & July)	Jul 2007	This shows only most recent six counts. Historic data is from BDC Planning Services records.

Temporary Accommodation

Contextual Summary

- The provision of Temporary Accommodation ensures that housing for individuals and families is provided if Council Houses are not available or appropriate.
- At a local level, it is clear that families spend less time in Bed and Breakfast accommodation than the regional and national averages.
- For individuals or families within Hostels the story is different - hostels are used as interim supported accommodation, to enable individuals and families to successfully sustain a tenancy into the longer term.

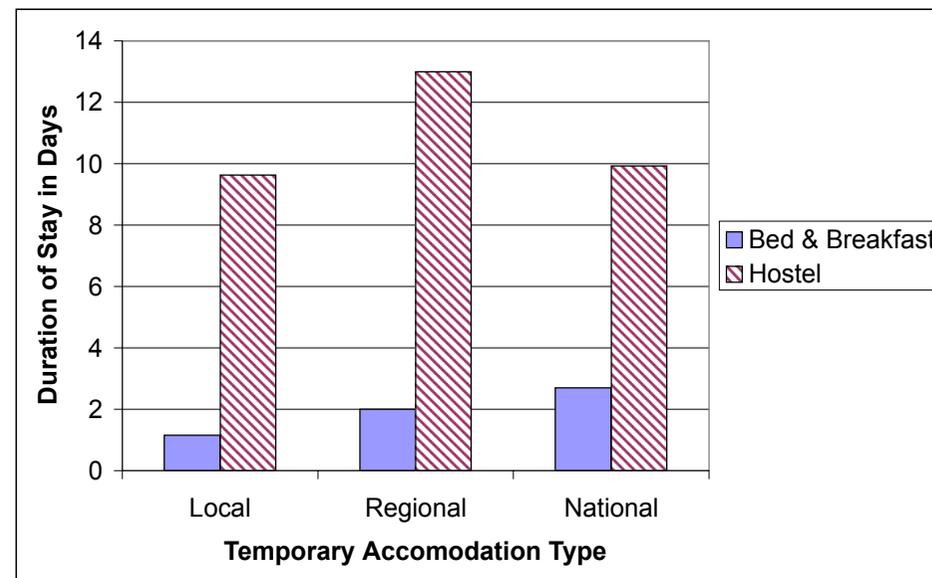


Figure 6.7 Duration of Stays in Temporary Accomodation 2007

Table 6.17 Temporary Accommodation Statistics

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
HSG9	Duration of stay in B&B	1.15 Days (2007) 1.2 Days (2006) 3 Days (2005) 9.8 Days (2004) 1 Day (2003)	2 Days (2007) Data Gap	2.7 (2007) 3 Days (2006) Data Gap (2005) 7 Days (2004) 7 Days (2003)	Durations of stay have decreased at a greater rate locally, than nationally.	Local Target = 7 Days
HSG10	Duration of Stay in Hostels	9.63 Days (2007) 14 Days (2006) 32 Days (2005) 55 Days (2004) 41 Days (2003)	13 Days (2007) Data Gap (2006)	9.93 (2007) 11 Days (2006) Data Gap (2005) 15 Days (2004) 15 days (2003)	Hostel stays have reduced locally and nationally in the last four years, although locally the rate of performance has been more significant.	

Table 6.18 Data Source for Temporary Accommodation Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
BV183a and BV183b: www.bvpi.gov.uk	Annually	2007	

Homelessness

Contextual Summary

- According to current performance indicators, Basildon does not have a rough sleeper problem. However, this is the most extreme form of homelessness.
- Homelessness is managed effectively through the use of advice and support services, as well as temporary accommodation in bed and breakfast establishments and hostels that provide interim supported accommodation.
- In future years other measures of homelessness can be used, such as the number of households approaching the Council for help that are accepted as being homeless, the number of applicants and number of homeless applicants on the Housing Register and the percentage of homeless households in the District.

Table 6.19 Homelessness Indicator (2005-2006)

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
HSG11	Number of People Sleeping Rough on a Single night	0 (2007) 0 (2006)	1 (2007) Data Gap (2006)	3 (2007) 4 (2006)	Top quartile. Very good performance.	The Housing Strategy (see below) contains a number of cross-cutting targets that aim to tackle people sleeping rough.
HSG12	Housing Advice Service: Repeat Homelessness	13.15% (2006)	Data Gap (2006)	0.3% (2006)	25th percentile performance. Very poor.	The Housing Strategy (see below) contains a number of cross-cutting targets that aim to tackle these repeat homelessness

Table 6.20 Data source for Homelessness indicators

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Department of Communities and Local Government BVPI database www.bvpi.gov.uk	Annually	2006 - 2007 period of study	2006 to 2007 should be available on system soon.
Further information on homelessness in the District can be found in the Council's Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008: http://www.basildon.gov.uk/80256B6E0039AD9F/\\Web/1/DUPM5PXJ8R/\$file/homelessness+strateg+2003-08.pdf	Every 5 years	2003	

Unfit Homes

Contextual Summary

- 'Unfit homes' are properties which do not meet adequate housing standards - such as being damp, having poor heating, lack of facilities, or serious structural problems.
- A high number of unfit homes in an area is an indication that locally there is not sufficient household income to maintain property.
- Unfit properties are usually older buildings. Unfit properties in post war builds are likely to be the result of poor building design and construction (as is the case in parts of Basildon New Town).
- However it is clear that the quality of housing is steadily improving.

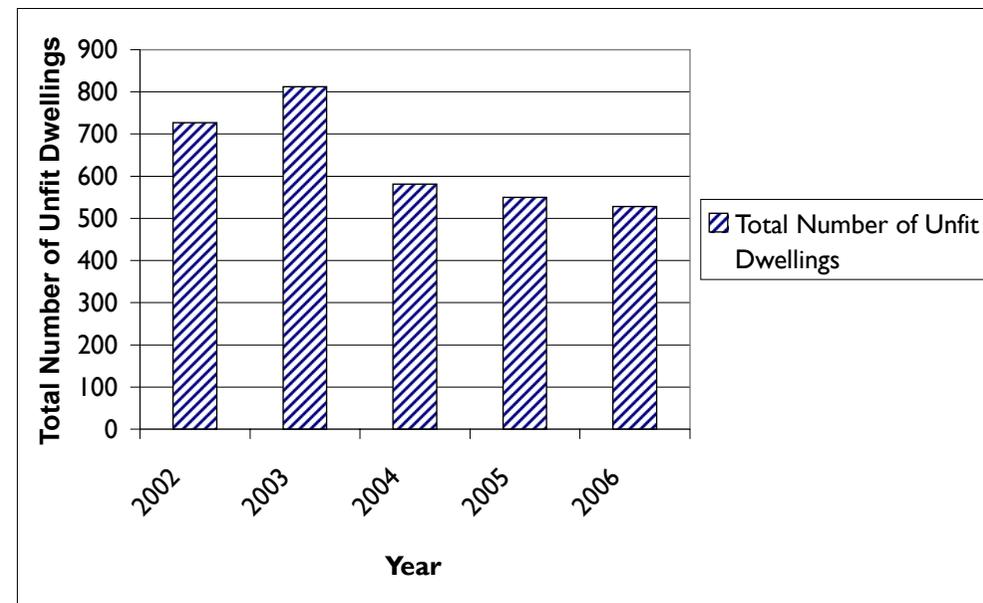


Figure 6.8 Total of Unfit Dwellings in Basildon District 2001-2006

Table 6.21 Number of Unfit Dwellings Indicator

Ref	Indicator	Year	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
HSG13	Total Number of Unfit Dwellings	2006	528	82,027	981,038	Steady improvement in the quality of buildings.	-
		2005	550	82,180	1,019,829		
		2004	581	77,669	1,094,40		
		2003	812	94,228	1,205,909		
		2002	727	94,806	1,280,154		

Table 6.22 Data source for Unfit Dwellings indicators

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
HSSA - Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix - http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501099	Annually	July 2006	Compiled from Local Housing data
BV62 - % of private dwellings made fit.	Annually	July 2006	Collection issues

Average Property Prices Compared to Earnings

Contextual Summary

- The comparison between local property prices and incomes graphically illustrates the affordability of residential property. Typically, High Street mortgage lenders will lend around 3 times average earnings to people who want to buy a home. This is called the "income multiplier."
- Since 2002, property prices in the District have risen by almost 40%, whilst local incomes have only increased by 4%.
- In 2002, a person on the average local wage would have had to borrow 5.6 times their salary to purchase an average priced house. By 2006 this had risen to 7.4 times income.
- In 2006 a person on the average wage could have afforded to purchase a property costing £76,713. This is £112,378 less than the cost of an average house. A couple both earning the 2006 average wage (household income of £51,142) would still have had a shortfall of some £36,000 to find in order to be able to afford the same house.

Table 6.23 Average House Prices 2001-2007

Average Property Price £	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average House Price Increase 2002-2006
Local (Essex) ^(xxix)	115,322	137,977	162,861	178,129	183,565 ^(xxx)	189,091 ^(xxx)	Not yet available	37%
Regional	97,945	115,269	143,745	156,582	167,039	172,327	186,822	49.5%
National	89,015	102,042	125,595	142,541	157,829	164,634	178,863	61.3%

Table 6.24 Average Annual Income 2002-2006

Average Incomes £	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average Annual Income Increase 2002-2006
Local	Not Available	24,500	24,094	24,908	24,037	25,571	4.3%
Regional	Not Available	21,931	22,666	23,690	24,393	25,000	13.9%
National	Not Available	20,379	21,122	22,056	22,888	23,580	15.7%

Table 6.25 House Price Affordability Indicator

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
HSG14	House Price Affordability - Income Multiplier	7.4	6.9	6.9	In 2002, a person on the average local wage would have had to borrow 5.6 times their salary to purchase an average priced house. By 2006 this had risen to 7.4 times income.	-

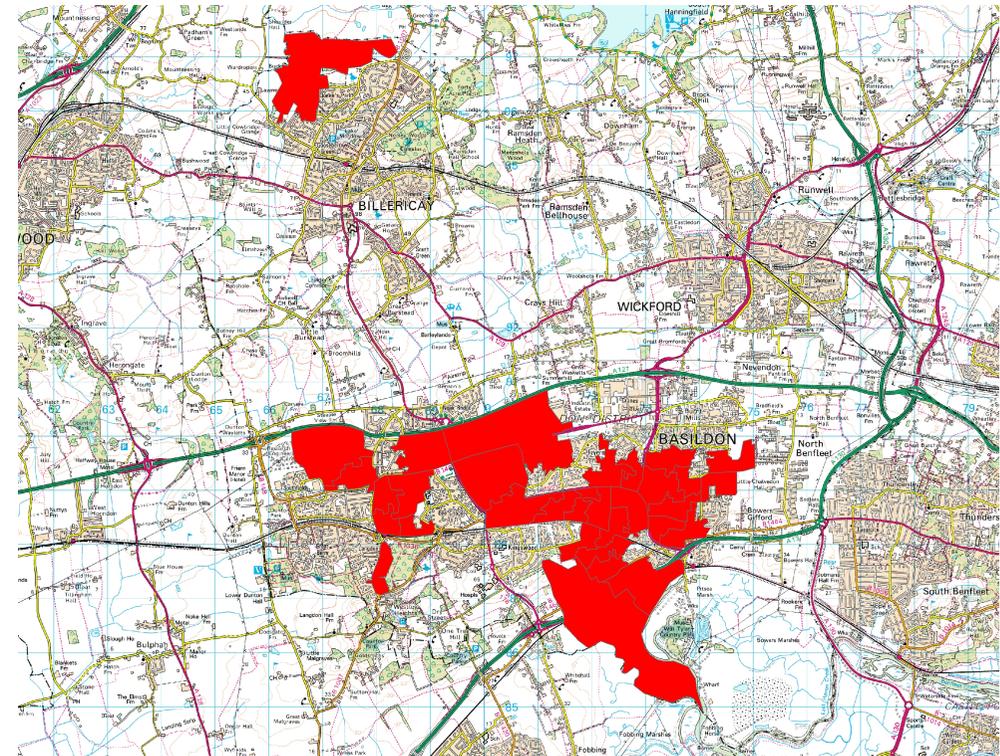
Table 6.26 Data source for House Price and Income

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex Trends http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/dis/gui.jsp?channelOid=85856&guideOid=70320	Yearly	2005	Provides 'house prices' for county from 1996 to 2005
Average Earnings data - http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/default.asp	Annually	not known	Can provide detailed information, but relates to a limited sample base.
EERA AMR 2006 http://www.eera.gov.uk/category.asp?cat=132	Yearly	2006	Provides an additional source of housing data
Land Registry http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/	Monthly	Monthly	Shows all Regional and National data, but does not cover local sources. Figures provided relate to March of given year.

Disadvantaged Areas

Contextual Summary

- This map uses information from the Index of Multiple Deprivation - the overall rank of deprivation at a Super Output Area (SOA) level. Super Output Areas are far smaller than wards and can therefore identify areas of deprivation more effectively.
- The map shows the most deprived areas of Basildon District in solid red. These areas fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England & Wales
- A large proportion of Basildon Town has high rates of deprivation, whilst a small part of Billericay West has a high level of deprivation.
- Deprivation in this instance represents an average of income, employment, health, education, housing, crime / disorder, and living environment. As such individual areas may be deprived for different reasons.



Map 6.1 Basildon District Areas of Deprivation

Table 6.27 Data Source for Disadvantaged Areas

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Ordnance Survey 1:50:000, Based Upon Ordnance Survey Mapping with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright and/or database right 2007. All Rights Reserved. Licence Number DBAS200.	-	-	-
Indices of Deprivation for Wards - Office for National Statistics	Every Ten Years	2004	Potential Update in 2008

7 Economic Development

Income Deprivation

Contextual Summary

- The Indices of Deprivation provide a guide as to which are the most affluent and most deprived areas within England and Wales
- Six wards in the District featured in the bottom 20% of English Wards for Income Deprivation.
- On ward, Billericay East, was within the top 20%.
- There is a distinct north-south divide when it comes to income deprivation in Basildon District. Billericay and Wickford have low levels of income deprivation. Whilst some of the wards in Basildon (Lee Chapel North, Vange, Fryerns East, Fryerns Central, Pitsea East and Pitsea West) are in the bottom 20% of English Wards for income deprivation.
- A ranking of 1 is the most deprived and 8,414 is the least deprived. The lower the % the more deprived the ward will be.
- Ward data is for pre 2001 electoral wards, which are different to the post 2001 wards.

Table 7.1 Indices of Income Deprivation

Indicator Ref.		Billericay East	Billericay West	Burstead	Fryerns Central	Fryerns East	Laindon Ward	Langdon Hills	Lee Chapel North	Nether mayne	Pitsea East	Pitsea West	Vange	Wickford North	Wickford South
IMDr4	Ward Rank	6899	6037	5946	1354	1149	2386	2911	983	3418	1432	1033	784	4442	5097
IMD%4	Level	81.9%	71.7%	70.6%	16.0%	13.6%	28.3%	34.5%	11.6%	40.6%	17.0%	12.2%	9.3%	52.7%	60.5%

Table 7.2 Data Source for Indices of Income Deprivation Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Indices of Deprivation for Wards - Office for National Statistics	Every 10 years	2000	Further information is available at a smaller scale from 2004

Working Age Benefits

Contextual Summary

- Overall, claimant count in the District has increased by 14% since 2001.
- The two wards with the highest claimant counts are Pitsea East and Vange, these account for almost 25% of the claimants in the District.
- Billericay and Wickford generally have lower claimant counts than Basildon.
- There are strong links at ward levels between educational achievement and levels of benefit claims. Areas with high levels of benefit claimants tend to suffer from educational deprivation as well.
- Using 1991 Administrative Wards it is possible to map claimant count data to wards. Unfortunately, NOMIS does not provide the same range of data for the post-2001 wards.

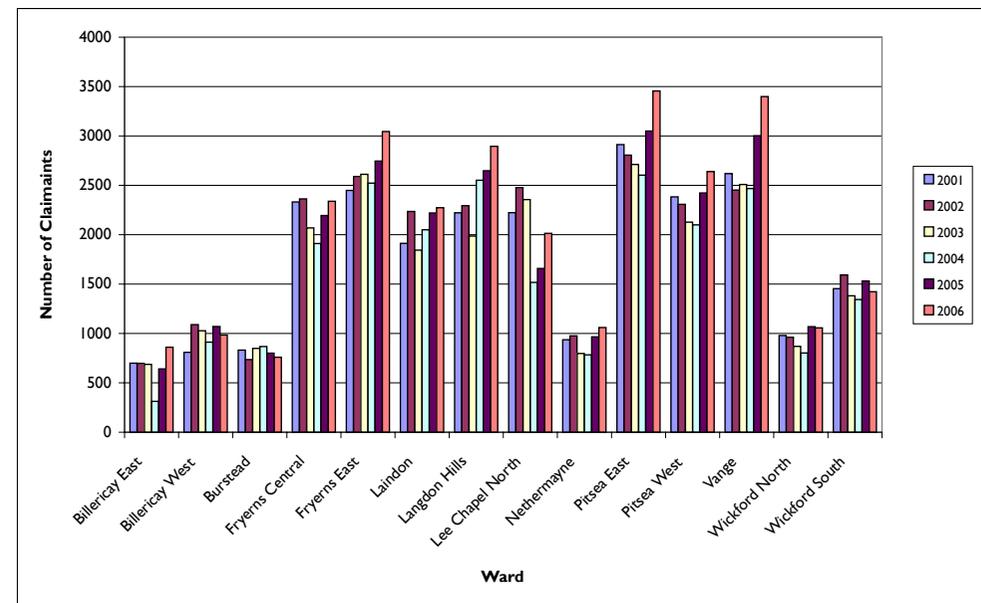


Figure 7.1 Basildon District Benefit Claimant Count

Table 7.3 Dataset for Benefit Claimant Count Graph

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Billericay East	699	698	687	613	641	860
Billericay West	809	1,089	1,027	912	1,070	984
Burstead	832	736	849	868	800	760
Fryerns Central	2,332	2,362	2,069	1,910	2,194	2,338
Fryerns East	2,448	2,589	2,612	2,523	2,745	3,044
Laindon	1,913	2,236	1,843	2,050	2,200	2,274
Langdon Hills	2,221	2,293	1,986	2,551	2,647	2,896
Lee Chapel North	2,224	2,478	2,355	1,518	1,658	2,014

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Nethermayne	936	976	798	783	965	1,060
Pitsea East	2,912	2,806	2,712	2,603	3,050	3,455
Pitsea West	2,383	2,308	2,127	2,100	2,422	2,639
Vange	2,619	2,452	2,508	2,468	3,002	3,399
Wickford North	980	962	870	802	1,069	1,057
Wickford South	1,453	1,593	1,381	1,343	1,531	1,422
Totals/ year	24,761	25,578	23,824	23,044	25,994	28,202

Table 7.4 Working Age Benefit Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
ED1	Resident Workers Claimant Count 2006	28,202	796,393	9,532,271	Claimant count has risen by - 14% since 2001	

Table 7.5 Data Source for Working Age Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments/ Sources of Further information.
www.nomisweb.co.uk	Monthly	June 2007	

Average Earnings

Contextual Summary

- On average, full-time Gross Weekly Pay for males is greater in Basildon District than in the Region and Great Britain. Hourly rates are similar.
- On average, women's full-time Gross Weekly Pay is greater in Basildon District than in the region or country, although the difference is more marginal. Hourly rates are similar.

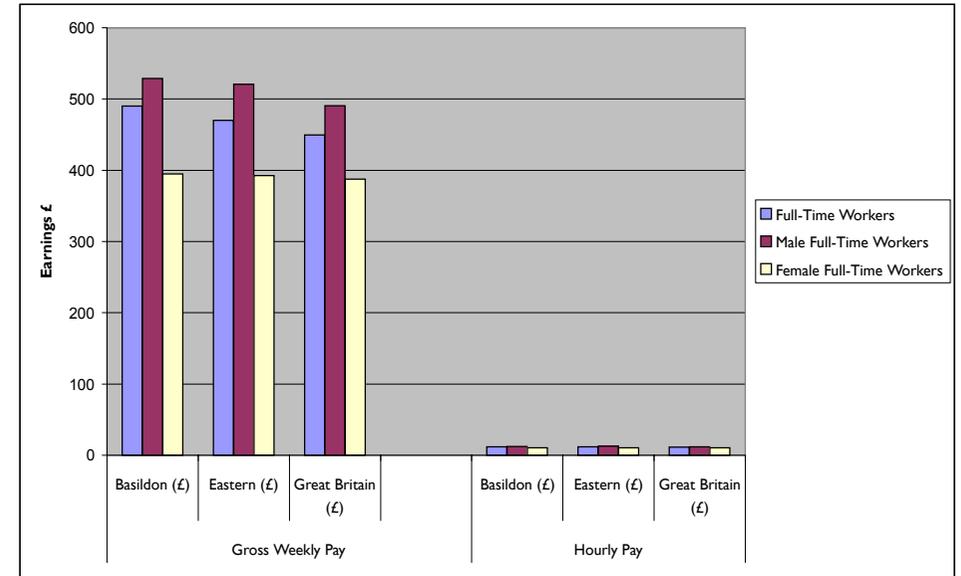


Figure 7.2 Average Earnings Comparison

Table 7.6 Average Earnings Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Gross Weekly Pay			Hourly Pay			Trend	Target
		Basildon Earnings £	Eastern Earnings £	GB Earnings £	Basildon Earnings £	Eastern Earnings £	GB Earnings £		
ED2	£ Earnings Full Time All Workers	489.90	470.00	449.60	11.67	11.69	11.26	Gradually increasing	-
ED3	£ Earnings Full Time Male	528.80	520.50	490.50	12.41	12.54	11.91	Gradually increasing	-
ED4	£ Earnings Full Time Female	394.70	392.70	387.60	10.40	10.38	10.28	Gradually increasing	-

Table 7.7 Data Source for Average Earning Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Nomis http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431766/report.aspx#tabempoc	Annually	October 2006	Based on ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

Please Note:

There is an issue, in general, with data sets from different Government sources. Often, different data sources offer conflicting statistics, for different time periods. For example, the Audit Commission Local Area Profiles use average wages data for 2005 (see income and poverty section), whilst NOMIS uses wages data for 2006 (see above). It has been decided, for the time being, to keep both sets of wages data in this evidence base.

Employment Deprivation

7

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

Contextual Summary

- The Indices of Deprivation provide a guide as to the most affluent and deprived areas within England and Wales
- Employment deprivation can be correlated with income deprivation.
- Four wards (Fryerns Central, Fryerns East, Lee Chapel North and Vange) feature in the bottom 20% of English Wards.
- Two wards (Billericay East and West) feature in the top 25% of English Wards that are not as Economically Deprived.
- A ranking of 1 indicates most deprived and 8,414 is least deprived, the lower the % the more deprived the ward will be.
- Ward data is pre 2001 electoral wards, which are different to the post 2001 wards

Table 7.8 Indices of Employment Deprivation

Indicator Ref.		Billericay East	Billericay West	Burstead	Fryerns Central	Fryerns East	Laindon Ward	Langdon Hills	Lee Chapel North	Nether mayne	Pitsea East	Pitsea West	Vange	Wickford North	Wickford South
IMDr5	Rank	7360	6585	5290	1553	1534	3376	3807	1525	3581	2671	1884	1520	5150	5777
IMD%5	Level	87.4%	78.2%	62.8%	18.4%	18.2%	40.1%	45.2%	18.1%	42.5%	31.7%	22.3%	18.0%	61.2%	68.6%

Table 7.9 Data Source for Employment Deprivation Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation Office for National Statistics	Every 10 years	2000	Possible update in 2008

Job Provision

Contextual Summary

- The draft East of England Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) (RSS) establishes a job creation target of 11,000 new jobs for Basildon District between 2001 and 2021.
- Basildon is within Thames Gateway South Essex, part of a national regeneration area and is identified; along with Castle Point, as the TGSE 'Business Hub'.
- According to the Office for National Statistics, 8,800 new jobs have been created in the District since 2001, even though some sites allocated for employment uses in the District, (Gardiners Lane South, Terminus Drive and Courtauld Road) have yet to be developed.
- Reasons for this increase in the District, without the development of employment allocations could include:
 - Intensified forms of development taking place on previously developed employment sites, which support more jobs;
 - Expansion of the service sectors (retail & leisure);
 - Expansion of health services (e.g. Basildon University Hospital) and other public services.

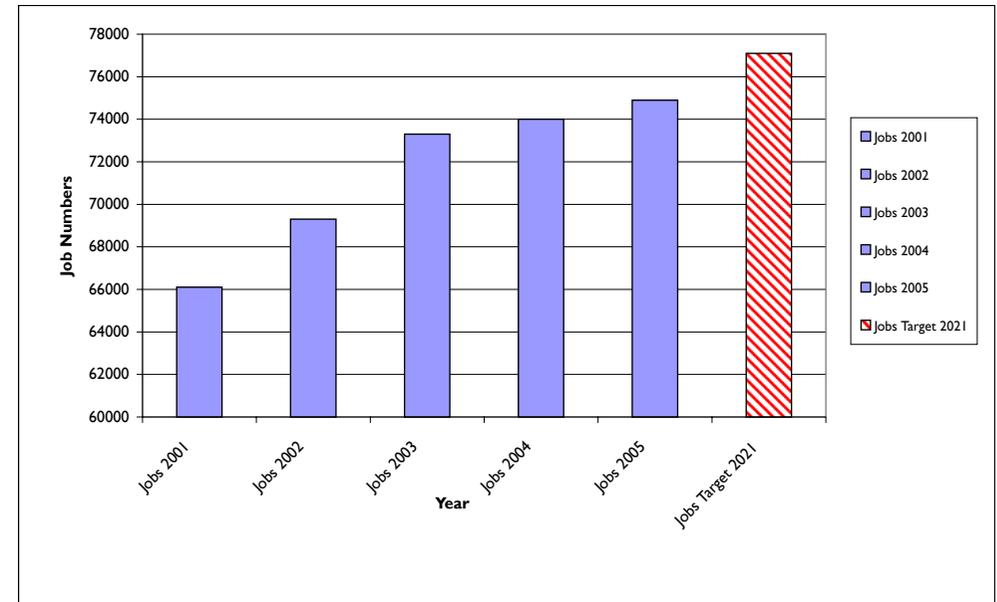


Figure 7.3 Basildon District Jobs Growth

Table 7.10 Numbers of Employee Jobs

Year	Local Employee Jobs	East of England Employee Jobs	England Employee Jobs
2001	66,100	2,266,100	25,490,300
2002	69,300	2,283,600	25,593,700
2003	73,300	2,304,700	25,710,600
2004	74,000	2,303,000	26,067,500
2005	74,900	2,353,000	26,503,100
Total increase 2001-2005	8,800	86,900	1,012,800
% Increase 2001-2005	13%	4%	4%

Table 7.11 Job Growth Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
ED5	Number of Employee Jobs	74,900	2,353,000	26,503,100	The number of employee jobs have been rising at a greater rate in Basildon District, than the region or country.	11,000 new jobs by 2021.

Table 7.12 Data Source for Job Growth Indicator

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
ONS - Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis	Annually	2006	

Labour Supply and Status

Contextual Summary

- Basildon District scores highly in terms of population in Work, similar to that of the East of England - in comparison to Great Britain as a whole.
- In terms of "Not wanting a job" Basildon District also has a higher proportion of people in this category than the Region or country. This may be caused by not having local jobs of appropriate income levels, people lacking the necessary to access local employment, or the personal circumstances of the people involved.

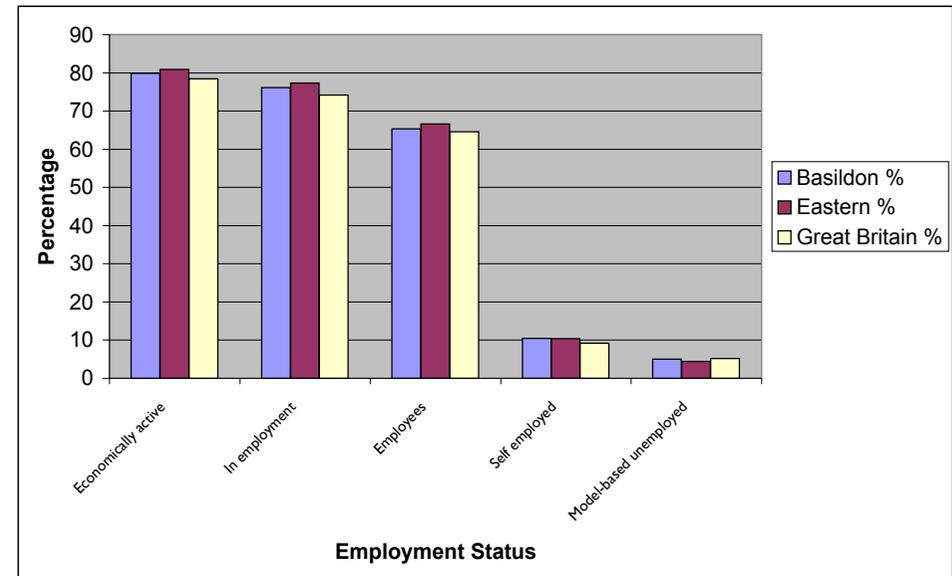


Figure 7.4 Basildon District Economically Active Worker Status

Table 7.13 Labour Supply Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Basildon %	Eastern %	Great Britain%	Trend	Target
ED6a	% of Employees	65.3	66.6	64.6	N/A	N/A
ED6b	% of Self-Employed	10.5	10.4	9.2	N/A	N/A
ED6c	% of Model-Based Unemployment	5	4.4	5.2	N/A	N/A
ED6d	% of People Wanting a Job	4.8	5.3	5.4	N/A	N/A
ED6e	% of People Not Wanting a Job	15.3	13.7	13.2	N/A	N/A

Table 7.14 Data Source for Labour Supply Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Nomis Web http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431766/report.aspx#tabempocc	Annually	June 2006	Based on ONS Annual Population Survey

Occupations

Contextual Summary

- The District's labour market supports a diversity of occupations and career types.
- Different jobs require different skills and training, some of which may be academic, others are more practical or vocational in nature.
- In Basildon District, there is a greater percentage of Managers and Senior Officials, Administrative and Secretarial, Sales and Customer Service, Elementary and Skilled Trade occupations than at regional or national levels. To some extent, this could be explained by the proximity of the District to City of London and the number of residents who choose to work there.
- The proportion of Professional occupations are however at almost half the levels at regional or national level. When cross-referenced with the lower levels of educational achievement and poor take-up of further education, the occupations of the District's residents are not surprising.
- It does perhaps offer an indication that there is a need to improve the skills base of the local labour market, in order to diversify the employers and industries based in the District, using local labour and supporting the prosperity of residents and their families.

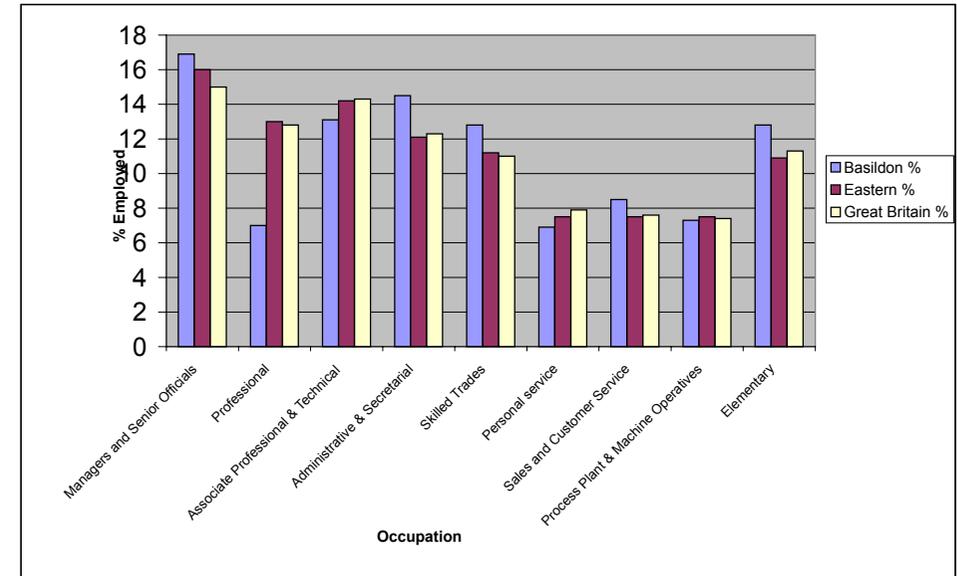


Figure 7.5 Employment by Occupation

Table 7.15 Dataset for Employment by Occupation Graph

Ref	Indicator	Basildon %	Eastern %	Great Britain %	Trend	Target
ED7a	% of Managers and Senior Officials	16.9	16	15		-
ED7b	% of Professionals	7	13	12.8		-
ED7c	% of Associate, Professional and Technical	13.1	14.2	14.3		-
ED7d	% Administrative and Secretarial	14.5	12.1	12.3		-
ED7e	% of Skilled Trades	12.8	11.2	11		-
ED7f	% of Personal Services	6.9	7.5	7.9		-

Ref	Indicator	Basildon %	Eastern %	Great Britain %	Trend	Target
ED7g	% of Sales and Customer Services	8.5	7.5	7.6		-
ED7h	% of Process Plant and Machine Operatives	7.3	7.5	7.4		-
ED7i	% of Elementary	12.8	10.9	11.3		-

Table 7.16 Data Source for Employment Type Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Nomisweb http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431766/report.aspx#tabempocc	Annually	June 2006	Based on ONS Annual Population Survey

New Commercial and Retail Floorspace by Location

Contextual Summary

- The data provided below is purely a comparator of evidence available through the Annual Monitoring reports of Basildon District Council and the East of England Regional Assembly.
- Collection to AMR standards had only been in place since 2005, so evidence prior to this period would be piecemeal.
- The evidence suggests that in Basildon District recent development has been focused on PDL sites. Across the region, the figure is about 30%, possibly due to the rural nature of the region as a whole.

Table 7.17 New Employment Land Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
ED8a	New Employment Floorspace (SQM)	31,001 (2007)	Data Gap (2007)	Data Gap	Fluctuating creation of new floorspace from 2005 to 2007	-
		43,752 (2006)	371,754 (2006)			
		30,636 (2005)	463,468 (2005)			
ED8b	New Employment Floorspace in Regeneration Areas (SQM)	30,601 (2007)	Data Gap (2007)	Data Gap	Fluctuating creation of new floorspace from 2005 to 2007	-
		41,884 (2006)	367,785 (2006)			
		29,589 (2005)	Data Gap (2005)			
ED8c	% of ED8a on PDL (SQM)	36% (2007)	Data Gap (2007)	Data Gap	Local increase from 2005 to 2006, regional rate remained the same	-
		95.73% (2006)	64% (2006)			
		91% (2005)	65% (2005)			
ED8d	Employment Floorspace Lost to Residential Development (SQM)	0 sqm (2007)	117,776 Ha (2006)	Data Gap	-	-
		983 sqm (2006)	Data Gap (2005)			
		0 sqm (2005)				
ED8e	New Completed Retail Floorspace (SQM)	1,773 sqm (2007) 0 sqm (2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	-	-

Table 7.18 Data Source for New Commercial and Retail Floorspace Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District LDF Annual Monitoring Report 2005 & 2007, Basildon District Council	Annually	December 2007	Data gaps present prior to 2005
Basildon District Retail and Leisure Monitoring Report 2007, Basildon District Council	Annually	December 2007	
East of England Regional Assembly Annual Monitoring Report 2007, EERA	Annually	2007	

Business Formation

Contextual Summary

- Statistical information on the number of business start-ups is not available, therefore new VAT registrations are used as a proxy indicator for entrepreneurial activity and business formation.
- In a comparison with all the District's neighbouring authorities and Southend on Sea, Basildon has the second highest formation rate of businesses, and the highest in Thames Gateway South Essex. Chelmsford Borough, as county town, has the greatest rate of business formation, although a noteworthy comparison is that Basildon and Chelmsford have had a similar growth trend since 1994.
- Since 2001, Southend-on-Sea's business formation rate has decrease and in 2005 was at its lowest level since 1995.
- Gross Value Added (GVA) per Capita is the sum of the differences between the value of final goods minus the cost of buying raw materials and intermediate goods for an area. It indicates levels of profitability in the area.

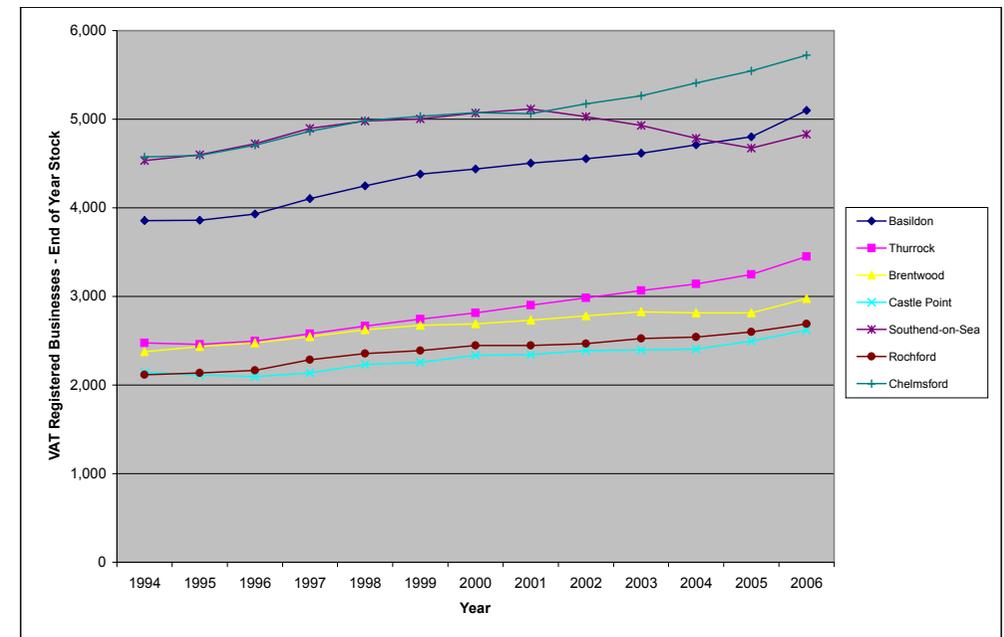


Figure 7.6 VAT Registered Businesses in South Essex 1994-2006

Table 7.19 Business Formation Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
ED9	Number of VAT Registered Businesses (2006)	5,100	196,480	1,892,385	Locally, there has been a steady increase in VAT registered businesses since 1994.	-
ED10	Businesses per 1,000 Population	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	-
ED11	GVA Per Capita (£)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	-

Table 7.20 Data source for Business Formation Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Nomis http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431766/report.aspx#tabempocc	Annual	October 2006	Collected and analysed by the DTI's Small Business Service

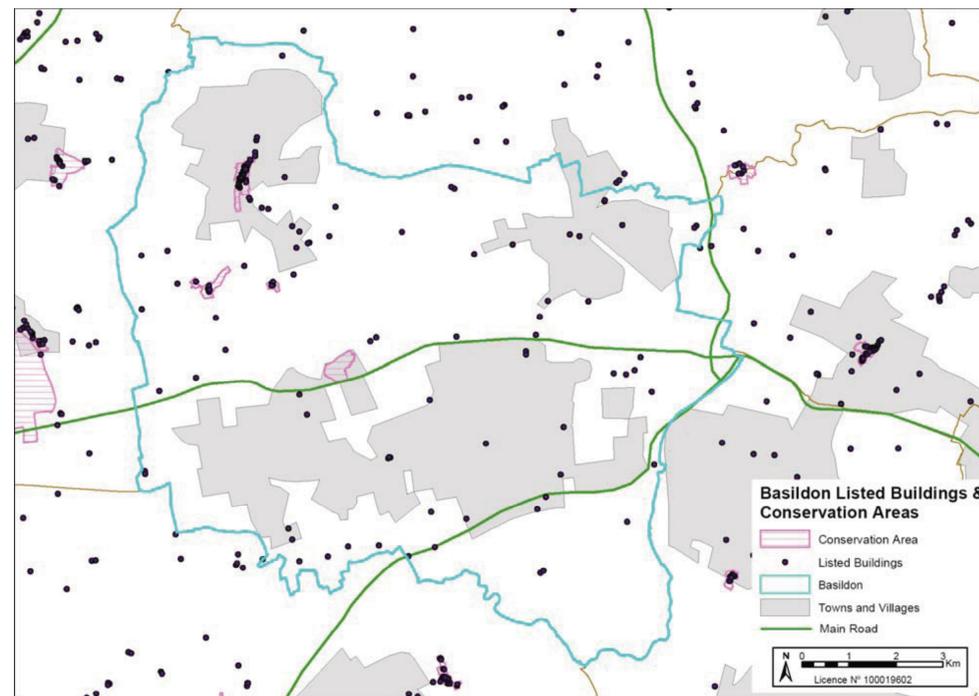
8 Cultural Heritage and Landscape

Built Heritage

Listed Buildings

Contextual Summary

- Buildings of historic and architectural value, which form an irreplaceable part of the heritage of the England are protected through the Listing system, administered by English Heritage. Listings can cover both individual and groups of buildings, as well as other structures, such as the mother and child fountain in Basildon Town Centre.
- The greatest concentration of Listed Buildings in the District is in Billericay High Street, which includes a number of examples of timber framed buildings and is also a Conservation Area.
- The majority of Listed Buildings are Grade II* or Grade II, but there are two which have been awarded the highest protection: Grade I status: St Mary Magdalene, in Great Burstead and St Nicholas Church in Laindon.
- The Historic Buildings at Risk Register is maintained by Essex County Council and contains the details of buildings known to be 'at risk' through neglect or decay, or vulnerable of becoming so. Two buildings are classified as 'at risk': Shot Farm Barn, in Wickford and Hawkesbury Bush Manor, in Langdon Hills. Although the risk for each is 'low', both are Grade II listed buildings.



Map 8.1 Location of Basildon District's Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas

Table 8.1 Cultural Heritage Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional (Essex)	National	Trend	Target
CHL1	Number of Listings Buildings	129	14,239	31,491	N/A	N/A
CHL2	Number of Buildings at Risk	2 (2007)	158 (2007)	1,302	No new buildings have been added to the Buildings at Risk Register since 2004.	Success is measured by the number of buildings
		2 (2006)	156 (2006)			
		3 (2005)	173 (2005)			

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional (Essex)	National	Trend	Target
		2 (2004)	157 (2004)		<p>Locally, the number of Buildings at Risk has decreased, owing to All Saints Church, Vange, being repaired.</p> <p>At an Essex scale, the situation has improved dramatically since 2005.</p>	removed from the register.

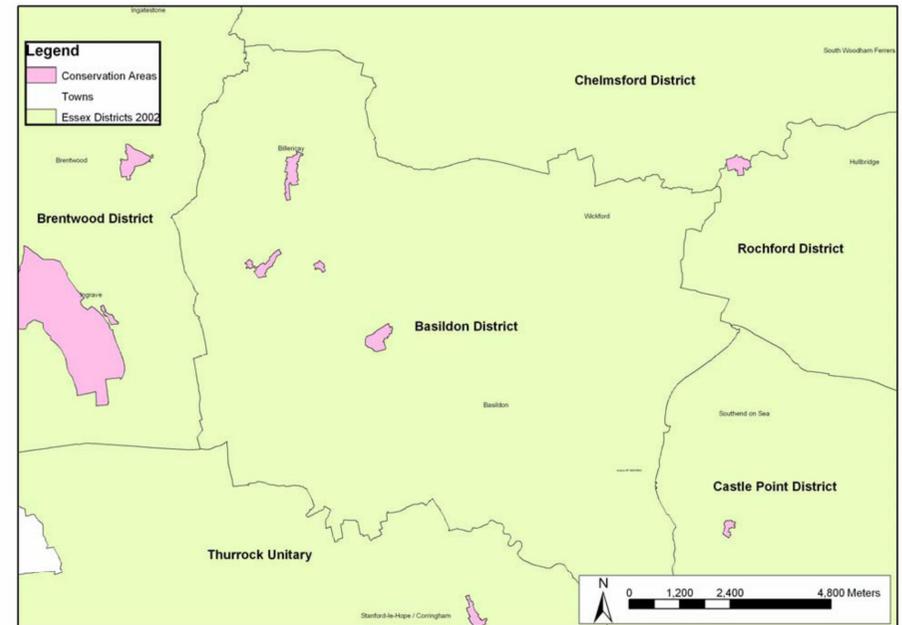
Table 8.2 Data Source for Heritage Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Council - Listed Buildings Register	Updated when a new listing is confirmed.	2007	
Essex County Council - Historic Buildings at Risk Register	Updated annually.	2007	
English Heritage - Buildings at Risk http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1428	Updated when a new listing is confirmed.	2006	

Conservation Areas

Contextual Summary

- Conservation Areas are defined as having 'special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance' and are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990.
- The objective of the designation is to ensure that the character of the defined area is preserved from developments which would not preserve or enhance its character.
- There are four Conservation Areas in Basildon District:
 - Billericay High Street
 - Little Burstead
 - Great Burstead
 - Part of Noak Bridge
- None have Conservation Management Plans.



Essex County Council 2007

Map 8.2 Basildon District Conservation Areas

Table 8.3 Dataset for Conservation Area Map

Conservation Area	Date (Amended)	Area	Descriptions
Billericay High Street	1961 (1981)	23.1ha	This is the largest Conservation Area in the District. There are 35 Listed Buildings in this area, as well as a number of protected trees and telephone boxes. New development has been permitted in recent years including Waitrose's High Street store in 1999, designed to compliment and enhance the Conservation Area.
Little Burstead	1st April 1983	16ha	A small village on the outskirts of Billericay that includes five Listed Buildings and street furniture.

Conservation Area	Date (Amended)	Area	Descriptions
Great Burstead	1st July 1983	3.9ha	This is the smallest of the four Conservation Areas, and contains a small cluster of weather-boarded buildings and cottages gathered around the Grade I Listed Church of St. Mary Magdalene.
Noak Bridge	2nd November 2000	23.3ha	The youngest collection of buildings in a District Conservation Area are found in the first phase of the village of Noak Bridge. It was designed in the 1980's using the Essex Design Guide to give the vernacular style that is prevalent in many Essex villages.

Table 8.4 Conservation Area Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional (Essex)	National	Trend	Target
CHL3	Number of Conservation Areas	4	230	Data Gap	N/A	N/A
CHL4	% of Conservation Areas with Management Plans	0	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap

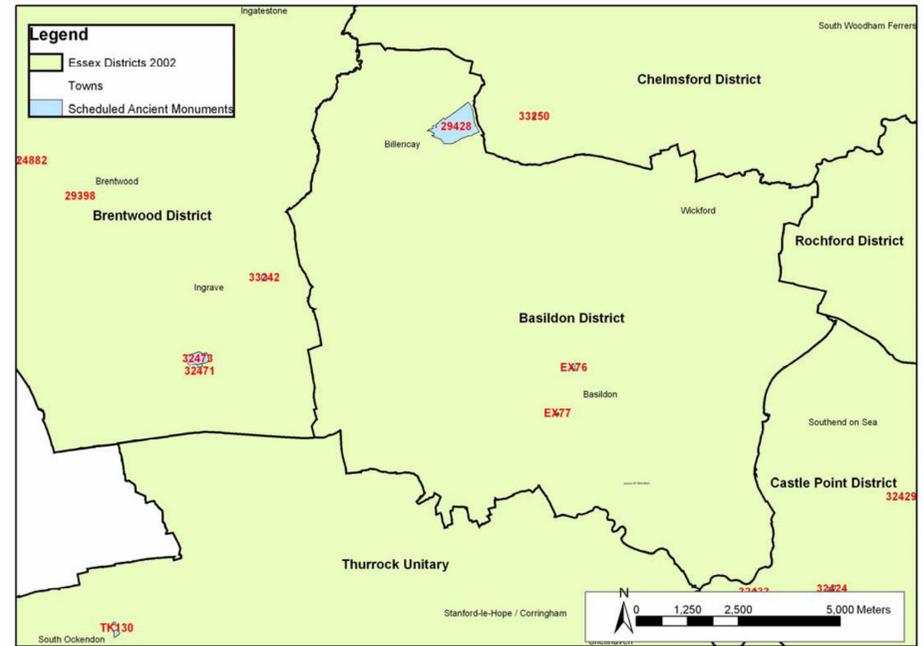
Table 8.5 Data source for Conservation Area Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Council	Annual	2007	

Scheduled Monuments and Archaeology

Contextual Summary

- Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- The purpose of designating SMs is to preserve the monument from future damage, destruction or unnecessary interference.
- There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the District:
 - Norsey Wood, in Billericay
 - Boetlers, in Basildon
 - Basildon Hall, in Basildon
- Archaeological sites (and their setting) constitute a finite, non-renewable resource, vulnerable to damage. New finds should be recorded and preserved in the best manner possible.
- As with rest of Essex, and indeed the rest of the UK, the majority of archaeological sites and deposits in Basildon District remain buried, hidden and thus preserved. However, the known archaeological resource in the County is very varied and highly significant. The archaeological deposits range in date from the Palaeolithic, through to structures related to the Cold War. However, it should also be remembered that the Essex Historic Environment Record represents only the known deposits with many new sites being identified each year.



Map 8.3 Basildon District Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Table 8.6 Dataset for Scheduled Monument Map

Site Reference	SM	Location	Notification Date	Description
EX76	Moated Site and Fishponds at Botelers	Basildon	Data Gap	Large square water-filled homestead moat of Botelers.
EX77	Moat at Basildon Hall	Basildon	Data Gap	Moat - Medieval Earthwork

Site Reference	SM	Location	Notification Date	Description
29428	Norsey Wood Camp, including Round Barrow	Billericay	Data Gap	<p>Round Barrow Earthwork- Bronze Age</p> <p>Two tumuli (North = 45ft diameter and 5ft high and South = 50ft diameter and 5ft high). Seven urns found in northern tumulus.</p> <p>Deerbank - Medieval (Norsey Wood was a deerpark c. 1300AD)</p> <p>Iron Age and Roman Pottery has been found, together with a kiln and smelting area. These finds were found during the excavation of gravel, which started in 1858 in the south-east of wood.</p> <p>Ancient Alder Carr in deep valleys in western part of wood</p> <p>Areas of ancient coppicing on higher ground. Oak and Hornbeam from c. 1250AD and Sweet Chestnut from 16th century.</p> <p>Within SSSI Deciduous Native Woodland.</p>

Table 8.7 Scheduled Monument Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional (Essex)	National	Trend	Target
CHL5	Number of Scheduled Monuments	3	300	Data Gap	N/A	N/A

Table 8.8 Data Source for Scheduled Ancient Monument Indicators

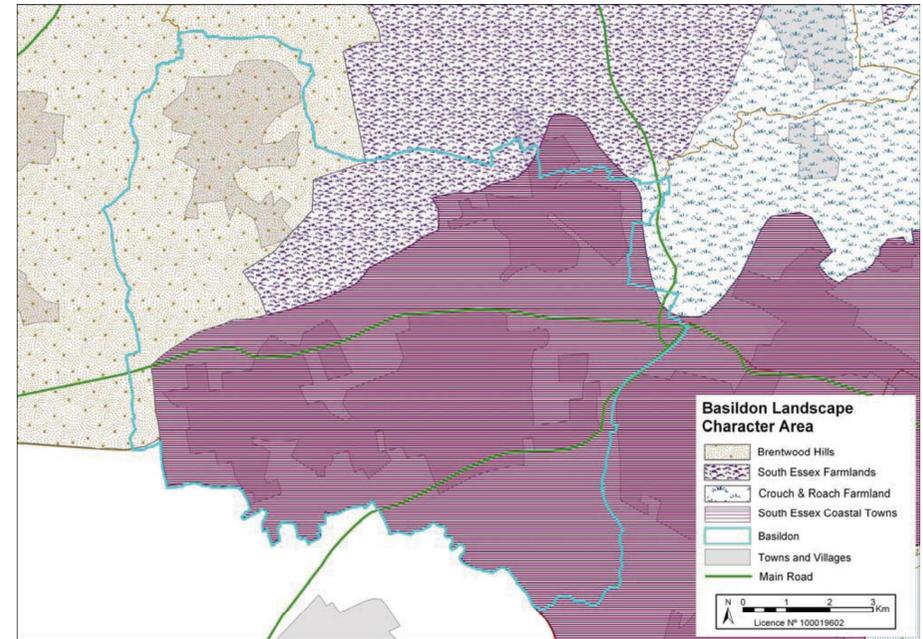
Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
English Heritage - Scheduled Ancient Monuments http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1369	Annual	2007	
Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER)	Annual	2007	

Landscape

Landscape Character

Contextual Summary

- Landscapes are an important part of cultural and natural heritage.
- Natural England has divided England into areas of similar landscape. These are called Joint Character Areas (JCAs).
- Basildon District is part of two national JCAs:
 - North Thames Basin
 - Greater Thames Estuary
- At an Essex scale a county-wide Landscape Character Assessment was published in 2003 by Essex County Council, dividing the JCAs into four character areas.
 - Brentwood Hills
 - South Essex Coastal Towns
 - Crouch & Roach Farmlands
 - South Essex Farmlands
- Future pressures on landscape character will be from urban expansion and any resultant increase in recreational pressure.



Map 8.4 Basildon Landscape Character Areas

Table 8.9 Essex Landscape Character Assessment

Landscape Character Area	Key Characteristics	Character Profile	Sensitivities
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Landscape Character Area	Key Characteristics	Character Profile	Sensitivities
Continued Overleaf			
<p>Brentwood Hills (Wooded Hills and Ridges Landscape)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gently to strongly undulating hills/ridges. • Numerous small woods, large interlocking blocks of woodland and frequent hedgerow trees. • Small irregular pasture and arable fields, opening out to medium to large regular arable fields in the centre of the area. • Dense linear settlement pattern along major south west to north east road/rail routes. 	<p><i>Geology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claygate and Bagshot Beds, London Clay, and a small area of Glacial Till. <p><i>Soils</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include well drained fine loamy soils, seasonally waterlogged slowly permeable clayey, fine and coarse loamy soils. <p><i>Landform</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gently to strongly undulating low hills/ridges. • South facing escarpment between Gt Warley and Gt Burshead incised by small narrow valleys. • Gentle, shallow valley of the River Wid. <p><i>Semi-natural vegetation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient oak-hornbeam and mixed deciduous woodland, Sweet chestnut coppice and Springline alder woodland. • Unimproved neutral/acid grassland and relict pockets of heathland. 	<p>The main sensitivities are the condition of woodland and the integrity of small scale hedge rowed field patterns which are susceptible to a decline in traditional countryside management. The character of narrow lanes are also sensitive to incremental small scale development. Tranquility, woodland, the aesthetics of / from ridges and hilltops and the landscape character of the area are similarly sensitive to new utilities development, waste disposal, large-scale open uses, large developments and urban extensions, transportation developments and commercial, warehouse and port developments.</p>

Landscape Character Area	Key Characteristics	Character Profile	Sensitivities
Brentwood Hills (Wooded Hills and Ridges Landscape)		<p><i>Pattern of field enclosure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale irregular hedged field pattern. • Medium to large scale field pattern with straight boundaries defined by tree belts or fragmented hedge-lines in the centre. <p><i>Farming pattern</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix of arable and pasture farmland. <p><i>Woodland/tree cover</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high tree / woodland cover. • Many small woodlands and copses scattered throughout the area. • Frequent hedgerow trees, shaws. • Mixed or conifer shelterbelts around some farms and fields. <p><i>Settlement pattern and built form</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small linear hamlets along lanes interspersed with farmsteads and cottages. • Occasional medium-large villages along major road routes. • Mixed vernacular including red brick, colour washed plaster and weatherboarding. <p><i>Communications</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrow sinuous lanes. • M25 forms the eastern boundary of the character area. • A12(T) cuts through the centre. 	
South Essex Coastal Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large areas of dense urban development. • Rolling hills with steep south and west facing escarpments covered by open grassland or a mix of small woods, pastures and commons. • Extensive flat coastal grazing marshes in the south adjacent to the Thames Estuary. 	<p><i>Geology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claygate and Bagshot Beds, Sands and Gravels, Brickearths and Loams, Alluvium <p><i>Soils</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slowly permeable clayey soils. Fine silty and fine loamy soils. Deep stoneless alluvial soils. 	<p>The main threats to this area occur when the aesthetics, views and the condition of woodland, hedgerows and unimproved grassland are threatened by utility developments such as masts and pylons. There could also be a decline in traditional countryside management techniques associated with the current trend of farm intensification.</p>

Landscape Character Area	Key Characteristics	Character Profile	Sensitivities
<p>South Essex Coastal Towns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large blocks of woodland in the centre. Narrow bands and broader areas of gently undulating arable farmland separating some of the towns. Particularly complex network of major transportation routes. Pylon routes visually dominate farmland in the A130 corridor. 	<p><i>Landform</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied topography. Flat low lying land south east of Basildon, around Canvey Island and Rochford, and east of Southchurch. Moderate to steep escarpment south and south east of Basildon. Gentle-moderately undulating land in the remainder of the area. <p><i>Semi-natural vegetation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal grazing marshes, reedbeds marsh, extensive areas of ancient woodland including sessile oak woods, some unimproved meadows. <p><i>Pattern of field enclosure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied field pattern. Small irregular fields bounded by straight and winding ditches on the marshlands. Small to medium size semi-regular hedged fields, sometimes bounded by woodland, in South Benfleet, Hadleigh, Daws Heath, Hockley areas. Some parts with larger fields where hedgerow pattern has been lost. Regular large size fields with fragmented hedgerow pattern north of Basildon and in the Wickford and Rochford areas. <p><i>Farming pattern</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arable farmland associated with flat to gently undulating land, pasture more common on steeper slopes. Extensive coastal grazing marsh between Canvey and Basildon. <p><i>Woodland/ tree cover</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High concentration of woodland in the Thundersley / South Benfleet, Daws Heath and Hockley areas and around the Langdon Hills, including small and large blocks of interlocking deciduous woodland. Absence of woodland / trees on the flat low lying marshes. Small, dispersed woods and copses in the west of the area. Southend has many avenue trees. Basildon New Town has extensive landscaping. 	<p>New development of varying sizes could have varying negative implications on the integrity of woodland and hedgerow field patterns, landform character, arable farmland and to a lesser extent; existing settlement patterns.</p>

Landscape Character Area	Key Characteristics	Character Profile	Sensitivities
South Essex Coastal Towns		<p><i>Settlement pattern and built form</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban settlements cover a very large area. Basildon New Town occupies gently undulating land to the south and east of the steeper Langdon Hills. Distinct pattern of compact residential neighbourhoods, industrial areas, town centre interspersed with broad corridors of green space along the roads, and a number of large parks and playing fields. <p><i>Other landscape features</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pylons and overhead lines are visually prominent between Basildon and Benfleet, Wickford and Rayleigh, and Rayleigh and Rochford. A number of golf courses. 	
Crouch and Roach Farmlands			
South Essex Farmlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gently undulating landform, locally strongly rolling Rectilinear field pattern with tall thick hedgerow boundaries Occasional small woods and copses Large open water expanse of Hanningfield Reservoir surrounded by dense tree belts distinctive in the west Frequent pylons 	<p><i>Geology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly London Clay, some Claygate and Bagshot Beds and Sands and Gravels <p><i>Soils</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slowly permeable clay soils, small areas of fine or coarse loamy and silty soils. <p><i>Landform</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied landform. Large parts gently undulating. Strongly rolling topography associated with rounded, moderate to steep sided hills / small escarpments between Ramsheath and Woodham Ferrers, extending north to Cold Norton and Purleigh. Low broad ridge extends on the Dengie Peninsula. <p><i>Semi-natural vegetation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oak-hornbeam woodland. Neutral meadows. 	<p>There are no pressing implications of sensitivity to change within this landscape character area. However, hedgerow field patterns, visual exposure, landform character, the condition of hedgerows and the character of some settlements are all moderately sensitive to a decline in traditional countryside management, utilities development, incremental small scale developments, mineral extraction, waste disposal, large scale open uses, large scale developments and urban extensions, major transportation developments and commercial, warehouse and port developments.</p>

Landscape Character Area	Key Characteristics	Character Profile	Sensitivities
South Essex Farmlands		<p><i>Pattern of field enclosure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and medium rectilinear fields, often with long co-axial field boundaries (ancient planned field system). • A few areas with large fields where field pattern has been lost. • Predominantly thick hedgerow boundaries. <p><i>Farming pattern</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix of arable and pasture farmland, arable more dominant in the east. • Occasional orchards. <p><i>Woodland/ tree cover</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered small woods and copses in the west, more widely dispersed in the east towards the Dengie Peninsula. • Scattered hedgerow oak trees. <p><i>Settlement pattern and built form</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersed settlement pattern. • Small villages and hamlets generally of strong linear form. • Farmsteads, cottages and more recent suburban houses along lanes. • Isolated farmsteads and barns within the farmland. • Local vernacular of weatherboarding (painted black or white) and brick. <p><i>Communications</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor roads are reasonably straight and follow strong north to south, east to west patterns, sometimes with distinctive right angled bends. • Main A130 runs through the centre of the area and the A12(T) bisects the north west corner. 	

Table 8.10 Data Source for Landscape Character Assessment

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex Landscape Character Assessment - Chris Blandford Associates	Infrequent	2003	Prepared as evidence for the discontinued Essex and Southend-on-Sea Replacement Structure Plan

Historic Landscape

Contextual Summary

Essex and Thames Gateway Historic Landscape Character Assessment

- The District is dominated by the urban areas of Wickford, Billericay and Basildon. All of these are mainly Post World War II developments, with smaller historic areas located within them. Modern Basildon was constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, one of a ring of new towns surrounding London. It replaced one of the largest concentrations of plotlands in Essex.
- Beyond the urban areas there is generally a rolling topography with little woodland. In many places there are strong urban edge influences. The historic settlement pattern, which was dispersed, survives with the addition of limited areas of roadside settlement and plotlands.
- There is a strong rectilinear north-south grain to the landscape which is reflected in the field boundaries (of ancient origin), and the networks of tracks and lanes. In some areas however there is a more localised irregular pattern. In some areas, significant boundary loss has created prairie-like fields.
- Currently under development by Essex County Council and English Heritage is the Essex Historic Landscape Character Area Descriptions. This is a document which focuses on the distinct Historic Landscape Character Areas of the County. It is similar to the Landscape Character Areas that are already well established.

Table 8.11 Data source for Conservation Area Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex and Thames Gateway Historic Landscape Characterisation Study - English Heritage	Infrequent		

Protected Woodland and Trees

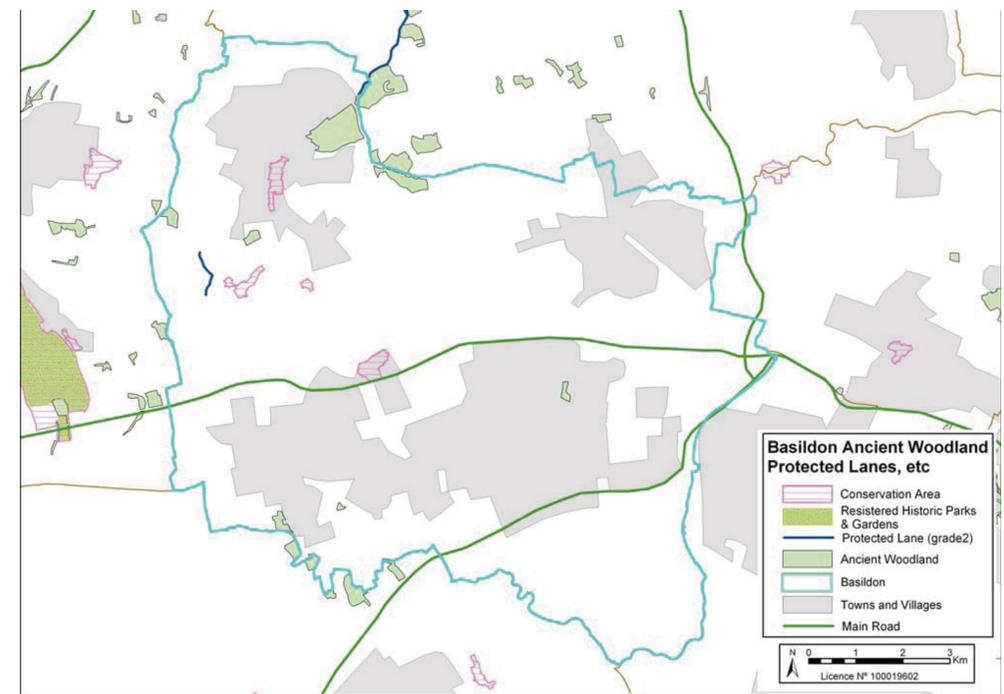
Contextual Summary

Woodland and Trees

- Ancient Woodland is woodland which is believed to have existed at least since 1600 AD; some sites may have even never been cleared since the time of the Wildwood that covered much of England 7,000 years ago.
- Ancient woodlands are an irreplaceable natural habitat, with rich seed banks and unique ground flora.
- Since the 1930's, almost half the ancient broad leaved woodland in England and Wales has been replanted with conifers or cleared for agriculture, roads, houses and quarries.
- Basildon District has several Ancient Woodlands that cumulatively cover 122.4Ha, including Norsey Wood in Billericay and Nevendon Bushes in Pitsea.
- In addition, over 670 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) protect and influence the management of over 3,700 individual trees, groups of trees and woodlands in urban and rural locations.

Protected Lanes

- Protected lanes have significant historic and landscape value. They generally originate from pre-historic track ways, which have been in continual (if lighter) use since. Protected lanes are often narrow, and sometimes sunken. They are often enclosed by a combination of mixed deciduous hedges and mature trees, ditches and raised verges that can be indications of great age.
- The volume weights and speed of traffic is often limited to preserve the special character. Due to their age and use they also have great biological value as well as landscape value.
- There are two protected lanes within the Basildon District.



Map 8.5 Basildon District Ancient Woodland and Protected Lanes

Table 8.12 Landscape Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
CHL6	Ha of Ancient Woodland	122.4Ha	Data Gap	341,000ha	Data Gap	To prevent loss of Ancient Woodland
CHL7	Number of Tree Preservation Orders	671(Feb 2008) 657 (June 2007) 652 (Dec 2006) 625 (Dec 2005)	Data Gap	Data Gap	There is an increase in trees being awarded Tree Preservation Orders.	To Increase the number of protected trees and woodlands annually

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
CHL8	Number of Protected Lanes	2 (2008)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Infrequent	To prevent the loss or degradation of Ancient Woodland

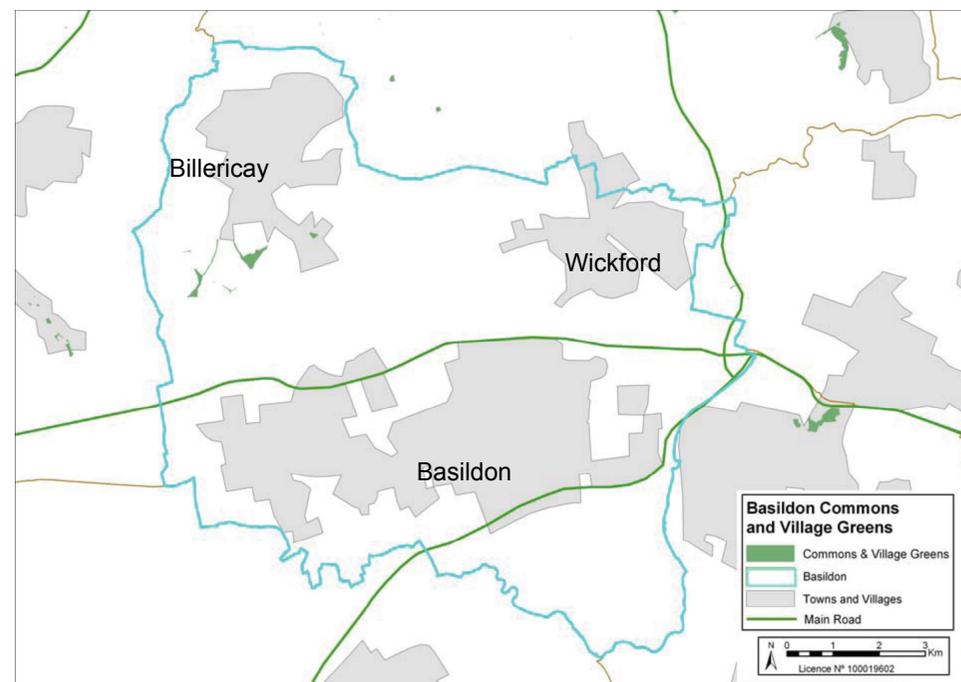
Table 8.13 Data source for Landscape Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Natural England - Ancient Woodland http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/gis/tech_aw.htm http://www.english-nature.org.uk/news/story.asp?ID=151	Infrequent	2003	
Basildon District Council - Tree Preservation Orders	Annually	February 2008	

Commons and Village Greens

Contextual Summary

- Common land and Village Greens are defined as Cultural Assets in the Commons Act 2006. This Act replaces and clarifies the previous law on registering land as a town or village green and the laws relating to common land.
- Historically, 'common land' is land owned by one person over which another person is entitled to exercise rights of common (such as grazing animals or cutting bracken for livestock bedding). The Commons Registration Act 1965 attempted to clarify the right of common to land which was registered under the Act. However, some common land was exempted from registration under the Act, even though it is widely recognised as common land today (such as the New Forest and Epping Forest).
- Village greens are defined as any land on which a significant number of the inhabitants of any locality, or any neighbourhood within a locality, have indulged in lawful sports and pastimes, for 20 years. Historically, many village greens developed when three principle roads meet in a village creating a triangular 'common' area, where lawful pastimes were established, such as village fetes and sports.
- There are a total of four individual areas of Common Land and three Village Greens in the Basildon District.
- There are none however in Basildon or Wickford. All are within Billericay.



Source: Essex County Council, 2007

Map 8.6 Areas of Common Land and Village Greens in Basildon District

Table 8.14 Dataset for Common Land and Village Green Map

Common Name/Village Green Name	ECC Register Code	Area (Ha)
Little Burstead Common, Little Burstead	CL105	5.9
Laindon Common, Little Burstead	CL229	11.3
Common, Near Little Burstead	CL477	0.2
Common, in Wiggins Lane, Little Burstead	CL479	1.2
South Green, Billericay	VG020	1.3
The Green, Little Burstead	VG077	0.3
Little Burstead Village Pond	VG078	0.1

Table 8.15 Common Land and Village Green Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional (Essex)	National	Trend	Target
CHL9	Ha of Common Land	18.6 Ha	1154 Ha	Data Gap	N/A	N/A
CHL10	Ha of Village Greens	1.7 Ha	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap

Table 8.16 Data source for Commons and Village Green Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex County Council	Infrequent. Depends on the adoption of new registrations of Common Land or Village Greens	2007	

Landscape Change

Contextual Summary

- Landscapes are effectively reservoirs for natural life and human activity. They are valued at different spatial scales, including urban, rural and coastal.
- Change is however constant and it is a subject which matters to people and places. It is behind the evolution of each and every landscape, and represents a key factor in planning for sustainable development.
- The Basildon District's landscape comprises mainly urban development, arable farmland, permanent grazing with hedgerows and woodland and a large area of marshland. The District also contains significant areas of Plotland landscape characterised by mosaic scrub, grassland and relic woodland habitats.
- Development pressure, changing agricultural practices and seasonal climate change are likely to result in changes to local landscapes.

Assessing Landscape Change in England - Countryside Quality Counts

- Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) is a project administered by DEFRA, Natural England and English Heritage designed to construct an indicator of change in countryside quality across Joint Character Areas of England, based on the analysis of the transformation in a wide range of landscape features of trees and woodland, boundary features, agricultural land cover, settlement/ development patterns, semi-natural habitats, historic features and river and coastal features.
- The two JCAs which cover the Basildon District are the Northern Thames Basin and the Greater Thames Estuary.

The Northern Thames Basin forms an area of transitional countryside as rural areas merge into the northern London suburbs.

- The Greater Thames Estuary is a low lying coastal landscape extending fingerlike into inner London. It is a landscape of shallow creeks, drowned estuaries, mudflats and broad tracts of tidal salt-marsh with sand and shingle beaches along the coastal edge. Just over half the land area is agricultural and a fifth urban. There is very little woodland, and the remainder of the JCA is semi-natural or coastal.

Table 8.17 Landscape Change Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
-	-	Baseline Indicators for Land Use at Local, Regional and National Levels are presented in Table 12.1 'Land Use Datasets' in the Material Asset Chapter.			The majority of land use in Basildon District is greenspace, which includes agricultural fields and urban open spaces. Proportionally this is less than regional or national levels, however this is balanced by more land used by roads, domestic buildings and domestic gardens.	
CHL6-8	Protected Woodland and Trees Indicators	Baseline Indicators for Woodland and Trees at Local, Regional and National Levels presented in Table 8.12 'Landscape Indicators' in the Material Asset Chapter.				
BFF1-5	SSSI Indicators	Baseline Indicators for SSSIs at Local, Regional and National Levels are presented in Table 9.2 'SSSI Indicators' in the Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Chapter.				
BFF8-BFF10b	Local Wildlife Sites Indicators	Baseline Indicators for Local Wildlife Sites Local, Regional and National Levels are presented in Table 9.18 'Local Wildlife Sites Indicators' in the Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Chapter.				

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
BFF11-BFF12	Priority Habitats and Species	Baseline Indicators for Priority Habitats at Local, Regional and National Levels are presented in Table 9.20 'Habitat and Species Indicators' in the Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Chapter.				
MA12a-MA12j	Open Space Indicators	Baseline Indicators for Open Spaces at Local, Regional and National Levels are presented in Table 12.10 'Open Space Indicators' in the Material Assets Chapter.				

Table 8.18 Data Sources for Landscape Change Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
The Landscape Change Indicator Data Sources contained on the relevant pages in the Material Assets or Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Chapters.			

9 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

International, European and National Sites of Interest

Contextual Summary

- Basildon District has no RAMSAR, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) candidate SPAs or SACs or National Nature Reserves (NNRs).
- Ramsar sites (often incorporating) SPAs and SACs are European designated sites, as part of the Natura 2000 network. The Habitat Directive protects these sites and requires appropriate measures to reduce potential adverse impacts arising from development proposals. Although there are no European designated sites within the district, there are such sites located nearby, off the Essex coast, which could be affected by water and airborne impacts. More distant areas could, in turn, be affected by the long distance transfer of water.
- There are over 4000 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in England, covering 7% of the country's land area.
- SSSIs can be either wildlife and geological sites. They represent the country's very best sites, sites that are deemed to be typical for their type, or sites that support protected and other noteworthy species.
- Their condition is assessed and kept under review by Natural England.
- Some SSSIs are treated as one area, others are broken down into more discreet units. SSSIs can span administrative boundaries.



Map 9.1 Location of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Basildon District

Table 9.1 Dataset for SSSI Map

SSSI's in Basildon District	
Norsey Wood SSSI	Pitsea Marsh SSSI
Mill Meadows SSSI	Vange and Fobbing Marshes SSSI
Basildon Meadows SSSI	Holehaven Creek SSSI

Table 9.2 SSSI Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local % ^(xxxii)	Regional %	National %	Trend	Target
BFF1	% Area of SSSIs in a favourable condition	80.5	65.5%	44.84%	Data Gap	95% of SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010
BFF2	% Area of SSSIs in an unfavourable recovering condition	11%	11.84%	30.59%	Data Gap	95% of SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010
BFF3	% Area of SSSIs in an unfavourable no change condition	7.4%	7.15%	15.93%	Data Gap	95% of SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010
BFF4	% Area of SSSIs in an unfavourable declining condition	1.1	15.47%	8.57%	Data Gap	95% of SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010
BFF5	% Area of SSSIs destroyed or part destroyed	0%	0.03%	0.07%	Data Gap	95% of SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010

Table 9.3 Data Source for SSSI indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Natural England http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm	Annually	May 2007	

xxxii SSSI areas have been measured and recorded as a % for the whole SSSI unit, not just the units which appear in Basildon District.

Norsey Wood SSSI Condition Status

Contextual Summary

- Norsey Wood SSSI is a large mixed chesnut coppice, derived from acid oak woodland.
- It is also an Ancient Woodland and the site of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- Its size, past history, varied soils and topography create a good variety of habitats and rich flora and fauna.
- It is regarded by Natural England as one of the best woods of its type in Essex.
- It was notified as a SSSI in 1979 and updated in 1984.
- The indicator target for SSSIs is for 95% of the SSSI area to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010. Norsey Wood meets this target.

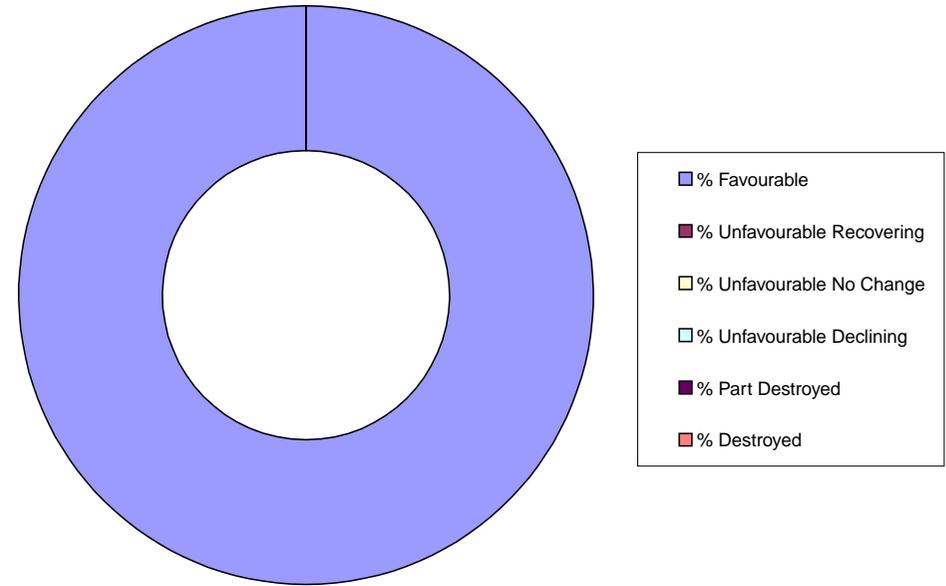


Figure 9.1 Norsey Wood SSSI Condition Status

Table 9.4 Norsey Wood SSSI Condition Status

SSSI	Site Area (ha)	% Favourable	% Unfavourable Recovering	% Unfavourable No Change	% Unfavourable Declining	% Part Destroyed	% Destroyed	% of Area meeting PSA target
Norsey Wood	65.62	100	0	0	0	0	0	100

Table 9.5 Data source for Norsey Wood SSSI Status

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated
Natural England http://www.english-nature.gov.uk/special/sss/sss_details.cfm?sss_id=1001833	At least every 6 years	4th March 2005

Mill Meadows SSSI Condition Status

Contextual Summary

- Mill Meadows SSSI consists of unimproved neutral grassland, lowland hay meadow and pasture. In all there are five grassland units, separated by old hedge lines, some of which have associated ditches.
- It was notified as a SSSI in July 1999. It also forms part of a Local Nature Reserve.
- Although Mill Meadows lacks any rare species, it does support a characteristic flora of a grassland type, which is very much reduced within the Essex landscape due to development and agricultural improvement.
- The site's adverse condition caused by undergrazing, inappropriate scrub control and ditch management.
- Corrective measures such as controlled grazing, scrub control and changes to drainage of ponds should be promoted.
- The indicator target for SSSIs is for 95% of the SSSI area to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010. Mill Meadows does not meet this target.

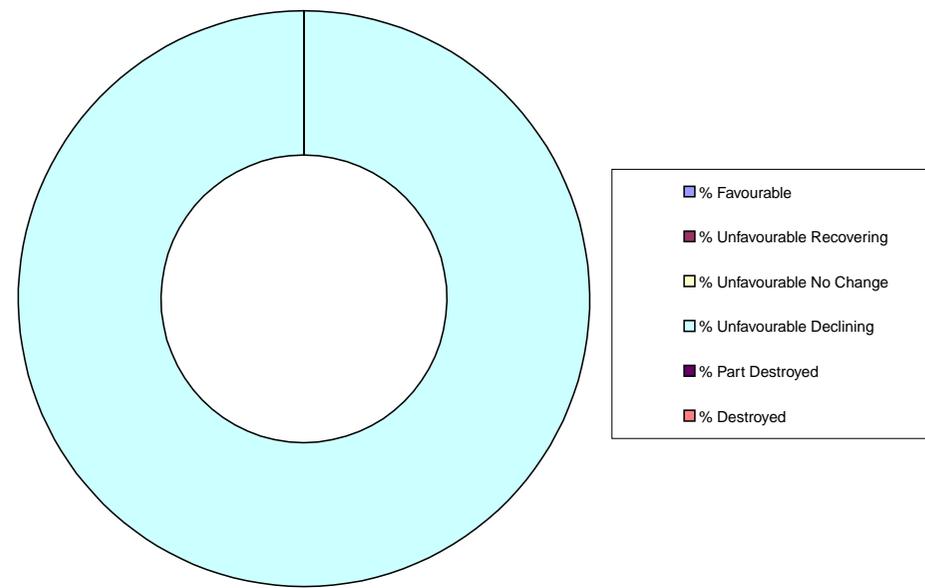


Figure 9.2 Mill Meadows SSSI Condition Status

Table 9.6 Mill Meadows SSSI Condition Status

SSSI	Site Area (ha)	% Favourable	% Unfavourable Recovering	% Unfavourable No Change	% Unfavourable Declining	% Part Destroyed	% Destroyed	% Area meeting PSA target
Mill Meadows	6.76	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

Table 9.7 Data source for Mill Meadows SSSI Status

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated
Natural England http://www.english-nature.gov.uk/special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=2000373	At least every 6 years	25th July 2002

Basildon Meadows SSSI Condition Status

Contextual Summary

- Basildon Meadows SSSI consists mainly of unimproved herb-rich meadows, lying on neutral soils. It is among one of the few areas of old pasture known to remain in Essex.
- There is also a small pond, and scattered hawthorn and rose scrub.
- It was notified as a SSSI in 1974 and updated in 1985.
- Further management of the hay cut and increased grazing following the hay cut needs to be considered.
- The indicator target for SSSIs is for 95% of the SSSI area to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010. Basildon Meadows currently meets this target.

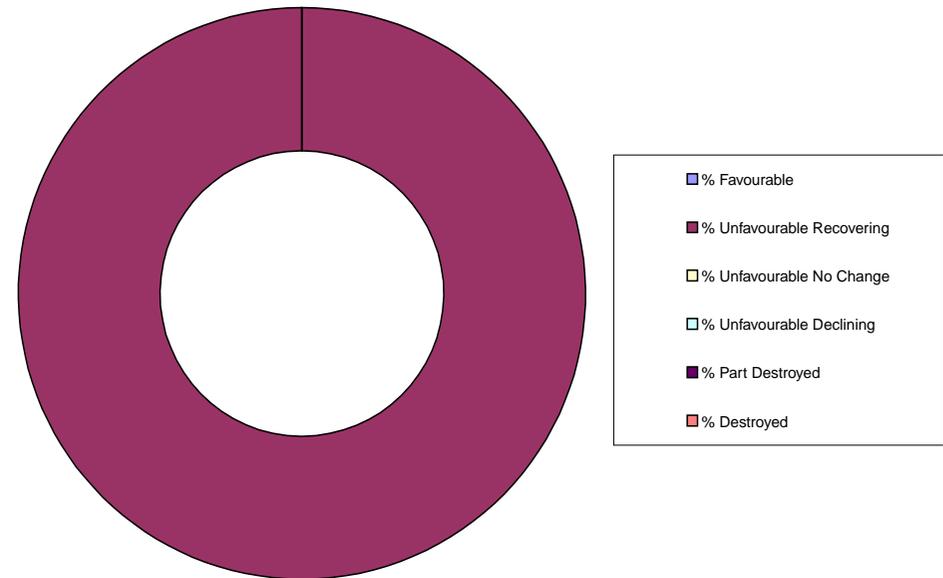


Figure 9.3 Basildon Meadows SSSI Condition Status

Table 9.8 Basildon Meadows SSSI Status

SSSI	Site Area (ha)	% Favourable	% Unfavourable Recovering	% Unfavourable No Change	% Unfavourable Declining	% Part Destroyed	% Destroyed
Basildon Meadows	6.8	0	100	0	0	0	0

Table 9.9 Data source for Basildon Meadows SSSI Status

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated
Natural England http://www.english-nature.gov.uk/special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1002000	At least every 6 years	Unit 1 - July 2002 Unit 2- June 2004 Unit 3 - July 2003

Pitsea Marsh SSSI Condition Status

Contextual Summary

- Pitsea Marsh SSSI is a mosaic of habitats, including scrub, grassland, reedbed and fen, open water and saltmarsh.
- The diversity of the habitats supports an outstanding range of invertebrates, including local and nationally rare damselflies, dragonflies, moths, flies and beetles.
- The reedbed in Pitsea Hall Fleet is the largest reedbed known in South Essex.
- Pitsea Hall Fleet supports a typical breeding bird community, as well as providing an important feeding and roosting site for passage migrants.
- It was notified as a SSSI in 1974 and updated in 1987. Part of the site is managed as Wat Tyler County Park.
- Unfavourable No Change areas are affected by overgrazing. Lorry movements over the marsh and silting of the the ditches are particular problems.
- The indicator target for SSSIs is for 95% of the SSSI area to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010. Around 75% of the SSSI meets this target.

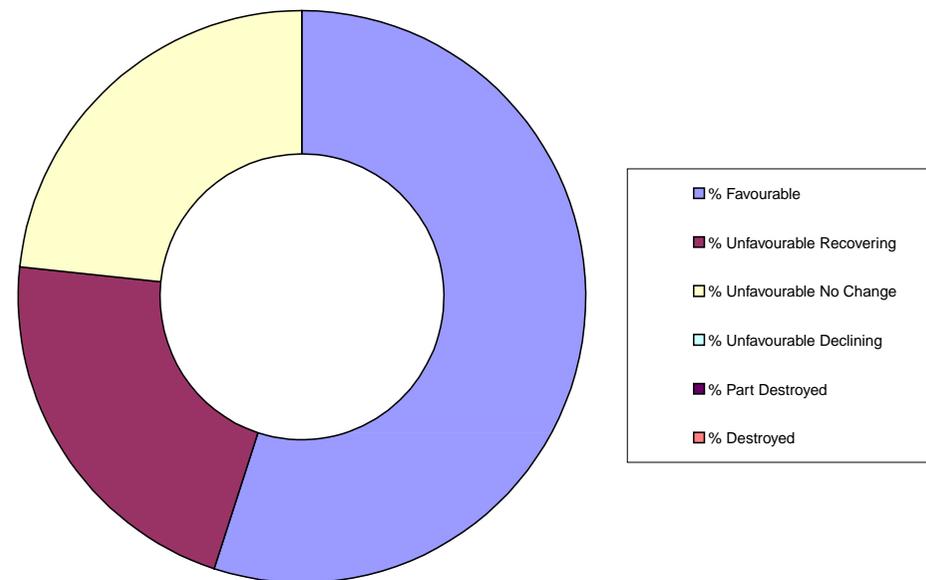


Figure 9.4 Pitsea Marsh SSSI Condition Status

Table 9.10 Pitsea Marsh SSSI Condition Status

SSSI	Site Area (ha)	% Favourable	% Unfavourable Recovering	% Unfavourable No Change	% Unfavourable Declining	% Part Destroyed	% Destroyed	% of Area meeting PSA target
Pitsea Marsh	92.35	54.9	21.9	23.2	0	0	0	76.83

Table 9.11 Data Source for Pitsea Marsh SSSI Status

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated
Natural England http://www.english-nature.gov.uk/special/ssi/ssi_details.cfm?ssi_id=1004095	At least every 6 years	Units 1&2 - May 2002 Units 3-5 - November 2000 Unit 6 - August 2003 Unit 7 - January 2001

Vange and Fobbing Marshes SSSI Condition Status

Contextual Summary

- Vange and Fobbing marshes SSSI is unimproved coastal grassland, with associated dykes and creeks.
- It supports a diversity of maritime grasses and herbs. Many species are nationally uncommon or rare.
- The combination of grazing land, water courses and fringing saltmarsh provides an ideal habitat for numerous invertebrates and birds.
- It was notified as a SSSI in 1987.
- Parts of the SSSI are in Basildon District and the remainder are in Thurrock.
- The areas classified as "Unfavourable No Change" are affected by under-grazing.
- The indicator target for SSSIs is for 95% of the SSSI area to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010. Currently, 85% of the area meets this target.

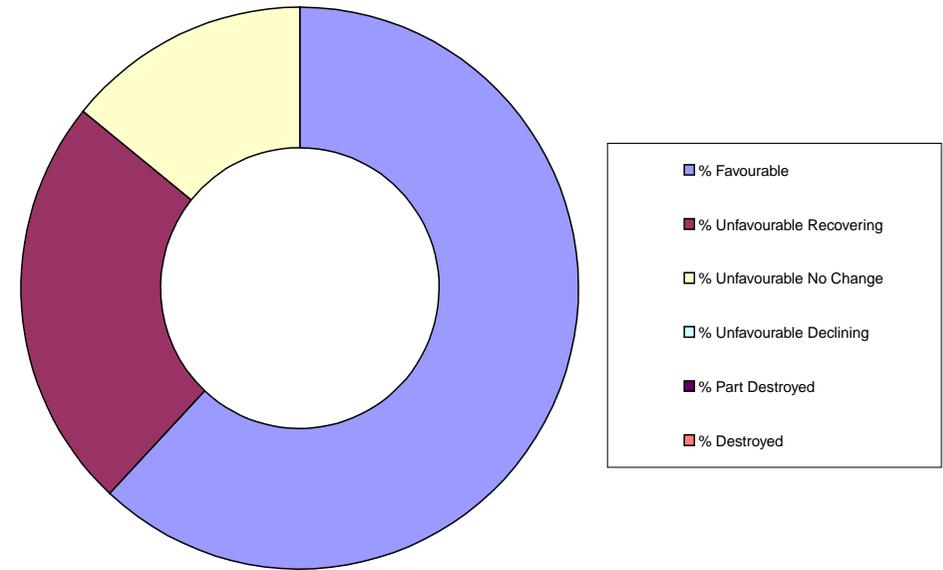


Figure 9.5 Vange and Fobbing Marsh SSSI Condition Status

Table 9.12 Vange and Fobbing Marshes SSSI Condition Status

SSSI	Site Area (ha)	% Favourable	% Unfavourable Recovering	% Unfavourable No Change	% Unfavourable Declining	% Part Destroyed	% Destroyed	% of Area meeting PSA target
Vange and Fobbing Marsh	167.29	61.6	24.1	14.3	0	0	0	85.7%

Table 9.13 Data source for Vange and Fobbing Marsh SSSI Status

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated
Natural England http://www.english-nature.gov.uk/special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1003849	At least every 6 years	Unit 1, 4 & 5 - 2nd Aug 2002 Unit 2 - 19th Feb 2004 Unit 3 - 22nd Mar 2006

Holehaven Creek SSSI Condition Status

Contextual Summary

- This SSSI consists of Holehaven Creek, part of Vange Creek and East Haven Creek.
- Its intertidal mudflats and saltmarsh habitats regularly support nationally important numbers of wintering black-tailed godwits.
- The SSSI has a wider importance within the context of the Thames Estuary.
- It was notified as a SSSI in March 2003.
- The indicator target for SSSIs is for 95% of the SSSI area to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010. The whole of the SSSI meets this target.

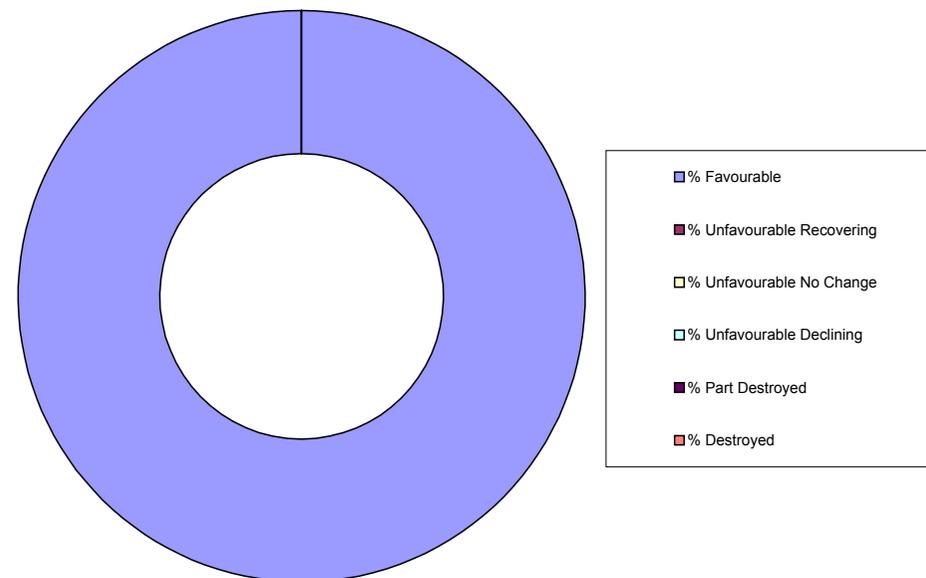


Figure 9.6 Holehaven Creek SSSI Condition Status

Table 9.14 Holehaven Creek SSSI Condition Status

SSSI	Site Area (ha)	% Favourable	% Unfavourable Recovering	% Unfavourable No Change	% Unfavourable Declining	% Part Destroyed	% Destroyed	% of Area meeting PSA Targets
Holehaven Creek	272.87	100%	0	0	0	0	0	100

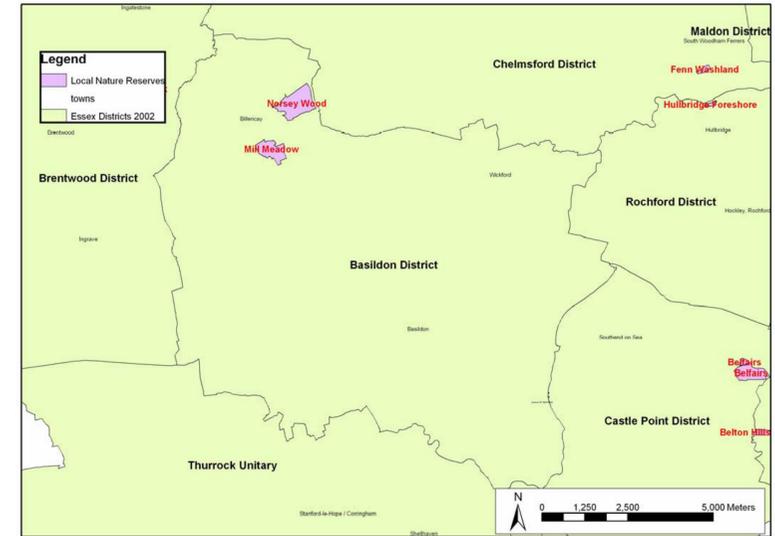
Table 9.15 Data Source for Holehaven Creek SSSI Status

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated
Natural England http://www.english-nature.gov.uk/special/ssi/ssi_details.cfm?ssi_id=2000467	At least every 6 years	22nd November 2002

National and Local Nature Reserves

Contextual Summary

- There are no National Nature Reserves in the District (NNRs)
- There are, however, four Local Nature Reserves (LNR) in the District:
 - Norsey Wood, Billericay - an area of mixed habitats covering 20 acres
 - Mill Meadows, Billericay - a 90 acre reserve containing fine examples of old grazing meadows
 - Nevendon Bushes, Pitsea - a 15 acre ancient woodland in the middle of the Felmores residential estate in Pitsea
 - Vange Hill, Basildon - a 31 acres reserve that forms the eastern extremity of the Kingswood Ridge
- LNRs are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer people special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it.
- Noak Bridge Nature Reserve - an area of mixed habitats covering 20 acres in Basildon and is in the process of being designated a LNR.



Essex County Council 2007

Map 9.2 Basildon District Local Nature Reserves

Table 9.16 National and Local Nature Reserve Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
BFF6	Number of National Nature Reserves	0	7 (Essex)	218	Data Gap	Not applicable
BFF7	Number of Local Nature Reserves	4	149	over 1,050	Data Gap	Noak Bridge LNR to be designated in 2008

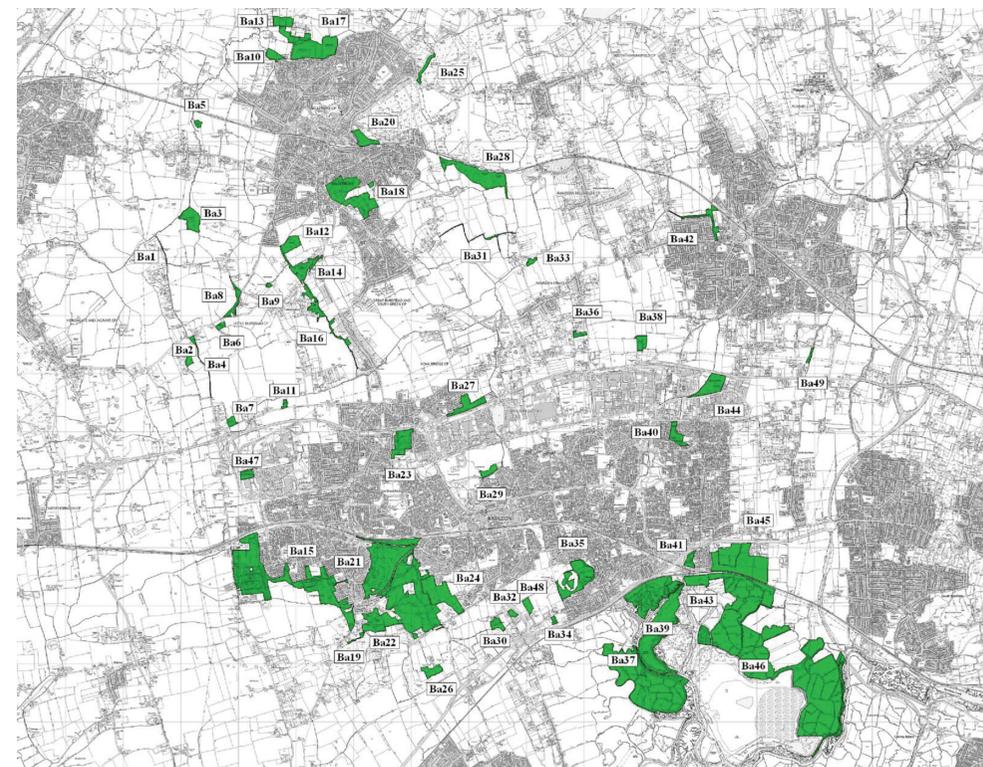
Table 9.17 Data source for National and Local Nature Reserve Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Natural England and Basildon District Council http://www.english-nature.org.uk/speciallink.htm	Can be updated Annually - ad hoc	June 2007	Natural England's online database is incorrect as it does not recognise Nevendon Bushes and Vange Hill as LNRs. Both are LNRs designated in 2002 and 2005 respectively.

Local Wildlife Sites

Contextual Summary

- There are 49 Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) in Basildon District.
- The LoWS were originally identified in a Phase 1 Habitat Survey in 2005. The majority were previously identified as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) following a Phase 1 Habitat Survey undertaken between 1992 and 1993. Both surveys were undertaken by the Essex Wildlife Trust.
- The 2005 Phase 1 Survey identified three SINCs which were no longer worthy of local recognition. These were:
 - Pond, Ford Technical Centre, Dunton
 - Shotgate Thicketts, Wickford
 - Langdon Hills Link, Basildon
- LoWS are protected from development through local planning policies and PPS9.
- From 2007, all Basildon District LoWS have been surveyed annually to monitor change and disturbance from development and other practices and to identify new sites if they can be identified and ultimately qualify.
- Three new sites in Wickford, Vange and Basildon have been added to the LoWS Register.
- Seven LoWS had been negatively affected by actions such as agricultural practices (e.g. ploughing), inappropriate management, road-widening, paint-balling/ recreational activities. The affects of this damage has resulted in the loss of land totaling 12.9 Ha from existing LoWS.



Map 9.3 Basildon District Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) 2007

Table 9.18 Local Wildlife Sites Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional (Essex)	National	Trend	Target
BFF8	Number of LoWS	49 (2007) 46 (2006)	1,527	circa. 35,000	Increasing number of LoWS have been surveyed and identified for designation.	Data Gap
BFF9	% Change in Ha LoWS	6.1% ^(xxxiii)	Data Gap	Data Gap	First Year of Measurement	
BFF10	Number of LoWS Lost to Development	0 (2007)	Data Gap	Data Gap	First Year of Measurement	Maintain that no LoWS are lost to development

xxxiii Using the 912.3 Ha in 2006 as a baseline.

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional (Essex)	National	Trend	Target
BFF10a	Ha of LoWS removed from LoWS Register	12.9Ha (2007) ^(xxxiv)	Data Gap	Data Gap	First Year of Measurement	Through planning controls and appropriate management that no area of LoWS removed from the register.
BFF10b	Ha of LoWS added to the LoWS Register	61.7Ha (2007) ^(xxxv)	Data Gap	Data Gap	First Year of Measurement	Through regular survey ensure that any sites worthy if designation as LoWS are identified and protected through local planning and management policies/ advice.

Table 9.19 Data Source for Local Wildlife Site Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Habitat and Biodiversity Service Level Agreement Report 2007, EECOS/EWT	Annual Survey - SLA Period 2007-2009	November 2007	Annual report on the Service Level Agreement established between the Council and EECOS/EWT to inform the LDF on national and local biodiversity and habitat conditions in the District.
Essex Wildlife Trust A Nature Conservation Guide to Basildon District 2005	Comprehensive Phase 1 Habitat Survey - Every 10 years Annual Review of LoWS commencing in 2007	October 2005	Indicator gaps at District level will be resolved following the commission of annual surveys. The first report is due in December 2007.

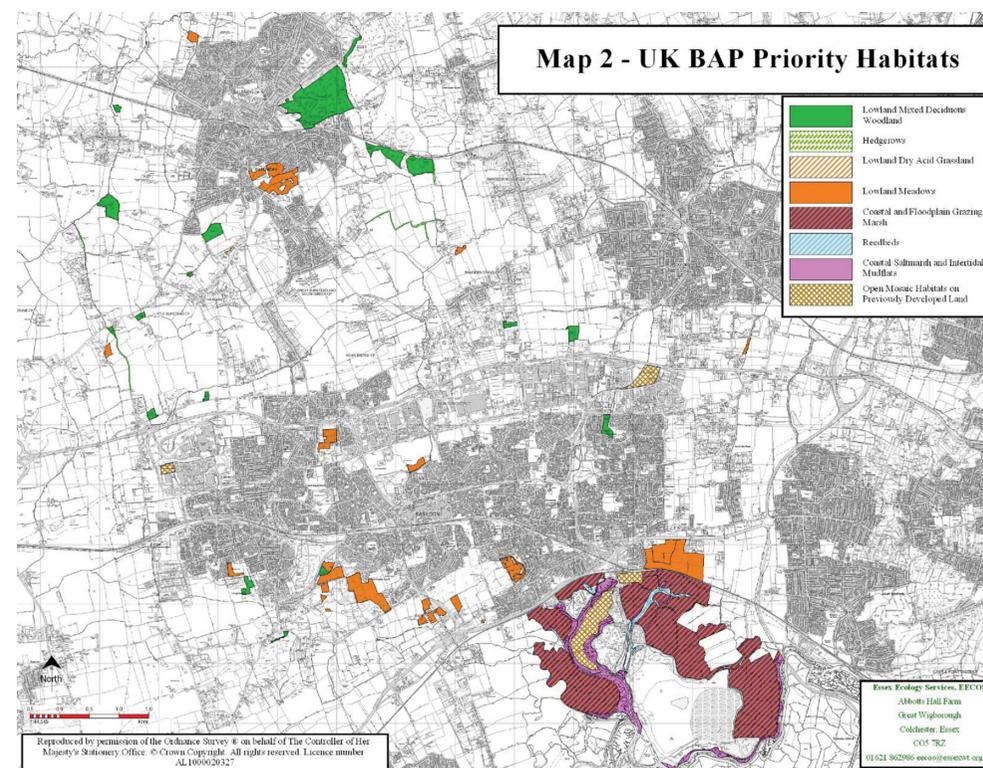
xxxiv Losses were due to landowner action, agricultural practices or inappropriate management.

xxxv Three new sites were added to the LoWS Register in 2007.

Priority Habitats and Species

Contextual Summary

- Endangered species and habitats are protected through the compilation and delivery of Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) at national, regional and local levels.
- Natural England records the potential locations of 15 BAP Priority Habitats for England in Basildon District.
- In 2007, Basildon District Council commissioned a survey to determine the precise location of the Priority Habitats in the District. Those known to be present are:
 - Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland and Wet Woodland
 - Hedgerows
 - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland;
 - Lowland Meadows
 - Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh;
 - Reedbeds
 - Coastal Saltmarsh and Intertidal Mudflats
 - Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land



Map 9.4 Basildon District UK BAP Priority Habitats - 2007

Table 9.20 Habitat and Species Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
BFF11	Ha of UK BAP Priority Habitats	800.3Ha (2007)	Data Gap	Data Gap		
BFF12	Ha and % Change of UK BAP Priority Habitats	Unmeasurable until 2008.	Data Gap	Data Gap		No loss of UK BAP Priority Habitats through Development

Table 9.21 UK BAP Priority Habitats in Basildon District

UK BAP Broad Habitat	UK BAP Priority Habitat	Area in Basildon District (Ha)	% in LoWS	% in SSSI	Notes
Boundary and Linear Features	Hedgerows	4.5	100	0	Insufficient information to accurately assess on a District basis
Broadleaved Mixed and Yew Woodland	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	128.8	49.1	50.9	Norsey Wood SSSI is the only non LoWS Ancient Woodland in the District
Acid Grassland	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	0.1	100	0	Some overlap with the following habitat
Neutral Grassland	Lowland Meadows	135.8	93.3	6.7	
Improved Grassland	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	382.8	83.8	16.2	
Fen, Marsh and Swamp	Reedbeds	20.0	35	65	
Inland Rock	Open Mosaic Habitats on PDL	56.8	100	0	This includes only sites known to have importance for nature conservation, as set out in the BAP
Littoral Sediment	Coastal Saltmarsh and Intertidal Mudflats	71.5	42.4	56.1	Two priority habitats combined because of mapping difficulties; note that 1.5% lies outside of SSSIs and LoWS
Total		800.3	76.1	23.7	

Table 9.22 Data Source for Habitat and Species Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Habitat and Biodiversity Service Level Agreement Report 2007, EECOS/EWT	Annual Survey	November 2007	There are a number of caveats that apply to this identification process, not least the imprecision of the UK BAP Priority Habitat definitions and the low accuracy of habitat mapping. For the SSSIs, in particular, the “units” into which Natural England divides the sites are taken to be homogenous, although in practice there may be small sections that do not contain the habitat type in question. Aerial photographs have been used to map these habitats and in some cases the resulting areas conflict with boundaries on the digital base maps.
Natural England http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/map.aspx?m=bap	Unknown	Unknown	Natural England's Nature on the Map provides a baseline for BAP Priority Habitats, but it is not updated regularly to monitor change. Basildon District Council will be undertaking annual surveys to ensure Priority Habitats are closely monitored for adverse change.

Biodiversity Action Plan

Contextual Summary

- Essex Biodiversity Partnership prepares Habitat Action Plans (HAP) and Species Action Plans (SAP) for Essex.
- These plans set out the current situation for the habitat or species in Essex, factors for loss/decline and any relevant actions to reverse these trends.
- Factors for loss/decline are not only development orientated - but also include agricultural practices, disease, neglect, management, food chains, road casualties and pollution.
- Loss of habitats following development is an issue for both the habitats and the species which use them.

Table 9.23 Habitats and Species Native to Basildon District in Biodiversity Action Plan

Species	Current Status in Essex	Factors Causing Loss of Decline	Relevant Actions
Habitats			
Ancient and/or Species Rich Hedgerows and Green Lanes	<p>Essex hedgerows and green lanes are widely spread throughout the county of Essex.^(xxxvi) The hedgerows may be divided into 4 categories;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ancient species rich hedgerows found mainly on the chalk and chalky boulder clay soils of north west Essex. 2) Ancient species poor hedges e.g. the elm dominated hedges of Thurrock and Maldon. 3) Enclosure and post enclosure species poor hedges. 4) Modern species rich hedges often planted under grant schemes e.g. the MAFF Countryside Stewardship Scheme or ECC Landscape Conservation Programme. 	<p>Drastic loss of hedgerows through removal, neglect and changes in management practice. Loss is due to agricultural improvement, encouraged up until the early 1970's by government policy.</p> <p>Removal due to mineral working, road construction and general developments.</p> <p>The composition of the hedgerows altered due to the utilisation of herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers which has resulted in a decline in species diversity.</p> <p>Dutch Elm Disease also destroyed many hedges particularly in the south and east Essex and remains a recurring feature of the landscape.</p> <p>Hedgerow decline and especially the decline of standard trees within the hedgerow, has been further exacerbated by deep ploughing and drainage which destroyed root and changed water availability, causing tree stress and die back.</p>	<p>To halt, maintain and enhance hedgerow numbers within the county and district.</p> <p>Promote the use of practices that can protect hedgerows from fertilisers and pesticides such as Conservation Headlands and set-aside strips.</p> <p>Ensure that planning policies and development control decisions promote the protection and management of ancient and/or species rich hedgerows and green lanes within and around developments and seek to minimise the adverse impacts on hedgerows of planning proposals.</p> <p>Encourage the retention and management of ancient and/or species rich hedgerows and green lanes within and around developments, and seek to minimise the adverse impacts on hedgerows of planning proposals.</p>

xxxvi There are no accurate figures regarding the length of hedgerows and green lanes in Essex.

Species	Current Status in Essex	Factors Causing Loss of Decline	Relevant Actions
Ancient Woodland	<p>Ancient woodlands are those that have been in continuous existence since before 1600. Most are likely to have existed since the end of the last ice age (primary) although some were cleared and then re-established before this date (ancient secondary).</p> <p>In Essex the Phase One Habitat Survey completed 1992 showed that woodland cover was 5.76% of the County, which is below the national average. The County of Essex does not have an even distribution of woodland, coastal districts contain less, while the proportion of Brentwood and Epping Forest with woodland cover is 9%.</p>	<p>Lack of function and neglect – decline in demand for traditional wood products, leading to woods being grubbed out, coniferised or neglected. Neglect has increased as there is a lack of knowledge on how to manage those sites and of markets for products.</p> <p>Agricultural intensification and new development – loss of woodland from agricultural intensification has largely stopped, therefore the main threat is from new development.</p> <p>Pest damage.</p> <p>Inappropriate management – removal of large old trees, uncontrolled grazing by deer and livestock can damage the age structure and prevent regeneration.</p> <p>Recreation use/pressure.</p> <p>Amenity factors restricting management.</p> <p>Dumping.</p> <p>Loss of dead wood – lead to a loss of valuable habitat for a wide range of invertebrates.</p> <p>Isolation from other habitats – by arable fields and housing.</p> <p>Climate change – uncertain the impact it will have however it is highly likely to alter the viability of some species and character of the woodlands.</p>	<p>Halt the loss of ancient woodland by protecting, maintaining and enhancing existing sites. Avoid any further loss due to agriculture and new development. Ensure sustainable management of woodlands.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to determine how best to promote biodiversity.</p>
Cereal Field Margins	<p>Cereal Field Margin refers to strips of land lying between cereal crops and the field boundary and extending for a limited distance into the crop, which are deliberately managed to create conditions which benefit key farmland species. They can take a variety of forms.</p> <p>Cereals account for the 51% of the total area of arable land in the UK and approximately 65% of total area in Essex. Cereal Field Margins occur in all districts in Essex.</p>	<p>Intensification of cereal production including the use of herbicides to ensure a weed free monoculture, and summer use of insecticides.</p> <p>Shift to winter cropping and the associated loss of winter stubbles.</p> <p>Reduction in rotation of cereal crops with other land covers (including grass leys and fallows).</p> <p>Reduction in undersown areas associated with the shift to winter cropping.</p>	<p>Promote the utilisation of Cereal Field Margins.</p>

Species	Current Status in Essex	Factors Causing Loss of Decline	Relevant Actions
Reedbeds	<p>Reedbed is a rare habitat in Essex, generally occurring as small fragments and largely concentrated in coastal areas.</p> <p>A number of species in Essex are either wholly or partly dependent on reedbeds. Of the five GB Red Data Book invertebrates that are closely associated with Reedbeds, one, Senta Flammea (Flame Wainscot), occurs in Essex. Reedbeds contain other amber listed and protected species.</p>	<p>Sea-level rise, coastal erosion and increasing potential for saline incursion on coastal sites.</p> <p>Lack of appropriate management of some existing reedbeds leading to drying and scrub encroachment.</p> <p>Loss or damage by excessive water abstraction and, in the past, land drainage and conversion to intensive agriculture.</p> <p>Inappropriate water level management.</p> <p>Small and fragmented nature of sites – especially reedbeds associated with borrowdykes.</p>	<p>Designate sites qualifying as SSSI's, CWS and non SSSI sites.</p> <p>Promote the maintenance and enhancement of existing sites.</p>
Urban Areas	<p>Nature conservation in town and cities is not only providing for wildlife. Wildlife can also play an important part in people's life and therefore should not be restricted to the countryside.</p> <p>Urban habitats can be considered to be distributed throughout Essex. The most dense urban areas in Essex are along the Thames estuary and the main towns.</p>	<p>Poor perception of site value – especially open and distributed ground.</p> <p>Conflicting pressures for land use and the consequent loss of habitat.</p> <p>Inappropriate management of valuable habitats to create 'tidy' landscapes.</p> <p>Lack of management of wildlife sites, often due to numerous small and dispersed sites increasing costs.</p> <p>Disturbance, trampling and heavy use of sensitive sites.</p>	<p>Local authorities should continue to protect, enhance and maintain existing natural biodiversity and geological diversity within Essex.</p> <p>Provide accessible natural open space for environmental education and the informal enjoyment of nature.</p>

Species	Current Status in Essex	Factors Causing Loss of Decline	Relevant Actions
Plants			
Native Black Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> subspecies <i>betulifolia</i>)	Possibly over 200 mature trees, although as a result of media attention this number is likely to be considerably higher.	<p>Little knowledge of actual numbers and locations of trees has meant that specimens have been felled in ignorance.</p> <p>The tree is widely dispersed across the County and is rarely concentrated. Where concentrations are evident they tend to be male therefore posing a constraint to conservation work.</p> <p>Research demonstrated that there are 10 female trees.</p> <p>Loss of individual trees through neglect or ignorance.</p> <p>Absence of their natural habitat (floodplain forest) means that opportunities for natural regeneration are extremely limited.</p>	<p>Safeguard all known trees.</p> <p>Encourage Local Authorities to serve TPO's.</p> <p>Discourage new planting in inappropriate places.</p>
Mammals			
Brown Hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>)	Species locally common in Essex and a general increase in numbers was seen after the onset of myxomatosis in the rabbit population. It is present in all districts.	<p>Loss of habitat diversity in the agricultural landscapes.</p> <p>Changes in the planting and cropping regimes such as a move from hay to silage and reduction in over wintering stubbles.</p> <p>Illegal hare coursing.</p> <p>Road casualties can be important source of mortality in some areas, especially where new road schemes cross existing populated areas.</p>	<p>Maintain the current numbers of breeding hares in Essex.</p> <p>Reduce the amount of illegal hare coursing and review the situation regarding legal coursing with dogs.</p> <p>Encourage the uptake of agri-environmental schemes such as Countryside Stewardship and Arable Stewardship and consider the needs of brown hares when implementing changes in land management.</p> <p>Encourage uptake of flexible set-aside scheme instead of rational set-aside, habitats are therefore left in place for longer providing a more stable environment for this and other species.</p>

Species	Current Status in Essex	Factors Causing Loss of Decline	Relevant Actions
<p>Dormouse (<i>Muscardinus Avellanarius</i>)^(xxxvii)</p>	<p>The distribution is spread over several districts.</p>	<p>Loss of broad leaved ancient woodland, which provides the optimum habitat for dormouse when managed in a suitable way. Also loss of hedgerows which can provide suitable habitat and corridors between woodland.</p> <p>Changes in woodland management have also reduced the number of suitable sites for dormice.</p> <p>Woodland management in plantation forests does not provide good dormouse habitat, consisting of few species, tall straight trees and little or no understorey.</p> <p>Fragmentation of suitable habitats can leave isolated non viable populations.</p> <p>Warfrin put out to control grey squirrels may cause a problem locally, whereas large populations of squirrels themselves may reduce the amount of available hazel nuts in places.</p>	<p>Dormice occur in some known, and probably many as yet unknown, sites which have no protection as nature reserves or SSSI's. These sites may have value as links or corridors therefore it is important to protect these species as a material consideration.</p>
<p>Pipistrelle Bats (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>)^(xxxviii)</p>	<p>Both of the pipistrelle bats are present in Essex although survey work is at an early stage. The 46kHz has been recorded from 42 10km squares (all districts) and the 55kHz type from 23 10 km squares (10 districts)</p>	<p>Reduction in insect prey abundance due to high intensity farming practices and inappropriate riparian management.</p> <p>Loss of insect rich feeding habitat such as wetlands and hedgerows.</p> <p>Loss and disruption of flight line features (linear landscape elements) such as hedgerows.</p> <p>Loss of roost sites in buildings and trees due to cavity wall insulation, use of UPVC barge-boarding and soffits and clearance of dead trees.</p> <p>Disturbance and destruction of maternity roosts due to building works and conflicts with householders.</p>	<p>Maintain existing populations and range.</p>

Species	Current Status in Essex	Factors Causing Loss of Decline	Relevant Actions
Water Vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>) ^(xxxix)	Records from the 1997 RSNV national water vole survey indicates that water voles are still present on most of the main river catchments in all districts in Essex, although population numbers are thought to have declined at some sites.	<p>Habitat loss – loss of suitable bank-side habitats as a result of engineering, bankside development, over zealous vegetation clearance and general decline of habitat condition have all contributed.</p> <p>Population fragmentation – populations are fragmented by human interference, new roads to canalisation, development and loss of suitable inter-connecting river corridor habitat and the presence of mink.</p> <p>Water level fluctuations – due to drought.</p> <p>Predation – spread of feral mink has increased predation.</p> <p>Pollution – contamination of freshwater environments by pesticides, heavy metals, DDE, PCB's and organic pollution from slurry and sewage may have contributed to the decline of water voles in certain river catchments, however water voles have been recorded as thriving on polluted watercourses in some areas.</p> <p>Indirect poisoning.</p>	<p>Improve riverine and other habitats for water voles throughout the county.</p> <p>Improve and enhance water voles.</p>
Birds			
Grey Partridge (<i>Perdix perdix</i>) ^(xli)	The grey partridge is patchily distributed through all the Essex districts. Population trends are unclear but it appears to have steadily declined since the 1940's with some stabilisation over the past few years.	<p>Loss of nest sites (such as hedge bottoms) as a result of farm intensification.</p> <p>Reduced food supplies and sources for chick food through the use of pesticides and herbicides, as well as the loss of winter stubble used as a food source by adults.</p> <p>Vulnerability of predators in farmland with poor cover.</p> <p>Nest destruction caused by early mowing and other farm operations.</p>	<p>Maintain and enlarge the species and range by encouraging the uptake of agri-environmental schemes.</p> <p>Promote appropriate set aside management.</p>

xxxvii Dormice are in Appendix 3 of the Bonn Convention and Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive. It is protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 38) and Schedule 5 of the WCA 1981.

xxxviii Pipistrelle is listed on Appendix III of the Bern Convention, Annex IV of the EC Habitats Directive and Appendix II of the Bonn Convention. It is also included under the Agreement on the Conservation of bats in Europe. It is protected under schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 and schedules 5 and 6 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

Species	Current Status in Essex	Factors Causing Loss of Decline	Relevant Actions
Skylark (<i>Alauda Arvensis</i>) ^(xxix)	Common and widespread throughout Essex although breeding population has apparently declined steadily in recent years mirroring the national trend.	Intensification of farming practices on lowland arable land has led to a reduction in available food for the skylark. Autumn-sown crops and intensively managed grasslands create unsuitable nesting habitat for skylarks High densities of skylarks are recorded on salt marshes and are amongst the most widespread species found breeding and wintering on British salt marsh. Inundation by high spring tides during the breeding season can result in almost complete nesting failure on some sites.	Maintain and enlarge the population of skylarks in Essex. Promote appropriate set-aside management.
Song Thrush (<i>Turdus Philomelus</i>) ^(xli)	Common and widespread throughout the county, declining in recent years similar to the national trend.	Changes in farming affecting food supply and the availability of nest sites, particularly the switch from spring to autumn-sown cereals and possibly the increased use of molluscicides. Severe winter weather and dry soils (especially during drier summers – possibly effect of climate change) affecting food availability. Predation. Competition with blackbirds. Hunting in southern France.	Promote the uptake of sensitive farming options under existing agri-environment incentive schemes over the whole county to benefit song thrush.

xxxix Received limited protection under the quinquennial review of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) under schedule 5 section 9(4).

xli Protected in the close season under the Game Acts. Listed on Annex III/II of the EC Birds Directive and Appendix III of the Bern Convention.

Species	Current Status in Essex	Factors Causing Loss or Decline	Relevant Actions
Invertebrates			
Shrill Carder Bee (Bombus sylvarum)	There are confirmed post-1980 records from three Essex sites, namely Ferry Fields (Tilbury), Broom Hill (West Tilbury) and Wat Tyler Country Park (Pitsea). It is predicted that the Ferry Fields site is likely to be destroyed in the near future by industrial developments. The species have also been recorded at several locations on Benfleet Downs in 1998.	<p>The factors listed are those which affect members of the genus Bombus, but do not explain why B. Sylvarum has declined to a greater extent. Further research is required.</p> <p>Loss and fragmentation of herb-rich grassland through agricultural intensification.</p> <p>Loss of nesting sites through loss and over-management of hedges, banks and other boundary features.</p> <p>Reduction in the extent and vegetation cover of salt marshes, due to relative sea-level rise.</p>	Ensure that management of protected sites which support the species and reflects its needs for foraging and nesting.

Table 9.24 Data Source Essex Biodiversity Action Plan

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex Biodiversity Partnership http://www.ukbap.org.uk/lbap.aspx?id=373	Every 10 years	March 1999	Reviews of HAP and SAP underway in 2007

xli The Skylark is a registered UK Red listed species. It is also protected under the 1979 EC Birds Directive and the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

xliii Species is protected under EC Birds Directive and the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

Population of Wild Birds (Farmland and Woodland)

Contextual Summary

- In the UK, wild bird populations are considered to be a good indicator of the broad state of the wildlife and countryside, because they occupy a wide range of habitats, tend to be near, or at the top of, the food chain and population data for wild birds is a long-established record
- Between 1994 and 2005, the East of England's farmland and woodland wild bird species population index was below the national trend
- Farmland bird populations have fallen 5% between 1994 and 2005 - similar to national trend
- Woodland bird populations have not significantly changed, with the index increasing by 3% between 1994 and 2005
- All native bird populations (including woodland and farmland) have shown no significant change, with the index increasing in line with the national trend
- The results should not however be treated with complacency. Wild bird populations and their habitats are still threatened by development and inappropriate land management practices.

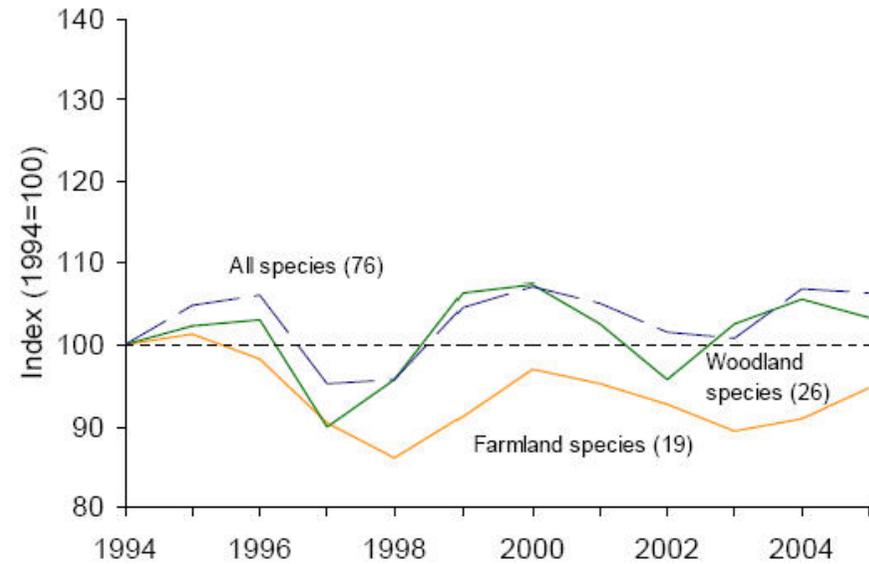


Figure 9.7 Changes in Wild Bird Population in East of England 1994-2005

Table 9.25 Wild Birds Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
BFF13	Population of Wild Birds (Farmland, Woodland and Native)	Data Gap	<p>Farmland = +5% change in population between 1994 and 2005.</p> <p>Woodland = 3% change in population between 1994 and 2005</p> <p>Native (including Farmland and Woodland) = +6% change in population between 1994 and 2005</p>	<p>Farmland = -6% change in population between 1994 and 2005</p> <p>Woodland = -3% change in population between 1994 and 2005</p> <p>Native (including Farmland and Woodland) = +6% change in population between 1994 and 2005</p>	No trend data available	<p>DEFRA PSA Target:</p> <p>Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, are measured annually against underlying trends;</p> <p>Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites;</p>

Table 9.26 Data Source for Wild Bird Population Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
DEFRA http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wildlife/research/download/wdbrds200703.pdf	Annually	15th March 2007	Data compiled for DEFRA by RSPB and British Trust for Ornithology. Delay in publication of data. 2005 results not published until March 2007.

10 Air and Noise

Greenhouse Gases

Contextual Summary

Air Pollution Index

Air pollution monitoring uses an index and banding system similar to the sun or pollen measures frequently used on weather forecasts. Using a scale of 1-10, divided into four bands, air pollution levels are described in a simple, yet effective way:

- **LOW** (Scales 1-3) effects are unlikely to be noticed even by those who are sensitive to air pollution
- **MODERATE** (Scales 4-6) sensitive people may notice mild effects but these are unlikely to need action
- **HIGH** (Scales 7-9) sensitive people may notice significant effects and may need to take action
- **VERY HIGH** (Scale 10) effects on sensitive people, described for HIGH pollution, may worsen

Pollutants

- The overall air pollution index for a particular area or region is calculated from the highest concentration of the following five pollutants :
 - **NITROGEN DIOXIDE:** Nitric oxide (NO) is mainly derived from road transport emissions and other combustion processes such as electricity generation. NO is not considered to be harmful to health. However, once released into the atmosphere, NO is rapidly oxidised to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), which is harmful to health. NO₂ and NO are both oxides of nitrogen and together are referred to as nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Nitrogen dioxide can irritate the lungs and lower resistance to respiratory infections. Continued or frequent exposure may cause increased incidence of acute respiratory illness in children.
 - **SULPHUR DIOXIDE** (SO₂) is produced when a material, or fuel, containing sulphur is burned. In the UK, the main source of SO₂ is power stations that burn fossil fuels. Even moderate concentrations may result in a reduction in lung function for asthmatics, to the extent that medical help is required.
 - **OZONE** (O₃) is not emitted directly from any man-made source in any significant quantities. In the lower atmosphere, O₃ is primarily formed by a series of chemical reactions between volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). The sources of VOCs are similar to those for NO_x, but also include other activities such as petrol distribution and handling. The chemical reactions do not take place instantaneously, but can take hours or days. Therefore ozone measured at a particular location may have arisen from VOC and NO_x emissions many hundreds or even thousands of miles away. Maximum concentrations generally occur downwind of the original source of the VOC and NO_x. Ozone irritates the airways of the lungs, increasing the symptoms of those suffering from asthma and lung diseases.
 - **CARBON MONOXIDE** (CO) is a colourless, odourless, poisonous gas produced by incomplete, or inefficient, combustion of fuel. It is predominantly produced by road transport, in particular petrol-engines. When inhaled, this gas prevents the normal transport of oxygen by the blood. This can lead to a significant reduction in the supply of oxygen to the heart, particularly in people suffering from heart disease.
 - **PM₁₀** - Fine Particles are composed of a wide range of materials arising from a variety of sources including: combustion (mainly road traffic); secondary particles, mainly sulphate and nitrate formed by chemical reactions in the atmosphere; coarse particles, suspended soils and dusts (e.g. from the Sahara), seasalt, biological particles (e.g. pollen) and particles from construction work. Particles are measured in a number of different size fractions according to their diameter. Most monitoring is currently focussed on PM₁₀. Fine particles can be carried deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and a worsening of heart and lung diseases. In addition, they may carry surface-absorbed carcinogenic compounds into the lungs.

Source: UK Air Quality Archive at: <http://www.airquality.co.uk>

Carbon Dioxide Levels

Contextual Summary

- Nationally, CO₂ emission levels in 2004 were:
 - 18% lower than 1990 levels in the Industrial and Commercial sectors
 - 2% lower than 1990 levels for the Domestic sector emissions
 - 13% higher than 1990 levels for the Transport sector
- In recent years the growth of CO₂ emissions has slowed.
- In 2003, Government research estimated local emissions of CO₂ for each authority area. This calculated the emissions from energy generation for domestic and business use and offset it to each authority.
- Domestic CO₂ emissions in Basildon District were estimated to be 2.4 tonnes/capita, whilst total emissions (including Industrial, Commercial and Transport sectors) was 7.1 tonnes/capita.
- This indicates that Basildon, along with Braintree and Colchester have the lowest CO₂ emission levels, when compared to their population, in Essex; with Rochford and Uttlesford having the highest.

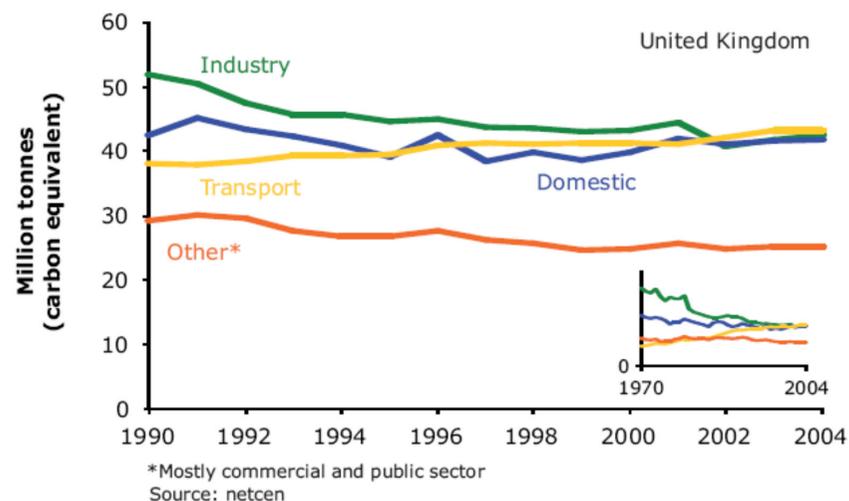


Figure 10.1 Data set for Carbon Dioxide Emissions by End User 1990-2004

Table 10.1 Dataset for Carbon Dioxide Emissions by End User 1990-2004

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Carbon Dioxide^(xliii)	161	163	159	155	152	150	156	150	150	147	149	153	149	152	152
Transport	38.1	37.8	38.4	39.2	39.3	39.4	40.9	41.2	41	41.2	41.2	41.1	42.1	43.2	43.2

xliii Includes Industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation and shipping) in Equivalent Weight Carbon Million Tonnes.

Table 10.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions Indicators (By End User)

Ref	Indicator	Local	Essex	East of England	UK	Trend	Target
AN1	Emissions CO ₂ - Industry & Commercial (kt CO ₂)	497 (2005) 595 (2004)	4,599 (2005) 4,251(2004)	17,306 (2005) 16,705 (2004)	248,511 (2005) 245,107 (2004)	Overall, the general growth in emissions has been declining since the 1970s, except for transport, which has been increasing. Locally, in the last year, CO ₂ emissions across all sectors have fallen, although at different rates.	UK goal 2010: reducing emissions of CO ₂ by 20% below 1990 levels UK goal by 2050: reducing emissions by 60%

Ref	Indicator	Local	Essex	East of England	UK	Trend	Target
AN2	Emissions CO ₂ - Domestic (kt CO ₂)	396 (2005)	4,902 (2005)	13,430 (2005)	149,504 (2005)		
		397 (2004)	4,273 (2004)	14,057 (2004)	155,139 (2004)		
AN3	Emissions CO ₂ - Road transport (kt CO ₂)	289 (2005)	4,123 (2005)	15,468 (2005)	149,816 (2005)		
		295 (2004)	4,136 (2004)	15,621 (2004)	150,471 (2004)		
AN4	Domestic per Capita CO ₂ (tonnes)	2.4 (2005)	2.6 (2005)	2.4 (2005)	2.5 (2005)		
		2.4 (2004)	2.6 (2004)	2.6 (2004)	2.6 (2004)		

Table 10.3 Data source for Carbon Dioxide Emissions Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Domestic Emissions per Capita ^{(xlv)(xlv)}	Annually	2003	
CO ₂ Emissions by End User ^{(xlv)(xlvii)}	Annually	2005 (Published 20th November 2007)	DEFRA intend that estimates will continue to be produced annually in future years, with the 2006 dataset, to be published in 2008, no longer labelled as "experimental" and will be given full National Statistics status.

xliv [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(j15hxwj52tqpeh45maupn445\)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004701](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(j15hxwj52tqpeh45maupn445)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004701)

xlv [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(j15hxwj52tqpeh45maupn445\)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004702](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(j15hxwj52tqpeh45maupn445)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004702)

xlvi <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/galocalghg.htm>

xlvii <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/regional/summaries/02.htm>

Nitrogen Dioxide Levels

Contextual Summary

- Nationally, levels of NOx have decreased 48% between 1970 and 2005.
- Locally, NO₂ levels remain stable, but are relatively higher than in other parts of Essex.
- A risk of the annual target being exceeded in the District has previously been identified and an extended and more detailed monitoring programme has started.

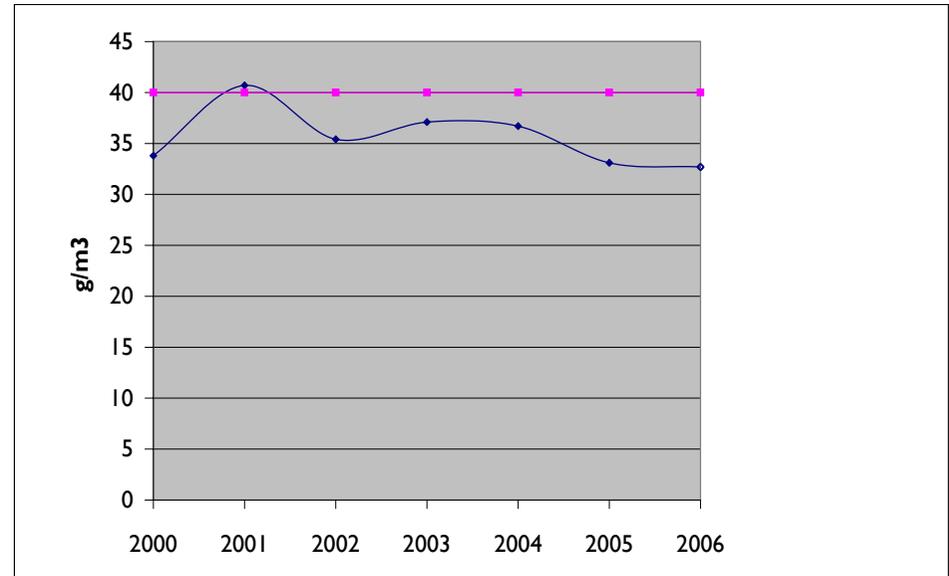


Figure 10.2 Annual average Nitrogen Dioxide concentration

10.1 <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/airqual/download/xls/aqfg04.xls>

Table 10.4 Dataset for Average Annual NO₂ Emissions in Basildon District graph

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Annual mean (µg/m³)	33.8	40.7	35.4	37.1	36.7	33.1	32.7

Table 10.5 Average Annual NO₂ Emissions Indicator

Ref	Indicator	Local	Comparison with 2 other Towns in Essex	Comparison with other National Urban Sites	Trend	Target
AN5	Average Annual NO ₂ Emission Levels	33.1 µg/m ³	Southend on Sea = 23µg/m ³ Thurrock = 35µg/m ³	Average= 37µg/m ³ Highest Site Value = 112µg/m ³ in Marylebone Road, London Lowest Site Value = 12µg/m ³ in Derry, Northern Ireland	Whilst the NO ₂ target was exceeded in 2001, since 2003 the average annual NO ₂ concentration has fallen.	40µg/m ³

Table 10.6 Data Source for NO2 levels Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Third Round of Updating and Screening Assessment for Basildon District Council, Environment Research Group, Kings College London, http://www.essexair.org	Periodically	April 2006	
National emissions of NOx: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/airqual/download/xls/aqtb06.xls	Annually Collected	2005	Only collected since 2000
Urban sites value- Annual mean: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/airqual/download/xls/aqfg04.xls	Annually Collected	2005	

Other Air Pollutants - PM10

Contextual Summary

- For PM₁₀ the annual mean target is 40µg/m³ or less.
- For the 24 hour average PM₁₀ level objective, the threshold of 50µg/m³ must not be exceeded more than 35 times per year.
- Nationally, PM₁₀ emission levels have decreased about 70% between 1970 and 2005, and a further 16% between 2001 and 2005.
- By 2010 there is risk that the targets for PM₁₀ levels will be exceeded in the District.

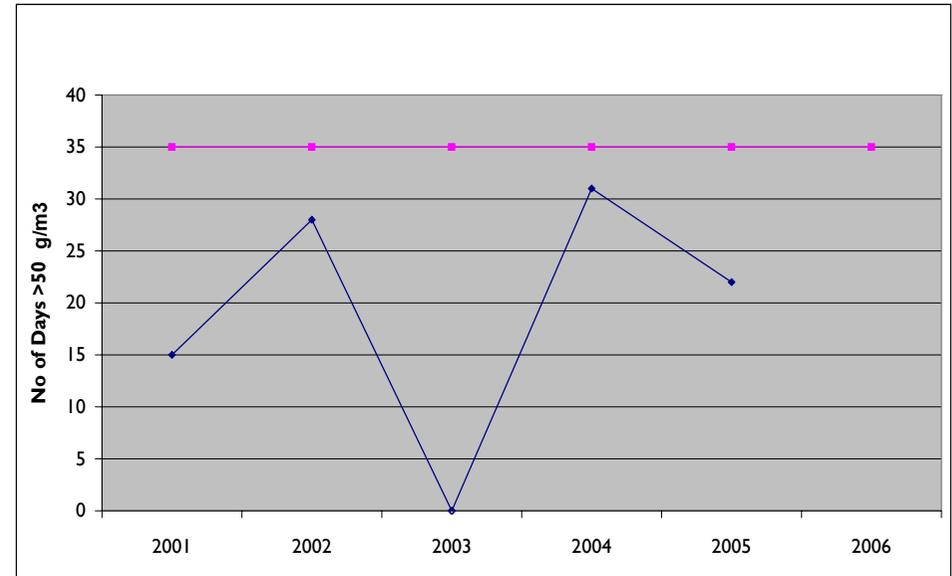


Figure 10.3 Number of days when PM10 > 50 µg/m3

Table 10.7 Dataset for Number of Days when PM10 levels were >50µg/m3 graph

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Annual mean (µg/m ³)	30.1	32.5	Data Gap	35.7	35.4	Data Gap
Number of days >50 µg/m ³	15	28	Data Gap	31	22	<35

Table 10.8 PM10 Value Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Comparison with 2 other Towns in Essex	Comparison with other National Urban Sites	Trend	Target
AN6	PM ₁₀ fixed 24 hours mean: number of periods exceeding 50µg/m ³ compared with health objective	22 Days	Southend on Sea = 2 days Thurrock = 5 days	National Average = 10.9 days Highest National Site Value = 118 days in Marylebone Road, London	Decrease since 2004. Values always below the objective.	35 days per year

Ref	Indicator	Local	Comparison with 2 other Towns in Essex	Comparison with other National Urban Sites	Trend	Target
AN7	PM ₁₀ annual mean: Comparison with health objective	35.4µg/m ³	Southend on Sea = 22µg/m ³ Thurrock = 24µg/m ³	National Average = 23.53µg/m ³ Highest National Site Value = 43µg/m ³ in Marylebone Road, London Lowest National Site Value = 13µg/m ³ in Clara St, Belfast	Values stable and always below the objective	40 µg/m ³

Table 10.9 Data Source for PM10 Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Emissions of PM ₁₀ , National level: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/airqual/download/xls/aqtb11.xls	Annually	2005	
Annual mean for Basildon: Environmental Health and "Updating and Screening Assessment" http://www.essexair.org	Annually	2005	The Council uses a BAM instrument for monitoring PM ₁₀ , the results are therefore presented as a gravimetric equivalent, i.e. BAM times 0.83. This factor was only released in late 2005 and therefore previous Air Quality Progress Reports have not been reported as a gravimetric equivalent and as consequence indicate higher concentrations.
Urban sites value- No of period exceeding 50 µg/m ³ http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/airqual/download/xls/aqfg08.xls	Annually	2005	
Urban sites value- Annual mean: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/airqual/download/xls/aqfg09.xls	Annually	2005	

Air Quality Management

10

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

Contextual Summary

- The quality of air affects human health, quality of life and the natural environment.
- Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have to be imposed and closely monitored by Local Authorities if the objectives of The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are unlikely to be met by prescribed dates.
- Air quality in Essex is generally good. Most industrial processes in Essex are concentrated along the Thames Estuary. The air quality in Essex is influenced by its close proximity to mainland Europe. A total of 45 AQMAs have been designated within the East of England region, as shown on the following page. There are currently 10 AQMAs within the county, 8 of which were newly introduced in 2005. Seven of these are concentrated in Brentwood Borough, 2 in Colchester Borough and 1 in Chelmsford Borough.
- At present the air quality in the Basildon District is satisfactory and there are no AQMAs within Basildon District.
- Basildon District carries out constant monitoring of SO₂, NO₂ and PM₁₀, but not CO, Benzene, 1,3-Butadiene or Lead.

Table 10.10 Air Quality Management Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
AN8	Number of Air Quality Monitoring Areas	0 (2007)	10 (Essex) (2007) 45 (East of England) (2007)	Data Gap	N/A	N/A

Table 10.11 Data Source for Air Quality Management Indicators

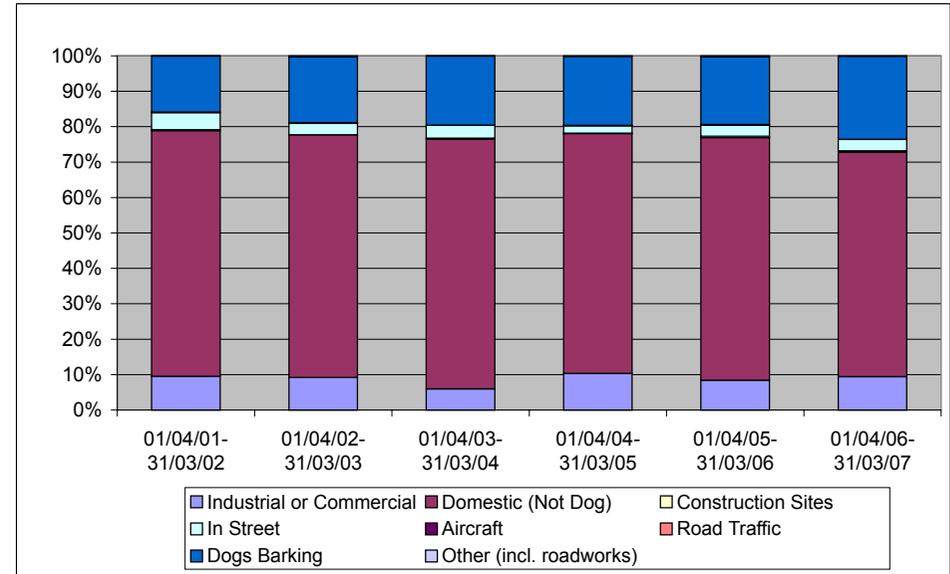
Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District SEA Baseline Report, Essex County Council	Annually	March 2008	

Noise Quality

Contextual Summary

- Noise pollution describes displeasing human, animal or machine created sounds that disrupt the environment and affect quality of life.
- There is a perception from almost a quarter of District residents that noisy neighbours or loud parties are a very or fairly big problem, compared to a fifth of residents in Essex.
- The Council's Environmental Health Department receive a similar level of complaints every year related to noise disturbances and nuisances and are tasked with investigating and trying to resolve the cause of the complaints.
- Most complaints (more than 85%) are from domestic sources or dogs barking.

Sheet1 Chart 2



Page 1

Figure 10.4 Type of Noise Complaints

Table 10.12 Number of Noise Complaints

Noise Complaint Origin	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Industrial/ Commercial	123	110	73	122	92	122
Domestic (not dogs)	899	824	866	803	751	822
Construction Sites	3	0	3	1	4	4
In Street	63	39	45	25	35	42
Aircraft	0	2	0	1	0	0
Road Traffic	2	0	0	0	1	0
Dogs Barking	205	223	240	231	210	304
Other (incl. roadworks)	1	4	1	2	3	2

Table 10.13 Noise Quality Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
AN9	Number of Noise Complaints	1,296 (2007) 1,096 (2006) 1,185 (2005) 1,228 (2004) 1,202 (2003) 1,296 (2002)	Data Gap	Data Gap	The reporting of noise related nuisances is fairly stable.	

Table 10.14 Data Source for Noise Quality Indicators

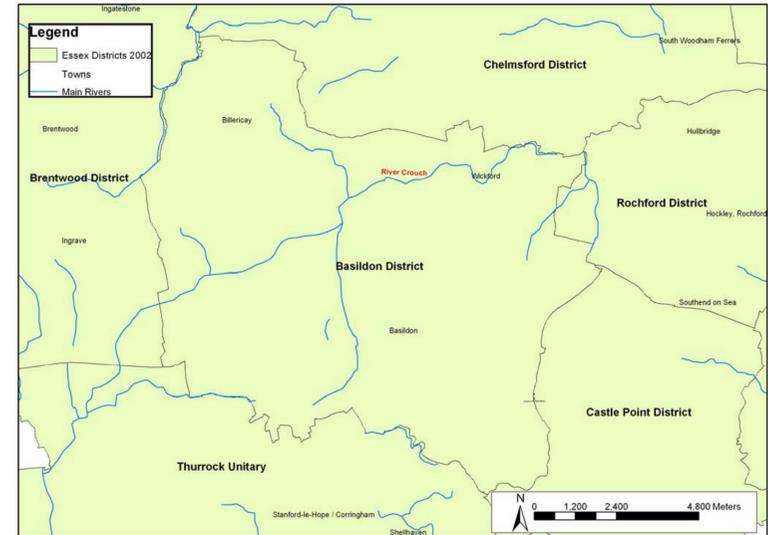
Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Council Environmental Health Department	Annually	2007	
% of residents who think that noisy neighbours or loud parties are a big problem: http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(j15hxwj52tqpeh45maupn445)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004691		2004	

11 Water, Soil and Geology

Basildon District Main Rivers

Contextual Summary

- Main Rivers are usually larger streams and rivers, but can include smaller watercourses of local significance.
- Main Rivers can include any structure or appliance that controls or regulates the flow of water in, into, or out of, the main river.
- All Main Rivers are marked on an official document called a Main River Map produced by DEFRA.
- The Environment Agency has powers to carry out flood defence works to all main rivers.
- There are two main rivers in Basildon District:
 - The River Crouch and its tributaries
 - The River Wid
- The Main River locations in the District are also related to the parts of the District which are prone to flooding. This is fully presented in [Map 4.2 'Basildon District Areas at High Risk from Flooding - Flood Zone 3'](#).



Essex County Council 2007

Map 11.1 Basildon District Main Rivers

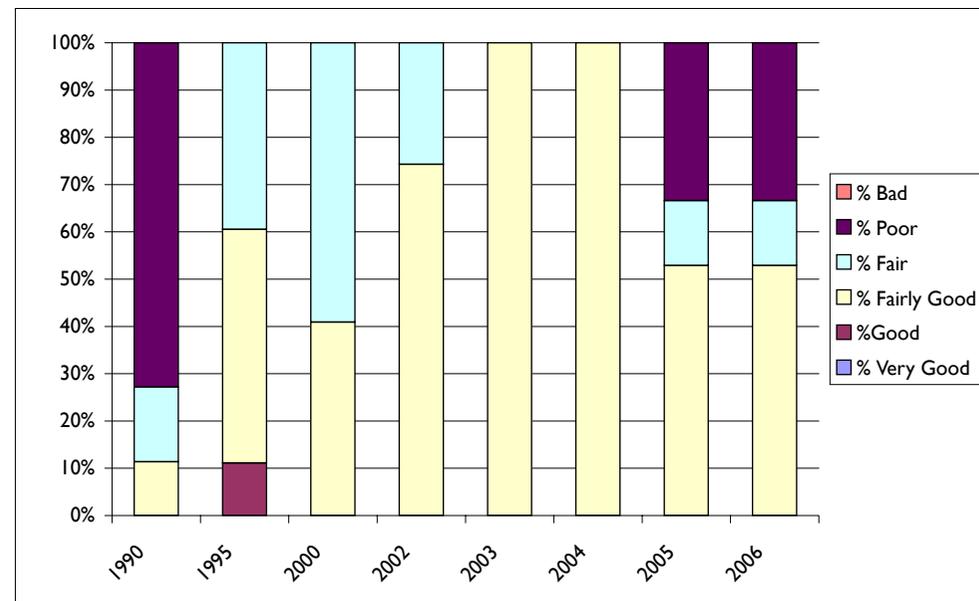
Table 11.1 Data Source for Main Rivers

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood/362926/364792/	Every 3 Months	Jan 2008	

River Water Quality - Biological Content

Contextual Summary

- Biological Water Quality is an Indicator of the overall health of rivers.
- Nationally in 2005, 72% of rivers were of good quality compared to 69% in 2000. Just 5% of rivers were of poor or bad quality.
- Regionally, biological quality has been improving and is better than in most regions and the England and Wales averages. Between 2002 and 2005 it did however start to deteriorate.
- In Basildon District, Biological Water Quality improved between 2000 and 2004, with 100% of waters being biologically Fairly Good in both 2003 and 2004. Since then, 47.1% of river stretches have biologically deteriorated.
- 2006 Biological GQA results repeat the 2005 results and are the poorest since 2000 as well as lower than 1995.
- The District's river stretches are biologically poorer than regionally or at the County level. In Essex, 52.78% of waters are biologically 'Good'. The East of England also has its single largest proportion of river stretches in this category at 38.41%, with a further 35.91% being of 'Very Good' quality. 47.1% of sampled river stretches are of a 'Fair' or 'Poor' biological quality in the District. This compares to 6.81% in the East of England and 12.06% in Essex



Picture 11.1 Basildon District Biological River Quality GQA 1990 - 2006

Table 11.2 Biological River Water Quality (GQA)

Year	% Good	% Fairly Good	% Fair	% Poor
1990	0	11.39	15.8	72.81
1995	11.11	49.45	39.43	0
2000	0	40.91	59.09	0
2002	0	74.29	25.71	0
2003	0	100	0	0
2004	0	100	0	0
2005	0	52.9	13.72	33.38
2006	0	52.9	13.72	33.38

Table 11.3 Biological Water Quality Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local %	Essex %	Regional%	Trend	Target
WSG1a	Biological River Quality - Very Good	0 (2006)	15.83 (2006)	35.91 (2006)		
		0 (2005)	22.26 (2005)	39.46 (2005)		
WSG1b	Biological River Quality - Good	0 (2006)	52.78 (2006)	38.41 (2006)		
		0 (2005)	47.7 (2005)	36.33 (2005)		
WSG1c	Biological River Quality Fairly Good	52.9 (2006)	19.32 (2006)	18.87 (2006)		
		52.9 (2005)	15.73 (2005)	17.45 (2005)		
WSG1d	Biological River Quality - Fair	13.72 (2006)	3.69 (2006)	3.72 (2006)		
		13.72 (2005)	7.76 (2005)	4.41(2005)		
WSG1e	Biological River Quality - Poor	33.38 (2006)	8.37 (2006)	2.8 (2006)		
		33.38 (2005)	6.55 (2005)	2.07 (2005)		
WSG1f	Biological River Quality - Bad	0 (2006)	0 (2006)	0.29 (2006)		
		0 (2005)	0 (2005)	0.29 (2005)		

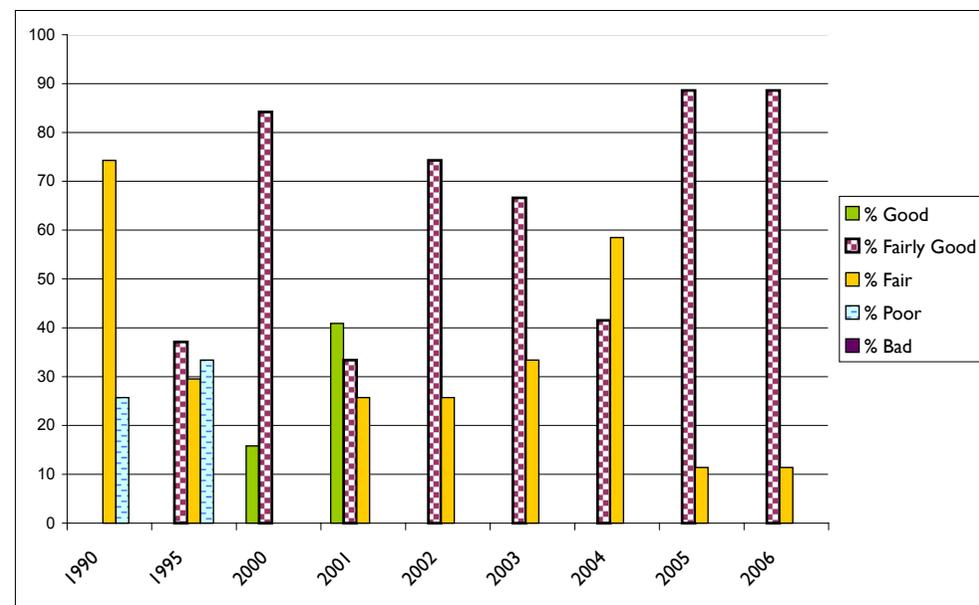
Table 11.4 Data Source for Comparison between Biological GQA

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Environment Agency	Annually Surveyed	2007	

River Water Quality - Chemical Content

Contextual Summary

- Chemical Quality is an indicator of organic pollution in rivers.
- Nationally in 2005, 68% of rivers were of good quality, the same as in 2000. 41 % of rivers have improved since 1990.
- Regionally, whilst the chemical quality is improving, it does fluctuate more than in other regions and is the worst performing region and also below the English and Welsh averages.
- In Basildon District, chemical river quality is lower than in other parts of Essex and the Region.
- The majority of sampled waters in the District displayed a 'Fairly Good' chemical quality in 2006. 88.61% of waters were graded in this way, compared to 28.59% regionally and 29.28% at the County level. Figures for the County and Region show approximately 43% of sampled rivers rated either 'Very Good' or 'Good'. There are however also instances of chemically 'Poor' and 'Bad' waters in the Region and County which are absent from Basildon District.



Picture 11.2 Basildon District Chemical River Quality (GQA) 2006

Table 11.5 Chemical River Water Quality (GQA)

Year	% Good	% Fairly Good	% Fair	% Poor
1990	0	0	74.29	25.71
1995	0	37.1	29.52	33.38
2000	15.8	84.2	0	0
2001	40.91	33.38	25.71	0
2002	0	74.29	25.71	0
2003	0	66.62	33.38	0
2004	0	41.51	58.49	0
2005	0	88.62	11.38	0
2006	0	88.61	11.39	0

Table 11.6 Chemical River Water Quality Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	County	Regional	Trend	Target
WSG2a	Chemical General Quality - Very Good	0 (2006)	4.04 (2006)	9.28 (2006)		
		0 (2005)	7.98 (2005)	7.04 (2005)		
WSG2b	Chemical General Quality - Good	0 (2006)	38.98 (2006)	34.67 (2006)		
		0 (2005)	35.19 (2005)	37.67 (2005)		
WSG2c	Chemical General Quality -Fairly Good	88.61 (2006)	29.28 (2006)	28.59 (2006)		
		88.62 (2005)	28.09 (2005)	29.2 (2005)		
WSG2d	Chemical General Quality - Fair	11.39 (2006)	17.61 (2006)	14.87 (2006)		
		11.38 (2005)	16.25 (2005)	13.49 (2005)		
WSG2e	Chemical General Quality - Poor	0 (2006)	8.87 (2006)	12.38 (2006)		
		0 (2005)	11.35 (2005)	12.39 (2005)		
WSG2f	Chemical General Quality - Bad	0 (2006)	1.23 (2006)	0.21 (2006)		
		0 (2005)	1.14 (2005)	0.21 (2005)		

Table 11.7 Data Source for Chemical River Quality

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Environment Agency	Annually Assessed	2006	

Water Pollution Incidents

11

Contextual Summary

- In 2005, for England and Wales, there were 23,504 substantiated Water Pollution Incidents. 99 were classified as Category 1 (Major).
- In Category 1, 116 incidents were caused through different pollutants (The number of Pollutants is more than the total number of incidents because there can be more than one pollutant at an incident).
- There are no records of major water pollution incidences occurring in the Basildon District.

Table 11.8 Water Pollution Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
WSG3	Number of Category 1 Water Pollution Incidents	0 (2005)	Data Gap	99 (2005)	Data Gap	Data Gap

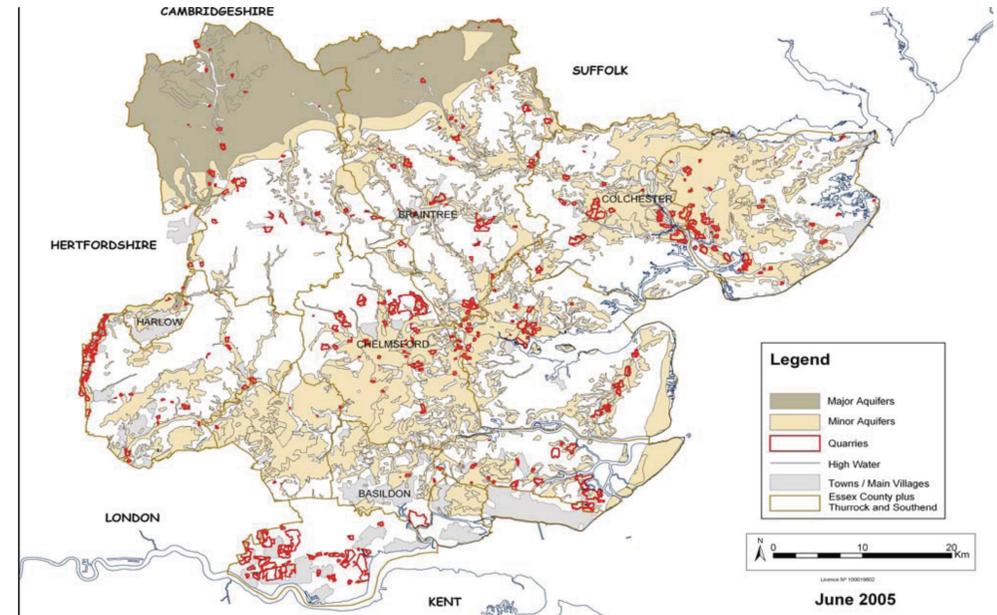
Table 11.9 Data Source for Water Pollution Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Substantiated Water Pollution Incidents: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/inlwater/download/xls/iwtb19.xls	Periodic	2005	

Groundwater Vulnerability

Contextual Summary

- Water resources are not just rivers, lakes and reservoirs. The largest resources are, in fact, underground.
- Groundwater provides about 1/3rd of the UK's water supply. Many rural communities are dependant on this resource and many rivers or wetland systems are groundwater-fed during dry periods.
- Groundwater levels vary in response to rainfall, amount of water abstracted and aquifer (rocks which store water) characteristics.
- The Environment Agency have identified Ground Water Vulnerability Areas, and Managment Units to protect these water resources from excessive pollution, abstraction or interference.
- The majority of the District is included within the South Essex Water Resource Management Unit although it is not used for domestic water supplies. The Environment Agency regard it as currently having water available, although in 2012 there is not expected to be any available for abstraction.
- There is an Confined Chalk Aquifer, which also stores water underneath Billericay, Chelmsford, Braintree and Colchester - although it is not used for domestic water supplies. It is part of a Groundwater Management Unit which is regarded by the Environment Agency as Over-Abstracted and is managed on the basis that no water is available for abstraction from it.



Map 11.2 Aquifers within Essex

Table 11.10 Data Source for Ground Water Vulnerability Context

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Environment Agency	Periodically	2007	The Environment Agency have provided GIS data of GRV zones in the District.
Essex County Council (Map)	Infrequent	June 2005	

Water Supply

11

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

Contextual Summary

- Essex and Suffolk Water supply all homes and businesses in the Basildon District with water.
- Most of the District's supply comes directly from Hanningfield Reservoir, 3 miles north of Ramsden Bellhouse, Billericay. North-West Billericay's however water comes from a mains pipe served directly from Abberton Reservoir, near Colchester.
- In some hillier parts of the District, smaller reservoirs (e.g. Langdon Hills) and/ or water towers (e.g. Ramsden Heath) are also required to maintain water pressure and distribute a constant supply to consumers.

- Whilst above average rainfall since October 2006 has left water resources nationally in a good position, Essex is still the driest county in the UK. It only receives about 50% of the national average annual rainfall in a normal year. This means that half the water used for domestic and business supplies is sourced from outside the county.
- With Government requirements to build additional homes and business premises, a large strategic resource is required to provide Essex with the amount of water required to ensure a continued and secure water supply is available for the future.
- It is proposed that the Abberton Reservoir, near Colchester be enlarged to increase its capacity by 60%. This will be achieved by:
 - raising the top water level of the reservoir's dam by 3.2m
 - obtaining additional water from outside Essex to fill the raised reservoir, by diverting water using the Ely-Ouse Transfer Scheme operated by the Environment Agency
 - enhancing the transfer system to Abberton Reservoir by laying two new pipelines;

Table 11.11 Data Source for Water Supply

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments/Further Information
Essex and Suffolk Water Ltd		June 2007	

Water Consumption

Contextual Summary

- Nationally, the demand for water is increasing and current projections show that this trend is likely to continue over the next 25 years. Climate change impacts also seem set to affect the future availability of and demand for water. Reducing water wastage and promoting greater water efficiency will help safeguard supplies and have wider positive impacts in terms of reducing the amount of energy needed to treat and supply water.
- The average daily use per UK property is 340 litres, with individuals using around 140 litres per day
- Average annual water use in a single person household = 50 m³; for a four persons household = 150 m³; for a five persons household = 170 m³
- Average water consumption in unmetered households, supplied by Essex & Suffolk Water, has decreased between 2006 and 2007 by three litres per person per day, whilst in metered properties it has decreased by six litres per day.
- For England and Wales, household water consumption accounts for around 2/3 of water in the public supply (excluding leaks)
- Households consumed an average of 146 litres per person each day in 2006/07. Annual changes in consumption rates are largely owing to differing seasonal weather, with 2003 Summer being particularly warm and dry.
- It is believed that there has been no clear underlying increase in per person water consumption rates in Essex.

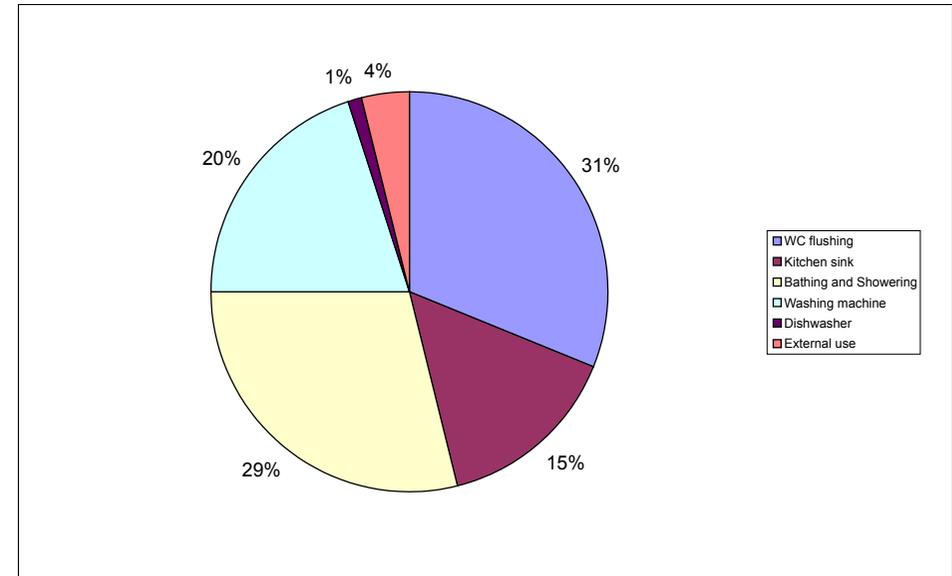


Figure 11.1 Water Use in a Typical House in the UK

Table 11.12 Typical UK Water Use

WC Flushing	Kitchen Sink	Bathing and Showering	Washing Machine	Dishwasher	External Use
31%	15%	29%	20%	1%	4%

Table 11.13 Estimates of Average Household Consumption (Litres/per person/day)

Water Company	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-2007
Essex and Suffolk Water	161	155	164	158	160	155

Table 11.14 Domestic Water Consumption - Litres/Person/Day - England and Wales

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Per Capita Consumption	150	150	154	150	No Data	146

Table 11.15 Water Consumption Indicators

Ref	Indicators	Local	Essex ^(xlviii)	National	Trend	Target
WSG4	Average Domestic Water Consumption Per Capita (litres/person/day) ^(xlix)	Under Investigation with Essex & Suffolk Water to establish District consumption rates	140.6 (2007) 142.6 (2006)	152 (2007) 156 (2006)	Currently, Essex households consume less water, on average, than the England & Wales average.	

Table 11.16 Data Source for Water Consumption Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Water Use http://www.eswater.co.uk/ESW_Sustainable_new_homes.pdf	Infrequent		
Average Household Consumption - OFWAT http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/aptrix/ofwat/publish.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/SecuritySupply_06-07.pdf/\$FILE/SecuritySupply_06-07.pdf	Annually	2007	
http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/regional/summaries/16-anglian.htm	Annually	2004-05	
Domestic Water Consumption England and Wales - OFWAT http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/aptrix/ofwat/publish.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/SecuritySupply_06-07.pdf/\$FILE/SecuritySupply_06-07.pdf	Annually	2007	

xlviii Essex & Suffolk, Anglian & Tendring Hundred Water Companies

xlix Average accounts for Household Consumption on Unmetered and Metered Properties on Water & Sewerage Companies and Water Only Companies

Drought Orders

Contextual Summary

- Droughts happen when there is not enough rainfall, which puts stress on water resources and the environment.
- In long periods of dry weather, water levels drop in rivers and reservoirs, and the amount of water in aquifers (water-bearing rocks below ground) falls.
- If a Drought Order is imposed, the public use of water is more strictly controlled.
 - As an immediate measure, hosepipe and sprinkler bans restrict domestic water use and people would not be allowed to use them to water gardens or wash cars.
 - If the drought or water supply worsens, secondary orders can be imposed, which restrict business and domestic use of water.
 - As a last resort, if supplies are very low, a water company could impose standpipes or rota cuts to directly control and limit the use of water .
- One of the worst drought years was in 1976 when 140 Drought Orders were imposed throughout the UK.
- The 2004-06 drought in southeast England was one of the worst in the last 100 years. Drought Order powers were granted to Sutton and East Surrey Water, Mid-Kent Water and Southern Water during 2006 to limit or prohibit non-essential uses of water. All drought order powers granted expired in November 2006.
- Essex and Suffolk water, which supplies Basildon District with all its water, has had only one hosepipe ban in 25 years, one Drought Order imposed in 50 years, and has never resorted to rota cuts /standpipes.

Table 11.17 Drought Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Anglian Region	UK	Trend	Target
WSG5	Number of Drought Orders	0 (2006)	0 (2006)	4 (2006)	No Drought Order in Anglian Environment Agency Region in 50 Years	
		0 (2005)	0 (2005)	1 (2005)		

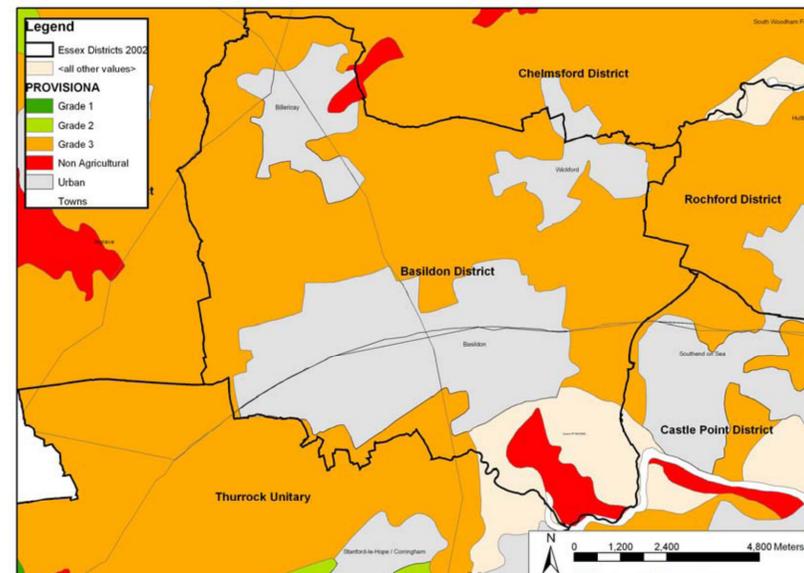
Table 11.18 Data Source for Drought Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Number of Drought Orders http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/water/resources/drought/index.htm#current	Annually	2006	

Agricultural Land Classification

Contextual Summary

- Land quality varies from place to place.
- Knowing what land is of higher quality for crop production can prevent it from being inappropriately developed, or used, and is vital for sustainable development.
- Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, the poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.
- The majority of agricultural land within Essex can be broadly classified as Grade 2 in the north and Grade 3 to the south, as defined by the Agricultural Land Classification System, published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), now the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). This is related to the location of the Essex till, with better quality land located in the north-west of the county. There are also significant areas of Grade 1 agricultural land within Tendring and Rochford districts.
- Basildon District does not contain any Grade 1 or 2 Agricultural Land, unlike neighbouring areas, which is deemed to be of better quality.
- 54.1% (5,969 hectares) of land in Basildon, is classified as Grade 3, and 6.5% (722 ha) is Grade 4. The District also has three urban areas at Billericay, Basildon and Wickford, which account for 36.1% (3980 ha), and 3.3% (361 ha) is classed as non agricultural.



Essex County Council 2007

Map 11.3 Basildon District Agricultural Land Classification

The Agricultural Land Classification provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future in the planning system.

Classification	Quality
Grade 1	Excellent
Grade 2	Very Good
Grade 3 (a and b)	Good
Grade 4	Poor
Grade 5	Very Poor

The best and most versatile agricultural land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a (in PPS7). This is the land which is the most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs, and which can deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass, fibres and pharmaceuticals.

The classification is based on the long-term physical limitations of land for agricultural use. Factors affecting the grade are climate, site (gradient, micro-relief and flood risk) and soil characteristics and the important characteristics between them.

Table 11.19 Data Source for Agricultural Land Classification Context

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
DEFRA	Infrequent	1998	Further investigation will take place with DEFRA as to the any distinctions that can be made with respects to Grades 3a and 3b Agricultural Land in the District.
Essex County Council	Annual	2008	

Contaminated Land

Contextual Summary

- When substances introduced into or onto land where they would not normally be found, the land could be considered to be contaminated.
- Thousands of sites in the UK have been contaminated by a previous use. Often this is associated with industrial processes or activities that have now ceased (e.g. an old petrol station or rubbish tip), but where waste products or residues remain and present a hazard to the general environment.
- During the planning process, Council's have to have regard to comments made by other statutory bodies, principally the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency has powers relating to the protection of ground and surface waters. It is also a consultee for Local Planning Authorities when determining sites as contaminated land under the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

Table 11.20 Contaminated Land Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	County Council	UK	Trend	Target
Data Sources, Indicators and Targets Under Investigation						

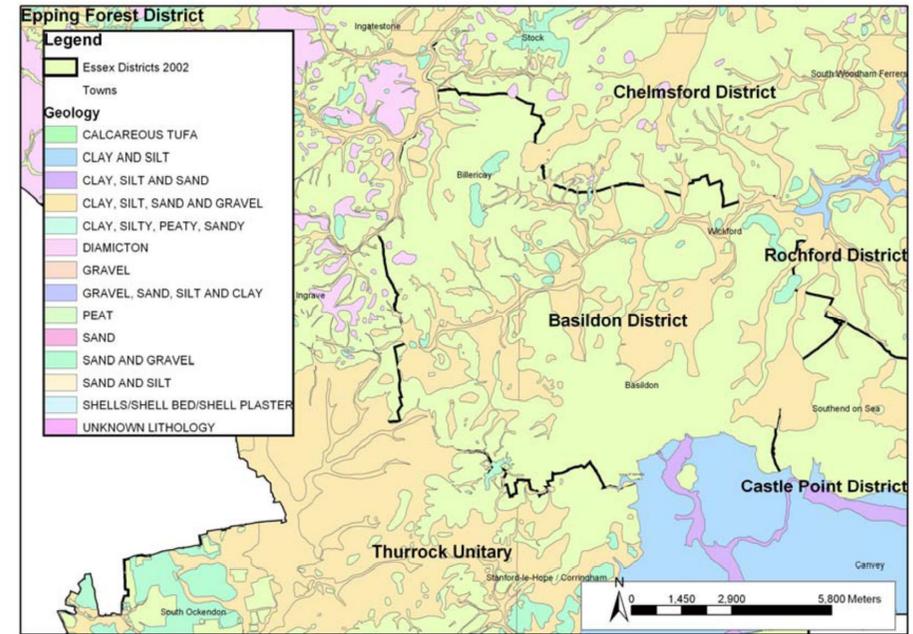
Table 11.21 Data source for Contaminated Land Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of data	Last updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Council Environmental Health Contaminated Land Database			

Basildon District Geology

Contextual Summary

- Essex consists of three broad geological regions:
 - The Coastal Zone (London Clay and Marshes formed from marine and fluvial deposits).
 - Mid-Essex Zone (Sands, Gravels, Acidic Soils and Glacial Outwash).
 - Essex Till (Fertile Boulder Clays).
- Basildon District is mostly composed of London Clay, with some Claygate Beds, Bagshot Beds and alluvial deposits in the south-east
- The Langdon Hills are part of South Essex Hills and are composed of Bagshot Beds and Claygate Beds over London Clay
- There are no geological SSSIs or Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) in the District.



British Geological Survey 2005

Map 11.4 Basildon District Geology

Table 11.22 Data Source for Geology Context

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
British Geological Survey and Essex County Council	Constant	2005	

12 Material Assets

Land Use

Contextual Summary

- The Generalised Land Use Database Experimental Statistics represent the actual use of land by ward.
- Looking at the data we can see that, although, Basildon District has a far higher level of Domestic Buildings than Regionally or Nationally, it still has a similar proportion of gardens to dwellings.
- However, the District has less land proportionally classified as Green Spaces.
- This would imply that Basildon District has a development pattern which is not shared at a regional level.

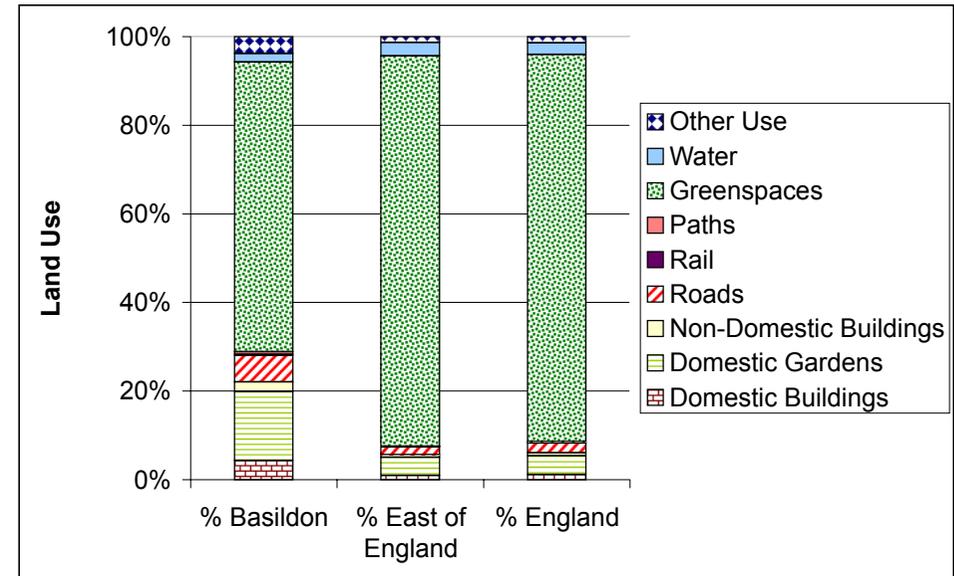


Figure 12.1 Land Use

Table 12.1 Land Use Datasets

	Domestic Buildings	Domestic Gardens	Non-Domestic Buildings	Road	Rail	Path	Greenspace	Water	Other Use	Unclassified
% Basildon	4.34%	15.58%	2.15%	6.00%	0.24%	0.58%	65.35%	1.95%	3.81%	0.00%
% EoE	0.95%	4.13%	0.53%	1.80%	0.09%	0.08	88.10%	3.01%	1.31%	0.00%
% England	1.14%	4.27%	0.66%	2.23%	0.14%	0.11%	87.47%	2.60%	1.40%	0.00%

Table 12.2 Data Source for Land Use

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
DCLG - Land use statistics http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1146084	Unknown	2005	Experimental dataset derived from NLUD study

Derelict Land or Buildings

Contextual Summary

- Government guidance remarks that Previously Developed Land (PDL) or 'Brownfield Sites' should be considered for development, before Greenfield sites, to maximise land use and deliver sustainable development.
- Nationally since 2001, the total amount of PDL overall has declined by around 4 %, with vacant and derelict land down by 15% and land currently in use with potential for redevelopment increasing by 14%.
- The East of England has the highest proportion of PDL land that is assessed as suitable for housing (61%).
- In Basildon District, the PDL land supply consists of car parks, community services buildings, existing dwellings, offices, shops, vacant buildings and vacant land. Since 2005, the amount of land classified as PDL has decreased, indicating to some extent that policy approaches for brownfield development have been working.
- Regionally and nationally, PDL land supply is different, with derelict buildings, vacant land and old manufacturing sites forming the majority of potential supply.

Brownfield Biodiversity

- It should be noted however that Brownfield sites can also support significant biodiversity interests.
- This includes Priority Habitats referred to in '[Priority Habitats and Species](#)' and Priority Species (eg. Invertebrates) and Protected Species (eg. Great crested newts).
- Some brownfield locations, depending on the species or habitats they support, may not be the most suitable location for some forms of development.

Table 12.3 Previously Developed Land (PDL) Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
MA1	PDL: Derelict	0 (2007)	1,910 (2006)	17,850 (2006)	Over the period since 2001: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the total of PDL land has declined by around 4% ○ Vacant and derelict land is down by 15% and land currently in use with potential for redevelopment has increased by 14% ○ In the District, the supply of PDL sources is smaller than the national average, with the majority of PDL already in use with potential for redevelopment, or allocated for development in the Local Plan. 	No specific targets on the availability of PDL - although the Government expects that 60% of all new residential development should be provided on Previously Developed Land
		0.3 ha (2005)	2,120 ha (2005)	18,720 ha (2005)		
MA2	PDL: Vacant Buildings	36 (2006)	340 (2006)	3,670 (2006)		
		37.62 ha (2005)	340 ha (2005)	3,920 ha (2005)		
MA3	PDL: Vacant Land	4 (2006)	1,260 (2006)	13,330 (2006)		
		7.7 ha (2005)	1,250 ha (2005)	13,920 ha (2005)		
MA4	PDL Buildings in use and allocated within Local Plan	67 (2006)	3,620 (2006)	27,880 (2006)		
		114.3 ha (2005)	2,020 ha (2005)	18,920 ha (2005)		

Table 12.4 Data Source for Previously Developed Land Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
<p>DCLG - Previously- Developed Land that may be available for Development: England 2006, http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/322044</p>	Part- Annually from 2003	2007	NLUD-PDL data, likely to be out of date if not updated consistently with Development Monitoring

Distance from Key Services

Contextual Summary

- Development should be located where it has appropriate levels of access by a choice of means of transport.
- All development should at least aim to be within 30 minutes public transport time of key services.
- This indicator is dependant on the provision of transport routes, which connect residential and employment areas with other urban centres, public transport interchanges and key services.
- In 2007, 182 new dwellings out of 183 were within the 30 minutes transport range of key services, with the exception of a hospital, where only 149 new dwellings were within 30 minutes of a hospital.

Table 12.5 Distance from Key Services Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
MA5	% Dwelling completions within 30 minutes Public Transport Travelling time (PTT) of a Secondary School	99.5% (2007) 99.79% (2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Not enough evidence to define trends	
MA6	% Dwelling completions within 30 minutes PTT of an Employment area (500+ jobs)	99.5% (2007) 99.79% (2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Not enough evidence to define trends	
MA7	% Dwelling completions within 30 minutes Public Transport Travelling time (PTT) of a major retail centre	99.45% (2007) 99.79% (2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Not enough evidence to define trends	
MA8	% Dwelling completions within 30 minutes Public Transport Travelling time (PTT) of a GP.	99.45% (2007) 99.79% (2006)	Data Gap	Data Gape	Not enough evidence to define trends	
MA8a	% Dwelling completions within 30 minutes Public Transport Travelling time (PTT) of a Hospital	81.4% (2007) Data Gap (2006)	Data Gap	Data Gap		

Table 12.6 Data Source for Distance from Key Services Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Council LDF Annual Monitoring Report	Annually	2007	Data collected in partnership with Essex County Council.

School Provision and Capacity

Contextual Summary

- Achieving sustainable forms of development means ensuring that the educational infrastructure meets the needs of the population, to support access to learning and skill development.
- There are 48 primary schools and 9 secondary schools in Basildon District, catering for 14,232 and 10,990 pupils respectively.
- The numbers attending and the capacity of these schools is important in light of District population age profile estimates. The number attending primary schools has steadily decreased over the period 2001-2007 by 1,780 pupils. The numbers attending secondary schools have been generally stable over the same period, but have risen by 154 pupils between 2003 and 2007.
- School capacity figures for 2007 indicate that on a district-wide basis there are enough surplus places within schools in the District to accommodate new pupils in the current year. However, it is recognised that surpluses and deficit numbers vary school-to-school and it should not be assumed that because of the District level surplus, that any school can accommodate further pupils.

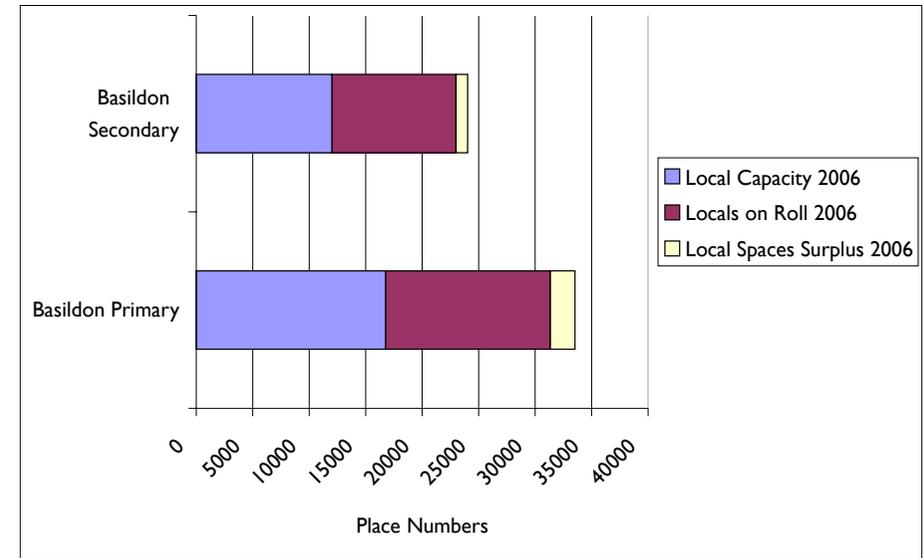


Figure 12.2 Basildon District Primary and Secondary School Capacity 2006

Table 12.7 School Pupil Numbers and Capacity

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 Capacity	Capacity .v. Attendance Difference	Pupil Forecast 2012	Pupil Forecast 2012 with Housing
Basildon District Primary School Pupils	16,012	15,939	15,786	15,668	15,259	15,083	14,232	16,376	+2,144	14,031	14,607
Basildon District Secondary School Pupils	10,601	10,611	10,836	10,986	10,999	10,984	10,990	11,998	+1,008	10,816	11,160
Essex County Primary School Pupils	112,434	112,100	111,154	110,130	108,396	107,101	103,241	117,112	+13,871	98,456	103,842
Essex County Secondary School Pupils	86,279	87,799	89,497	90,681	90,915	91,098	90,527	96,263	+5,736	87,303	90,745

Table 12.8 School Capacity Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Essex	National	Trend	Target
MA9a	Primary School Pupil Capacity	16,376 (2007)	117,112 (2007)	Data Gap		
		16,769 (2006)	119,042 (2006)			
MA9b	Secondary School Pupil Capacity	11,998 (2007)	96,263 (2007)	Data Gap		
		12,021 (2006)	95,827 (2006)			
MA10a	Locals on Roll Primary	14,232 (2007)	103,241 (2007)	Data Gap	Primary School Pupil numbers have been declining since 2001.	
		14,574 (2006)	104,811 (2006)			
MA10b	Locals on Roll Secondary	10,990 (2007)	90,527 (2007)	Data Gap	Secondary School Pupil numbers have been increasing since 2001	
		10,984 (2006)	91,098 (2006)			
MA11a	Place Surplus or Deficit Primary Schools	+2,144 (2007)	+13,871 (2007)	Data Gap	There is a local and Essex wide surplus of school spaces.	
		+2,195 (2006)	+14,201 (2006)			
MA11b	Place Surplus or Deficit Secondary Schools	+1,008 (2007)	+5,736 (2007)	Data Gap	There is a local and Essex wide surplus of school spaces.	
		+1,037 (2006)	+4,729 (2006)			

Table 12.9 Data Sources for School Provision and Capacity

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex Schools Organisational Plan 2007-2012, Essex County Council ⁰	Annually	2007	

Open Space

Contextual Summary

- Basildon District has over 1300ha of open space available for use by residents, people who work in the District and visitors.
- Basildon was planned with a considerable amount of open space as part of the New Town Masterplans, much of which is still used for the purpose it was set aside for.
- Many open spaces are used for more than one purpose and has wider ranger benefits to health, exercise, biodiversity and flood defence.
- Local Standards have yet to be developed for open space in Basildon District, although a PPG17 Needs and Opportunities Assessment is currently underway that will consider the most appropriate standards that should be applied in the future to ensure open space continues to be available to existing and future residents.
- The Green Flag Award is the national standard for parks and green space in England and Wales recognising and rewarding the best green spaces in the country.
- None of Basildon District's parks or other open spaces have ever been awarded a Green Flag Award.

Accessible Natural Greenspace

- Natural England have developed Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards which aim to provide a set of benchmarks ensuring access to places of wildlife interest. These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:
 - an accessible natural greenspace less than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home
 - statutory Local Nature Reserves at a minimum level of one hectare per 1000 population
 - at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home
 - at least one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home;
 - at least one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home

Thames Gateway South Essex Green Grid

- Building on the core principles set out in the Government's publication, Creating Sustainable Communities: Greening the Gateway The Thames Gateway South Essex Green Grid Strategy has been developed to ensure environmental infrastructure is part of the wider regeneration and development proposals for the sub-region.
- The vision is to create a living system threading through the urban and rural landscape, connecting places that are attractive to people, wildlife and business, and providing clean air, food, water, energy, mineral and materials.

Table 12.10 Open Space Indicators

Ref	Inspector	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
MA12a	Ha of Urban Parks and Gardens (including Country Parks)	319.2	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA12b	Ha of Allotments and Community Gardens	9	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA12c	Ha of Amenity Green Spaces	253.3	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA12d	Ha of Churchyards and Cemeteries	20.4	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA12e	Ha of Civic Spaces	3.5	Data Gap	Data Gap		

Ref	Inspector	Local	Regional	National	Trend	Target
MA12f	Ha of Outdoor Sport Facilities	224.3	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA12g	Ha of Educational Fields	125.8	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA12h	Ha of Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space	433.7	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA12i	Ha of open space lost to development	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA12j	Number of Parks with Green Flag Awards	0	25	423		

Table 12.11 Data Sources for Open Space Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Basildon District Council	Infrequent	2007	Data presented in the Indicators is provisional and part of a wider study currently underway.
The Green Flag Award http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/	Annually	2007	The Green Flag Award is sponsored by the DCLG, English Heritage, Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales.
Natural England Accessible Natural Green Space Standards http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/greenspace/	Infrequent	-	
Thames Gateway South Essex Green Grid Strategy http://www.tgessex.co.uk/pages.php?id=8	Infrequent	2006	

Waste

Waste Generation and Recycling

Contextual Summary

- Nationally, every year, over 100 million tonnes of waste are generated from households, commerce and industry.
- Two thirds of Essex's waste is still sent to landfill sites, where the biodegradable part generates methane, a potent Greenhouse Gas.
- Waste must be reduced by making products with fewer natural resources and more recycled materials; by composting suitable waste; and reusing unwanted materials or products. This will help to conserve resources, protect the environment and reduce the dependency on Landfill Sites.
- Basildon District is the second largest generator of waste/head of population in Essex, an increase of 2.6Kg since 2005-2006.
- In 2007, Basildon residents recycled twice as much waste as they did in 2002, an achievement that is likely to have been assisted by 85% of District having access to a kerbside recycling scheme collecting more than two materials.

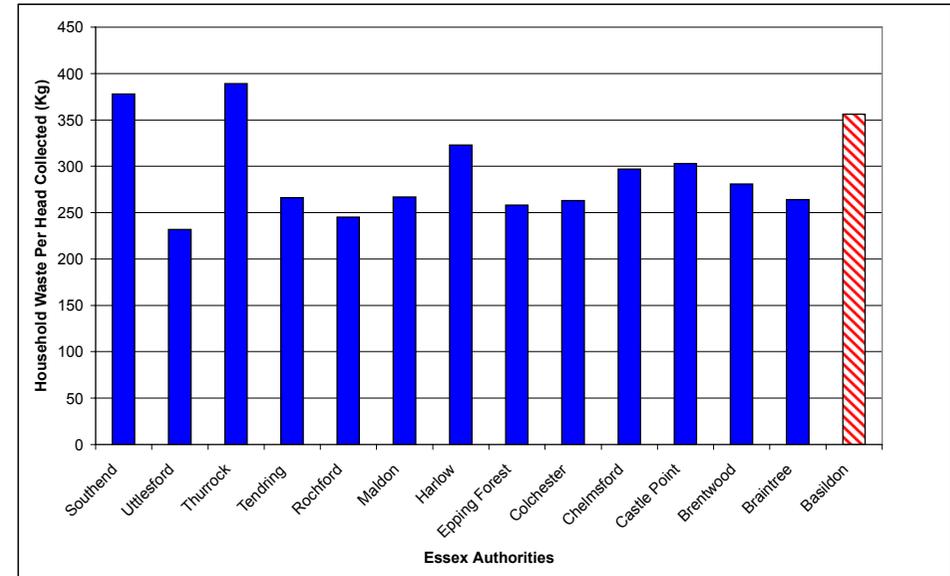


Figure 12.3 Household Waste Collected Kg/Head in Essex

Table 12.12 Dataset for Household Waste Generation Graph

Essex Authority	Household Waste Collected/Kg/Head	Essex Authority	Household Waste Collected/Kg/Head
Basildon	356	Epping Forest	258
Braintree	264	Harlow	323
Brentwood	281	Maldon	267
Castle Point	303	Rochford	245
Chelmsford	297	Tendring	266
Colchester	263	Uttlesford	232
Southend	378	Thurrock	389

Table 12.13 Waste and Recycling Indicators

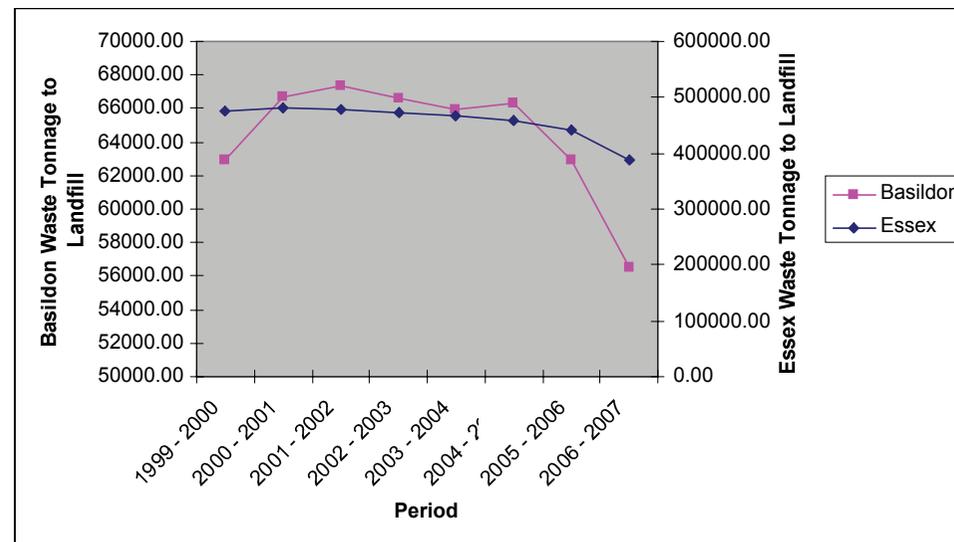
Ref	Indicator	Local	Average English District	Average England	Trend	Target
MA13	Household Waste Collected Per Head in Kg(i)	356 (2007)	410.3 (2006)	Data Gap		
		462.2 (2006)	412.5 (2005)			
		469 (2005)	402.3 (2004)			
		458.5 (2004)	403.4 (2003)			
		461(2003)	395.0 (2002)			
		446 (2002)				
MA14	% of Household Waste Recycled	19.9 (2007)	Data Gap (2007)	Data Gap (2007)	District Recycling rates are increasing year on year, in line with Essex and National averages.	Improvements to be made to meet or exceed national averages.
		15.8 (2006)	18.6 (2006)	17.6 (2006)		
		11.8 (2005)	16.1 (2005)	15.2 (2005)		
		11.4 (2004)	14.2 (2004)	13.3 (2004)		
		9.8 (2003)	11.5 (2003)	10.8 (2003)		
		9.7 (2002)	10.3 (2002)	9.5 (2002)		
MA15	% of Household Waste Composted	7.53 (2007)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Composting rates fluctuate year on year.	
		6.98 (2006)				
		7.89 (2005)				
		7.49 (2004)				
		7.74 (2003)				
		Data Gap (2002)				
MA16	% of Commercial Waste Recycled	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	
MA16a	% of the District with Kerbside Recycling Collection of Two or More Materials	85.2% (2007)	Data Gap	Data Gap	Data Gap	

Table 12.14 Data Source for Waste and Recycling Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
(i) DEFRA Municipal Waste Management Statistics	Annually	2007	
Audit Commission Area Profiles	Annually	2006	
BVPIs - sorted to indicator by Year.	Annually	2006	Some data has had to be compared between two different Best Value Indicators to generate a trend.

Contextual Summary

- The amount of waste taken to landfill by both Basildon and Essex has decreased overall since 1999.
- Across the 8 years studied, the total amount of waste sent to landfill in Basildon decreased from 62,885.36 to 56,548.75 tonnes.
- In both Essex and Basildon, the single largest yearly decrease of total landfilled waste was witnessed in the period 2006 to 2007.



Source: Essex County Council 2007

Figure 12.4 Basildon and Essex Waste Tonnage to Landfill 1999-2007

Table 12.15 Waste Sent to Landfill Indicators

Ref	Indicators	Local	Essex	National	Trend	Target
MA16b	Total Waste Tonnage sent to Landfill	56,548 (2007)	388,569 (2007)	Data Gap	Since 1999, the amount of waste being sent to landfill has slightly fluctuated during its reduction in Basildon, decreased overall in Essex and decreased sharply on both counts in 2007.	Continually reduce waste sent to landfill sites
		62,966 (2006)	440,096 (2006)			
		66,307 (2005)	457,457 (2005)			
		65,948 (2004)	465,789 (2004)			
		66,561 (2003)	471,905 (2003)			
		67,323 (2002)	478,852 (2002)			
		66,674 (2001)	481,436 (2001)			
		62885 (2000)	474,996 (2000)			

Table 12.16 Data Source for Waste to Landfill Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex County Council	Annually	2007	

Transport

Modes of Travel

Contextual Summary

- The National Travel Survey is a continuous survey on personal travel.
- A distinctive feature of the research is a travel diary which all sampled households (5,796 private UK addresses) keep for seven consecutive days.
- This assists in the compilation of distances travelled by individuals to go about their lives, including employment, education, shopping and recreation, in the UK.
- Regionally, greater distances were covered by Car or Private Motor Vehicles, than by Pedal Cycle and by Rail. Overall, the distance travelled by public transport is greater in the region than across the country. This may reflect the higher numbers of commuters travelling by train into regional cities and London.

Table 12.17 Modes of Transport Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	Regional	National (England)	Trend	Target
MA17	Distance Travelled by Walking	Data Gap	176 miles	188 miles		
MA18	Distance Travelled by Pedal Cycle	Data Gap	51 miles	41 miles		
MA19	Distance Travelled by Cars and other Private Road Vehicles	Data Gap	7,056 miles	5,718 miles	Significantly higher at a Regional level	
MA20	Distance Travelled by Bus	Data Gap	138 miles	234 miles	Significantly less use at a Regional level	
MA21	Distance Travelled by Rail	Data Gap	699 miles	449 miles	Significantly higher use at a Regional level.	
MA22	Distance Travelled by Taxi and other	Data Gap	161 miles	189 miles		
MA23	Distance Travelled by All Public Transport	Data Gap	998 miles	872 miles	Public transport (principally rail) is used Regionally.	
MA24	Distance Travelled by All Modes of Transport	Data Gap	8,208 miles	6,819 miles	Individuals within the East of England travel more per year than others across England.	

Table 12.18 Data Source for Mode of Transport Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
National Statistics http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Expodata/Spreadsheets/D7801.xls	Unknown	1999/2001	

Car Ownership

Contextual Summary

- In 2001, 23% of the residents of Basildon District did not own a car or van. This is comparable to the national figure of 27%. Basildon District can also be seen to have a higher percentage of the population that do not own a car or van than in Essex (19%).
- Almost half the population in Basildon District owned 1 car or van, which is slightly higher than the Essex, East of England or English levels.
- 25% of the District residents owned 2 cars or vans lower than can be seen in Essex or the East of England, however greater than in England.
- More residents of Essex own 3 or more cars or vans than in Basildon, regionally or nationally. 7% of the Basildon population own 3 or more vehicles.

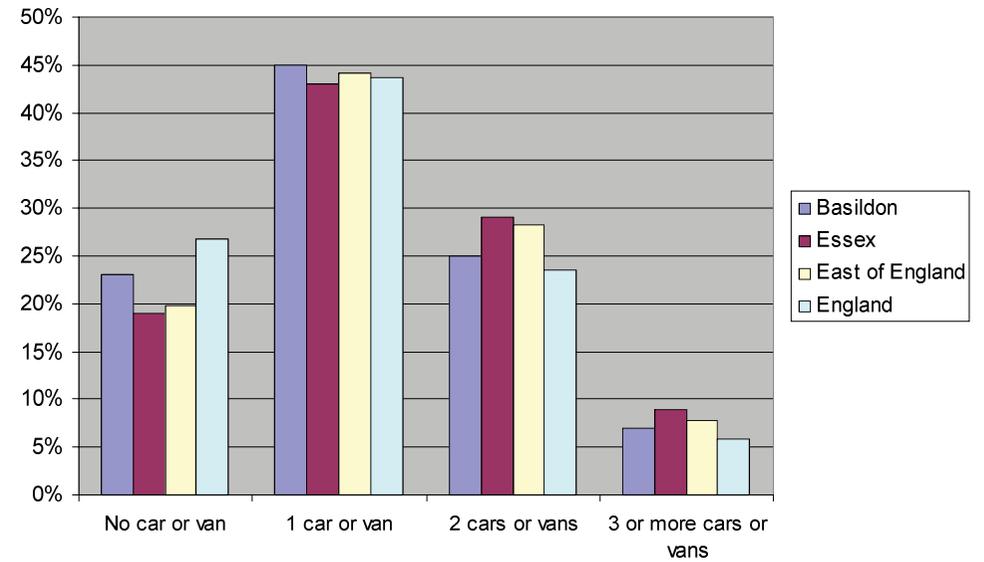


Figure 12.5 Basildon District Residents Car Ownership 2001

Table 12.19 Data source for Car Ownership in 2001

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Census 2001 Data from http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do?bhcp=1	Every 10 years	2001	

Travel to Work

Contextual Summary

- In the Census 2001, people were asked how they travelled to work..
- The data covers all people aged 16-74 in employment and provides an insight into what demands people place on different parts of the transport and accessibility infrastructure.
- In comparison to the regional and national levels, at least 10% more of the District's residents (16%) travelled to work by train. Given the relatively close proximity of the District to the City of London, this is an indication of the commuter rail journeys into the Capital, and the value of city-based jobs to residents.
- Most residents travelled to work by Car or Van, thereby using the District's road network to access sub-regional routes (e.g. A127, A13, etc) or local roads, connecting to places of employment.
- In 2001, 5% of people worked from home and did not need to travel, compared to 9% in the region and nationally. Given the roll-out of high speed broadband across the District, the adoption of more flexible working practices by employers and a greater yearning for a better work-life balance, it will be interesting to see whether this will have an impact in the future.

Table 12.20 % Travel to Work Indicators

Ref	Indicators	Local %	Regional %	National %	Trend	Target
MA25	Works from Home	7	9	9		
MA26a	Travel to Work using Underground, Metro, Light Rail, or Tram	1	1	3		
MA26b	Travel to Work using Train	16	6	4		
MA26c	Travel to Work using Bus, Minibus, or Coach	4	4	7		
MA26d	Travel to Work using Motorcycle, Scooter, or Moped	1	1	1		
MA26e	Travel to Work driving a Car or a Van	54	59	55		
MA26f	Travel to Work as a passenger of a Car or Van	7	6	6		
MA26g	Travel to Work using a Taxi or Minicab	1	0	1		
MA26h	Travel to Work using Cycle	2	4	3		

Ref	Indicators	Local %	Regional %	National %	Trend	Target
MA26i	Travel to Work on Foot	8	9	10		
MA26j	Travel to Work using other methods	0	0	0		
MA27a	Work within Essex	64	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA27b	Work outside of Essex	31	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA28a	Basildon District residents who travel less than 2km to work	17	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA28b	Basildon District residents who travel 2km to less than 5km to work	17	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA28c	Basildon District residents who travel 5km to less than 10km to work	13	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA28d	Basildon District residents who travel 10km to less than 20km to work	13	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA28e	Basildon District residents who travel 20km to less than 30km to work	6	Data Gap	Data Gap		
MA29	Average Distance travelled to work in Km.	17.21km	15.88km	13.57km	District citizens travel further than those in the Region or Country	

Table 12.21 Data source for Travel to Work Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Census 2001 Data from http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/Download1.do?bhcp=1	Every 10 years	2001	
Learning Skills Council Basildon Area Profile http://readingroom.lsc.gov.uk/lsc/EastofEngland/ear-ess-basildonareaprofile2004.pdf	2004	2004	One off publication

Traffic Congestion

Contextual Summary

- Congestion is an ever increasing issue for Essex, but the County Council believe that with appropriate funding it can be managed. It is caused by a number of underlying factors including:
 - Growing use of cars relative to other forms of transport
 - Land use and Development Changes
 - Road and Rail Infrastructure
 - Housing and Economic Development
 - Unattractive Public Transport Alternatives
- Assessing traffic flows provides a way in which to consider congested areas or routes into or within the District.
- The majority of workers within Basildon District either stay within the District or travel to London for employment.
- Meanwhile the remainder of the District's workforce comes from a variety of locations, including Castle Point.
- Congestion can be tackled by providing alternatives to the car, locating new development on public transport corridors, influencing travel behaviour, managing demand and pursuing selective road widening or new infrastructure schemes where appropriate.

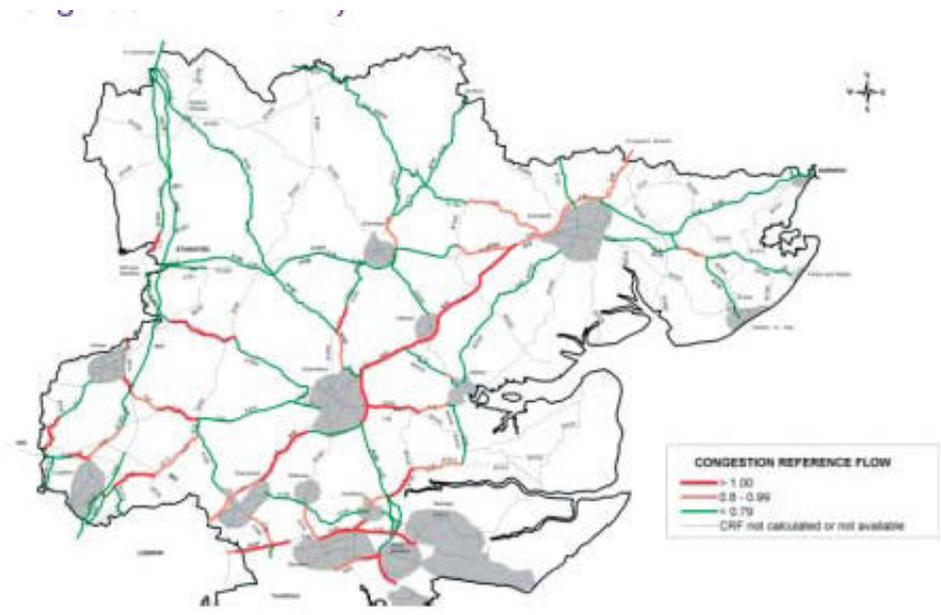


Figure 12.6 Essex Traffic Congestion Map 2006

Table 12.22 Travel to Work Congestion

	Congestion based on 'Travel out to Work' from Basildon	Congestion based on 'Travel into Work'	Trends
Basildon	51% ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	44% ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	
Braintree	1%	1%	
Brentwood	3%	5%	
Castle Point	1%	14%	Residents of Castle Point work in Basildon as a place of employment, congestion on the Eastern side of the District is expected.
Chelmsford	3%	5%	

iii Representing all those who travel within the District for their work from Essex only

	Congestion based on 'Travel out to Work' from Basildon	Congestion based on 'Travel into Work'	Trends
Colchester	1%	1%	
Epping	1%	1%	
Harlow	1%	0%	
London	28%	No data	A high proportion of Basildon District residents travel to London. Congestion busting mechanisms should focus here.
Rochford	0%	12%	A high proportion of Rochford residents travel to Basildon District for employment. Congestion management again on the Eastern border.
Maldon	0%	2%	
Southend on Sea	4%	7%	
Thurrock	2%	3%	
Uttlesford	0%	3%	

Table 12.23 Data Source for Congestion Context

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex Transport Plan http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/dis/gui.jsp?channelOid=16819&guideOid=16835	Every 5 years	2006	
Learning Skills Council 2004 Area Profile http://readingroom.lsc.gov.uk/lsc/EastofEngland/ear-ess-basildonareaprofile2004.pdf	Infrequent	2004	

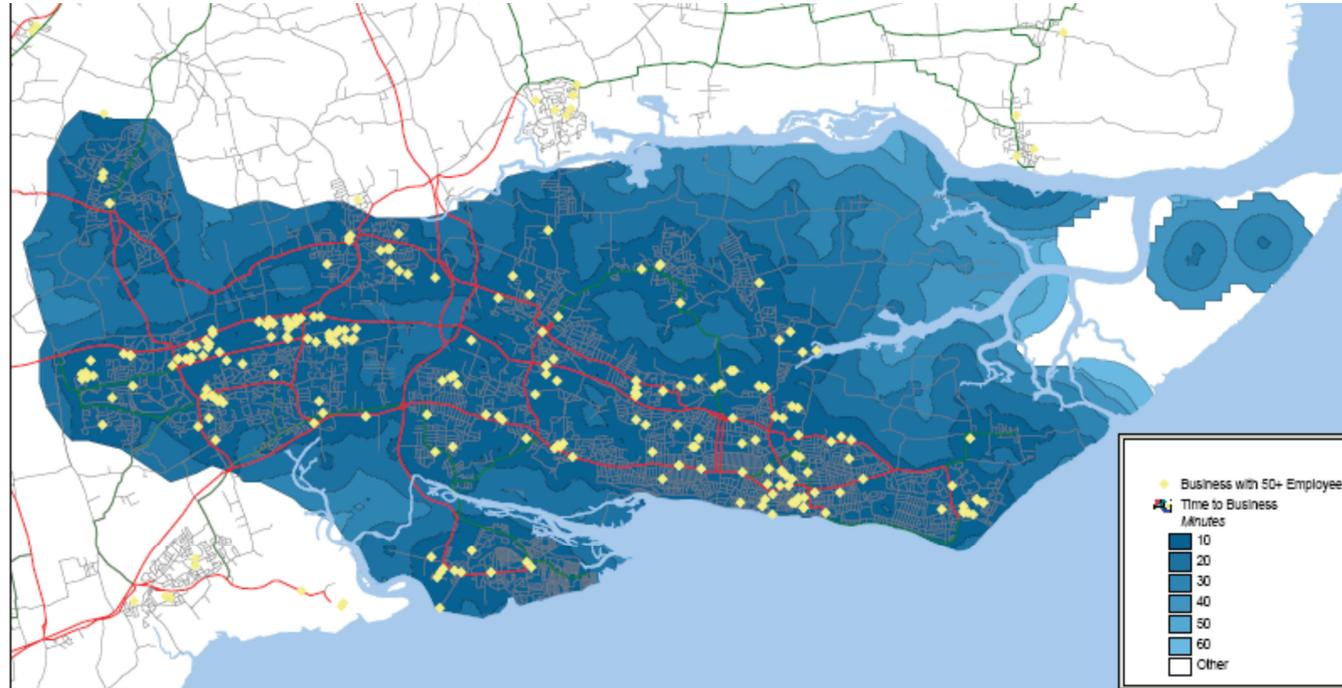
Public Transport Accessibility

12

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

Contextual Summary

- All of Basildon is within 30 minutes of businesses with more than 50 employees. Many areas are within 10 minutes of businesses with more than 50 employees, using public transport.



Source: Essex County Council 2005

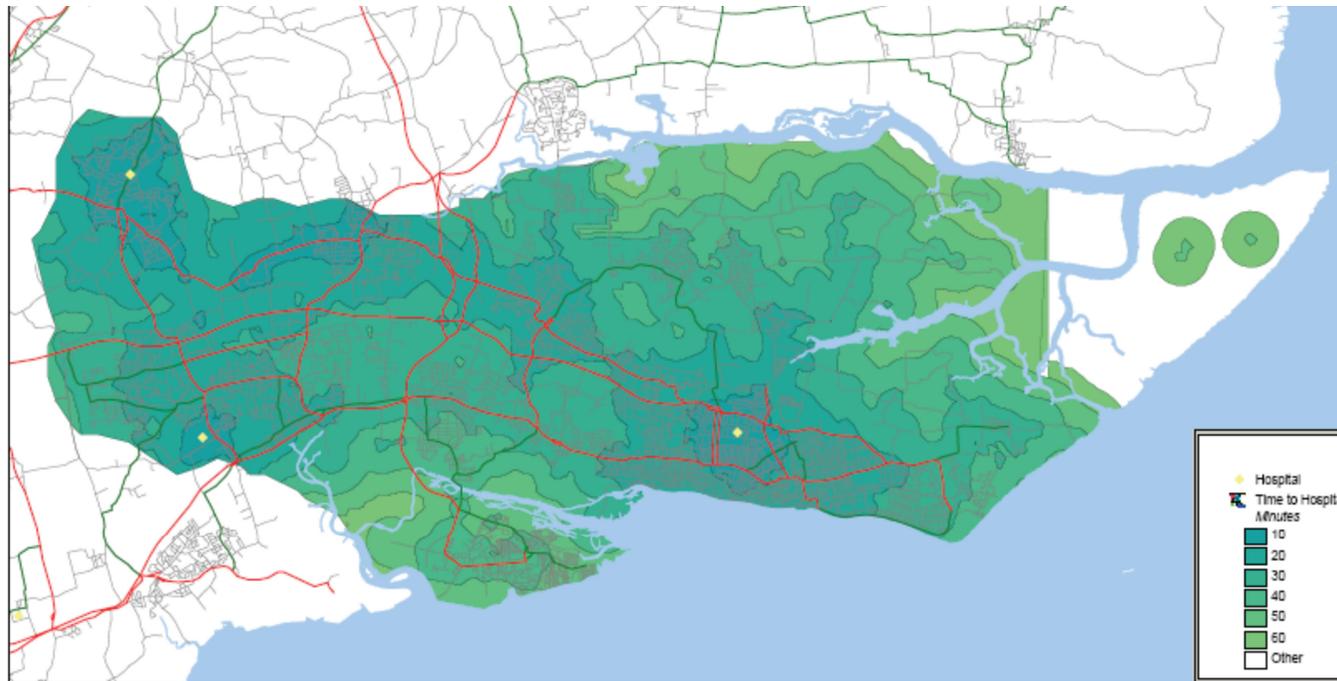
Map 12.1 Access to Businesses by Public Transport in Basildon and Thames Gateway South Essex

Table 12.24 Data Source for Access to Businesses by Public Transport

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex County Council	Unknown	2005	

Contextual Summary

- There are three hospitals or facilities offering public acute medical care within the area, including Southend Hospital. The large majority of the Basildon District is within 30 minutes of a hospital, using public transport. The immediate surrounding areas of the hospital are within 10 minutes by public transport.



Source: Essex County Council 2005

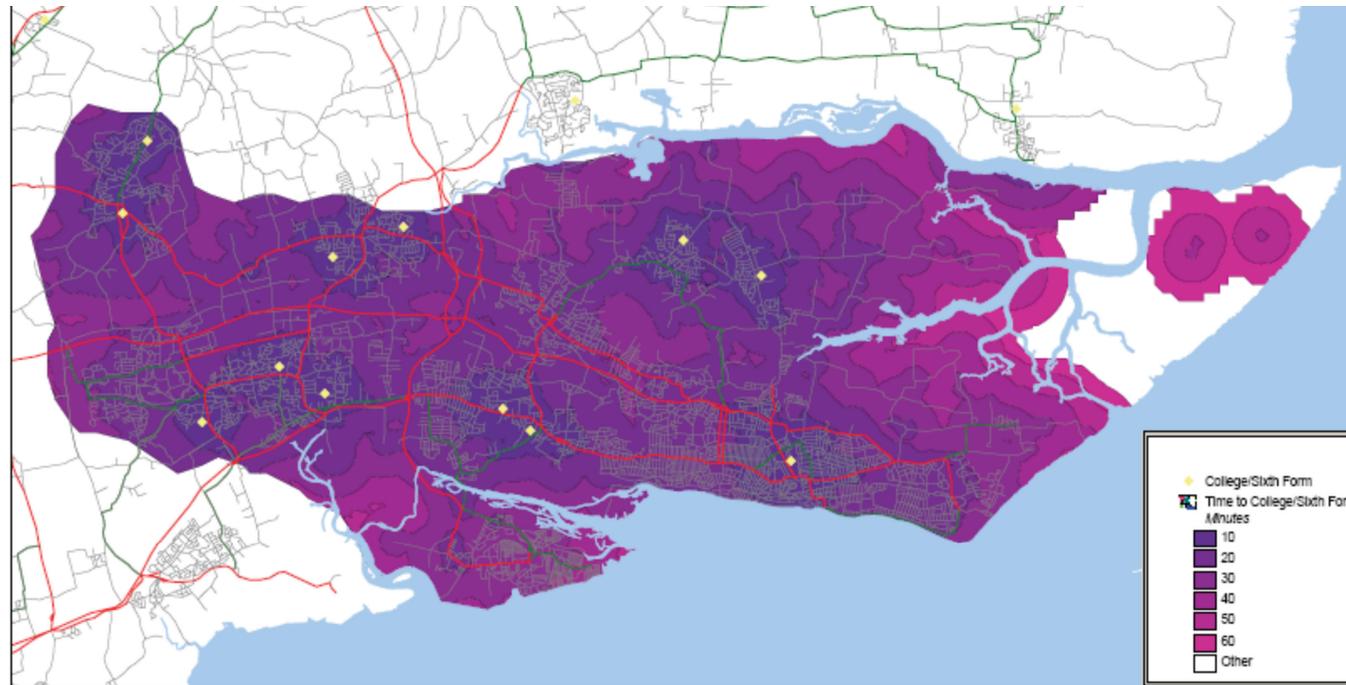
Map 12.2 Access to Hospital Facilities by Public Transport in Basildon District

Table 12.25 Data Source for Access to Hospital Care by Public Transport

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex County Council	Unknown	2005	

Contextual Summary

- Most of Basildon, Castle Point, Rochford and Southend on Sea is within 60 minutes by public transport of a college or sixth form with a few areas outside of this.
- The majority of the area is within 20 minutes of a college or sixth form by public transport.



Source: Essex County Council 2005

Map 12.3 Access by Public Transport to Colleges and Sixth Forms in Basildon District

Table 12.26 Data Source for Access to Colleges Six Forms by Public Transport

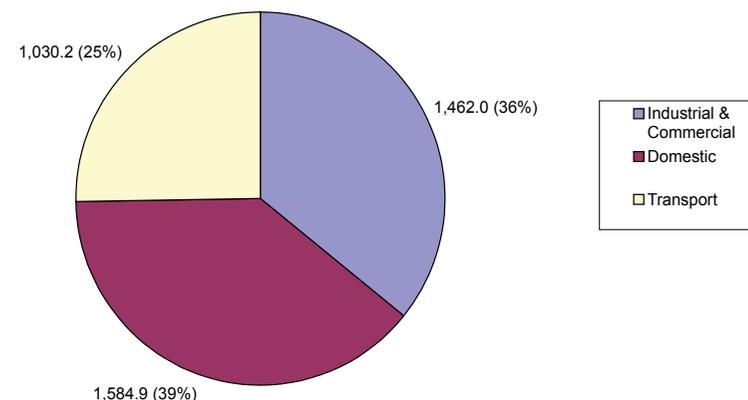
Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Essex County Council	Unknown	2005	

13 Energy

Energy Consumption

Contextual Summary

- An important factor influencing the climate is the amount of CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions produced in the production and consumption of energy in transport domestic, commercial and industrial sectors.
- Currently as a proportion of the total energy consumption in the Basildon District the greatest consumer of energy is the Domestic sector (39%), consuming 1,584.9 Giga Watts per hour (GWh) and the smallest consumer is transport (25%).



Source: Compiled from the DTI site www.berr.gov.uk/files/file38367.xls

Figure 13.1 Total Energy Consumption in Basildon District in 2004 (GWh)

Table 13.1 Data Source for Energy Consumption

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Department for Business, Enterprise and Rural Regulation	Periodic	2005	

Gas and Electricity Consumption

Contextual Summary

- Energy Use is an international issue, intrinsically tied to global warming, fuel costs, and poverty.
- Basildon District is the 2nd largest consumer of energy within the County. The largest producer of consumed energy is from natural gas, whilst the lowest is from manufactured fuels.
- This trend is not in accordance with Epping Forest, the largest consuming District in Essex where petroleum products account for more energy generation than natural gas.
- Basildon District also consumes the third largest amount of energy produced from renewable sources.
- Domestic Energy consumption of Natural Gas has increased in the District, along with Electricity, although growth in Gas has been at a greater rate.
- Commercial & Industrial consumption of Natural Gas has decreased, whilst the use of Petroleum Products have increased.
- Domestic and Commercial & Industrial electricity use is fairly stable.

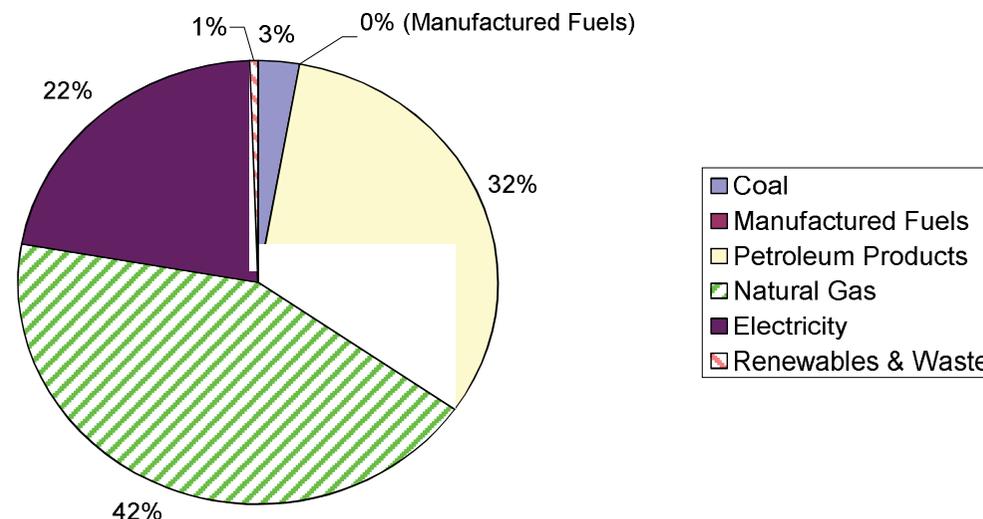


Figure 13.2 % of Energy Used by Type of Energy

Table 13.2 Energy use by Type of Energy

	Coal	Manufactured Fuels	Petroleum products	Natural Gas	Electricity	Renewables and Waste
Total Consumed Energy (GWh)	118.9 (2004)	0 (2004)	1291.1 (2004)	1764.2 (2004)	878.2 (2004)	24.5 (2004)

Table 13.3 Basildon District Energy Use (Domestic & Commercial and Industrial)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Gas (kWh)	19,305	19,423	19,258	19,632	17,953
Electricity (kWh)	Data Gap	Data Gap	4,809	4,878	4,783

Table 13.4 Gas and Electricity usage indicators (2005)

Ref	Indicator	Local	East of England	Great Britain	Trend	Target
MA33	Domestic Gas (kWh)	17,953	18,854	19,020	Local sales for domestic customers are less than regional and national levels	
MA34	Commercial and Industrial Gas (kWh)	544,114	629,552	645,050	Local sales for customers are less than regional national levels	

Ref	Indicator	Local	East of England	Great Britain	Trend	Target
MA35	Average Domestic Consumption of Electricity (kWh)	4,783	4,954	4,606	Local sales for domestic customers are slightly more than national levels, but less than regional levels	
MA36	Average Commercial and Industrial Consumption of Electricity (kWh)	91,480	75,069	78,223	Local sales for commercial customers are significantly more than regional or national levels	

Table 13.5 Data Source for Energy Use Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Type of energy : http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/total-final/page36187.html	Periodically	2004	
Sales per type of consumers : http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/regional-local-gas/page36200.html http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/regional-local-gas/page36200.html	Periodically	2005	

Proportion of Energy Generated from Renewable Sources

Contextual Summary

- Renewable energy sources include wind, tidal and solar power, not to mention solar water heating and ground heat pumps
- Nationally and Regionally, energy production from renewable sources is increasing, most notably from the contributions from on-shore and off-shore wind farms.
- Locally, there are no major renewable energy installations in the District. With more domestic and commercial energy needs being met by either on site or at a community scale, where possible, the proportion of energy generation from renewables locally should increase in the future.

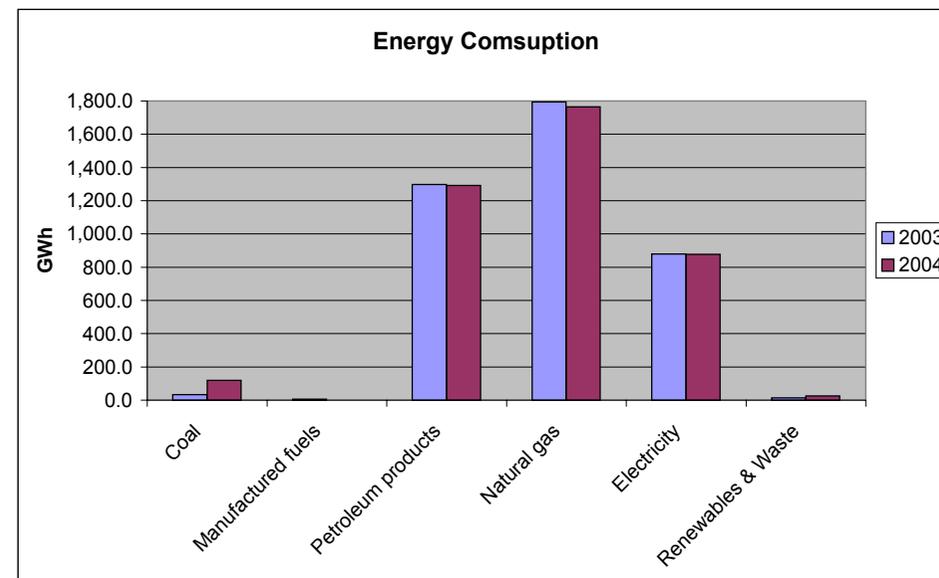


Figure 13.3 Basildon District FTot Energy Consumption

Table 13.6 Energy Consumption - GWh - All Type of Consumers

Year	Coal	Manufactured fuels	Petroleum products	Gas	Electricity	Renewable & Waste
2003	33.3	4.9	1,297.2	1,795	880	12.9
2004	118.9	0	1,291.1	1,764.2	878.2	24.5

Table 13.7 Renewable Energy Generated as a % of Total Electricity (UK level)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1.8%	1.6%	2%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%	2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%	3.6%	4.3%

Table 13.8 Renewable Energy Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Local	East of England	Great Britain	Trend	Target
MA37	Energy Generated from Renewable or Waste Sources (GWh)	24.5 (2004)	1,569 (2004)	14,883.3 (2004)	Renewable Energy represents 0.6% of total energy for Basildon	UK target = generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020

Table 13.9 Data Source for Renewable Energy Indicators

Data Source	Frequency of Data	Last Updated	Comments / Sources of Further Information
Department for Trade and Industry http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/total-final/page36187.html	Annually?	2004	

Appendix A Jargon Buster

Jargon	Explanation
Accessibility	Connections between different places (e.g. housing and towns centres), including by different modes of transport.
Allocation	Land assigned for a particular purpose in the Development Plan, e.g. housing, industry etc.
Amenity areas	Open spaces or landscaping within towns or villages providing the opportunity for general recreational use or visual amenity.
Ancient Woodland	In England, Ancient Woodland is defined as an area which has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.
Basildon	Refers to the area of Basildon New Town (includes Laindon and Pitsea)
Basildon District	Refers to the District of Basildon (includes Basildon New Town, Billericay and Wickford)
Basildon Renaissance Partnership (BRP)	Local Delivery Vehicle for Basildon District
Best and Most Versatile (BMV)	DEFRA's agricultural land classification system identifies the quality grades of agricultural land.
Biodiversity	Alternatively known as Biological Diversity. The variety of life on earth or in a specified region or area.
Brownfield land	Land that has been developed previously. Also known as previously developed Land (PDL).
Conservation Area	Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designated by Local Authorities.
Country Park	An area of land, or land and water normally not less than 25 acres in extent, designed to offer to the public, with or without charge, opportunity for recreational activities in the countryside.
Countryside Agency	Government agency with responsibility for rural matters. (Merged with the English Nature in 2006 to form Natural England.)
County Wildlife Sites (CoWS)	County level nature conservation designation. Also called Local Wildlife Sites. Previously called Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.
DCLG	Government Department for Communities and Local Government. Formerly ODPM.
DEFRA	Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Formerly Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF).
Development	"The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, including demolition, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land."

2 Jargon Buster

A

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

Jargon	Explanation
East of England Regional Assembly (EERA)	Regional authority responsible for the production of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)
English Heritage	Government agency responsible for the built heritage of England.
English Nature	Government agency with responsibility for nature conservation. (Merged with the Countryside Agency in 2006 to form Natural England.)
Environment Agency	Government agency with responsibility for environmental protection and improvement, its main functions cover pollution prevention and control, water resources, flood defence, conservation, fisheries, navigation and recreation.
Environmental (Impact) Assessment	Identification and analysis of the impacts a development will have on the environment. Required for major development proposals.
Essex County Council (ECC)	The Local Authority for Essex with joint responsibility for producing the Structure Plan, Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan. It is also the Highways Authority for Basildon District.
Essex Local Transport Plan (LTP)	LTPs have a central role in co-ordinating and improving local transport provision. The LTP covers the whole of Essex and includes measures for planning integrated transport for five years and is the basis for putting forward a bid to Central Government for capital works.
Essex Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Nature conservation charity for the county of Essex.
Flood Zones 1, 2 & 3	Produced by the Environment Agency to show the extent of areas at risk from tidal and fluvial flooding. Zones 2 & 3 are a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
Fluvial flooding	Freshwater / river flooding.
Functional Flood Plains	Unobstructed or active areas of flood plain where water regularly flows in time of flood. Functional Flood plains act as “safety-valves,” storing water that might otherwise flood other areas. It is important that their capacity is not reduced.
GO-East	Part of the Government Office Network which constitutes the Eastern region's offices for major Government departments, including DCLG.
Green Corridors	Linear feature consisting of mainly semi-natural habitat, open space, or rivers that provide a significant contribution to the biodiversity value and landscape character of an area. They also, in some cases, provide public access to the countryside.
Greenfield sites	Land that has not been previously developed.
Housing provision	The number of new dwellings that must be provided in the District as set out in the Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan or the Regional Spatial Strategy.
Intensification	The process of raising housing densities in urban areas through redevelopment, infill development, conversions or change of an existing land use.

Jargon	Explanation
Landscape capacity	The ability of a landscape type to absorb development.
Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)	A survey of the landscape to identify the development capacity of different types of landscape, and appropriate maintenance and enhancement measures.
Listed building	A building officially recognised on a Local List as having special historical or architectural interest.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	A portfolio of local development documents which set out different types of planning policy applicable in an area. Replace Local Plans.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Areas of nature conservation of local significance. Designated as LNR under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
Local Plan	Development Plan for the District setting out detailed planning policies, proposals and Proposals Maps for use when determining planning applications and spatially guiding strategic development. Will be replaced by the Local Development Framework.
Local Planning Authority	The local authority responsible for planning matters in its area. Essex County Council and Basildon District Council are both Local Planning Authorities for different planning matters in Basildon District.
Minerals Local Plan	Contains policies that provide for the supply of minerals. Produced by ECC. Will be replaced by the Essex Minerals and Waste Development Framework.
Mixed use	A site that is developed to cater for more than one use, e.g. retail, residential, business, leisure etc.
Natural England	Organisation formed in 2006 from the merger of English Nature, the Countryside Agency and the Rural Development Service working towards the protection, promotion and improvement of England's natural environment.
Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG) Planning Policy Statements (PPS)	Government guidance on planning policy issues. There are 25 PPGs on different planning topics. PPGs are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements (PPS) under the new planning system.
Playing pitches	Playing fields specifically for the playing of pitch sports, e.g. football, cricket, rugby, hockey.
Precautionary approach	Taking action now to avoid possible environmental damage when the scientific evidence is inconclusive but the potential damage could be great.
Public Rights Of Way (PROW) Definitive Map	Definitive Maps are the legal record of Public Rights Of Way and are maintained by Essex County Council.
Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	Contains strategic planning policies and a key diagram for the whole of the region. RPG is being replaced by RSS. The emerging RSS covers Essex and the rest of the East of England.
Renewable energy	Sources of natural energy that never run out: wind, water, solar, geothermal and biofuels (wood & other crops). Most commonly associated with solar panels, wind turbines and hydroelectric power stations.
Rural diversification	Process by which additional economic activities are undertaken to that of the traditional uses of agricultural land or farm buildings, ensuring the future of rural economies.

4 Jargon Buster

A

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

Jargon	Explanation
Scheduled Ancient Monument	An ancient structure, above or below ground, of national importance and included on the Secretary of State's Schedule described in Part 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Secured by Design	Secured by Design is the UK Police flagship initiative supporting the principles of designing out crime. It is an initiative to encourage the building industry to adopt crime prevention measures to assist in reducing the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime, creating a safer and more secure environment.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Designated for the national importance of their biological, geological or physiographical features. SSSIs represent a cross-section of Britain's natural features.
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK (1999) is based on four broad objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources
Sustainable construction techniques	Environmentally friendly methods of construction. These include designing "green" or eco-friendly buildings, using locally sourced, non-toxic materials, reusing or recycling materials, employing local builders, managing the construction site to minimise construction waste, installing high-efficiency appliances and landscaping the finished development.
Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership (TGSE)	Sub-Regional partnership that aims to facilitate development in the Thames Gateway area within South Essex.
Town centre	A city or town centre which provides a broad range of facilities and services, which fulfils a function as a focus for both the community and for public transport.
Town centre uses	Uses of land & buildings appropriate to a town centre location, e.g. retail & service uses, employment, leisure, entertainment, restaurants, culture, public car parking.
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	A protective order placed on an individual tree or group of trees (including woodlands) to protect them from felling or damaging pruning work.
Use Classes Order	Different uses of land or buildings are categorised within "use classes" in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, as amended 2005. The use classes A and B are described elsewhere in this glossary.
Washlands	Washlands See Functional Flood Plains
Waste Local Plan	Development plan containing detailed land use policies and proposals for deciding planning applications associated with the deposit, treatment, storage, processing and disposal of refuse or waste materials. Produced by ECC. To be replaced by the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.
Water minimisation/ conservation	A range of ways to reduce water consumption, for example, water meters, installation of showers instead of baths, low flow taps, dual flush toilets, grey-water systems, water butts etc.

Appendix B Language and Accessibility

Alternative Language Formats (including Braille)

The LDF Baseline Report can be translated into alternative languages to customers who do not have English as a first language or wish to read a Braille version. Please contact the Forward Plans Team (see below) should you need the document translated into an alternative language.

Larger or Smaller text

If you have difficulty viewing this document online, the settings on Internet Explorer (or any other Internet browser) can be changed to improve its readability. In Internet Explorer, within the 'View' tool at the top of the page you can increase or decrease the text size to an appropriate level. You could also use a magnification tool within your computer's operating system. In Microsoft Windows, go to 'Start', 'Accessories', 'Accessibility' and change the zoom settings on the alter the screen size.

Spoken Documents

A number of commercially available software tools enable a computer to 'speak' the written contents of a web site. In Microsoft Windows the Narrator tool can be accessed through 'Start', 'Accessories', 'Accessibility'.

Tabbed Format

Stakeholders with limited mobility will benefit from the 'tabbed' nature of both the PDF version of the report, enabling quick access to pages or sections, bypassing the need to search the document page by page.

6 Language and Accessibility

B

LDF Contextual Baseline Report