



Local Development Framework

Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

June 2011

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1 Introduction

Introduction

1.1 This Scoping Report sets out the Stage A scoping requirements of the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive) for the Basildon Borough Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) of the Basildon Borough Local Development Framework (LDF).

Sustainable Development

1.2 Sustainable Development embraces social, economic and environmental concerns and covers a range of issues from a global to a local level. It has been defined as "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." ⁽¹⁾

1.3 In 2005, the Government published the UK Sustainable Development Strategy : Securing the Future. ⁽²⁾ It built upon four aims established in 1999 ⁽³⁾ that sought:

- Social progress which recognises the needs for everyone
- Effective protection of the environment
- Prudent use of natural resources
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

1.4 The Strategy introduces four priorities for action throughout UK policy. These are:

- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Climate Change and Energy
- Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
- Sustainable Communities

Basildon Borough Local Development Framework

1.5 Basildon Borough Council, as Local Planning Authority (LPA) is preparing a Local Development Framework (LDF) in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

1.6 The Basildon Borough LDF will replace its Local Plan Saved Policies, which were approved by a Direction from the Secretary of State, as adopted local planning policies, saved from the Basildon Borough Local Plan 1998, which expired on 27th September 2007.

1.7 The Basildon Borough LDF will be prepared in accordance with the approved [Local Development Scheme](#).

Basildon Borough Core Strategy

1.8 The Core Strategy Development Plan Document is the first LDF document being produced for the Basildon Borough.

1.9 It will set out the strategic spatial policies for the coordination of development in the Borough until at least 2026, its policy choices informed by a robust and credible evidence base, sustainability appraisals, public consultation and an independent Examination in Public.

1 Report of the 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (also known as The Brundtland Report)

2 DEFRA, (2005) Securing the Future: UK Government Strategy for Sustainable Development

3 HM Government, (1999) A Better Quality of Life – A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK

- 1.10 It sits within the context of national planning policy, the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the aspirations of the Sustainable Community Strategy. ⁽⁴⁾

The Relationship between Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), Sustainability Appraisals (SAs) and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs)

- 1.11 In 2001, the European Union approved new legislation (Directive 2001/42/EC) which introduced new requirements for assessing the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, otherwise known as the SEA Directive. SEA is designed to provide a high level of protection to the environment and to integrate environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes, with a view to promoting sustainable development. The SEA Directive came into force in England and Wales, via UK legislation ⁽⁵⁾, on 21st July 2004 and applies to LDFs.
- 1.12 Sustainability Appraisal (SA), on the other hand, is a methodical evaluation that considers the social, economic and environmental effects of certain Plans, programmes or proposals. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, LPAs must undertake a SA for each of their DPDs. ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁵⁾
- 1.13 Whilst the objectives of SEA and SA are different, their methodologies are similar and can be co-beneficial. The continual SA process for each DPD will incorporate the assessment requirements of the SEA Directive, ensuring sustainability and environmental issues are embedded in the strategic decision-making process.

Health Impact Assessments

- 1.14 An important element in determining if a DPD is sustainable is to consider whether it has positive or negative impacts upon health and equalities.
- 1.15 It is important to understand the factors that influence health and causes to poor health, in order to maximise the well-being of the population. It is therefore recognised as essential that the LDF takes into account its potential impact on health, minimises any negative effects it may have, and where possible actively contributes to improvements to health and well-being in the Borough.
- 1.16 Whilst not a legal requirement, Health Impact Assessments are recommended as a way in which to achieve this. To this end, health indicators and issues have been included within the SA Framework.

Service Impact Assessments (Equalities Impact Assessments)

- 1.17 A Service Impact Assessment (SIA) is a legal requirement under the Equality Act 2006. It is a tool to ensure that the Council promotes equality and does not discriminate. It is a way to make sure that teams and services think carefully about the impact that functions or policies will have on different groups of residents and services users as well as staff and employees.

4 At the time of writing the SA/SEA Scoping Report the East of England Regional Spatial Strategy was in place. However, the Government propose to revoke the RSS and the forthcoming demise of the RSS is a "material consideration" in planning terms. The reference to the RSS in this Scoping Report is retained for now on the basis that for the time-being the RSS still forms part of the adopted Development Plan and references in the Scoping Report remain relevant. Importantly, inclusion or exclusion of the RSS does not change the SA / SEA objectives. The SA / SEA Scoping Report will be fully reviewed in the future and all matters updated at that time including revocation of the RSS and the Government's proposal for a new National Planning Framework.

5 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

6 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2008 amended the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: SA/SEA are no longer required for SPDs

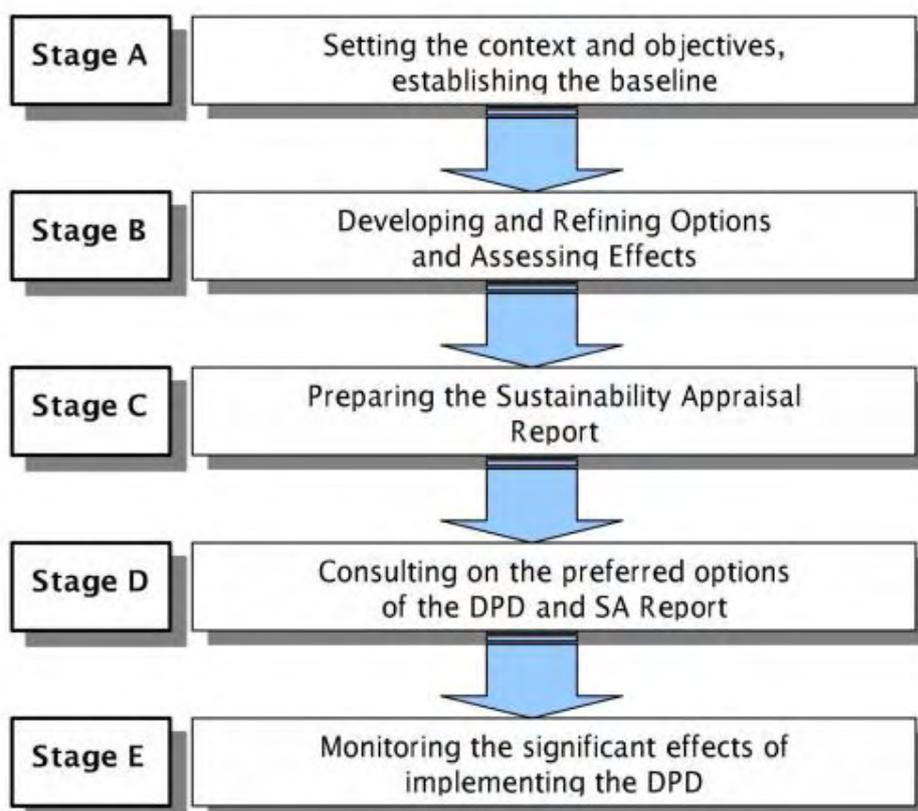
1.18 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a requirement under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000. This looks at all aspects of equalities, including race, disability, gender, religion or belief, sexual orientation and age, to ensure that the policy or proposal being investigated does not discriminate against any particular segment of the population.

1.19 A SIA (EqIA) will be undertaken during the preparation of the Core Strategy, in line with the relevant legislation, regulations and Council's Equality Policy.

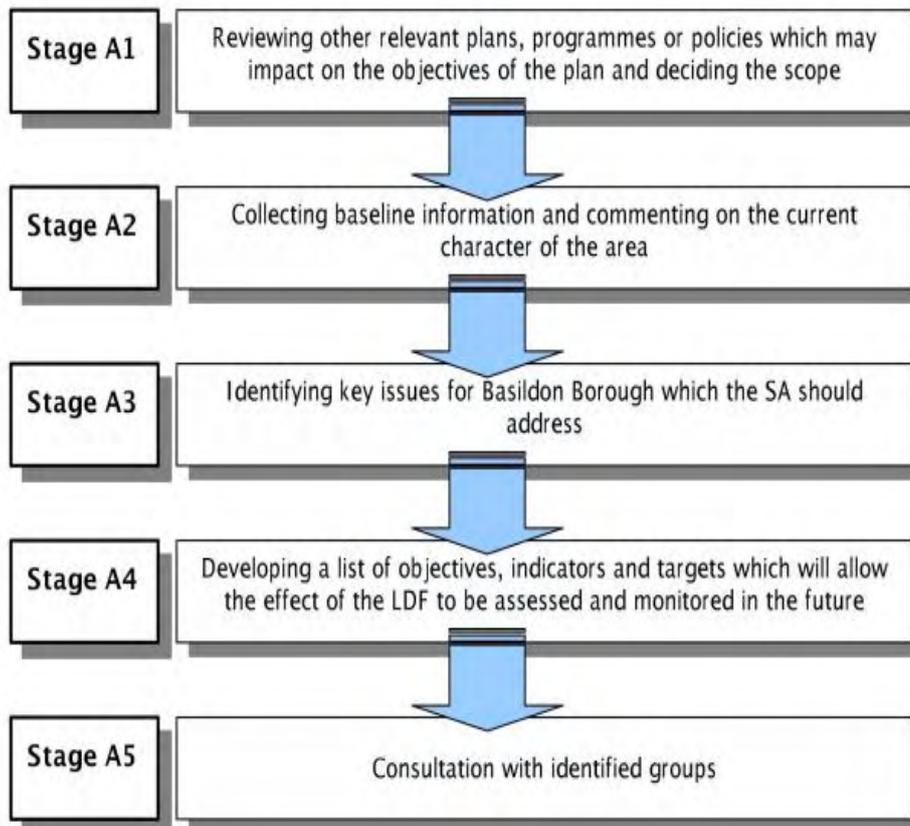
Role and Structure of Scoping Report

1.20 This Scoping Report forms Stage A of a five stage assessment process, set out in Figure 1.1 'Five Stages of Sustainability Appraisal'. It illustrates how the Sustainability Appraisal will be carried out for the Core Strategy DPD during its development.

Figure 1.1 Fives Stages of Sustainability Appraisal



1.21 The Scoping Report records the findings from Stage A and sets out the Framework that will be used to appraise the DPD in accordance with the proposed sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.

Figure 1.2 Sustainability Appraisal - Stage A

Consultation and Key Questions

1.22 Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) ⁽⁷⁾ sets out the principles the Government believes should underpin community involvement in the planning process.

1.23 LPAs are required, under Section 18 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, to prepare a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). Basildon Borough Council's SCI was adopted in October 2009, and it sets out how and when anyone with an interest in planning in the Borough can have their say on:

- Applications for planning permission for development (planning applications);
- Planning appeals (when planning permission is refused and the applicant appeals to the Secretary of State),
- Planning enforcement; and
- Plans made by the Council for the future development and / or protection of the area (the Local Development Framework (LDF)).

1.24 The SCI formalises proposals for consulting the public on planning matters, and builds on Planning Services' existing consultation practices. The SCI includes examples and case studies of how the Council already consults and involves the public, to illustrate how the consultation guidelines set out in the SCI could be applied in practice.

- 1.25** Guidance considers stakeholder involvement at Stage A particularly important, to ensure that the SA is comprehensive and robust enough, to support the DPD during the later stages of full public consultation and examination.
- 1.26** In accordance with the Regulations, ⁽⁸⁾ the Draft Scoping Report - August 2007 and Draft LDF Contextual Baseline - August 2007 was sent to the four organisations that must be consulted throughout the SA process, for their comments and feedback: ⁽⁹⁾
- The Environment Agency
 - The Countryside Agency
 - English Nature
 - English Heritage
- 1.27** The Council also consulted other environmental, social and economic bodies active within Basildon Borough, as well as local special interest groups and neighbouring authorities. A complete list of the Draft Scoping Report consultees is set out in Appendix B 'Appendix B Scoping Report Consultation Responses'.

Draft Scoping Report Questions

- 1.28** Consultation questions on the Draft Scoping Report - August 2007 were set out at the end of the each chapter in the draft. The Council invited comments or suggestions on these to inform this Stage A1 Scoping Report and shape the SA Framework for the Core Strategy DPD.

8 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

9 In October 2006, the Countryside Agency, English Nature and the Rural Development Commission were merged to form a new natural environment body for England and Wales: Natural England. Even so, a copy of the Report and any Core Strategy documents were sent to each office of the former organisations.

Question 1

1. Do you agree or disagree that all relevant policies, plans and programmes have been reviewed?
2. Do you agree or disagree that the baseline data presented is appropriate for the Core Strategy? Is it at the right level and of sufficient coverage?
3. Do you agree that there are no errors in the data presented?
4. Do you agree or disagree that these are the key sustainability issues facing Basildon District?
5. Do you agree or disagree that the proposed Sustainability Objectives are suitable in the context of Basildon District and the Core Strategy?
6. Do you agree or disagree that the draft Sustainability Appraisal Framework of objectives and indicators is suitable and thorough enough, to produce a rigorous and accurate Sustainability Appraisal?
7. Do you agree or disagree that the proposed baseline indicators provide a relevant measure for the associated objective?
8. Do you agree or disagree that the Core Strategy Scoping Report and Sustainability Appraisal Framework meet the requirements of PPS12 and the SEA Directive?
9. Do you agree or disagree that the Scoping Report has been well structured and clearly written to ensure it is understandable?
10. Do you have any other comments, which you would like to make on the Scoping Report in general?

1.29 In addition, the Council consulted on its Draft LDF Contextual Baseline Report - August 2007, which accompanied the Draft Scoping Report and the Council's Annual Monitoring Report 2007. Two consultees responded specifically to this document.

Consultation Results

1.30 In total, six organisations made 48 comments on the Draft Scoping Report. Half the consultees responded using the Council's LDF on-line consultation system, and the remainder responded in writing. The "Basildon Borough LDF Core Strategy Draft Scoping Report - Public Consultation Report - May 2008" sets out the comments made, together with which organisation made them and whether any changes to the Scoping Report have been made as a result of the feedback. A summary of the responses from each consultee is set out in:

- The Environment Agency
 - suggested additional national and regional plans and programmes which needed to be reviewed and included in Stage A1 of the Sustainability Appraisal.
 - agreed with Questions 2 - 7 and 9.

- clarified that the South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) referred to in the LDF Contextual Baseline Report is not PPS25 compliant and the Environment Agency do not own the mapping of Flood Zones.
- suggested that the Water, Soil and Air Chapter of the LDF Contextual Baseline Report should also consider flood risk and gave potential indicators for low carbon development.
- Natural England
 - suggested additional European plans and programmes which needed to be reviewed and included in Stage A1 of the Sustainability Appraisal.
 - agreed that on the whole the baseline data was appropriate, except the treatment of open space, which was deemed to be inadequate.
 - suggested additional wording and some changes to sections of the accompanying LDF Contextual Baseline Report and the Key Sustainability Issues to improve the description of the situations presented.
 - felt that the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives were comprehensive.
 - advises the Council that a Habitats Regulations Assessment may be necessary, at least for policies that promote residential growth or increased waterside recreation.
 - suggested a way additional indicators could be developed to measure landscape change.
- English Heritage
 - were content with the scope of the review of relevant plans and programmes and with the sustainability objectives.
 - felt that the baseline information presented for the historic environment could be expanded to refer to the Thames Gateway Historic Landscape Characterisation study
- Essex County Council
 - acknowledged that whilst a relevant range of policies, plans and programmes had been reviewed, some documents had been updated, replaced, or needed to reflect the County Council's service provision better.
 - suggested additional data was available from Essex County Council that could inform the LDF baseline, including historic environment records, education, and transportation.
- Essex Wildlife Trust
 - were satisfied that the relevant Biodiversity Action Plans had been reviewed.
 - agreed with Questions 2-9.
- Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
 - agrees the relevant messages been drawn out of appropriate policies, plans and programmes, but suggested ambiguity over which messages related to specific laws or guidance.
 - agreed with Questions 2, & 4-7.
- Highways Agency
 - had no comments to make on the draft Scoping Report.

- House Builders' Federation
 - reminded the Council that a Strategic Housing Market Assessment is required with the full involvement of the property industry, as well as a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.
 - remarked that the Council must recognise that the overall housing targets set out in the draft RSS are minimum figures.
 - remarked on the Council's poor performance, with regards to housing delivery.

1.31 In July 2008, the Council published its Core Strategy SA/SEA Scoping Report and Site Assessment Methodology & Criteria for consultation. A number of responses were received and the consultation statement sets out where it is proposed to amend the SA/SEA Scoping Report and Site Assessment Methodology & Criteria in light of those comments. This consultation statement can be found on the Council's website.

1.32 Changes to this Scoping Report since the consultation have not impacted on the SA/SEA objectives. These have not changed and still remain relevant.

Maintaining Stage A1 and the LDF Contextual Baseline Report

1.33 In order to ensure the SA reflects the most up-to-date information from International to Local policy levels, a review of relevant plans, policies and programmes will be undertaken, at least, annually. This will be done by:

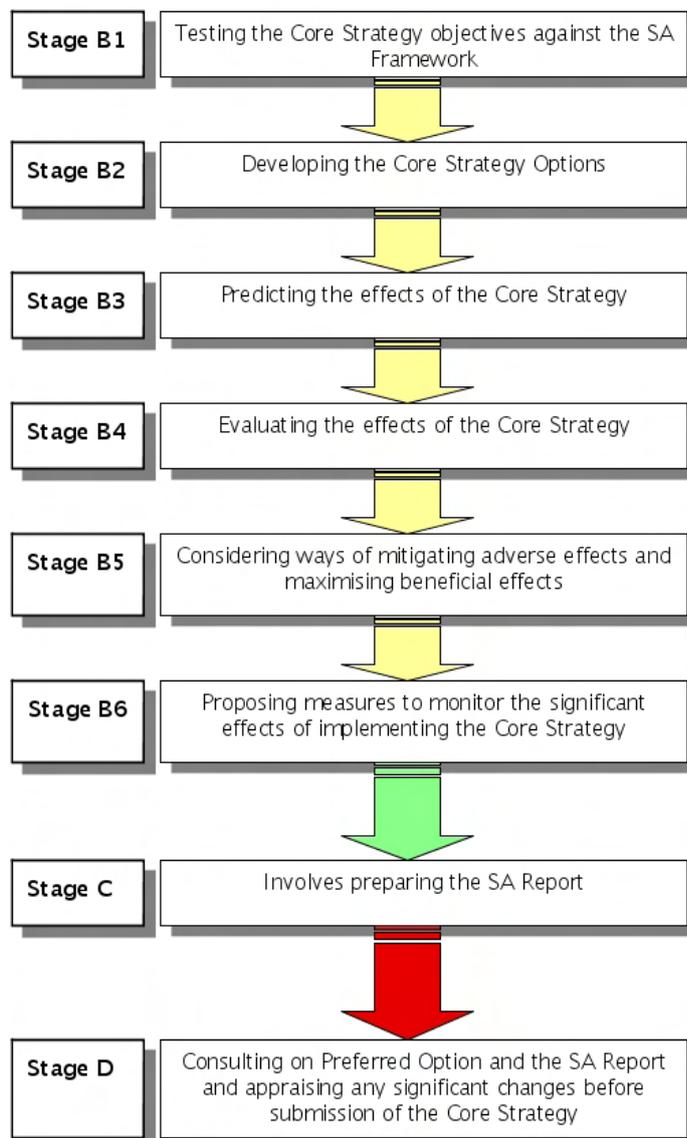
- Using the collective news and publication search facilities of the websites of the United Nations and European Union to ascertain whether any new Conventions, Agreements or Directives have been published
- Using the collective news and publication search facilities on the Government's news website www.info4local.gov.uk to ascertain whether any new plans, policies or programmes have been published
- Searching the regional, sub regional and local agencies websites to ascertain whether any new plans, policies or programmes have been published

1.34 The LDF Contextual Baseline Report will be updated at least once a year, to ensure that the LDF, its Sustainability Appraisals and Annual Monitoring Report reflect and respond to the different environmental, social and economic characteristics of the Borough, Region or Country.

What Happens Next?

- 1.35** The Council must prepare spatial development options for the Core Strategy Preferred Options and Submission Stage of the DPD preparation process.
- 1.36** The Core Strategy SA will be undertaken parallel to the Core Strategy's preparation. Stages B, C and D of the SA will follow on from Stage A. These are set out in more detail in the figure below.

Figure 1.3 SA Process - Stages B, C and D



Further Information and Assistance

- 1.37** Further information or assistance on the Basildon Borough Local Development Framework or Sustainability Appraisal process is available from:

The Forward Plans Team, Planning Services

Tel: 01268 294748

Website: www.basildon.gov.uk/ldf

Email: ldf@basildon.gov.uk

- 1.38** General information and Guidance on the SA/SEA process is available from the following external websites:

[Department for Communities and Local Government \(DCLG\)](#)⁽¹⁰⁾

[Strategic Environmental Assessment and Guidance](#)⁽¹¹⁾

[Sustainability Appraisal](#)⁽¹²⁾

[Strategic Environmental Assessment Information Service](#)⁽¹³⁾

2 Stage A1 - Contextual Review

Introduction

- 2.1** The Core Strategy will set out the long-term spatial vision for Basildon Borough. Guidance states that DPDs can be influenced by other policies, plans, programmes and their sustainability objectives, as the Core Strategy coordinates the delivery of a planning and development agenda that is broader than just controlling land-use. It must also contribute to the goals of a wide range of other programmes and strategies, such as those relating to society, health and culture.
- 2.2** Foremost, it needs to be consistent with national planning policy and be in general conformity with the East of England Plan (the Regional Spatial Strategy) applicable to the Borough. It must also conform to environmental protection legislation and sustainability objectives at International, European and National levels.
- 2.3** A review of relevant policy documents is therefore regarded in the SEA Directive and related Guidance as being an essential component in establishing the context for the Core Strategy, as well as determining what the primary objectives or indicators should be.

10 <http://www.communities.gov.uk>

11 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/practicalguidesea>

12 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/publications/planningandbuilding/sustainabilityappraisal>

13 <http://www.sea-info.net>

Box 1

The Environment Report should include:

“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes”

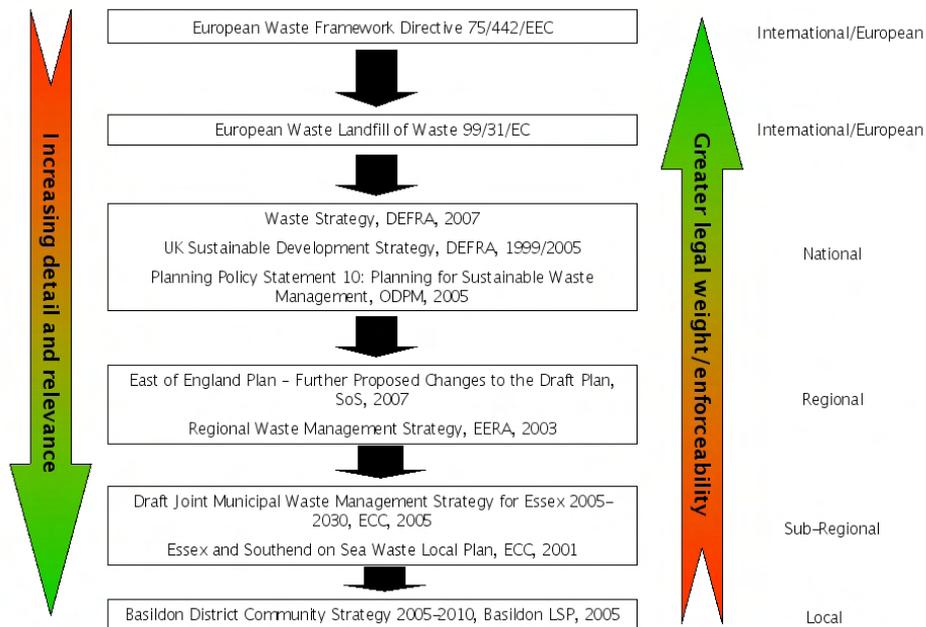
(SEA Directive Annex 1(a))

- 2.4** Whilst these combinations of legislation, plans and programmes can impose constraints on development possibilities, they also present opportunities for the emerging spatial development visions for the Basildon Borough.

Plans and Programmes

- 2.5** Reviewing the relationship between the LDF Core Strategy and other documents helps to interpret the opportunities and issues, as well as potential conflicts between the vision, aims and objectives of detailed policies. Through this process it is possible to establish:
- Social, economic or environmental objectives that should be included or reflected in the sustainability framework
 - Other external factors, including sustainability issues that can be addressed by the Core Strategy
 - Whether policies in other plans and programmes could lead to cumulative effects in combination with Core Strategy options.
- 2.6** A review of relevant policies, plans and programmes has therefore been undertaken covering International, European, National, Regional, Sub-Regional and Local levels. The review is set out in Appendix A 'Appendix A Stage A1 - Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes'.
- 2.7** Guidance does not suggest which specific documents should be reviewed for the purpose of establishing the SA framework and ensuring that it takes into account all plans and programmes which may be related to or affected by the Core Strategy. The Scoping Report does not therefore list all information that may be relevant to the Core Strategy, but has, instead, highlighted the relationships, potential linkages and obligations that the Core Strategy should react to, through the policy option appraisal process.

Figure 2.1 Example of a Hierarchical Relationship between Policies, Plans and Programmes



2.8 When considering the Contextual Review, it is important to have regard to four factors:

- The Review can never be exhaustive. The Scoping Report identifies what the main *relevant* policies, plans and programmes are (at the time of preparation) and extracts their key messages for dissemination in the SA.
- As demonstrated by the example above, policies, plans and programmes often exist as part of a hierarchy descending from International/ European to Local levels. During this descent, the implications for the SA become more specific, and tuned to a particular problem or set of issues/ aspirations.
- The enforceability of policies, plans and programmes also differs at each level of the hierarchy. International Agreements, European Conventions/ Directives represent specific legislation to support the achievement of certain policies, plans or programmes. The UK Government has, by signing them or enacting them, agreed to continually deliver their objectives or achieve their targets by a specific time. They are, or will eventually, be accompanied by complementary UK legislation, which the Government, its authorities/ agencies, private companies or individuals must adhere to. National legislation, policies and strategies are enforceable by the Government, and influence policy approaches at lower levels. As the hierarchy descends however, the policies, plans, and programmes take the form of *guidance* which will have less legal enforcement, but may be related to the achievement of specific targets/ aspirations set out at higher tiers.
- The Contextual Review is dynamic. New or revised relevant policies, plans or programmes emerge on a regular basis. Of particular relevance is the gradual replacement of Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) with Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), and the National Policy Framework.

2.9 It is recognised that it will not always be possible to achieve absolute consistency with the aspirations and objectives of other plans. This review seeks to clearly identify compatibility and inconsistency and will help to justify, if necessary, why specific planning options are being promoted, and how they are addressed in the SA Report.

Key Messages from Contextual Review

International and European Policies, Plans and Programmes

- 2.10** Appendix A 'Stage A1 - Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes' sets out the main International agreements, European Directives and Conventions that could potentially influence the development of the Core Strategy and the SA process. Both International Agreements and European Directives have, in most cases, already been integrated into complementary UK legislation or policy to ensure their aims and objectives can be achieved and their targets enforced. Their key messages are set out in the box below arranged under the Sustainability Appraisal Themes, which are also adopted in the LDF Contextual Baseline Report.

Box 1**International and European Key Messages****Climatic Factors**

- Recognise the challenges posed by climate change
- Reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions by 30% by 2020 of 1990 levels
- Respond to climate change
- Mitigate the effects of increases extreme weather events

Population, Health and Social Characteristics

- Eradicate poverty
- Fight disease and reducing threats to public health
- Achieve gender and racial equality
- Secure adequate housing
- Increase employment opportunities

Cultural Heritage and Landscape

- Conserve and enhance landscape diversity
- Conserve and enhance cultural heritage
- Protect, manage and plan landscapes

Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna

- Protect and enhance biodiversity and the natural environment, particularly in respect of habitats/species of International and European importance e.g. Special Protection Areas, Special Conservation Areas, Ramsar sites, etc

Air & Noise

- Control and reduce air / noise pollution

Water, Soil and Geology

- Prevent pollution of, and improving the quality of, water resources and the soil
- Ensure water is used in a sustainable way

Material Assets

- Improve resource efficiency and the development of more sustainable patterns of consumption
- Improve sustainable transport modes
- Improve energy efficiency of buildings
- Minimise waste generation and ensuring waste is disposed of in a sustainable way

Energy

- Promote generation and use of renewable energy, alongside energy efficiency
- Share of renewables to be 15% of final energy demand by 2020
- Minimum target of 10% bio-fuels in transport by 2020

National Policies, Plans and Programmes

2.11 Relevant Government Departmental and Cross-Departmental and national agency policies,

plans, White Papers and strategies have also been reviewed to identify the ways in which the Core Strategy can contribute to their achievement at a local level, and whether they have any particular implications for the SA. The Government establishes its broad planning policies and guidelines for various matters in Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). Their key messages are set out in the box below arranged under the Sustainability Appraisal Themes, which are also adopted in the LDF Contextual baseline Report.

National Key Messages

Climatic Factors

- Reduce by 2010, Greenhouse Gas emissions by 20% below the 1990 level
- Plan for the effects of climate change in terms of flood risk, agricultural output and public health
- Reduce CO₂ emissions by 34% by 2020 and by 80% by 2050 below 1990 levels
- Ensure that all new homes are carbon neutral by 2016
- Ensure that all social homes are zero carbon by 2010

Population, Health & Social Characteristics

Provide a high quality of life for all by:

- Reducing health inequalities and improving health services
- Pursuing social improvements
- Valuing open spaces, sport and recreation facilities for, amongst other things their contribution to healthy lifestyles
- Improving skills and educational attainment levels and standards
- Improving community safety and reducing crime rates
- Ensuring that by 2013 all 17 years olds, and by 2015 all 18 year olds are participating in education or training

Housing

- Provide better quality housing
- Increase the number of homes built
- Significantly increase affordable housing provision
- Introduce the Code for Sustainable Homes
- Ensure by 2010 that all social housing conforms to the Decent Homes Standard

Economic Development

- Increase and widen employment opportunities to meet the needs of all
- Regenerate town centres by making them the focus for mixed-use development in order to ensure they are vibrant places to live, work and visit
- Improve access to jobs
- Provide a supply of land suitable for the needs of different businesses

Cultural Heritage & Landscape

- Protect and enhancing the quality and character of urban and rural settlements with distinctive qualities
- Protect and enhancing rural and urban landscapes of particular value
- Protect effectively all aspects of the historic environment

Biodiversity, Fauna & Flora

- Protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity, including habitats that support it, of European, national and local importance
- Protect, conserve and enhance geodiversity of European, national and local importance
- Target action on Priority Species and Habitats
- Ensure value of ecosystem services are fully reflected in decision-making

Air & Noise

- Reduce, control and mitigate air and noise pollution
- Reduce and manage exposure to air and noise pollution

Water, Soil and Geology

- Reduce water usage to 120 litres, per person, per day, by 2030
- Minimise and mitigate the contamination of soil and pollution of water courses
- Improve land, soil and water quality
- Improve water efficiency in new buildings
- Improve effectiveness of surface water drainage

Material Assets

- Use natural resources, particularly land, prudently
- 60% of new dwellings should be built of Previously Developed Land
- Channel development into sustainable and suitable locations
- Ensure that communities are serviced with necessary utilities and communications networks
- Reduce the need to travel
- Promote more sustainable modes of transport, reduce the reliance on motor cars, and improve public transport
- Minimise waste by increasing focusing on waste prevention and re-use, increase recycling, and ensure waste is disposed of in a sustainable way
- Sustain, enhance and revitalise villages
- Ensure development supports existing communities
- Improve quality of public realm and through good design
- Protect and enhance open space and ensure that recreational facilities meet the needs of the wider community
- Recognise that a network of green infrastructure makes a contribution to quality of life
- Ensure appropriate resources are available to deliver development related infrastructure needed to create sustainable communities

Energy

- Promote renewable energy generation both at national and local levels.
- Improve the energy efficiency of buildings and reduce their carbon emissions
- Reduce the number of households living in fuel poverty
- Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010, and 20% by 2020

Regional and Sub-Regional Policies, Plans and Programmes

- 2.12** Regional and Sub-Regional policies, plans and programmes seek to ensure the Government's national policies and strategies are strategically coordinated at the Regional level. The East of England Regional Assembly (EERA) coordinates most regional policies, for planning, transport and waste management. Other public agencies, who have direct responsibility for health, policing and fire and rescue, also produce strategies or management plans to coordinate their own services and investment.
- 2.13** All of the issues and policy objectives these plans set out are important for the coordinated development of the East of England, Essex and Thames Gateway South Essex sub-region. However, some of the overarching goals may be outside the remit of the Basildon Borough LDF. Their key messages are set out in the box below, arranged under the Sustainability Appraisal Themes, which are also adopted in the LDF Contextual Baseline Report.

Regional and Sub-Regional Key Messages

Climatic Factors

- Reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions
- Adapt to Impacts of climate change
- Adopt a precautionary approach to climate change
- Deliver low carbon buildings
- Reduce domestic, business and public sector carbon footprints

Population, Health & Social Characteristics

- Reduce health inequalities in general, and in particular tackling smoking and obesity; offering improvements to patient healthcare, and expanding services to accommodate a growing population
- Promote healthy living
- Greater participation in sports and culture
- Improve educational attainment, particularly at higher and further levels, raising skill levels, improving employability and helping people reach their potential
- Ensure a greater participation of children and younger people in training activities
- Encourage social inclusion and reduce disparities in economic performance in different parts of the region
- Support vulnerable people
- Encourage strong, inclusive and culturally rich communities
- Create communities that are safe and feel safe

Housing

- Provide sufficient housing in particular affordable housing
- Set regional house building targets for each District / Borough to ensure that existing and future needs are met
- Provide decent and affordable homes for all
- Improve access to housing
- Increase delivery of Housing in Key Centres for Development and Change

Economic Development

- Maintain and enhance the regional knowledge base to assist in sustaining a dynamic economy
- Increase prosperity and regional jobs growth encouraging entrepreneurship, business start-ups and expansion, inward investment and international trade
- Sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres
- Deliver Thames Gateway objectives for Basildon and ensuring it becomes (along with Castle Point) the sub-regional business hub, with a relevant support centre
- Provide for jobs growth that broadly matches increases in housing provision

Cultural Heritage & Landscape

- Recognise the cultural and landscape diversity of the Region's natural and built environment
- Protect and enhance natural and historic environmental assets

Biodiversity, Fauna & Flora

- Protect and enhance the region's biodiversity and habitats, in particular increasing the areas of broad-leaved woodland, through initiatives such as Green Grid

Air & Noise

- Reduce the harmful impact of road and air transport on air quality

Water, Soil and Geology

- Minimise the risk of new development being subject to, and contributing to flooding
- Conserve water resources through appropriate design and efficiency measures in relation to new development

Material Assets

- Increase the regeneration and renewal of the most disadvantaged areas
- Promote integrated patterns of land use, movement, activity and development
- Make optimal use of Previously Developed Land (PDL) and use land more efficiently
- Seek to ensure the suitable and timely provision of infrastructure (transport, utilities, social or services) to meet current deficiencies and future development requirements - creating sustainable communities
- Reduce the need to travel by encouraging sustainable modes of transport and focusing new development into locations easily accessible by public transport
- Improve the condition of roads, public and community transport and minimise congestion
- Minimise demand for natural resources, reduce waste and increase rates of recycling and re-use
- Encourage good quality design and use of sustainable construction methods
- Focus development on urban areas, making them more attractive and accessible
- Provide well-designed living environments supported by social and green infrastructure

Energy

- The need to promote energy efficiency in new development, and on site generation by renewable methods, of a minimum proportion of electricity consumed at major new developments

Local Plans, Programmes and Proposals

- 2.14** A suite of local documents have been reviewed many of which have been produced and/or adopted by Basildon Borough Council. These documents detail specific aims, objectives and actions on local issues. All of these documents are in some way related to sustainable development in the Borough, at a social, economic or environmental level. The LDF, and to an extent the SA, should draw from these documents and transpose their aims and objectives into its policies and proposals.
- 2.15** All of these local level plans are relevant in the development of the SA Framework and have been taken into account throughout the contextual review process. They are locally applicable to the Basildon Borough itself and to the achievement of cross-cutting themes of national and regional and sub-regional policies. Their key messages are set out in the box below arranged under the Sustainability Appraisal Themes, which are also adopted in the LDF Contextual Baseline Report.

Local Key Messages

Population, Health & Social Characteristics

- Achieve an overall improvement in Quality of Life for all residents
- Create a Borough which is safe and feels safe
- Improve access to health and social care services
- Enhance the health of people living in the Borough
- Provide quality education and training opportunities to all
- Secure a fairer and cohesive society, regardless of ethnicity, racial, or national origin

Housing

- Improve the quality of the Borough's housing
- Improve the use and provision of homes, including affordable, having regard to housing needs and homelessness

Economic Development

- Enhance the vitality and vibrancy of the Borough's town centres through regeneration
- Improve the economic stability of the Borough and diversify the employment base and skills development opportunities
- Deliver major social, physical and economic regeneration projects

Biodiversity, Fauna & Flora

- Protect and enhance the quality of the local environment and biodiversity

Air & Noise

- Reduce, limit and mitigate air pollution

Water & Soil

- Minimise and mitigate the contamination of land

Material Assets

- Promote the development, improve access to and the enjoyment of social, community, leisure and cultural facilities
- Improve the public transport facilities and accessibility to them
- Increase the recycling of waste in the Borough

Energy

- Promote domestic energy efficiency

2.16 Within these broad goals, there are potential challenges, not least of all due to the competing nature of all the plans and programmes that are driving for social or economic progress, which may impact upon the wider environment. However, the SA process will be particularly important in identifying at an early stage, where modifications need to be made to proposed policies and where mitigation measures may be necessary, to ensure that any impact is minimised through effective control.

3 Stage A2 - Baseline Information

Introduction

- 3.1** The collection and continued maintenance of baseline information is a key component of the SA process and a requirement of the SEA Directive. Baseline information acts as a platform from which to predict the effects of and monitor the LDF's policies and proposals, helping to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.

Box 2

The 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

- "the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme"
- "the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected"

SEA Directive (Annex 1(b) and (c))

- 3.2** To enable the LDF's effects to be adequately predicted, sufficient baseline data has to be assembled on the current and future state of the Borough. A key aim is to ensure that, where possible, each of the SA objectives is supported by comprehensive and up-to-date baseline information. This should also provide the basis for monitoring effects, as well as for identifying ways of dealing with any sustainability problems that arise.

LDF Contextual Baseline Report

- 3.3** A slightly different approach, to that set out in the guidance, has been taken to manage and arrange the assembly of relevant baseline information to inform the Basildon Borough LDF SA process. This information is presented in the form of the LDF Contextual Baseline Report, published separately, which also accompanies the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), and may also support other Local Development Documents as they are published. In this way, one data set is used to inform and monitor the LDF.
- 3.4** It should not be assumed that all baseline data is currently available, or, if it is missing that it will be able to be collected in the future. SEA Guidance recognises that data gaps will exist, but suggests that where baseline information is unavailable or unsatisfactory, authorities should consider how it will affect their assessments and determine how to improve it for use in the assessment of future plans.
- 3.5** The collection and analysis of baseline data is regarded as a continual and evolving process, given that information can change or is updated on a regular basis. The LDF Contextual Baseline Report will therefore be reviewed at least once a year, although depending on the data changes available, more regular updates may be possible.

Characterisation of Basildon Borough

- 3.6** Basildon Borough is located in South Essex, 30 miles east of the City of London. It covers an area of 87km² and has a population of 166,661. ⁽¹⁴⁾ The main settlement is Basildon, a Mark 1 New Town designated in 1948 and built in a number of phases over 50 years. The New Town area, to the south of the Borough includes the towns of Basildon, Laindon and Pitsea and has a collective population of about 100,000. Two smaller independent towns are situated to the

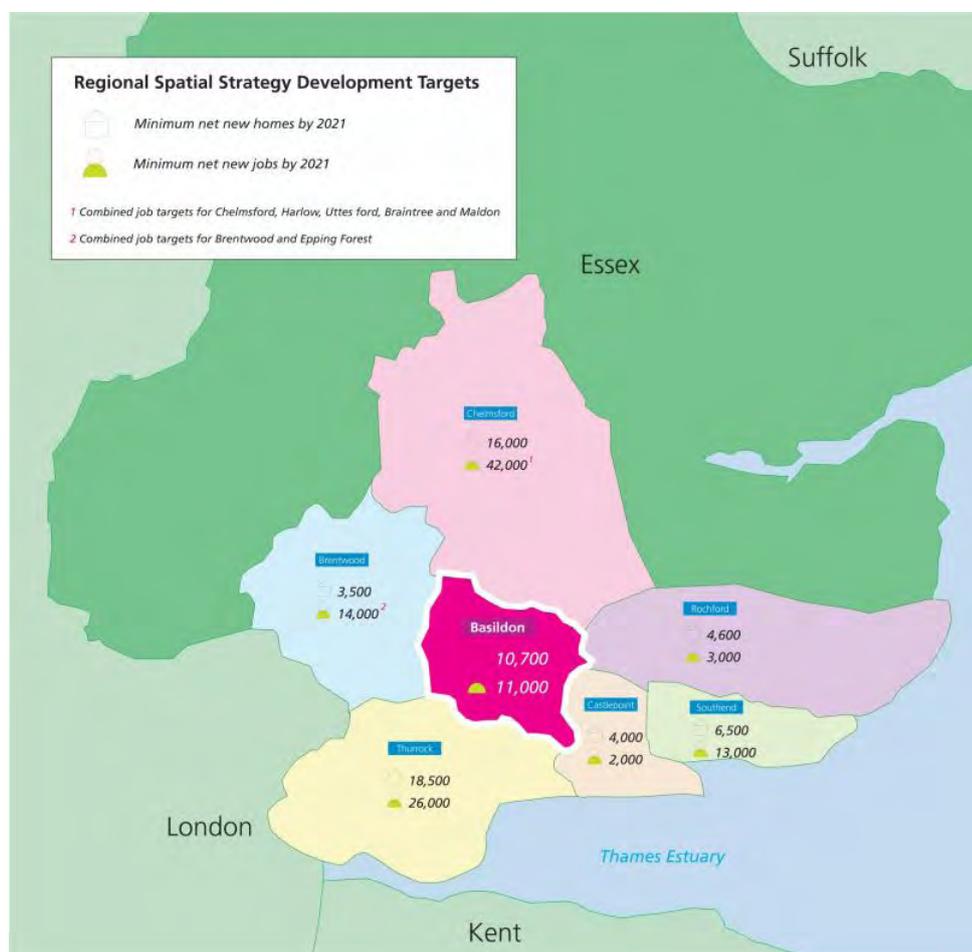
north of the Borough, Billericay and Wickford. Each has a population of about 30,000. The urban areas are enveloped by rural countryside containing six villages and eleven smaller Plotland settlements set within the Green Belt.

- 3.7** The Borough's landscape comprises urban development, arable farmland, permanent grazing with hedgerows, woodland and a large area of Thames Estuary marshland. It also contains significant areas of Plotland landscape, characterised by a mosaic of scrub, grassland and relict woodland habitats with small-scale communities of a rural nature.
- 3.8** There are no Internationally or European protected sites in the Borough. However, there are Ramsar Sites, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation within 5km of the Borough boundary. There are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), ranging from Ancient Woodland and rich grasslands in Billericay and Basildon, to coastal marsh in Vange, Fobbing and Pitsea. There are over 50 additional Local Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves and Country Parks, in addition to over 150km of Rights of Way that provide means of accessing the open countryside around the main towns and its rich biodiversity reserves.
- 3.9** The strategic transport network in South Essex is mainly of a west-east linear nature, largely due to the presence of London to the West. Basildon Borough is served by two railway services running through the north and south of the Borough, both terminating in the City of London. National Express East Anglia, provide services out of London Liverpool Street, which in south Essex terminating at Southend Victoria. This line also serves Billericay and Wickford with connections to Chelmsford, via Shenfield to the west. Rail services from Billericay/ Wickford already connect with Stratford, which means that in 2010, connections with Eurostar services will be possible at Stratford International, which will also provide a transport link from the Borough to the London Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012. In the south of the Borough, the rail franchise 'c2c', operates out of Fenchurch Street London and terminates at Shoeburyness, with services to Grays, Chafford Hundred (for Lakeside Shopping Centre), Stanford le Hope and Corringham, via Upminster. London Underground services on the District line depart from Upminster, with connections to the Jubilee line available from West Ham. Docklands Light Railway connections are also available from Limehouse, one stop from London Fenchurch Street providing direct connections to London Docklands.
- 3.10** Finally, Basildon Borough is well connected to the regional and national road network with two major road routes, the A127 and A13, linking South Essex with the M25. Both these 'A' roads continue eastwards to Southend on Sea. The new A130 in the east of the Borough provides dual carriageway access to Chelmsford, north Essex and Canvey Island.

Spatial Appreciation

- 3.11** The figure below illustrates the additional housing and jobs that Basildon Borough is expected to provide in the Regional Spatial Strategy, compared to that of neighbouring Boroughs and Districts.

Map 3.1 Spatial Appreciation of Basildon Borough's RSS Growth Targets compared to Neighbouring Areas



Indicators

3.12 Baseline information is most commonly presented through charting the performance of different sets of indicators over time. Relevant Government guidance ⁽¹⁵⁾ suggests that there are three types of indicators for monitoring different parts of LDFs as they are prepared, assessed, delivered and reviewed:

- Contextual Indicators - for monitoring the wider background against which the plan operates
- Significant effects indicators - for monitoring important effects identified by the SA
- Output Indicators - for monitoring plan policies

3.13 These can be collected at different, yet comparable scales, such as at District, County, Regional or National levels. When viewed together, they can indicate whether a particular local factor is improving, getting worse or is stable. When indicators are monitored over time, the resulting chronological data can reveal trends in performance, which can then be assessed in relation to targets, if they exist.

- 3.14** Indicator data can be very useful for identifying the sustainability problems in an area which an LDF may need to respond to. For example, if an indicator for housing development showed that annual completions were lower than required to meet long-term growth targets, the LDF documents could include a policy to increase the supply by allocating additional appropriate new sites.
- 3.15** With regards to the quantum of data being collected, enough data should be assembled, if possible, to answer a series of questions including:
- What is the current situation?
 - How far is the current situation from any targets?
 - Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the economy, physical environment or community affected?
 - Are the problems reversible, irreversible, permanent or temporary?
 - How different would it be to offset or remedy any damage?
 - Have there been any significant cumulative or synergetic effects over time?
 - Are there expected to be any such effects in the future?

The Use of Spatial Data

- 3.16** Indicator data for the Basildon Borough may, in some instances, be better interpreted when it is mapped spatially. Spatial data is particularly useful for identifying constraints and opportunities regarding the location of future development or areas where certain policy interventions could be prioritised. Whilst trends are more difficult to illustrate in this way, using map based diagrams to present spatial information can be a particularly effective means to communicate complex information in a simplified visual manner.
- 3.17** The LDF Contextual Baseline Report includes a series of GIS maps of the Basildon Borough for several indicators relating to the environment and socio-economic situations. These include:
- Potential Climate Change
 - Wildlife Sites
 - Areas of Flood Risk and Main Rivers
 - Heritage Designations
 - Landscape and Natural Features
 - Areas of Multiple Deprivation
 - Access to Public Transport

LDF Evidence Base

- 3.18** The Core Strategy must be supported by a robust and credible evidence base. In addition to the SA indicators and spatial GIS maps, the LDF evidence base will also include other research or technical studies. Studies which have already been commissioned, or will be in the future, include:
- Strategic Housing Review (including Housing Market Assessment);
 - Employment Capacity Study (including Employment Land Review);
 - Ecological Surveys;
 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
 - Retail Capacity Study;
 - Leisure, Arts, Culture and Tourism Study;
 - Historic Environment Characterisation
- 3.19** Other additional studies or assessments may be carried out in the future, where necessary, to inform the wider LDF process.

Baseline Profile

3.20 The LDF Contextual Baseline Report establishes a detailed platform of information arranged into various topics. Baseline outputs have been summarised in this chapter of the SA Scoping Report and offer a snapshot of the current social, economic and environmental situation in the Borough.

Climatic Factors

UK Climate

3.21 There is widespread scientific consensus that the Earth's climate is changing and that human activity could be the principal cause. Scientific forecasts suggest that the UK's climate will continue to get warmer and that heavy rainfall will be more frequent. Weather extremes, such as heat waves would become more common and others such as snowfall would become less common. Sea levels will continue to rise and storm surges will become more frequent, increasing the risk of flooding in coastal areas.

Borough Climate

3.22 Both urban and rural parts of the Borough will become more vulnerable to fluvial and coastal flooding, water supply deficiencies, subsidence and sea level rises, as the local climate continues to change. The Rivers Crouch and Wid, together with their tributaries are the main sources of fluvial flooding. The River Thames poses a tidal flooding risk in the south of the Borough, although this area is predominantly uninhabited marshland.

3.23 Increasing risks of flooding could lead to negative impacts on local habitats or species and pose a threat to an increasing number of properties. All new buildings will therefore need to be built in appropriate locations that minimise, or successfully mitigate against these risks, as well as being designed in such a way to maximise their adaptability to climate changes in the future.

3.24 Increasing temperatures in the summer and winter months, coupled with changes in rainfall patterns are likely to encourage the take-up of more outdoor lifestyles, placing greater demands on open spaces for recreational pursuits. The management and operation of these spaces, will in turn, need to adapt as some vegetation and habitat types will face increased water stress and susceptibility to decline due to warmer temperatures and less rainfall. These changes are likely to also mean air and water pollution could get a lot worse, leading to further affects on the environment and human health.

3.25 Finally, increasing seasonal temperatures could also lead to changes in energy demands, with more people wishing to cool buildings in the summer months and use less energy than previously for heating during the winter months.

Flood Risk

3.26 The drainage basin of the River Crouch covers most of the Borough and poses a flood risk to urban and rural properties and land within the vicinity of the main river channel and its tributaries, most significantly Wickford Town Centre.

Population, Health and Social Characteristics

3.27 The Borough's population has increased dramatically over the last 55 years, following the phased-construction of Basildon New Town and the expansion of the older settlements of Billericay and Wickford over a similar timeframe. Over the next fifteen years, the Borough's population will continue to grow, albeit at a much slower rate.

3.28 The Borough's population is much less ethnically diverse, than the region or country, with notably smaller proportions of people from Asian, Black or Chinese ethnic groups.

- 3.29** The Borough's age structure has however been changing in line with national and regional trends, with a decreasing proportion of young people and an increasingly ageing population. In the future, this change will see different demands placed upon support and care services (e.g. schools, health, social care etc) and may lead to changes in future housing and service provision needs.
- 3.30** One of the most important things in life is health and well-being. From a health perspective, the Borough benefits from having a regional acute medical facility in the form of Basildon University Hospital. In June 2007, a major new addition to the hospital was completed, the Essex Cardio-Thoracic Unit, offering specialist care to patients with heart problems.
- 3.31** In the Borough, there are significantly lower rates of infant deaths, people feeling "in poor health", poor mental health, and people with diabetes than the national averages. However, the rates of teenage pregnancy, those who eat healthy, adults who are physically active, early deaths through cancer and hip fractures in the elderly are worse than regional and national levels. There are also clear links between deprivation and poor health.
- 3.32** Borough residents live as long as those in England, although the regional average is slightly higher. Borough women, on average, live longer than Borough men. Since 1976, life expectancy has increased for both men and women, a change that could be attributed to a mixture of changing lifestyles, advancing medical science and improved safety in the home, workplace and the wider environment. Even so, men and women living in the poorest wards in the Borough die, on average, almost five and half and four years respectively, earlier than those living in the more affluent wards.
- 3.33** Over half the wards in the Borough are amongst the most deprived wards for education, skills and training in England.
- 3.34** Educational achievement also varies considerably depending on school location in the Borough. All of the schools in Billericay and Wickford out-perform the schools in Basildon and are above the county and national averages for GCSE results ⁽¹⁶⁾.
- 3.35** Whilst the Borough has above regional and national average adult literacy levels, equivalent performance in numeracy is not being achieved. Only 48% of adults have maths skills equivalent to a GCSE. Qualifications gained at 'A' level or higher are also much lower than the national and regional averages, particularly with regards to academic degrees. If this situation does not improve, this could have a negative impact on the economic competitiveness of the Borough and could affect people's long-term employability. It may also result in the more skilled jobs being taken by people who live outside the Borough.
- 3.36** Poverty impacts upon entire families and has significant impacts on health, education, skills and life chances. Efforts to lift people out of poverty will be a challenge, especially as it is linked to so many other factors such as income levels, cost of living and family size. Basildon Borough has a higher level of benefit claimants of working age (14.7%), than the national and neighbouring Boroughs' averages. Whilst average weekly earnings for men are almost £60 greater locally than at national levels, women earn only half the weekly income of men, which may be in part a reflection of part-time working practices. Local women earn less than the national average. Conversely, a quarter of children in the Borough live in low income households.
- 3.37** Residents indicate that they are, on the whole, satisfied that Basildon Borough is a good place to live. Even though there is a relatively high fear of crime locally, Basildon Borough is comparably a safe place to live, with relatively low crime levels, compared to other parts of the county or country. Some crimes, such as theft of and from motor vehicles, do however occur more frequently than at the regional or national levels. The lowest crime rates in the Borough are found in Billericay.

16 % Attainment of 5 or more A-C Grade GCSEs including English and Maths

- 3.38** Road safety remains a significant local issue and needs to improve. Almost 9% of all people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on roads in Essex had an accident in Basildon Borough. Over half the Essex KSI involve motorcyclists or young drivers.

Housing

- 3.39** There are over 70,000 households in the Borough, 27.8% of which include children, greater than the regional and national averages. Of this 27.8%, one fifth are single parent households.
- 3.40** The New Town's legacy of family orientated neighbourhoods means that residents in the Borough are more likely to live in a house or bungalow. 43% of the housing stock is terraced, 30% semi-detached and 26.5% detached. Only 15.5% of the Borough's housing stock is in the form of flats, most of which are purpose built blocks, rather than converted buildings. A full range of housing sizes, types and tenures are required to meet local housing needs.
- 3.41** Annual construction rates for new dwellings are currently lower than the rate required per year to meet the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) targets. Whilst permission for over 2,200⁽¹⁷⁾ have been granted, a significant number are part of more complex sites in town centres or housing estate regeneration schemes, which often means the delivery of built units can be complicated. Factors such as land assembly, tenant decanting, housing demolition and site clearance, all need to take place before new development can occur.
- 3.42** The availability of local housing to buy and rent is dependant on affordability, as well as availability. Local house prices are at least seven times more than the average local salary. This is an increase from five times the income in 2002. This means that suitable housing is out of reach for many first-times buyers, or single person households. For those who cannot afford to buy, local families can wait as long as eight years for a suitable home in the Borough through the Council's Housing Register. New affordable housing units constructed as a part of new developments is proportionally very low (-13 units in 2007 - due to the impacts demolition of affordable units related to estate renewal), when compared to the overall completions of new dwellings in the Borough and the number of families in priority need on the Council's Housing Register. Waiting lists are unlikely to change unless more affordable units are built.
- 3.43** The provision of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in the Borough has dramatically increased since 1990. The population of Gypsies and Travellers has grown faster in Basildon Borough than in Essex, the Eastern Region or England. In July 2007, there were 195 caravan sites on 115 authorised pitches in the Borough and 81 unauthorised pitches with 127 caravans.
- 3.44** Borough residents spend less time in temporary accommodation than regionally or nationally. There are not any recorded incidences of homeless.
- 3.45** The physical standard of dwellings is showing signs of improvement throughout the Borough with the number of dwellings determined to be unfit falling year on year since 2004.

Economic Development

- 3.46** The main source of employment in Basildon New Town in its early development years was manufacturing. Companies wishing to redevelop or expand their manufacturing capacity were directed, out of London to the new and expanding towns being built on its edge. In this way, companies such as Yardley's, Carreras, Ford Tractors, STC and Ilford Films, all became established in the New Town's northern industrial belt (Cranes Corridor). With the exception of the Tractor Plant (now Case New Holland) all these major manufacturing employers have since closed and their premises have been redeveloped.
- 3.47** With the decline in production line assembly work, there has been a rise in office-based employment, principally data processing, automotive research and design, financial and public administration. There has been also an increase in service industry employment, and the storage

17 As at 31st March 2007.

and distribution sectors. A significant number of new jobs in the Borough have resulted from the expansion of local firms (e.g. Waymade - a pharmaceutical company), the relocation to Basildon of companies from other parts of south Essex (e.g. First Data Resources and Royal Bank of Scotland from Southend, International Financial Data Services from Brentwood), and the expansion of commercial leisure (e.g. Festival Leisure Park) and healthcare facilities (e.g. Basildon University Hospital).

- 3.48** Basildon is within the national regeneration area of Thames Gateway and is identified, along with Castle Point, as the South Essex 'Business Hub'. New VAT registrations in Basildon Borough since 1994 indicate that business formations have been increasing year on year and are now at the highest level in TGSE.
- 3.49** The ~~draft~~ RSS indicates that 11,000 new jobs should be created in Basildon Borough between 2001 and 2021. Even without the development of allocated employment sites, a Government survey ⁽¹⁸⁾ suggests that almost 8,800 jobs have been created in the Borough since 2001. This indicates that the jobs growth target for the Borough is on course to be met, if not exceeded.
- 3.50** Most people who live in the Borough work for other people (as opposed to being self employed) and there is a greater percentage of people occupied in the following job types than at regional or national levels:
- Managers and Senior Officials
 - Administrative and Secretarial
 - Sales and Customer Services
 - Elementary, and
 - Skilled Trades
- 3.51** The proportion of Professional occupations is however almost half the regional or national averages, a potential indication that lower levels of education achievement and poor take up of further education are affecting the job and career choices of residents. This range of occupations, and the proportions of residents who are employed in them, are an indication that there is a need to improve the skills base of the local labour market, to improve both the jobs prospects and the long-term prosperity of residents.

Cultural Heritage and Landscape

- 3.52** The Borough has a limited built heritage resource, which needs to be respected and sensitively managed for the future. There are 129 Listed Buildings, only two of which are deemed to be "At Risk". There are four Conservation Areas, although none of them have management plans. There are also three Scheduled Monuments and a further 510 archaeological records. The greatest concentration of Listed Buildings is in Billericay High Street, which is also a Conservation Area. The Borough's archaeological heritage is a finite and fragile resource and should be protected and where possible enhanced.
- 3.53** The Borough's landscape has an eclectic character with a mixture of historic rural villages, farmland and meadows, dispersed woodlands and coastal marsh, commons and village greens, which envelope, and in places weave into the three urban settlements of Basildon, Billericay and Wickford.
- 3.54** Overall, the Borough's landscape is sensitive to different changes in different places. Maintaining the rural landscape and natural landforms will be dependant on being able to preserve and conserve ancient woodlands, unimproved grasslands, protected lanes, commons and hedge-rowed field patterns, as well as the ridges and hilltops from inappropriately located or designed development, changing agricultural practices and seasonal climate change.
- 3.55** The urban landscapes can be conserved by maintaining green spaces, landscaping and trees and implementing good design practices in new developments.

18 Office for National Statistics - Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis, 2006

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

- 3.56** In a relatively urbanised area such as Basildon Borough, the retention of natural features is especially important to maintain a balanced environment.
- 3.57** Whilst there are no Internationally or European protected wildlife sites in the Borough, its rural history and coastal position means it is still an important location for various nationally and locally important habitats and species. There are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). They form part of the national network, representing the diversity of wildlife, range of habitats and geological and physiographical features, which occur naturally in England. SSSIs have an invaluable role in scientific research and education, as well as supporting habitats and populations of plants and animals that are often under threat in the wider countryside.
- 3.58** Of the Borough's SSSIs, an equivalent area of 91.5%, is regarded as being in a "favourable" or "unfavourable recovering" condition, compared to 77.3% regionally and 75.4% nationally. Grazing methods, scrub control, ditch management and water level management are regarded as factors contributing to unfavourable condition of SSSI units. In addition to this, other factors regarded as significant threats to SSSIs unit condition include personal watercraft activity and landfill operations.
- 3.59** Under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, four Local Nature Reserves have been established in order to further recognise the value of nature conservation in the Borough. These habitats of local significance make a useful contribution to both conserving nature and providing opportunities for the public to see, learn about and enjoy wildlife. There are however no National Nature Reserves in the Borough.
- 3.60** In addition, there are 49 Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) in the Borough which have been identified as sites important for conserving local nature. These were identified following a Borough-wide Phase 1 Habitat Survey carried out in 2004/2005. Decline in the number of LoWS being designated happened following this survey in 2005, when three sites were removed following changes to their habitats caused by landscaping, reductions in supported species and land management practices.
- 3.61** From 2007, all Basildon Borough 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 for designation. This has resulted in three new sites in Wickford, Vange and Basildon being added to the Borough LoWS Register in 2007. Seven LoWS were highlighted as having been negatively affected by actions such as agricultural practices, inappropriate management, road-widening and recreational activities. This damage has resulted in the loss of 12.9Ha of land from existing LoWS, suggesting that these types of threats could still face the remaining LoWS and need to be proactively managed and monitored to prevent adverse change.
- 3.62** Ancient Woodlands (defined as land that has had continuous woodland cover since 1600 AD) are of particular importance, in that they have evolved unique characteristics and qualities through the centuries and, once destroyed, are irreplaceable. Those remaining should be protected and enhanced for historic and aesthetic value, for their contribution to wildlife, species diversity and for informal recreation.
- 3.63** The marshes and unimproved grasslands of Vange, Bowers and Pitsea represent 10% of this habitat in Essex and are significant in a national context.
- 3.64** Endangered species and habitats are protected through the compilation and delivery of Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) at national, regional and local levels. Priority Habitats and Species are regarded as the most important habitats and species that need to be conserved across the country. According to Natural England, 15 different Priority Habitats are present in Basildon Borough, supporting a diverse range of flora and fauna. In a survey commissioned

by Basildon Borough Council in 2007, it was discovered however that only eight Priority Habitats were recorded as being present within the Borough, a significant percentage of which were not even afforded any national or international protection.

Air and Noise

- 3.65** Human health, quality of life and the environment can all be negatively affected by air and noise pollution. Despite the fact that there has not been the need to establish any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the Borough, air quality is closely monitored.
- 3.66** CO₂ emissions are produced when fossil fuels such as coal or gas are burnt or processed. In 2005, a DEFRA study concluded that 396kT CO₂ was generated domestically in Basildon Borough, equivalent to 8% of the Essex domestic total. In addition, 497kT of CO₂ originated from industrial and commercial sources - 11% of the Essex Industrial and Commercial total. Road transport accounted for the smallest proportion of emissions at 289kT, which equalled 7% of the Essex total.
- 3.67** Transport or combustion processes, such as electricity generation, also produce Nitrogen Dioxide, commonly associated with respiratory illnesses, such as asthma. Nitrogen Dioxide levels in the Borough have been decreasing since 2001, when they exceeded the Government's annual target of 40 micro g/m³.
- 3.68** PM₁₀ are fine particles present in the air that are derived from various natural and human processes. Fuel combustion (e.g. from road traffic), suspended soil particles, pollen grains, and construction dust are the most common sources. Concentrations in the air of PM₁₀ must not exceed 50 micro g/m³ more than 35 times per year. In 2005, this level was exceeded 22 times, more than one third lower than the maximum threshold.
- 3.69** The greatest cause for complaint in the Borough with regards to excessive noise is that more commonly associated with domestic sources, e.g. barking dogs, rather than industry or commerce. Noise arising from road traffic, aircraft noise and construction work do not represent significant reported local problems.

Water, Soil and Geology

- 3.70** Biological and chemical river water quality is monitored in the Borough's main watercourses. Until 2004, Biological quality, an indicator of overall river health, had been improving, with 100% of samples analysed by the Environment Agency ranked as being Fairly Good in both 2003 and 2004. Between 2005 and 2006 however, quality deteriorated with only 66.2% ranked as Fairly Good or Fair and 33.8% ranked as Poor.
- 3.71** Conversely, chemical river quality, an indicator of organic pollution, has been improving since 2000, with 2005 and 2006 rated as having the best chemical river quality since 2001. This has been aided further by the fact that no major water pollution incidents have occurred in the Borough in recent years.
- 3.72** The majority of the Borough's water supply is provided by Essex and Suffolk Water from its Hanningfield Reservoir, 3 miles north of the Borough. A small proportion of the water supply for Billericay, comes directly from Abberton Reservoir, near Colchester. In the hillier parts of the Borough in Langdon Hills and Billericay, smaller reservoirs and/ or water towers are also required to maintain water pressure and distribute a constant supply to customers. To cope with increasing demands for water supplies, due to population growth and development targets, there is a proposal to should be accommodated by a proposal to enlarge Abberton Reservoir by 2014.
- 3.73** A chalk aquifer underneath Billericay is designated as a Groundwater Vulnerability Area. These are protected by the Environment Agency through the planning and environmental consent systems to safeguard against excessive pollution, abstraction, or interference. This aquifer is not however used for domestic water supplies as it is regarded as having been over-abstracted.

3.74 Despite the need to conserve and efficiently use water in the region, water consumption rates per household are still mainly composed of flushing toilets, washing clothes or taking a bath or shower. Water consumption has hardly altered since 2001, despite water saving measures being promoted and more water efficient appliances available from manufacturers.

3.75 The most versatile and most productive agricultural land in the country is classified as Grade 1 or 2. Basildon does not have any Grade 1 or 2 land unlike neighbouring boroughs/ districts. Most of the land in the Borough is classified as Grade 3.

Material Assets

3.76 The development of Previously Developed Land (PDL) in Basildon Borough is focused towards sites in town centres or in existing housing estates that are subject to wider regeneration schemes. Basildon's New Town's comprehensive development legacy has, to some extent, meant that there has been a relatively small supply of PDL in the Borough, compared to more industrialised areas. No land in the Borough is formally regarded as being derelict and the majority of potential PDL is currently being used for alternative uses (e.g. in town centres).

3.77 There are 48 primary schools and 9 secondary schools in the Borough serving 14,232 and 10,990 pupils respectively.

3.78 The numbers of pupils attending primary schools and decreased since 2001 by almost 1,800 pupils, whilst the numbers attending secondary school has remained fairly constant (around 10,500 and 11,000 pupils) over the same period. This is an indicator of the changing demographic profile of Borough's households and residents.

3.79 Capacity figures suggest that on a Borough wide basis there are enough surplus places within schools in the Borough to accommodate new pupils, arising from new development or new people moving into the area. However, it is recognised that surplus and deficits numbers vary school-to-school and town by town. It cannot be assumed that because there is a Borough surplus, that any school has the capacity to accommodate further pupils. Schools in Wickford especially have and continue to experience pressure on available places due to their popularity and additional housing.

3.80 The Borough has over 1300 Ha of open space available for use by its residents, people who work in the Borough and visitors. As a Mark I New Town, Basildon was planned with a considerable amount of open space as part of its New Town Masterplans, much of which is still used for the purpose it was set aside for and now provides a range of health, biodiversity, landscape and flood defence benefits. No parks have however yet been awarded the qualitative Green Flag Award.

3.81 Two thirds of Essex's domestic waste is still sent to landfill sites, one of which is located in the south of the Borough at Pitsea. These are however rapidly filling-up and will continue to be a source of local green-house gas emissions for many years to come. In 2006-2007, there was a significant fall in the amount of waste being collected per head in the Borough, which can be partially attributed to the increase in the availability of doorstep recycling schemes to Borough households, which have encouraged residents to separate and recycle elements of their general domestic waste. A fact echoed by the Borough recycling rates doubling since 2002. Basildon Borough is still however the second largest generator of waste per person in Essex, behind its neighbour Borough, Thurrock.

3.82 From a transport perspective, 16% of residents travel to work by train demonstrating the Borough's reliance of the City of London as an employment base for residents. Most residents travel to work by car or private vehicle, despite fewer residents than the national average owning their own car or van. When compared to traffic congestion rates, whilst many residents work in the Borough, a significant proportion of the Borough's workforce travel in from neighbouring areas (e.g. Castle Point, Rochford and Southend) and this can lead to congestion, particularly at peak times on parts of the Borough's road network.

3.83 Detailed modelling assessments of Public Transport availability has shown that:

- All of the Borough is within 30 minutes of businesses with over 50 employees, using public transport
- Most of the Borough is within 30 minutes of a hospital
- Most of the Borough is within 30 minutes of a college or sixth form

Energy

3.84 Domestic and commercial consumption of Natural Gas in the Borough is lower than Regional and National averages. Conversely, domestic consumption of Electricity is higher than the national average, and for commercial and industrial uses consumption is more than 20% greater than the Regional and National averages. Only 0.6% of Basildon Borough's energy needs are currently being met from renewable sources.

Data Gaps and Availability

Climatic Factors

Flood Risk and Potential Damage

3.85 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

3.86 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 Building 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 Borough. They will be populated as soon as the information becomes available.

Population, Health and Social Characteristics

Census Based Data

3.87 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 Borough, including up-to-date comparisons against regional or national scales. Where possible, alternative measures are provided to try and plug this information gap.

Health

3.88 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

3.89 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

3.90 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 whether 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 to establish trends in all cases.

Housing

3.91 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.

3.92 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

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

Cultural Heritage and Landscape

3.94 Local conservation data is held by the Council for locally designated Conservation Areas, Protected Trees and Lane, Village Greens and Common Land. Historic Environmental Characterisation has been undertaken for the Thames Gateway area. 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

3.95 Whilst interventions by the Council in 2007 have now resolved the monitoring and review of Local Wildlife Sites and Priority Habitats in the Borough, 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

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

Air and Noise

Air Quality

3.97 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 Borough. 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 Borough and changing patterns of car ownership.

Water, Soil and Geology

Water

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

Contaminated Land

3.99 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 Borough which may be contaminated due to previous uses or forms of development.

Material Assets

Transport

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

School Provision

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

Open Spaces

3.102 Open Space data is only available on a Borough 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 Borough 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 Borough.

Waste

3.103 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 Borough 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

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

3.105 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.

3.106 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 had 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.

Linkages to Plan Monitoring

3.107 Government Guidance ⁽¹⁹⁾ 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, the Development Plan Regulations and the SEA Regulations.

3.108 In pursuit of this, the Council has compiled the LDF Contextual Baseline Report, setting out baseline information and various indicators to jointly inform the LDF, the Sustainability Appraisal and provide a contextual framework of data for the Annual Monitoring Reports.

4 Stage A3 - Sustainability Problems

Introduction

4.1 SA is an objectives-led approach where the potential impacts of a plan are examined in relation to aspirational objectives that seek to achieve a sustainable form of development. It is the objectives, therefore, which provide the overarching framework of objectives, associated targets and indicators, within which to assess the effects of the plan.

Box 3

The 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include:

"any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the 'Birds Directive'] and 92/43/EEC [the 'Habitats Directive']"

The SEA Directive (Annex 1(d))

Sustainability Problems in Basildon Borough

4.2 Table 4.1 'Principal Sustainability Problems Facing Basildon' sets out the key sustainability issues facing the Basildon Borough that have been identified from the Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes, set out in Appendix A 'Appendix A Stage A1 - Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes' and the LDF Contextual Baseline Report.

Table 4.1 Principal Sustainability Problems Facing Basildon

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
1	Recognising the likely impacts of climate change on the Borough's built and natural environment - ensuring that adaptation, design & siting and other mitigation measures can enhance energy efficiency, internal comfort, and lower carbon footprints.	UK Climate Change Programme (DEFRA 2006); PPS22: Renewable Energy (OPDM, 2004); European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings 2001/91/EC; PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, (ODPM 2005); Planning and Climate Change-Supplement to PPS1 (DCLG 2007); Climate Change Act 2008 ;	Climatic Factors; Material Assets; Energy;
2	Ensuring that all new homes built in the Borough by 2016 are zero carbon.	UK Climate Change Programme (DEFRA 2006); PPS22: Renewable Energy (OPDM, 2004); European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings 2001/91/EC; PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, (ODPM 2005); Planning and Climate Change-Supplement to PPS1 (DCLG 2007); Climate Change Act 2008; The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (DCLG, 2008); Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (DCLG 2007)	Climatic Factors; Energy;
3	Being able to manage and mitigate against all sources of flooding (fluvial, tidal, ground and surface waters) and their different affects across the Borough.	European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EC; Strategy for Flood Risk Management (Environment Agency, 2003); PPS25: Development and Flood Risk, (DCLG 2006); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); The East of England Plan-Further Proposed Changed to the Draft Plan (Secretary of State, 2007); Regional Sustainable Development	Climatic Factors; Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Housing; Water, Soil and Geology; Material Assets;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		Framework (EERA, 2001); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Draft North Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, 2006); South Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan Scoping Report (Environment Agency, 2006);	
4	There is potential conflict between town centre regeneration aspirations in Wickford Town Centre and the wider Borough, whilst suitably mitigating against flood risks.	European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EC; Strategy for Flood Risk Management (Environment Agency, 2003); PPS25: Development and Flood Risk, (DCLG 2006); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); Wickford Town Centre Masterplan, (BDC, 2003);	Climatic Factors; Housing; Water, Soil and Geology; Material Assets;
5	The long-term ability of all of Basildon's man-made flood storage areas (washlands) to manage urban drainage and contain storm water across the drainage basin, particularly if some are affected by poor maintenance standards or the poor condition of related infrastructure.	Strategy for Flood Risk Management (Environment Agency, 2003); PPS25: Development and Flood Risk, (DCLG 2006);	Water, Soil and Geology; Material Assets;
6	Increasing demands placed on outdoor recreation and wildlife areas, due to warmer and drier weather patterns, changes to	Conserving Biodiversity- the UK approach (DEFRA, 2007); "UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, (ODPM, 2005); PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sports and Recreation, (ODPM, 2002); Green Grid Strategy, TGSE Partnership,	Climatic Factors; Material Assets; Cultural Heritage and Landscape; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
	population, household structure, disposable incomes, work patterns and personal mobility.	2005); Basildon District Playing Pitch Strategy (BDC, 2004); Basildon District Local Cultural Strategy (BDC, 2006);	
7	Recognition that changes to the climate will bring new challenges to recreation and wildlife areas in the Borough due to extended growing seasons, increased vulnerability of some native species and alien introductions.	Conserving Biodiversity- the UK approach (DEFRA, 2007); UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, (ODPM, 2005); PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sports and Recreation, (ODPM, 2002); Green Grid Strategy, TGSE Partnership, 2005); Basildon District Playing Pitch Strategy (BDC, 2004); Basildon District Local Cultural Strategy (BDC, 2006);	Climatic Factors; Material Assets; Cultural Heritage and Landscape; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
8	Adverse environmental and health impacts associated with increases in air, soil and water pollution from human activities, made worse by increasing temperatures and less rainfall.	European Directive Ambient Air Quality and Management 1996/62/EC; European Directive Limit Values for SO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ and Lead 1999/30/EC; European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EC; National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (DETR, 2000); Air Quality Strategy (DEFRA, 2007); Draft Soil Strategy (DEFRA, 2008); Soil Strategy for England 2007 (DEFRA); Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2008)	Climatic Factors; Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Air and Noise; Water, Soil and Geology;
9	The Borough's population will continue to grow over the next 15 years, with at least 10,700 new homes required to be built	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDC) June 2001; Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (OPDM,	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Housing; Material Assets;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
	between 2001 and 2021 in the draft RSS.	2005); Planning and Climate Change- Supplement to PPS1 (DCLG 2007); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006); PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies, (ODPM, 2005); RPG9 - South East, (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Basildon District Council Strategic Improvement Plan 2006-2009 (BDC, 2006); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC)	
10	There may be changes in the demand for, as well as, the operational impacts on key services, such housing, health, education and social care. This is affected further by the changing demographic profile of the Borough's residents.	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDC) June 2001; Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities Statutory Guidance: Draft for Consultation (DCLG 2007); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (OPDM, 2005); Planning and Climate Change- Supplement to PPS1 (DCLG 2007); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006); Health White Paper: Choosing Health - Making Healthier Choices Easier, (Dept of Health, 2004); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Housing; Material Assets;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		<p>Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Social Strategy, (EERA, 2007); Towns and Cities Strategy Urban Renaissance in the East of England (EEDA, 2003); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Essex Schools Organisational Plan 2007-2012 (ECC, 2007); Directions: The Vision for Health and the NHS in Essex, (Essex Strategic Health Authority, January 2005); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001); Draft Liberating Potential-The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Billericay, Brentwood and Wickford PCT Strategic Services Development Plan 2005-2009 (BBW PCT, 2006); Strategic Service Development Plan, (Basildon PCT, April 2006); Basildon District Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011 (BDC, 2006);</p>	
11	<p>There are significant local health issues concerning teenage pregnancies, physically active and healthy adults and early deaths through cancer.</p>	<p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA, 1999/2005); Health White Paper-Choosing Health-Making Healthy Choices Easier (Department of Health, 2004); Regional Sports Strategy (Sport England, 2004); Directions: The Vision for Health and the NHS in Essex, (Essex Strategic Health Authority, January 2005); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033</p>	<p>Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Material Assets;</p>

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		(BDC); Basildon District Council Strategic Improvement Plan 2006-2009 (BDC, 2006); Billericay, Brentwood and Wickford PCT Strategic Services Development Plan 2005-2009 (BBW PCT, 2006); Strategic Service Development Plan, (Basildon PCT, April 2006); Basildon District Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011 (BDC, 2006);	
12	Tackling deprivation and achieving social inclusion will be challenging in parts of the Borough, given the disparities in how well some parts of the Borough perform over others.	East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Social Strategy (EERA 2007); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Basildon District Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011 (BDC, 2006);	Population, Health and Social Characteristics;
13	Lack of respect amongst people in communities is a perceived problem in the Borough.	East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Social Strategy (EERA 2007); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Basildon District Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011 (BDC, 2006);	Population, Health and Social Characteristics;
14	There are poor levels of GCSE educational achievement, especially in schools in Basildon, which can affect entry into further education, skill levels and economic potential.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000); Education and Skills Bill (DFES 2007); The Education and Skills Bill Amendment Paper (2008); National PSA targets for GCSE attainment (DFES); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Economic Development;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		(EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Social Strategy, (EERA, 2007); Regional Economic Strategy for East of England (EEDA, 2004); Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2031 (EERA 2007) ; Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC);	
15	Poor numeracy levels amongst Borough adults could affect employability and life chances.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000); Education and Skills Bill (DFES 2007); The Education and Skills Bill Amendment Paper (2008); National PSA targets for GCSE attainment (DFES); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC);	Population, Health and Social Characteristics;
16	Comparably fewer qualifications/ training gained at 'A' Level or higher in the Borough than the region or country. If this	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF,	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Economic Development;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
	continues it could have a negative impact on the economic competitiveness of the Borough and may lead to more jobs going to people from outside the Borough and affect local people's long-term employability.	2000); Education and Skills Bill (DFES 2007); The Education and Skills Bill Amendment Paper (2008); National PSA targets for GCSE attainment (DFES); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Social Strategy, (EERA, 2007); Regional Economic Strategy for East of England (EEDA, 2004); Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2031 (EERA 2007); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC);	
17	There are high local levels of working age benefit claimants	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC);	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Economic Development
18	There are income inequalities between local men and women, which could present difficulties to improving quality of life and reducing poverty particularly for single parents.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Regional Social Strategy, (EERA, 2007); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC);	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Economic Development

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
19	Almost 1/4 of children in the Borough live in low-income households, which could negatively be influencing educational attainment, access to services and overall health and well-being.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Social Strategy, (EERA, 2007); Directions: The Vision for Health and the NHS in Essex, (Essex Strategic Health Authority, January 2005); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC);	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Economic Development;
20	Theft from and of vehicles is relatively high in the Borough, which affects general perceptions of the Borough, with regards to safety and crime.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000); National Community Safety Plan 2006-2009 (Home Office); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Essex Local Policing Plan 2007-2008 (Essex Police, 2007); Draft Liberating Potential - The	Population, Health and Social Characteristics;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Basildon District Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011 (BDC, 2006);	
21	The safety of motorists and other road users must improve as 9% of road accidents leading to death or serious injury in Essex occur in Basildon Borough.	Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (DfT 2007); The Future of Transport (DfT, 2004); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (ODPM, 2003); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Essex and Southend on Sea Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (ECC, 2006); Essex Local Policing Plan 2007-2008 (Essex Police, 2007); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008);	Population, Health and Social Characteristics;
22	Providing a mix of housing types and sizes for the differing demands of the local population.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (ODPM, 2003); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006); Urban	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Housing

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		<p>White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000); RPG9: South East, (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010 (EERA, 2004); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Directions: The Vision for Health and the NHS in Essex, (Essex Strategic Health Authority, January 2005); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Basildon District Council Strategic Improvement Plan 2006-2009 (BDC, 2006); Basildon District Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (BDC, 2004);</p>	
23	<p>The construction rate of new dwellings is lower than the average annual rate required to meet the draft RSS minimum targets by 2021.</p>	<p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Economic Strategy for East of England (EEDA, 2004); Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2031 (EERA 2007); Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010 (EERA, 2004); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives</p>	Housing;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		(Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Basildon District Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (BDC, 2004);	
24	Potential residential capacity from brownfield sites (e.g. town centres), could take longer to realise, particularly if affect significant biodiversity or cultural heritage interests, require existing uses to be relocated, or need to be decontaminated before new units can be built.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006); PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Towns and Cities Strategy Urban Renaissance in the East of England (EEDA, 2004); Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010 (EERA, 2004); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Wickford Town Centre Masterplan, (BDC, 2003); Gardiners Land South SPG, (BDC, 2003); Basildon Town Centre Development Framework, (BDC, July 2006); Pitsea Town Centre Masterplan, (BDC, 2007); Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2005-2009 (BDC 2005); Basildon District Regeneration Framework 2007-2021 (BRP 2007); PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (CLG 2010)	Housing; Economic Development; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
25	The delivery rates of affordable housing is low, compared to relatively high levels of local need.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006); RPG9: South East, (DTLR, 2001); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Social Strategy,	Housing;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		(EERA, 2007) Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010 (EERA, 2004); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Basildon District Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (BDC, 2004); Basildon District Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008 (BDC, 2003);	
26	Estate renewal programmes in the Borough may result in increases to the number of affordable housing being granted permission in the Borough, but they also result in temporary losses, whilst replacement dwellings are being built.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006); RPG9: South East, (DTLR, 2001); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Social Strategy, (EERA, 2007) Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010 (EERA, 2004); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Basildon District Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (BDC, 2004); Basildon District Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008 (BDC, 2003);	Housing;
27	The increase in house prices is not reflected in increasing wage levels in the Borough.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006); Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010 (EERA, 2004); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Basildon District Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (BDC, 2004);	Housing;
28	The number of unauthorised pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in the Basildon	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006);	Housing;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
	Borough is the greatest in Essex.		
29	Local economy is not diverse and relies upon large multi-national companies.	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (DETR, 1992); RPG9: South East, (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Social Strategy, (EERA, 2007); Regional Economic Strategy for East of England (EEDA, 2004); Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2031 (EERA 2007); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001); Securing the Future of Basildon-Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Gardiners Land South SPG, (BDC, 2003);	Economic Development;
30	Making provisions for jobs growth, in line with increases to housing provision, whilst having regard to biodiversity and the environment	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (DETR, 1992); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000); RPG9 - South East, (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of	Climatic Factors; Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Housing; Economic Development; Cultural Heritage and Landscape; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna; Air and Noise; Water, Soil and Geology; Material Assets; Energy;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		<p>England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Economic Strategy for East of England (EEDA, 2004); Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2031 (EERA 2007); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Basildon District Council Strategic Improvement Plan 2006-2009 (BDC, 2006); Gardiners Land South SPG, (BDC, 2003);</p>	
31	<p>Basildon is within the national regeneration area of the Thames Gateway, and is identified, along with Castle Point, as the South Essex "Business Hub" , with specific development and regeneration aspirations that it is encouraged to achieve.</p>	<p>European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (DETR, 1992); RPG9: South East, (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Economic Strategy for East of England (EEDA, 2004); Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2031</p>	Economic Development;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		(EERA 2007); Towns and Cities Strategy Urban Renaissance in the East of England (EEDA, 2004); Green Grid Strategy (TGSE Partnership, 2004); The Thames Gateway Delivery Plan (DCLG 2007); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001); Basildon District Council Strategic Improvement Plan 2006-2009 (BDC, 2006); Gardiners Land South SPG, (BDC, 2003);	
32	The ability to enhance the vitality and viability of town centres, whilst meeting various development needs, regeneration aspirations, within social and environmental constraints.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 3: Housing (DCLG, 2006); PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005); East of England Plan-further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Towns and Cities Strategy Urban Renaissance in the East of England (EEDA, 2004); Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010 (EERA, 2004); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC); Wickford Town Centre Masterplan, (BDC, 2003); Gardiners Land South SPG, (BDC, 2003); Basildon Town Centre Development Framework, (BDC, July 2006); Pitsea Town Centre Masterplan, (BDC, 2007); Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2005-2009 (BDC 2005); Basildon District Regeneration Framework 2007-2021 (BRP 2007)	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Housing; Economic Development; Cultural Heritage and Landscape; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna; Air and Noise; Water, Soil and Geology; Material Assets; Energy;
33	There is a need to increase the take-up rates of further education courses and diversify the	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); Urban	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Economic Development;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
	skills base of the local labour market, to ensure local business sectors are able to diversify and improve the long-term prosperity of residents.	White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000); RPG9: South East, (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Social Strategy, (EERA, 2007); Regional Economic Strategy for East of England (EEDA, 2004); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon- Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC);	
34	There is a need to protect and conserve the cultural heritage resource in the Borough from further destruction or degradation.	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003; Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (CLG 2010); RPG9: South East, (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable	Cultural Heritage and Landscape;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Draft Regional Cultural Strategy: A Better Life (EERA, 2005); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001); Basildon District Local Cultural Strategy (BDC, 2006);	
35	The Borough's varied urban, rural and natural landscapes are vulnerable to adverse effects from urban expansion, increasing recreational pressures, seasonal climate change, as well as agricultural and land management practices.	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; European Landscape Convention; UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003; Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, 2005); Creating Sustainable Communities: Greening the Gateway (ODPM, 2004); England Rural Development Programme, (DEFRA, 2003); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Environmental Strategy: Our Environment, Our Future (EERA/East of England Environment Forum, 2003); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Green Grid Strategy (TGSE Partnership, 2004); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001); The Thames Gateway Delivery Plan (DCLG 2007); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area	Climatic Factors; Cultural Heritage and Landscape; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008);	
36	There are European and International habitats of specific interest within 2km of the Basildon Borough administrative boundary.	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC; European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC; Conserving Biodiversity- The UK Approach (DEFRA 2007); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1996); Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 SI 1843 (OPSI 2007); Ecosystems Approach Action Plan (DEFRA 2007); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008);	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;
37	Of the SSSIs in the Borough, an equivalent area of 8.5% is regarded as being in a unfavourable condition. Grazing methods, scrub control, ditch management and water level management are regarded as factors contributing to unfavourable condition of SSSI units. In addition to this, other factors regarded as significant threats to SSSI unit condition include:	Conserving Biodiversity- The UK Approach (DEFRA 2007); Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 SI 1843 (OPSI 2007); Ecosystems Approach Action Plan (DEFRA 2007); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1996); UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002); Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003; Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (OPDM, 2005); Natural England Strategic Direction 2006-2009 - July 2006; RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
	personal watercraft activity and landfill operations.	East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Essex Biodiversity Action Plan, (Essex Biodiversity Project, 1999); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan, (BDC, 2005);	
38	Local Wildlife Sites in the Borough are being negatively affected by actions such as agricultural practices, inappropriate management, road widening, paint-balling/ recreational activities. If this continues, it could affect their significant wildlife value and the contribution they make to general biodiversity, landscapes and the natural environment.	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979; European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC; EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC; Conserving Biodiversity- The UK Approach (DEFRA 2007); Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 SI 1843 (OPSI 2007); Ecosystems Approach Action Plan (DEFRA 2007); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1996); UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005);The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002); Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003; PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (OPDM, 2005); RPG9: South East (DTLR,	Cultural Heritage and Landscape; and Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		<p>2001) Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001) Essex Biodiversity Action Plan, (Essex Biodiversity Project, 1999); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan, (BDC, 2005)</p>	
39	The continued preservation and long-term management of Ancient Woodlands in the Borough.	<p>Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979; European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC; EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC; Conserving Biodiversity- The UK Approach (DEFRA 2007); Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 SI 1843 (OPSI 2007); Ecosystems Approach Action Plan (DEFRA 2007); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1996); UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005);The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002); Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003; PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (OPDM, 2005); Regional Woodland Strategy: Woodland for Life (EERA,</p>	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		2003); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Essex Biodiversity Action Plan, (Essex Biodiversity Project, 1999); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan, (BDC, 2005);	
40	The Thames Marshes and unimproved grasslands of Vange, Bowers and Pitsea represent 10% of this habitat type in Essex and are of national and international significance to the species they support. They must be suitably conserved from adverse impacts of development and recreation.	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979; European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC; EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC; Conserving Biodiversity- The UK Approach (DEFRA 2007); Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 SI 1843 (OPSI 2007); Ecosystems Approach Action Plan (DEFRA 2007); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1996); UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005);The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002); Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003; PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (OPDM, 2005); Natural England Strategic Direction 2006-2009 - (July 2006); England Rural Development Programme (DEFRA, 2003); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001) Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		(EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001) Essex Biodiversity Action Plan, (Essex Biodiversity Project, 1999); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan, (BDC, 2005)	
41	A need to ensure Priority Habitats/ Species and other locally endangered species are protected from destruction by inappropriate development or land management practice.	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979; European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC; EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC; Conserving Biodiversity- The UK Approach (DEFRA 2007); Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 SI 1843 (OPSI 2007); Ecosystems Approach Action Plan (DEFRA 2007); UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1996); Natural England Strategic Direction 2006-2009 - July 2006; PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (OPDM, 2005); Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Sustainable Development	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		Framework (EERA, 2001); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Essex Biodiversity Action Plan, (Essex Biodiversity Project, 1999); Draft Liberating Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 - Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan, (BDC, 2005);	
42	Local air quality needs to be improved, particularly a reduction in PM ₁₀ levels.	European Directive Ambient Air Quality and Management 1996/62/EC; European Directive Limit Values for SO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ and Lead 1999/30/EC; UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); Air Quality Strategy 2007 (DEFRA 2007); National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (DETR, 2000); Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (DfT 2007); The Future of Transport (DfT, 2004); PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control;	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Air and Noise; Material Assets;
43	Need to continue to minimise and contain excess noise from domestic and industrial sources in the Borough.	European Directive Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49/EC; The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 (OPSI); The Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (England) Regulations 2007 (OPSI); The Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 (OPSI); PPG24: Planning and Noise (DTLR, 1994); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000);	Population, Health and Social Characteristics; Air and Noise;
44	Improvements required to the biological water quality in the Borough's rivers.	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EC; UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing	Water, Soil and Geology

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDC) June 2001; The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA 2008); Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001);	
45	Ensuring that there is an adequate water supply available to meet the domestic consumption needs of existing and future residents.	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EC; UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDC) June 2001; The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA 2008); Water Efficiency in New Buildings Policy Statement (DEFRA and DCLG 2007); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Water Resources for the Anglian Region (Environment Agency, 2001);	Water, Soil and Geology; Housing; Material Assets;
46	Improving the efficiency of water use and reducing local water wastage.	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); European Directive Water Framework	Climatic Factors; Water, Soil and Geology; Housing; Material Assets

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		2000/60/EC; European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDC) June 2001; The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA 2008); Water Efficiency in New Buildings Policy Statement (DEFRA and DCLG 2007); The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (DCLG, 2008)	
47	Ensuring that Groundwater Vulnerability Areas in the north of the Borough are protected, directly or indirectly, from adverse development impacts.	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC; European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EC; European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDC) June 2001; The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA 2008); Water Efficiency in New Buildings Policy Statement (DEFRA and DCLG 2007); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2005); Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England (EERA, 2007); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001);	Water, Soil and Geology
48	Maximising the use of Previously Developed or Derelict Land in the Borough, whilst recognising that brownfield sites may include Priority Habitats and/ or support significant biodiversity interest.	Draft Soil Strategy (DEFRA 2008); Soil Strategy for England (DEFRA 2007); UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDC) June 2001; Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (OPDM, 2003); Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The future, Developing Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000) RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the	Material Assets; Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

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		Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Towns and Cities Strategy Urban Renaissance in the East of England (EEDA, 2004); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001);	
49	Reducing domestic waste generation in the Borough and increasing access to recycling.	European Directive Waste Framework 75/442/EEC; Waste Strategy (DEFRA 2007); Waste Strategy for England and Wales (DEFRA, 2000); UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (OPDM, 2005); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); East of England Plan-further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001); Regional Waste Management Strategy (EERA, 2003); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Essex 2005-2030; Essex & Southend on Sea Waste Local Plan (ECC, 2001); Basildon District Council Strategic Improvement Plan 2006-2009 (BDC, 2006);	Material Assets;
50	Improving the quality and availability of the open spaces, social, leisure and cultural facilities in the Borough, based on local needs and demands.	Draft Essex Strategy 2008-2018 Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives (Essex Partnership 2008); Securing the Future of Basildon-Basildon's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (BDC)	Material Assets;
51	There is a spare capacity in many of the Borough's schools. However schools in Wickford have	Education and Skills Bill (DFES 2007); The Education and Skills Bill Amendment Paper (2008); National PSA targets for GCSE attainment (DFES); Draft Liberating Potential-The Essex Local Area Agreement	Material Assets;

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	and continue to experience pressure on available places due to their popularity and additional housing.	2008-2011 (Essex Partnership 2008); Essex School Organisation Plan 2007-2012 (ECC 2007)	
52	Almost half of the local workforce live outside the Borough (mostly Castle Point, Rochford and Southend) and travel in by private vehicles, which leads to congestion at peak times across the Borough's road network. This is compounded by over half of the Borough's residents working outside the Borough.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDC) June 2001; PPG13: Transport (DTLR, 2001); The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (DfT 2007); The Future of Transport (DfT, 2004); National Cycle Strategy (DfT, 1996); RPG9: South East (DTLR, 2001); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Regional Social Strategy, (EERA, 2007); Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001); Essex and Southend on Sea Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (ECC, 2006); A Vision for the Future (TGSE Partnership, 2001);	Material Assets;
53	Reducing the reliance of non-renewable energy sources to meet the Borough's energy demands (mainly electricity), including using on-site renewables and improving efficiency.	UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005); European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings 2001/91/EC; European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDC) June 2001; The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002; Energy Bill (2008); Meeting the Energy Challenge: a White Paper on Energy (BERR 2007); Energy White Paper- Our Energy- Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003); PPS22: Renewable Energy (OPDM, 2004); Climate Change Bill (DEFRA); UK Climate Change Programme (DEFRA 2006); RPG9:	Energy;

Issue Ref.	Baseline Sustainability Issue	Relevant Plan, Policy or Programme	LDF Contextual Baseline Theme
		South East (DTLR, 2001); East of England Plan- further proposed changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State (2007); Basildon District Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (BDC, 2004);	

5 Stage A4 - Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Introduction

- 5.1** SA is based on an objectives-led approach whereby potential impacts of a plan are gauged in relation to a series of aspirational objectives for sustainable development. The SA objectives therefore provide the benchmark from which to assess the effects of the Core Strategy.
- 5.2** The SA and Core Strategy objectives are not supposed to be the same, as the two processes and outputs are different. The SA looks for outcomes, therefore its objectives will focus on outcomes, whereas the Core Strategy objectives will need to consider how will be achieved.

Developing Objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal of the LDF

- 5.3** In 2001, at a regional level, the East of England Regional Assembly approved the Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England. It set out nine regional objectives to deliver sustainable development across all regional plans and strategies. The nine objectives have provided the basis for appraising the sustainability for the Regional Spatial Strategy and therefore form a suitable platform for formulating local objectives for the LDF Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal.

Statement 1

East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives

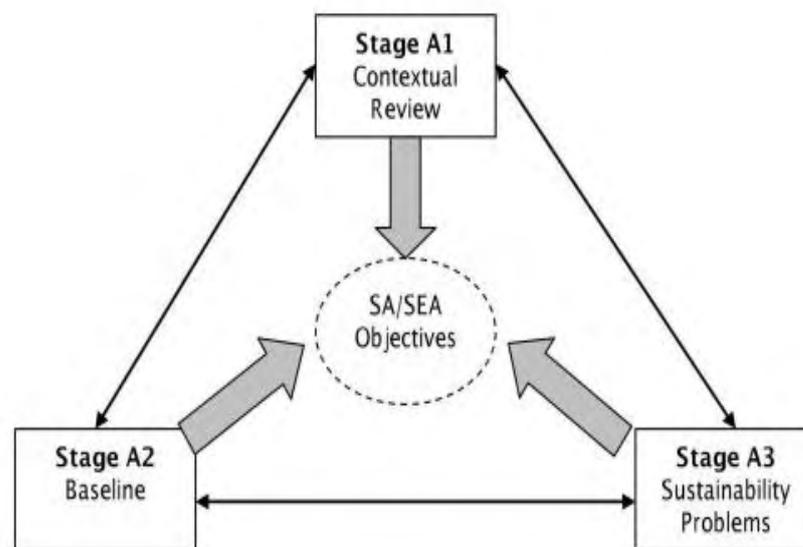
1. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth
2. To deliver more sustainable patterns of local of development, including employment and housing
3. To protect and maintain our most valuable regional assets such as designated habitats, landscapes of natural beauty and our built environment, by means of adequate investment and management
4. To reduce our consumption of fossil fuels
5. To achieve more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society and fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region
6. To use natural resources both finite and renewable as efficiently as possible, and re-use finite resources or recycled alternatives, wherever possible
7. To minimise our production of by-products or wastes, aiming for 'closed' where possible
8. To avoid using the global environment to underwrite our own unsustainable way of life (e.g. dependence on unsustainably produced and/or transported food imports or timber)
9. To revitalise town centres to promote a return to sustainable urban living

Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- 5.4** Whilst the East of England Sustainable Development Framework Objectives are reasonable objectives reflecting regional priorities and the delivery of national policies, they do however operate at a higher assessment level than the LDF.

- 5.5** In addition, they have had to be expanded and added to, where necessary, to account for Stages A1, A2 and A3 of the SA process, as set out in Figure 5.1 'Establishing the Core Strategy Objectives'. In this way, the SA is able to be more locally focused and provide a suitable assessment framework for the LDF Core Strategy.

Figure 5.1 Establishing the Core Strategy SA Objectives



- 5.6** The Sustainability Objectives for the Basildon Borough Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal are set out below:

Statement 2

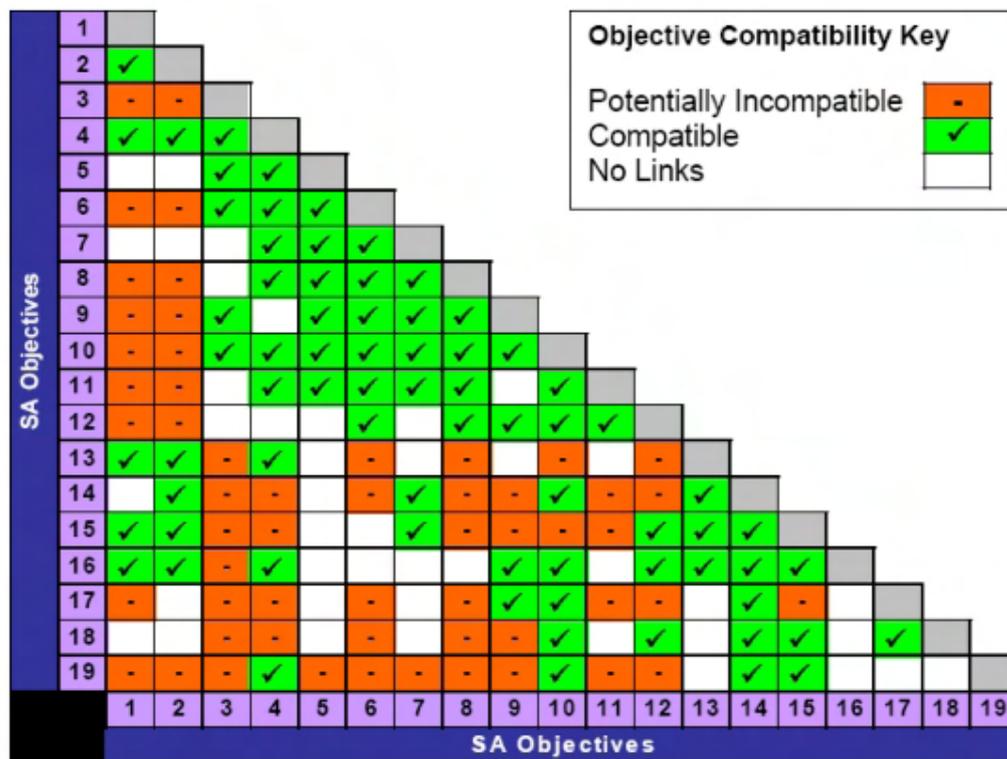
Sustainability Objectives for the Basildon Borough LDF Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal

1. Conserving and enhancing the diverse natural landscape, countryside, green spaces, cultural heritage and local distinctiveness of Basildon Borough
2. Protect, conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity and the habitats which support it
3. Achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth to stimulate economic regeneration
4. Ensure the Borough's town centres are promoted as sustainable locations for living, retail, leisure and related commercial development
5. Improve educational attainment and social inclusion, especially in the most deprived areas of the Borough
6. Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home and increase affordable provision to help those most in need locally
7. Improve the health and well-being of the Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health related to development and the environment
8. Create and sustain vibrant communities that are safe and feel safe to those who live or visit them and where crime is reduced
9. Regenerate and renew disadvantaged areas where people live or work in the Borough
10. Ensure all development is delivered in the most sustainable and suitable locations and to high standards of design and construction
11. Improve accessibility to and enhance local services and facilities
12. Improve efficiency of land use, through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including the re-use of materials from previous buildings
13. Minimise the risk of flooding and the detriment to public health, domestic and commercial property and the natural environment flood events can bring
14. Reduce local emissions of greenhouse gases, adopt building designs that can adapt to the changing climate and ensure the Borough is prepared for the changes forecast as being a consequence of a changing climate
15. Reduce air, land, water and noise pollution and improve their respective quality through direct action or mitigation measures
16. Improve water efficiency and achieve sustainable water resource management
17. Improve energy efficiency of buildings and increase the use of renewable energy sources for local energy needs, to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels
18. Reduce waste generation and increase the amount of waste which is recycled or re-used
19. Reduce traffic congestion and its related pollution levels by improving travel choice and channeling development to sustainable locations

Compatibility of SA Objectives

- 5.7 Figure 5.2 'Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives Compatibility Matrix' sets out the compatibility test of the Basildon Borough LDF Core Strategy SA Sustainability Objectives. Government guidance ⁽²⁰⁾ suggests that it may be useful to test the compatibility of SA objectives against one another, to highlight areas where potential conflict or tensions may arise.
- 5.8 Presenting an early assessment of the SA Objectives' compatibility, will inform the assessment process about the objectives which might have tensions that are difficult to resolve, so that subsequent decisions are well founded, and mitigation or alternatives can appropriately be considered.

Figure 5.2 Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Objectives Compatibility Matrix



- 5.9 Unsurprisingly, the matrix reveals that there are no objectives which are completely compatible with all other SA objectives and therefore tensions could occur during the SA. A common thread is that environmentally founded objectives frequently conflict with other social and economic objectives and vice-versa. What will be integral to the SA of the Core Strategy, in its later stages, will be to appraise alternatives and suggest appropriate mitigation measures if necessary, to offset any negative effects caused by managing the differing spatial needs of the Borough through the LDF.

20 ODPM, (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 5.10** A Sustainability Appraisal Framework has been prepared to enable an effective Sustainability Appraisal of the LDF Core Strategy. Using the nineteen SA Objectives, it sets out the relevant baseline indicators that will be used to assess whether the SA Objectives are being achieved by the Core Strategy DPD.
- 5.11** In order to evaluate the Core Strategy's performance against the SA objectives, Key Prompt Questions have been devised, informed by the Regional Sustainable Development Framework, the Toolkit East ⁽²¹⁾ and Stages A1-A3 of this Scoping Report.
- 5.12** The Key Prompt Questions *may not always* be relevant to the proposal or policy being assessed; they will be used as and when necessary. The SA will clearly indicate which of the prompt questions are applicable.

Table 5.1 Basildon Borough Proposed Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
1	Conserving and enhancing the diverse natural landscape, countryside, green spaces, cultural heritage and local distinctiveness of Basildon Borough.	Listed Buildings (CHL1; CHL2)	Will it contribute towards achieving qualitative improvement to the landscape and character of the urban and rural area?
Conservation Areas (CHL3; CHL4);		Will it protect and/or enhance sites, features, buildings and/or areas of historical, archaeological, landscape and cultural importance?	
Scheduled Monuments (CHL5)			
Ancient Woodland, Trees and Protected Lanes (CHL6; CHL7; CHL8);			
Common Land and Village Green (CH9; CH10);			
		Landscape Change (CHL6-8; BFF1-5; BFF8-10b; BFF11-12; MA12a-MA12j);	
2	Protect, conserve and enhance the Borough's biodiversity and the habitats which support it.	SSSI (BFF1-5);	Will it conserve or enhance SSSIs?
National and Local Nature Reserves (BFF6; BFF7);		Will it maintain or enhance Priority Habitats and/or Species?	
Local Wildlife Sites (BFF8- BFF10b);		Will it conserve and enhance any other natural/ semi-natural habitats, not?	
		Will it conserve or enhance Local Wildlife Sites?	

21 An appraisal tool developed by the UK Centre for Economic and Environmental Development (UK CEED) designed for use under the Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England www.toolkit-east.org.uk

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
		Priority Habitats and Species (BFF11-BFF12);	Will it let to the creation of new areas of habitat?
		Wild Birds Populations(BFF13);	Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and/or management?
		Ancient Woodland, Trees and Protected Lanes (CHL6; CHL7; CHL8);	Will it affect river quality?
		River Water Quality (WSG1-WSG2)	
3	Achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth to stimulate economic regeneration.	Income Deprivation (IMDr4);	Will it improve business development and enhance the competitiveness of the Borough?
		Poverty and Exclusion (PHS15; PHS16; PHS17; PHS18);	Will it improve the resilience of the Borough's business and the wider economy?
		Fuel Poverty (PHS20);	Will it generate new jobs for the Borough?
		Working Age Benefit (ED1);	Will it create or contribute to the creation of high-skilled jobs in the Borough?
		Average Earnings Indicators (ED2; ED3; ED4);	Will it encourage inward investment?
		Employment Deprivation (IMDr5);	Will it improve economic performance in both advantaged and disadvantaged areas?
		Employee Jobs (ED5);	Will it reduce unemployment?
		Labour Supply (ED6a-e);	Will it help to improve average earnings?
		Occupations ED7a-i);	Will it encourage the diversification of the workforce?
		New Commercial Floorspace (ED8a-e);	Will it contribute towards the improvement of local people's skills?
		Business Formation and GVA(ED9- ED11)	Will it help ensure more people can enjoy a better standard of living?
4	Ensure the Borough's town centres are promoted as	Number of Employee Jobs (ED5);	Will it encourage uses in town centres to diversify?

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
	sustainable locations for living, retail, leisure and related commercial development.	New Employment Land (ED8); New Commercial Floorspace (ED8a-e); New dwellings within 30 mins travel time of a major retail centre (MA7); % of People Satisfied with their local area as a place to live (PHS21)	Will it make land in town centres available for housing, retail, leisure and related commercial development? Will it help encourage community spirit and civic pride? Will it ensure that through sequential testing, the most appropriate location can be considered for development?
5	Improve educational attainment and social inclusion, especially in the most deprived areas of the Borough.	Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (IMDr2); Income Deprivation (IMDr4); Employment Deprivation (IMDr6); IMD Disadvantages Areas; School Achievement (PHS9; PHS10); Qualifications (PHS11-PHS14); Poverty and Exclusion (PHS16-PHS19); Average Earnings Indicators (ED2; ED3;ED4); Employment by Occupation (ED7)	Will it help reduce poverty and social exclusion ? Will it improve the qualifications, skills and therefore employability of young people? Will it improve the quality and diversity of learning and training opportunities? Will it provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment? Will it help to ensure that more people can enjoy a good standard of living? Will it help to improve average earnings?
6	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home and increase affordable provision to help those most in need locally.	Housing Deprivation (IMDr3); IMD Deprivation Areas;	Will it contribute to the reduction of the number of unfit homes? Will it contribute towards increasing the opportunities for people forced to live in temporary accommodation?

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
		Households with Children (HSG1b);	Will it increase the provision of more affordable housing for all social groups, including key workers?
		House Type (HSG2a-k);	Will it increase the net availability of new homes in the Borough?
		Housing Completions (HSG3);	Will it reduce the number of households living in fuel poverty?
		Affordable Housing (HSG5; HSG6a-d);	Will it help to ensure that more people can enjoy a better standard of living?
		Gypsy and Travellers (HSG7; HSG8);	
		Temporary Accommodation Statistics (HSG9; HSG10);	
		Homelessness Indicators (HSG11; HSG12);	
		Number of Unfit Dwellings (HSG13);	
		House Price Affordability (HSG14)	
		Poverty & Exclusion (PHS15-PHS19);	
		Fuel Poverty (PHS20)	
7	Improve the health and well-being of the Borough's residents and reduce inequalities in health related to development and the environment.	Health Perception (PHS4; PHS5);	Will it reduce health inequalities ?
		Health Deprivation (IMDr1);	Will it contribute to the reduction of death rates?
		Health Inequalities (PHS6a-d; PHS7a-d);	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?
		Life Expectancy (PHS8);	Will it encourage healthier lifestyles?
		Unfit Homes (HSG13);	Will it increase access to recreation facilities and open space?
		Nature Reserves (BFF 6-7);	Will it improve air, water or environmental quality?
		Air quality (AN5-8);	

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
		Noise (AN9); River Quality & Pollution (WSG1;WSG3) Distance from Key Services- GP (MA5-8a); Open Space (MA12a-12j)	
8	Create and sustain vibrant communities that are safe and feel safe to those who live or visit them and where crime is reduced.	Percentage of People Satisfied with their Local Area as a Place to Live (PHS21); Community Harmony (PHS22-PHS24); Community Safety (PHS25-PHS32)	Will it help encourage community spirit and civic pride? Will it help the development of community level activities and organisations? Will it contribute to increasing participation in community activities? Will it help to improve the satisfaction people have with their neighbourhoods as places to live? Will it help to ensure that more people can enjoy a better standard of living? Will it help to reduce crime rates? Will it help to address people's fear of crime? Will it improve the safety of the built or natural environment? Will it improve road safety to road users? Will it improve the safety of roads to other users? Will it help to reduce inequality within the Borough (e.g. between different groups or urban and rural areas) and wider afield (eg between the East of England region and more disadvantaged parts of the country or world)? Will it contribute to a high quality, well designed, living environment?
9	Regenerate and renew disadvantaged areas where people live or work in the Borough.	Disadvantaged Areas; Poverty & Exclusion (PHS15-20);	Will it improve the quality of life for people living in the Borough?

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
		Percentage of People Satisfied with their Local Area as a Place to Live (PHS21);	Will it improve the quality of the local housing stock? Will it improve the local environment?
		Community Harmony (PHS 22-PHS24);	Will it improve job prospects for local people?
		Community Safety (PHS25; PHS29 & PHS32);	Will it contribute to a high quality, well-designed, living environment? Will it contribute towards any regeneration initiatives, or benefit any deprived areas?
		Affordable Housing Completion (HSG5);	
		Unfit dwellings (HSG13);	
		New Employment Floorspace in Regeneration Areas (ED8b)	
10	Ensure all development is delivered in the most sustainable and suitable locations and to high standards of design and construction.	Flood Risk (CF4-6); Fuel Poverty (PHS20); Quality of Place (PHS21); Community Safety (PHS25; PHS30-31; PHS32); Location of development (HSG4); Unfit Dwellings (HSG13); Employment Development (ED8); Ancient Woodlands / TPOs / Protected Lanes (CHL6-7-8); SSSIs destroyed (BFF5); Number of LNRs (BFF7);	Will it impact upon areas of recognised environmental quality? Will it ensure the provision of key services and facilities? Will it contribute towards the achievement of high-quality, sustainable design - including aesthetics, energy efficiency, location, quality of construction, designing out crime, quality of place, etc? Will it increase the risks from flooding? Will it help to reduce inequalities within the Borough, (e.g. between groups, urban /rural areas) and wider afield (e.g. between the East of England region and disadvantaged parts of the world)? Will it ensure that through sequential testing, the most appropriate urban locations can be considered for development? Will it affect any protected sites, features, buildings and/or areas of historical, archaeological, landscape and cultural importance?

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
		Number of LoWS Lost to Development / Ha of LoWS removed or added to register (BFF10-BFF10a-BFF10b); Distance from Key Services (MA5-8a); Modes of Transport (MA17-24); Travel to Work (MA25-29); Energy Consumption (MA33-36); Renewable Energy (MA37); Low Carbon Development (CF4a-CF4d)	
11	Improve accessibility to and enhance local services and facilities.	Distance from Key Services (MA5; MA6; MA7; MA8; MA8a); School Capacity (MA9; MA10; MA11); Open Space (MA12a-MA12j); Public Transport Accessibility	Will it improve the accessibility for all to key local services? Will it improve accessibility for all to shopping facilities? Will it encourage journeys to be taken by more walking, cycling and/or using of public transport?
12	Improve efficiency of land use, through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including the re-use of materials from previous buildings.	Housing Development on Previously Developed Land (HSG4); Previously Developed Land (MA1; MA2; MA3; MA4)	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land in the Borough?

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
			Will it encourage development on Previously Developed Land?
			Will it encourage the repair and re-use of buildings?
			Will it minimise the loss or damage to soils from development?
			Will it lead to more appropriate or efficient uses of land?
13	Minimise the risk of flooding and the detriment to public health, domestic and commercial property and the natural environment flood events can bring.	Flood Risk (CF1-CF3)	Will it take account and mitigate against the potential impacts by changing climatic factors e.g. flooding, higher temperatures, more storms?
			Will it reduce the risk of damage to property and health from flooding and storm events?
			Will it lead to development in lower flood risk areas?
14	Reduce the local contribution to climate change, by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, adopting building designs which mitigate impacts and ensuring the Borough is prepared for the impacts of climate change forecasts.	Modes of Transport (MA17; MA18; MA19; MA20; MA21; MA22; MA23; MA24); Distance from Key Services (MA5; MA6; MA7; MA8; MA8a); Renewable Energy (MA37); Low Carbon Developments (CF4a-CF4d)	Will it reduce traffic volumes?
			Will it increase the proportion of journeys using alternative transport modes to private vehicles?
			Will it improve the accessibility to key local services?
			Will it reduce energy use through increased energy efficiency, by increasing the amount of energy generated by renewables?
			Will it minimise the use of non-renewable resources, such as fossil fuels, land, minerals and waste?
			Has it taken account of potential affects brought about by climate change (e.g. flooding, higher temperatures, more storms)?
15	Reduce air, land and noise pollution and improve their respective quality through direct action or mitigation measures.	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (AN1; AN2; AN3; AN4); Nitrogen Dioxide Emissions (AN5); PM10 Value (AN6; AN7);	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other air-borne pollutants ?
			Will it improve air quality?
			Will it reduce noise levels, including those from roads and transport?
			Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
		Air Quality Management Indicators (AN8); Noise Quality Indicators (AN9)	
16	Improve water efficiency and achieve sustainable water resource management.	Biological River Water Quality (WSG1); Chemical River Water Quality (WSG2); Water Pollution (WSG3); Water Consumption (WSG4); Drought Indicators (WSG5); Low Carbon Developments (CF4a-CF4b)	Will it improve river quality? Will it contribute towards the reduction of water consumption? Will it encourage water efficiency, including recycling and re-use?
17	Improve energy efficiency of buildings and increase the use of renewable energy sources for local energy needs to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels.	Gas and Electricity Usage (MA33; MA34; MA35; MA36); Renewable Energy (MA37); Low Carbon Developments (CF4a-CF4b)	Will it reduce energy consumption? Will it ensure buildings are designed so that they use and waste less energy? Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources? Will it reduce the burden on natural resources during construction and operation of developments?
18	Reduce waste generation and increase the amount of waste which is recycled or re-used.	Waste and Recycling (MA13; MA14; MA15; MA16; MA16a); Waste Sent to Landfill (MA16b)	Will it contribute towards the reduction in the consumption of materials and resources? Will it contribute towards the reduction of household & commercial waste? Will it contribute towards the reduction of household, construction and demolition waste going to landfill? Will it contribute towards the increase of waste recovery and recycling?

Ref.	SA Objective	LDF Contextual Baseline Indicator (Reference)	Key Prompt Question
			Will it encourage the re-use or recycling of products and packaging?
			Will it make use of, or increase the demand for, recycled materials?
			Will it reduce the generation of hazardous waste?
19	Reduce traffic congestion and its related pollution levels by improving travel choice and channeling development to sustainable locations.	Modes of transport (MA17; MA18; MA19; MA20; MA21; MA22; MA23; MA24); Percentage of Travel to Work (MA25; MA26; MA27; MA28; MA29)	Will it contribute towards the reduction of traffic volumes? Will it contribute towards the reduction of traffic congestion? Will it increase the proportion of journeys using alternative transport modes to private vehicles? Will it encourage more journeys to be made by walking, cycling or travelling by bus or train? Will it contribute towards the improvement of air quality? Will it contribute towards the reduction of distances people need to travel to access work and other lifestyle pursuits? Will it reduce the need to travel?

Appendix A Stage A1 - Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

core strategy sustainability appraisal scoping report - june 2011

International Context Review

Table 1 International Context Review

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Draft Document A/C.2/62/L.40: "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, and the Outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.", November 2007 http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N07/617/61/PDF/N0761761.pdf?OpenElement</p> <p>Calls upon stakeholders to take action to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the commitments, programmes and targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Calls for the effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and for the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.</p> <p>Encourages countries to present, on a voluntary basis, in particular to the Commission's review sessions, national reports focusing on concrete progress in implementation, including achievements, constraints, challenges and opportunities.</p>	<p>No explicit targets and indicators</p>	<p>The CS should encourage sustainable use of resources, encourage energy efficiency, enhance biodiversity and consider the economic needs of the District's rural communities.</p>	<p>SA framework will need to ensure its objectives/ indicators include sustainable use of resources, energy efficiency, biodiversity and diverse economic needs.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Encourages Governments to participate at the appropriate level with representatives, including ministers, from the relevant departments and organisations working in the areas of agriculture, rural development, land, drought, desertification, and Africa, as well as finance, in the sixteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Reaffirms the objective of strengthening the implementation of Agenda 21, including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, in particular for developing countries.</p> <p>Reaffirms the objective of enhancing the participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation, in the implementation of Agenda 21.</p> <p>Reaffirms the need to promote the development of micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, including by means of training, education and skill enhancement, with</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>a special focus on agro-industry as a provider of livelihoods for rural communities.</p> <p>Encourages Governments and organisations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including through voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives.</p>			
<p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002</p>			
<p>States a commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society. Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Change production and consumption patterns ● Protect and manage natural resources ● Protect biodiversity 	<p>No explicit targets and indicators</p>	<p>The CS should encourage sustainable use of resources, encourage energy efficiency and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>SA framework will need to ensure its objectives/ indicators include sustainable use of resources, energy efficiency and biodiversity.</p>
<p>Kyoto Climate Change Protocol 1999</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
Limit the emissions of the six principal greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-2012 UK has an EU agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal to 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010 	The CS should ensure greenhouse gas emissions to be minimised in new developments, through energy efficiency and design and by promoting sustainable locations, which can reduce the need to travel by car and maximise the potential availability of public transport	The SA framework will need to include objectives/ indicators seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948			
Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations in 30 Articles.	No explicit targets and indicators	Ensure the CS does not violate any human rights. An Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA) will need to be incorporated into the SA process.	SA process must not violate any human rights. An Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA) will need to be incorporated into the SA process.
AarhusConvention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters 1998			
<p>Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Access to Environmental Information Public Participation in Environmental Decision Making Access to Justice - Public authorities are to contribute to allowing these rights to be effective. 	No explicit targets or indicators	Ensure that at least the minimum Regulations and PPS12 are met with regards to consultation and engagement during the CS's preparation.	Produce a SA framework in consultation with relevant organisations and individuals and in line at least with the minimum requirements of the relevant regulations and PPS12.

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979			
To conserve wild flora and fauna (as defined) and their natural habitats, with particular emphasis given to endangered or vulnerable species, including migratory species.	No explicit targets or indicators	The CS should ensure European wildlife and natural habitats (as defined), whether inside or outside the District boundary, are not adversely affected by its policies or proposals.	The SA framework will need to include biodiversity conservation objectives/ indicators.
Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1979			
To conserve migratory species (specific species defined in Convention) and agree to take action to ensure this happens, paying particular attention to migratory species and their habitats.	No explicit targets or indicators	The CS should ensure migratory species and their habitats (as defined), whether inside or outside the District boundary, are not adversely affected by its policies or proposals.	The SA framework will need to include biodiversity conservation objectives/ indicators.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971			
To protect Wetlands of International Importance (as defined on the Ramsar List) as habitats for waterfowl.	No explicit targets or indicators	The CS should ensure the Wetlands of International Importance (as defined on the Ramsar List), whether inside or outside the District boundary, are not adversely affected by and policies or proposals it contains.	The SA framework will need to include biodiversity conservation objectives/ indicators.

Table 2 European Context Review

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for SA
<p>IP/08/80: Boosting Growth and Jobs by Meeting our Climate Change Commitments, January 2008 http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/80&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en</p> <p>Far-reaching package of proposals that will deliver the European Council's commitments to fight climate change and promote renewable energy.</p> <p>Measures will increase the use of renewable energy in each country and set legally enforceable targets for governments to achieve them.</p> <p>Major CO₂ emitters will be given an incentive to develop clean production technologies</p> <p>Package seeks to deliver a reduction in greenhouse gases by at least 20% and increases to 20% the share of energy from renewable sources as a total of energy consumption by 2020. The emissions reduction will be increased to 30% by 2020 when a new global climate change agreement is reached.</p> <p>In sectors not covered by the Energy Trading Scheme such as buildings, transport, agriculture and waste, the EU will reduce emissions to 10% below 2005 levels by 2020.</p>	<p>For each Member State the Commission is proposing a specific target by which it must reduce or, in the case of new Member States, may increase, its emissions up to 2020. These changes range from -20% to +20%.</p> <p>For the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction target in sectors not covered by the EU ETS compared to 2005 are -16.0% The share of renewables in the final energy demand by 2020 must be 15% Minimum target of 10% for use of biofuels in transport in the EU to be reached by 2020. This is the same for each Member State. 	<p>Should consider the potential for power generation from renewable sources in the District and energy efficiency in new buildings.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to include objectives/ indicators which can address climate change issues</p>

<p>All Member States have to start changing the structure of their energy consumption. The share of renewable energy in the EU's final energy consumption needs an average increase of 11.5% to meet the target of 20% in 2020.</p>			
<p>Landfill of Waste Directive 99/31/EC http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0031:EN:HTML</p>			

<p>Objective:</p> <p>Reduce or prevent the possible negative impacts on the environment, in particular surface and groundwater, soil, air and human health, from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p> <p>An acceptance procedure is laid down to avoid any risks and waste that cannot be landfilled is highlighted.</p> <p>The Directive also sets up a system for gaining a landfill operation permit.</p>	<p>Biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75 % by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020</p>	<p>Whilst not a Waste DPD, the CS still has a role of indirectly supporting the objectives for reducing landfill waste production through recycling, re-use or reclamation in supporting policies which address how these issues relate to the built and natural environment.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to include objectives /indicators which can address waste minimisation</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/Conventions/Landscape/default_en.asp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Convention aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. It covers all landscapes, both outstanding and ordinary, that determine the quality of people's living environment. The Convention proposes legal and financial measures at the national and international levels, aimed at shaping "landscape policies" and promoting interaction between local and central authorities as well as trans-frontier cooperation in protecting landscapes. It 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity to establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning to establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies 	<p>The CS should recognise and protect landscapes and integrate them into its planning policies.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to consider the impacts of the CS's proposals on landscapes and incorporate appropriate objectives/ indicators.</p>

<p>sets out a range of different solutions which States can apply, according to their specific needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape 		
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC</p>			

<p>Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion • Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory • To achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account 	<p>The CS should provide a sustainable spatial vision for the coordination of development in the District.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to ensure the objectives/indicators dealing with economic & social development and natural resources and cultural heritage are reflected.</p>
<p>EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC</p> <p>Maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status</p> <p>An assessment of the impact and implications of any plan or project that is likely to have a significant impact on a designated site.</p>		
<p>European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC</p> <p>Sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. This applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.</p> <p>European Directive Nitrates 91/676/EEC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources • Prevent further such pollution 	<p>No explicit targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS should protect and enhance habitats and conserve wild species in the District and not adversely affect those outside.</p> <p>The SA framework will need to take into account the conservation status of areas in the Basildon District and incorporate appropriate objectives and indicators.</p>
<p>European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EC</p>		
<p>European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC</p> <p>No explicit targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS should support the overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to consider the impacts of the CS's proposals on wild bird populations and incorporate appropriate objectives/ indicators.</p> <p>The SA framework will need to incorporate objectives concerning reducing pollution.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe ● Make sure water is used in a sustainable way ● Reduce groundwater pollution ● Lessen the effects of floods and droughts ● Protect and restore aquatic ecosystems 	<p>Requires all inland waters to reach "good status" by 2015</p>	<p>The CS should support the overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to include objectives/ indicators for improving water quality; its use; the ecological status of inland water bodies (biodiversity), together with lessening the impacts of flooding.</p>
<p>European Directive Waste Framework 75/442/EEC</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste is to be disposed of without causing danger to humans, the environment, the countryside or places of interest Noise and odour is to be minimised 	<p>No explicit targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Whilst not a Waste DPD, the CS still has a role of indirectly supporting the objectives for reducing waste production through recycling, re-use or reclamation in supporting policies which address how these issues relate to the built and natural environment.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to include objectives/ indicators which can address waste minimisation</p>
<p>European Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment 2001/42/EC (The SEA Directive)</p>			
<p>Ensure that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption</p>	<p>No explicit targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS should comply with the requirements of this Directive by producing a SA which complies with the requirements of the SEA Directive.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to include an assessment, called SEA, which will assess the negative impacts on the environment.</p>
<p>European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings 2002/91/EC</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness 	<p>No explicit targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS should support the overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to include objectives/ indicators which consider energy efficiency.</p>
<p>European Directive Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise 2002/49/EC</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps (L_{den}) Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise Addressing local noise issues by requiring Local Authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good 	<p>Day, Evening and Night noise indicators (L_{den}) are listed for the preparation and revision of strategic noise mapping, in addition to special noise indicators and related limit values.</p>	<p>The CS will have to ensure any implications from Noise Action Plans (NAP) are reflected once they are produced at a local level. (There are currently no local NAP)</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to include objectives/ indicators which recognise noise as a form of pollution and the efforts to reduce or manage it.</p>
<p>European Directive Ambient Air Quality and Management 1996/62/EC</p>			

<p>Establishes mandatory standards for air quality</p>	<p>Sets limit values and alert thresholds for SO₂, NO₂, Fine Particle Matter, Suspended Particle Matter, Pb, O₃, Other Air Pollutants, Benzene, CO, Poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, Cadmium, Arsenic, Nickel and Mercury</p>	<p>The CS should consider the contribution that spatial development may have on air pollution.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators for improving air quality.</p>
<p>European Directive Limit Values for SO₂, NO_x, PM₁₀ and Lead 1999/30/EC</p>			

<p>Establishes limit values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air</p> <p>Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy July 2003</p> <p>Stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe.</p>	<p>Sets limits and deadlines for SO₂ for 2005 and health limit values for NO₂ and Pb to be met by 2010</p> <p>No explicit targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS should consider the contribution that spatial development may have on air pollution.</p> <p>The CS should seek to conserve and enhance local biodiversity and landscape diversity values.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators for conserving and enhancing local biodiversity and the landscape.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators for improving air quality.</p>
<p>European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) June 2001</p> <p>Achieving sustainable development requires economic growth that supports social progress and respects the environment. The strategy argues that in the long term economic growth, social cohesion and environmental protection must go hand in hand.</p> <p>The main aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy ● To address threats to public health ● To manage natural resources more responsibly ● To improve the transport system and land-use management 	<p>No explicit targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS policies should provide a sustainable spatial vision for the future development of the District.</p> <p>The SA framework will account need to be applied at the most appropriate spatial level.</p>	
<p>European Sixth Environmental Action Plan 1600/2002/EC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Priority Areas ● Climate Change ● Nature and Biodiversity ● Environment and Health and Quality of Life ● Natural Resources and Waste 	<p>For each of these themes, key objectives and targets are identified.</p>	<p>The CS should support the primary themes of the Action Plan.</p>	<p>The SA framework should ensure the themes are reflected in appropriate objectives/ indicators</p>

National Context Review

Table 3 National Context Review

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Draft Soil Strategy, DEFRA, 2008 http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/soilstrategy/consultation.pdf</p> <p>The broad aim of the Draft Strategy is to maximise benefits that soils can bring to the economic and environmental well-being of today's generation and future generations.</p> <p>Central Themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable soil management in agriculture and forestry sector 2. Halting the decline of soil carbon 3. Sustainable soil management in the built environment 4. Protection of soil during the recycling of organic materials to land <p>In March 2008, the draft was only published for consultation - so currently only indicates the changes in national policy that may result from the adoption of the final Soil Strategy.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators - although these will be developed.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy (CS) will need to recognise the diverse value and function soils have in the rural and built environment, including for drainage, biodiversity support, water filtering and flooding and ensure they are adequately protected as a finite resource.</p>	<p>The SA will need to incorporate objectives and indicators, which consider soil resources.</p>
<p>Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement - July 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/building-greener</p> <p>This policy statement sets out the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 with a major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency building regulations,</p>	<p>Targets in relation to tightening Building Regulations legislation are quoted in order to provide a step-change towards Zero Carbon homes.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy (CS) will have to support the step-change to zero carbon residential development.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) will need objectives and include, over time, indicators for measuring the delivery of zero-carbon residential development.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● by 25 per cent in 2010 ● by 44 per cent in 2013 ● up to the zero carbon target in 2016 <p>Zero Carbon means that, over a year, the net carbon emissions from all energy use in the home would be zero.</p> <p>At the same time they published the Planning Policy Statement on Climate Change will help support the achievement of zero carbon homes through the planning system.</p> <p>The Code for Sustainable Homes intends to promote higher environmental standards in housing ahead of implementation of regulatory standards. The Code considers not just energy /carbon but a range of sustainability issues such as water, waste and materials.</p> <p>Strategies for delivering the targets will involve changes to the Building Regulations to strengthen the requirements in relation to insulation, ventilation, air tightness, heating and light fittings.</p> <p><i>The statement also responds to the key issues raised in responses to the consultation paper Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development.</i></p>			

<p>Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA</p>	<p>Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA</p>	<p>Implications for the Core Strategy</p>
<p>'Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach' -October 2007 http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pafs/biodiversity/ConBioUK-Oct2007.pdf</p>		

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The approach has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>The framework complements <i>One future – different paths</i>, the UK's framework for sustainable development, which recognises the importance of living within environmental limits in order to conserve biodiversity.</p> <p>It comprises</p>	<p>The following indicators are relevant in monitoring the key issues at a UK level and may be relevant/available to the Core Strategy and SA:1a. Trends in populations of selected species (birds)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmland birds • Woodland birds <p>1b. Trends in populations of selected species (butterflies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Butterflies of the Wider Countryside • Specialist Butterflies <p>2. Plant Diversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open habitats • Woodlands • Boundary habitats <p>3. UK BAP Priority Species</p> <p>4. UK BAP Priority Habitats</p> <p>5. Protected Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of protected areas • Condition of species and habitat features <p>6. Sustainable Woodland Management</p>	<p>The CS will need to protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity including the habitats that support it.</p>	<p>The SA will need to incorporate biodiversity objectives and indicators.</p>
<p>1. A shared purpose in tackling the loss and restoration of biodiversity</p> <p>2. The guiding principles that will be followed to achieve it</p> <p>3. The priorities for action in the UK and internationally</p> <p>Within the integrating framework of an Ecosystem Approach, the biodiversity objectives will be delivered by putting sustained effort into the following six priorities:</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the best sites for wildlife; • Targeting action on priority species and habitats; • Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making; • Engaging people, and encouraging behaviour change; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Area of agri-environment land 9. Ecological Impact of Air Pollution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area affected by acidity • Area affected by nitrogen 10. Invasive species 11. Habitat connectivity 12. River quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological • Chemical 		
<p>Relevant Biodiversity Behaviours</p> <p>The following are behaviours which the partnership believes should be promoted will have a more direct relevance to the conservation of biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create, or encourage others to create, wildlife friendly spaces • Enjoy (and value) your local wildlife friendly space and share this enjoyment with others • Support the work of wildlife conservation organisations • Develop and interpret the evidence base; 			
<p>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 SI 1843 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/ukSI_20071843_en_1.htm</p>			
<p>An amendment of the Regulations which made provision for the purpose of implementing, in Great Britain, European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS will need to protect and conserve biodiversity including the habitats that support it.</p>	<p>The SA will need to incorporate biodiversity objectives and indicators.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (referred to in the Regulations as "the Habitats Directive").</p> <p>The amendments mean that those carrying out activities that may have the effect of killing or capturing a European Protected Species or disturbing, damaging or destroying a breeding site or resting place of European Protected Species, will now have to give greater consideration to whether the risk that their proposed activity may have such effects on these species can be avoided.</p>			
<p>Ecosystems Approach Action Plan- December 2007 http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/natres/eco-actionp.htm</p> <p>Action plan setting a new direction for Government policy on the natural environment.</p> <p>It establishes a more strategic approach to policy and delivery on the natural environment, with actions for DEFRA and key partners/ stakeholders to move collectively towards an ecosystems approach to conserving, managing and enhancing the natural environment in England. It is based on a number of core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> taking a more holistic approach to policy-making and delivery, with the focus on maintaining healthy ecosystems and ecosystem services 		<p>The CS will need to protect and conserve biodiversity including the habitats that it does include an action to review the plethora of existing indicators/ targets in pursuit of an ecosystems approach.</p>	<p>The SA will need to incorporate biodiversity objectives and indicators.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring that the value of ecosystem services is fully reflected in decision-making ensuring environmental limits are respected in the context of sustainable development, taking into account ecosystem functioning taking decisions at the appropriate spatial scale while recognising the cumulative impacts of decisions applying adaptive management of the natural environment to respond to changing pressures, including climate change. 			
<p>Climate Change Bill http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation/index.htm</p> <p>The Bill creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK</p> <p>The Climate Change Bill sets out a framework that will put Britain on the path to become a low-carbon economy, with clear, legally binding targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by at least 60 per cent by 2050, and 26 - 32 per cent by 2020, against 1990 levels.</p> <p>The Bill provides a pathway to achieve those reductions through a system of five-year carbon budgets set fifteen years ahead.</p>	<p>Legally-binding targets to cut CO₂ emissions by at least 60% by 2050 and by 26 -32% per cent by 2020.</p>	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can assist in the delivery of these carbon reduction targets locally.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to include indicators and objectives related to climate change.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Key points in the Climate Change Bill include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally-binding targets to cut CO₂ emissions by at least 60 per cent by 2050 and 26 - 32 per cent by 2020. • A new system of legally binding five year "carbon budgets", set at least 15 years ahead. • A new statutory body, the <i>Committee on Climate Change</i>, to provide independent expert advice and guidance to Government, • A requirement for Government to report at least every five years on current and predicted impacts of climate change and on its proposals and policy for adapting to climate change. • The Carbon Reduction Commitment. 			
<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy - January 2008 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/674479</p> <p>This document sets out the background to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and explains how it is envisaged that the CIL will operate, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how the CIL will be set; • how the CIL will be spent; • the future of planning obligations; 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS will have to consider the impacts of the CIL proposals during its preparation - to ensure appropriate resources to deliver development related infrastructure can be achieved.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to assess whether proposals will create sustainable communities and improve access to services.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy and DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how, when and by whom CIL will be paid; and • the approach to exemptions and thresholds. <p>Local authorities will need to assess and cost the infrastructure that is needed to support the development of their area. Proposals for infrastructure to be funded from the CIL must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take into account the infrastructure plans and the Regional Economic Strategy for the area; • only include items of infrastructure that are likely to enable, facilitate or mitigate the impact of development in the area; • have regard to the likely yield from the CIL given anticipated development and likely development viability; • only include items that have a reasonable prospect of happening within the period covered by the development plan; • have regard to the level of funding likely to be available from other national and regional funding sources – the expectation being that the CIL will be additional and, particularly for larger pieces of infrastructure, in many cases will 			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<p>only provide part of the funding required;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prioritise those pieces of infrastructure likely to make the biggest contribution to enabling development to take place in a sustainable way. <p>The authority should produce a draft charging schedule setting out the rate and/or formula determining how the levy might be calculated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of setting charges should be embedded within the development plan process. The process needs to be flexible, to react quickly to changing market conditions and needs to include proper expert testing of the charging schedule. • Developers applying for planning permission will be able to consult the published schedule and establish how much they will have to pay • There might be a case for allowing charges to vary within charging authorities to reflect specific local conditions. 			
<p>Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities Statutory Guidance: Draft for Consultation - November 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/550804</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>This draft guidance explains the new statutory framework for Local Area Agreements (LAA), Joint Strategic Needs Assessments and the new, simplified best value regime. It also provides updated guidance on the preparation of sustainable community strategies.</p> <p>It considers issues of governance and engagement, setting out the role of the Local Strategic Partnership and the leadership role of local authorities. The section also deals with the Duty to Involve on best value authorities and how local communities are to be engaged and empowered in shaping the future of their area.</p> <p>It provides guidance on establishing a vision for the area, and the central role of the Sustainable Community Strategy and how this Strategy should relate to other local plans and strategies.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS will have to have regard to the Sustainable Communities Strategy throughout its preparation and will be prepared with community engagement that will meet at least the minimum Regulations.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to consider factors that help to create sustainable communities.</p>
<p>Education and Skills Bill - November 2007 http://www.dfes.gov.uk/consultations/downloadableDocs/DfES-Raising%20Expectations%20GP%20Summary.pdf</p>			
<p>The Education and Skills Bill Amendment Paper - February 2008 http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/educationandskills.html</p>			
<p>The Bill introduces a requirement to remain in education or training beyond 16, and implements the recommendations on adult skills.</p>	<p>By 2013, all 17 year olds, and by 2015, all 18 year olds, will be participating in education or training.</p>	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can facilitate the provision of educational opportunities in the District.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to look at the role education plays in creating sustainable communities and improving quality of life.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>It aims to encourage more young people to participate in learning post-16 and to achieve higher levels of skill and qualification, so that by 2013, all 17 year olds, and by 2015, all 18 year olds, will be participating in education or training.</p> <p>Relevant Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raises the age young people stay in education or training, ● Introduces a duty on local authorities to ensure that young people participate and to provide the support services ● Requires local authorities to assess the education and training needs of young people aged 16-19 with special educational needs ● Requires the Learning and Skills Council to secure the proper provision of courses for learners over the age of 19. 			
<p>National PSA targets for GCSE attainment</p> <p>Sets out national targets for educational attainment at GCSE level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 60% of pupils to achieve five or more GCSEs or equivalent by 2008 ● In every individual school, at least 20% of pupils will achieve five or more A*-C GCSEs or equivalent by 2004, 25% by 2006 and 30% by 2008. 	<p>National PSA targets for GCSE attainment http://www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/ts/docs/rev08.doc</p> <p>The CS will need to consider how it can facilitate the provision of educational opportunities in the District.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to look at the role education plays in creating sustainable communities and improving quality of life.</p>	

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
Energy Bill - January 2008 http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/energy.html			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<p>The Energy Bill implements UK the energy policy following the publication of the Energy Review 2006 and the Energy White Paper 2007.</p> <p>This policy is driven by the two long-term energy challenges faced by the UK: tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions, and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can contribute towards increasing renewable energy generation locally, increasing energy efficiency and and reducing carbon emissions from development.</p>	<p>SA framework to cover climate change issues such as energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions.</p>
<p>Relevant Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthens the regulatory framework for offshore gas supply infrastructure to enable private sector investment ● Creates a regulatory framework to enable private sector investment in Carbon Capture and Storage projects ● Strengthens the Renewables Obligation to drive greater and more rapid deployment of renewables in the UK 			
<p>Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Nuclear Power- January 2008</p> <p>The Government has reached the conclusion that new nuclear power stations can help the UK to meet its objectives on climate change and energy security.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can contribute towards increasing renewable energy generation locally, increasing energy efficiency and and reducing carbon emissions.</p>	<p>SA framework to cover climate change issues such as energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions. Issues surrounding nuclear power specifically are not required.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>It aims to reduce the regulatory uncertainty and risk associated with investing in new nuclear power stations by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improving the planning system for major electricity generating stations in England and Wales, ● Running a SSA (Strategic Siting Assessment) process to develop criteria for determining the suitability of sites for new nuclear power stations. Subject to some European legislative requirements, this would enable the planning process to focus on the proposals ● Consider the high-level environmental impacts in accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. ● Running a process of Justification to test whether the economic, social or other benefits of specific new nuclear power technologies outweigh any health detriments ● Assist the nuclear regulators to pursue a process of Generic Design Assessment of industry preferred designs of nuclear power stations, 		<p>Due to the nature of the District, it is unlikely this issue will need to be considered specifically in the CS.</p>	
<p>Meeting the Energy Challenge: a White Paper on Energy - May 2007 http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file39387.pdf</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The key elements of the White Paper are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish an international framework to tackle climate change. ● Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions ● Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation ● Provide more support for low carbon technologies ● Ensure the right conditions for investment. 	<p>Draft Climate Change Bill target of a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050, and a 26-32% reduction by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.</p>	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can contribute towards increasing renewable energy generation locally, increasing energy efficiency and and reducing carbon emissions from development.</p>	<p>SA framework to cover climate change issues such as energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions.</p>
<p>Energy Measures Report- Addressing Climate Change and Fuel Poverty</p> <p>This Energy Measures Report sets out the steps that local authorities can take to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● improve energy efficiency; ● increase the levels of micro-generation and low carbon technologies; ● reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and ● reduce the number of households living in fuel poverty. <p>Local authorities will have to 'have regard' to the Report when exercising their functions.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can contribute towards increasing renewable energy generation locally, increasing energy efficiency and and reducing carbon emissions from development.</p>	<p>SA framework to cover climate change issues such as energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment, Department of Health - March 2007 www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/idcplg?1dcService=GET_FILE&dID=136619&Rendition=Web</p> <p>The guidance is intended to help local planning authorities assess the health effects of their plans and programmes.</p> <p>Key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guidance encourages interaction between LAs and health organisations to ensure that the population's health is assessed during the SEA process. • SEA is a major opportunity to prevent ill health and tackle health inequalities • LAs should know and understand how health is affected by their plans and programmes so that, in assessing them, major relevant health issues are covered, maximising positive effects and preventing, offsetting or minimising negative ones, and promoting healthier planning • Health organisations should be effectively engaged in the process, with the health needs of the population being addressed in the SEA process. 	<p>No specific targets</p>	<p>CS must comply with SEA Directive</p>	<p>SA should consider health.</p>
<p>The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/uksi_20062238_en.pdf</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>These Regulations apply to environmental noise to which humans are exposed.</p> <p>These Regulations do not apply to noise that is caused by the exposed person himself, noise from domestic activities, noise created by neighbours, noise at work or noise inside means of transport or due to military activities in military areas.</p> <p>The Regulations require noise mapping and action planning process to be taken forward on a five-year rolling programme.</p> <p>Action plans designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction.</p>	<p>(1) No later than 30th June 2007 for all: (a) first round agglomerations; (b) first round major roads; (c) first round major railways; and (d) major airports.</p> <p>(2) No later than 30th June 2012, and thereafter every five years, for all: (a) agglomerations; (b) major roads; (c) major railways; and (d) major airports.</p> <p>(3) From time to time, and whenever a major development occurs affecting the existing noise situation, the competent authority must: (a) review; and (b) if necessary revise, any strategic noise map made pursuant to paragraphs (1) or (2) and adopted pursuant to regulation 23.</p>	<p>CS will need to consider the impact of development on the quality of life of existing and future residents.</p>	<p>SA will need to consider the impact of noise in assessing suitability of development.</p>
<p><u>The Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (England) Regulations 2007</u> http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/em/ukSIem_20070415_en.pdf</p> <p><u>The Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (England) Regulations 2007</u> http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/em/ukSIem_20070415_en.pdf</p>			
<p>The Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (England) Regulations 2007</p> <p>These Regulations identify first round noise sources</p> <p>The Regulations identify the noise sources that must be mapped</p>	<p>The nearest first round noise source agglomeration area mapped, borders Basildon District and is entitled "Southend."</p> <p>The A127, A13, A132, Southernhay, Nethermayne, Upper Mayne Cranes Farm Road East Mayne and part of the B1007 in the District are classified as first round major roads.</p>	<p>CS will need to consider the impact of development on the quality of life of existing and future residents.</p>	<p>SA will need to consider the impact of noise in assessing suitability of development.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (Amendment) Regulations 2007:</p>	<p>The Shoeburyness to Fenchurch Street line in Laindon and Pitsea is classified as a first round major railway.</p> <p>The District is not affected by Noise Contours at Southend Airport or Stansted Airport.</p>		
<p>The Thames Gateway Delivery Plan - November 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/thamesgateway/deliveryplansummary</p>			
<p>The Thames Gateway Delivery Plan provides a framework for making the best use of public investment, local ownership, big project expertise and private sector entrepreneurship. It also announces the details of a spending programme from 2008–2011 to accelerate regeneration in the Thames Gateway, whilst showing where resources are needed in the longer term.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators - although as an action plan it does project that certain levels of economic growth, new housing and environmental enhancement will be pursued.</p>	<p>CS will have to have regard to the TG delivery plan</p> <p>TG SA will need to consider the sustainable development in the round.</p>	
<p>The New Performance Framework for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Single Set of National Indicators - October 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/505713</p>			
<p>This set of national indicators will measure local authority performance</p> <p>In each area, targets against the set of national indicators will be negotiated through new Local Area Agreements (LAAs).</p>	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<p>CS will have regard to relevant indicators set out in the LAA</p> <p>SA framework will have regard to relevant indicators set out in the LAA</p>	
<p>National Community Safety Plan 2006-2009 http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/communitysafety01a.pdf</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The National Community Safety Plan 2006-2009 highlights 5 key priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making Communities Stronger And More Effective 2. Further Reducing Crime And Anti-Social Behaviour 3. Creating Safer Environments 4. Protect The Public And Building Confidence 5. Improving Peoples Lives So They Are Less Likely To Commit Offences or Reoffend 	<p>PSA safety targets quoted</p>	<p>CS will need to consider how it can contribute to community safety</p>	<p>SA should include relevant objectives and indicators on community safety.</p>
<p>Soil Strategy for England 2007 http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/land/soil/sap/index.htm</p> <p>The Soil Strategy for England will take stock of progress under the Action Plan, as well as taking forward emerging priorities for soil protection on maintaining soil carbon and the recycling of organic wastes to land.</p> <p>The strategy seeks to protect soils in the planning system, minimise contamination of soils, soils in mineral extraction, construction and the built environment as well as the interactions between soil, air, water and climate change.</p>	<p>Soil quality indicators are under development.</p>	<p>CS should reduce land pollution and improve land quality.</p>	<p>SA to include objectives and indicators on biodiversity</p>
<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes - February 2008 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/codesustainhomesstandard</p> <p>Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guide - October 2007 http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sustainable_homes_techguide.pdf</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPDD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPDD	Implications for SA
<p>The Code</p> <p>The Code is an environmental assessment rating method for new homes in England which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies a set of issues which are known to impact on the environment • establishes performance measures which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – are known to reduce environmental impacts – exceed the requirements of legislation and regulations – can be objectively assessed, evaluated and delivered in a practical and cost effective way by the construction industry. • identifies environmental issues for which mandatory minimum performance must be achieved in order to gain a Code rating • assesses environmental performance in a two stage process (Design stage and Post construction) using objective criteria and verification • records results of the Code assessment on a certificate assigned to the dwelling. 	<p>Mandatory ratings against the Code will be introducing from May 2008.</p> <p>It still remains voluntary to design and build a home to meet the standards set out in the Code. However, from May 2008 those selling new homes will be required to provide information to any prospective purchaser on the sustainability of the home.</p> <p>Where a home is designed and built to the Code and assessed against it, a Code certificate will be provided.</p> <p>Performance standard has been amended to reflect the mandatory status of the Lifetime Homes element at Code level 6 from April 2008.</p>	<p>CS will need to consider a minimum level for the Code.</p> <p>SA to include objectives and indicators on sustainable homes</p>	

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<p>The Code defines a set of sustainable design principles for new housing covering performance in nine key areas, known as 'Categories' listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Energy and CO₂ Emissions ● Water ● Materials ● Surface Water Run-off ● Waste ● Pollution ● Health and Well-being ● Management ● Ecology <p>The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New homes, sets out the assessment process and the performance standards required for the Code. It also covers those elements of the Code that will not change over time unless they are subject to consultation.</p> <p>The Guide</p> <p>It provides a detailed list of requirements for each credit area of the Code and explains the process of gaining a Code rating.</p>			
<p>http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/pdfsustainabletransssystem.pdf Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World - October 2007</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>This document sets out the Government's commitment to a transport system delivering economic growth and lower carbon emissions.</p> <p>The Department for Transport has announced the start of a five-years policy development process aimed at easing congestion and reducing carbon emissions from transport.</p> <p>The approach to strategic transport planning will reflect the big transport challenges and the role of Government and others.</p> <p>The key steps are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarifying policy goals; • identifying the transport challenges: the measurable outcomes which support goals and the detailed geographical analysis which identifies specific pressures; • generating options to address them; and • selecting the options that deliver the best value for money in the context of sustainable development. 	<p>The report identify five goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the overall competitiveness and productivity of the national economy, so as to achieve a sustained high level of GDP growth. • Reducing transport's emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of avoiding dangerous climate change. • Contributing to better health and longer life-expectancy through reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health. • Improving quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, including through a healthy natural environment, with the desired outcome of improved well-being for all. • Promoting greater equality of transport opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society. 	<p>CS will need to consider how it can contribute to sustainable transport.</p>	<p>SA should include relevant objectives and indicators on sustainable transport.</p>
<p>Delivering a Sustainable Railway - White Paper CM 7176- July 2007 http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/whitepapercm7176/whitepapersustainablerailway1</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The White Paper 'Delivering a Sustainable Railway' fulfils the remit the Government set itself in 2005 to provide strategic direction for the rail industry.</p> <p>It sets the ambition for the future of the railway that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can handle double today's level of freight and passenger traffic; ● Is even safer, more reliable and more efficient than now; ● Can cater for a more diverse, affluent and demanding population; and ● Has reduced its own carbon footprint and improved its broader environmental performance. 	<p>Enabling growth</p> <p>Investment in more trains and more capacity between now and 2014.</p> <p>Improving quality</p> <p>Railway of sufficient size, accessible and easy to use.</p> <p>Delivering rail's environmental potential</p> <p>Expand rail's capacity to accommodate those who want to make 'green' travel choices and to provide the quality of service necessary to retain customers.</p> <p>A sustainable railway</p> <p>Sustainability is at the heart of the improvements the Government is delivering between now and 2014, and it is integral to the Government's long-term rail strategy</p>	<p>CS will need to consider how it can contribute to sustainable railway.</p>	<p>SA should include relevant objectives and indicators on sustainable railway.</p>
<p>Crossrail Bill 2007/2008 www.crossrail.co.uk http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/crossrailhybridbill.html</p> <p>Crossrail is the plan to integrate the mainline railways to the east and west of London through the construction of two tunnels beneath central London from Paddington to Liverpool Street.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS will have to account for the site in Terminus Drive in Pitsea, which has been safeguarded by a Direction from the Secretary of State for Transport, due to its role as a potential Rail Waste Transfer Station during Crossrail's construction.</p>	<p>The impact of this development on nearby sites will need to be taken into account in the SA for site suitability.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The main purpose of the Bill is to secure the powers necessary to build Crossrail. It is a Hybrid Bill, as it contains provisions which have an impact on the interests of particular individuals, as well as the general public.</p> <p>The Bill has been carried over from the 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 parliamentary sessions. It has been in Committee since January 2006.</p> <p>Relevant Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● authorisation of works necessary to build Crossrail and associated works ● acquisition of land and interests in land necessary for those works ● establishment of a planning and heritage regime for the works ● application of existing railway and other miscellaneous legislation to Crossrail ● the handover by transfer scheme of property, rights and liabilities from relevant authorities to nominated undertakers ● devolution of control of the Crossrail project to the Greater London Authority, or Transport for London or a combination of the two. 			
<p>Local Transport Bill 2006-2007 http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/localtransport.html</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<p>The Bill looks at important areas of public transport like local bus services and sets out proposals for a more consistent approach to local transport planning.</p> <p>It plans to reform the existing laws on road pricing schemes for local authorities who wish to have schemes in their areas.</p> <p>Relevant Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable local authorities to improve the quality of local bus services, building on the measures set out in December 2006 in the Department for Transport report, 'Putting Passengers First' Reform the arrangements for local transport governance in the major conurbations. To encourage stronger local leadership and a coherent approach to transport across individual local authority boundaries and across different transport modes Reform the existing legislation relating to local road pricing schemes. 	<p>No specific target or indicator.</p>	<p>The CS will have to consider how it can improve local transport.</p>	<p>The SA framework will need to assess the local transport.</p>
<p>Waste Strategy 2007</p> <p>This is the Government's vision for sustainable waste management. The Government's key objectives are to:</p>	<p>No specific target or indicator.</p>	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can assist in the delivery of these objectives.</p>	<p>SA should include objectives and indicators on waste</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; ● increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and ● get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 			
<p>Future Water: the Government's Water Strategy for England-February 2008</p> <p>The strategy sets out a framework for water management in England. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● sustainable delivery of secure water supplies ● an improved and protected water environment 	<p>Reduce water usage to 120 litres per person per day by 2030 from the current level of roughly 150 litres per person per day, through a combination of efficient technology, metering and tariffs.</p>	<p>www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/strategy/index.htm</p> <p>The CS will need to consider how it can assist in the delivery of this strategy</p>	<p>SA should include objectives and indicators on water use and river quality</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPDD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPDD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges • reduced water sector greenhouse gas emissions • more sustainable and effective management of surface water <p>The Strategy's proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An independent review into water charging, to advise on the role of metering and charging in the future. • New proposals to tackle surface water drainage. • New proposals to reduce water pollution by tackling contaminants at source. • Action to deal with point sources of pollution (e.g. from industrial processes and sewage treatment works) and use River Basin Management Plans under the Water Framework Directive to tackle direct pollution to water run off from urban areas. • Change to existing rules so that planning permission is not required for paving front gardens provided porous materials are used. 			
<p>Consultation: Improving Surface Water Drainage - February 2008 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environ/fcd/policy/surfacewaterdrainage.htm</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The consultation develops some of the key policy proposals set out in the Government's new Water Strategy, <i>Future Water</i>.</p> <p>The strategy sets out a vision for more effective drainage of surface water, in order to resolve existing problems and prepare for the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Proposals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing Surface Water Management Plans as a tool to improve co-ordination of activities between stakeholders involved in surface water drainage. • Clarifying responsibilities for ownership and adoption of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS). • Reviewing automatic right to connect (Section 106 of the Water Industry Act 1991). 	<p>No specific target or indicator</p>	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can assist in the delivery of a surface water management plan</p>	<p>SA should include objectives and indicators on surface water drainage</p>
<p>Water Efficiency in New Buildings: DEFRA and Communities and Local Government Policy Statement - July 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/WaterEfficiencyNewBuildings</p>			
<p>The Statement responds to the key issues raised in the responses to the consultation and sets how Government proposes to</p>	<p>No specific target or indicator</p>	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can assist in the implementation of minimum standards of water efficiency for new buildings and key fittings</p>	<p>SA should include objectives and indicators on water efficiency</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>bring forward regulations to implement minimum standards of water efficiency for new buildings and key fittings.</p> <p>Communities and Local Government and DEFRA will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bring forward an amendment to Building Regulations in 2008 to set a whole building performance standard for new homes; • Bring forward in 2008 proposals for revising the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 with a view to setting new performance standards for fittings that can be installed in buildings such as toilets, urinals, and washbasin taps. • DCLG will, as part of the Green Commercial Buildings Task Group, conduct research and analysis to see if a whole building performance standard could be used for non domestic buildings, and possibly to establish higher water efficiency standards above that base. 			
UK Sustainable Development Strategy "Securing the Future" (DEFRA 1999/2005)			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The four aims of the 1999 Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social progress that recognises the needs of everyone • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment <p>These have been strengthened through the 2005 review of the strategy. It now incorporates a framework to enhance the achievement of the original aims. The framework's overarching principles will form the basis for policy in the UK. For policy to be regarded as sustainable it must respect all five of these principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living with environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly 	<p>Sets out a number of key indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions – Kyoto Target and CO2 emissions • Renewable electricity generated as a % of total electricity • Household energy use: domestic CO2 emissions and household final consumption expenditure • Road transport emissions and GDP • Private vehicles: CO2 emissions and car-km • Road freight: CO2 emissions and tonne-km, tonnes and GDP • Domestic water consumption per head • Waste arising/sector and method of disposal • Household waste arising and recycled/composted • Bird populations (farmland, woodland, coastal/estuarine, wintering wetland) • Biodiversity Conservation (Priority Species/Habitat) • Land Use Recycling (PDL) • Average density of new housing • Air pollutant emissions • River Quality • Flooding • Economic Output: GDP 	<p>The CS should support the aims of the strategy and provide a sustainable spatial framework to guide development in the District.</p>	<p>The SA framework needs to consider the aims and framework of this Strategy when formulating its objectives/indicators.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Productivity: Output by Worker ● Crime survey a) vehicles, b) domestic burglary, c) violence ● Fear of Crime a) car theft, b) burglary, c) physical attack ● People of working age in employment ● Population living in workless households a) children b) working age ● Children in relative low-income households ● Young adults – 16-19 year olds not in employment, education or training ● Pensioners in relative low-income households ● 19 years olds with level 2 qualifications and above ● Health Inequality ● Mortality Rates ● Childhood Obesity ● Mobility – number of trips/person by mode; distance travelled per person/year ● Accessibility to key services ● Road accidents ● Air quality and health ● Housing conditions ● Households living in fuel poverty 		

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness • Local Air Quality 		
<p>Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities - The Future, Developing Urban Renaissance-(DETR, 2000)</p> <p>Visions of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change to be delivered through PSA targets • More jobs by 2004 • Reduced crime rates • Improved education standards • Improved public transport systems • Better housing • Better health services • 60% of new housing on brownfield land 	<p>CS to contribute to achieving these key national objectives in its strategic policies.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that can account for the various factors which contribute to quality of life and opportunities.</p>
<p>Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: the Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR/MAFF, 2000)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife. • Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside • Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services • Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of key services in rural areas • %of people in rural wards in low income bands • Qualifications of young people in rural areas • Recorded crime levels and fear of crime in rural areas • Proportion of households in rural areas within 10 minutes of at least an hourly bus service • New business start-ups and turnover of businesses • Total income from farming 	<p>CS should include develop policies that help to maintain and enhance rural communities</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that reflect rural aspirations</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<p>The Future of Transport (DfT, 2004)</p> <p>Strategy objective is to balance the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Populations of farmland birds, conditions of SSSI's • Rivers of good or fair quality • Number of people using the countryside and types of visit 	<p>Consider how the CS should contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport.</p> <p>Consider policies that assist in increasing the use of a range of modes of transport with a focus on reducing congestion and its related environmental effects, whilst balancing travel needs against Quality of Life.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that account for congestion and accessibility to transport as well as related issues such as health and pollution.</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities Plan: Building the Future (ODPM, 2003)</p> <p>Decent homes, decent places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that all tenants have a decent home • To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment which people can take pride in <p>A step change in housing supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating conditions in which private house builders will build more homes of the right type in the right places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced road networks - more capacity, road tolls, better management • Railways - improve efficiency, structure and performance • Enhanced local travel - promoting walking and cycling as alternatives to car use, more buses, use of school travel plans • Sustainable freight transport 	<p>CS should provide a sustainable spatial vision contributing towards the achievement of sustainable communities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental enhancement is also a key driver of regeneration or development proposals • Identifying and responding to housing needs 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that account for enhancing the environment, housing needs, PDL and rural issues.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing immediate and urgent needs for more affordable housing, for key workers and the homeless Making best use of the existing housing stock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> additional 120,000 new homes above planned levels until 2021. Enhancement of the London-Tilbury-Southeast line with new stations to serve new or expanded communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing brownfield sites in the urban areas, before looking at greenfield locations. Have regard to the local need of rural communities in terms of affordable housing need CS will have to consider how the District should best manage its short, medium and long-term growth. 	
<p>Land, Countryside and Rural Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that in tackling housing shortages we protect the countryside and enhance its quality/ To address the housing needs of rural communities 			
<p>Sustainable Growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To accommodate the economic success of London and the wider South East and ensure that international competitiveness of the region is sustained, To alleviate pressure on services and housing caused by economic success where these pressures cannot be readily dealt with within existing towns and cities Where new and expanded communities are needed, to ensure these are sustainable, high-quality and attractive places 			
<p>Energy White Paper - Our Energy - Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut greenhouse gas emissions in the UK by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020 • Maintain and increase the reliability of energy supplies • Ensure that every home is adequately heated • Promote competitive energy markets in the UK and beyond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No-one should be living in fuel poverty by 2016-2018 • Reduction of CO₂ • Requires a strategic approach to be developed for each region to include regional targets • Develop an action plan showing how regional bodies and local authorities will deliver objectives 	<p>The CS needs to take account of any regional targets in its objectives/ indicators and consider how to deliver them locally.</p> <p>The CS will need to consider how to integrate energy efficiency, reduce pollution and influence the location and design of buildings to reduce carbon footprints.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators addressing issues of climate change, fuel poverty, energy efficiency and the design of buildings.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy 2007- 17 July 2007</p> <p>The National Air Quality Strategy (2007) sets out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues • sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved • introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles • identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. <p>Air Quality Strategy objectives reflect the importance of public health and the environment. These considerations have been balanced against – amongst other things – social implications and economic goals including growth.</p>	<p>The strategy's objectives and European Directive limit or target values are set out for each pollutant</p> <p>The objectives which are new or have changed from the previous 2000 Strategy and its 2003 Addendum are as below:</p> <p><u>Particles (PM2.5) Exposure reduction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For UK (except Scotland), Objective de 25 µg.m⁻³, measured as annual mean, to be achieved by and maintained thereafter 2020. • European obligation: target value is 25 µg.m⁻³ to be achieved by and maintained thereafter 2010 	<p>The CS needs to take account of any targets in its objectives/indicators and consider how to deliver them locally.</p>	<p>SA should include relevant objectives and indicators on air quality</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<p>The air quality objectives in the Air Quality Strategy are a statement of policy intentions or policy targets. As such, there is no legal requirement to meet these objectives except in as far as these mirror any equivalent legally binding limit values in EU legislation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For UK urban sites , Target of 15% reduction in concentrations at urban background , measured as annual mean, to be achieved by and maintained thereafter between 2010 and 2020. • European obligation: target of 20% reduction in concentrations at urban background to be achieved by and maintained thereafter between 2010 and 2020 	<p>For UK urban sites , Target of 15% reduction in concentrations at urban background , measured as annual mean, to be achieved by and maintained thereafter between 2010 and 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European obligation: target of 20% reduction in concentrations at urban background to be achieved by and maintained thereafter between 2010 and 2020 		
<p>National Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (DETR, 2000)</p>			
<p>Ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places which poses no risk to health or quality of life</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>CS to consider how it can improve air quality and its related health impacts, through appropriate objectives, targets and policies.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators addressing air quality.</p>
<p>UK Climate Change Programme (DEFRA 2006)</p>			
<p>How the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto target to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12, and move towards its domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve businesses' use of energy and reduce emissions • Stimulate investment and cut costs • Stimulate new, more efficient, sources of power generation • Cut emissions from the transport sector • Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector 	<p>Improve businesses' use of energy and reduce emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulate investment and cut costs • Stimulate new, more efficient, sources of power generation • Cut emissions from the transport sector • Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector 	<p>The CS will need to consider how it can contribute to addressing climate change locally and encourage development that minimises emissions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring how to raise energy standards of new build and refurbished buildings – Eco-Homes Very Good (2006) rating • Exploring how to complement the Code for Sustainable Homes 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators addressing issues such as climate change, energy efficiency and renewable energy.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations • Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry • Ensure the public sector takes a leading role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain Decent Homes schemes to deliver energy efficiency measures in low income households to help meet fuel poverty targets; • Encourage renewable energy generation and micro-generation on and off site. 	
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (DEFRA, 2000)			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● By 2005, to reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill of that landfilled in 1998 ● Reducing household waste: Under Best Value, LAs must set a series of individual targets for performance on waste management ● Recover value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005; 45% by 2010; and 67% by 2015 ● Recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005; 30% by 2010; and 33% by 2015 	<p>CS must ensure waste management (re-use, recycling, composting and recovering energy) can be addressed at development level (e.g. make sure suitable storage of domestic and commercial waste/recyclables are required in new development).</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators addressing waste at management and minimisation.</p>
<p>Working with the Grain of Nature: Biodiversity Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2002)</p> <p>The strategy sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England together with a programme of work to achieve it:</p> <p>The Government's objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To promote sustainable development ● To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology ● To contribute to an urban renaissance ● To contribute to urban renewal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No explicit targets or indicators. 	<p>CS will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity and provide the means for biodiversity to be appropriately integrated into developments.</p>	<p>The SA will need to include objectives/indicators relating to biodiversity.</p>
<p>Strategy for Flood Risk Management (Environment Agency, 2003)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPDD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes Have no loss of life through flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No explicit targets or indicators. 	<p>The CS should take into account all available guidance relating to flood risk and its management.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators on climate change and to minimise and manage flood risk.</p>
<p>Health White Paper - Choosing Health - Making Healthy Choices Easier (Department of Health, 2004)</p>			
<p>This report sets out the new approaches to the health of the public and radical transformation of the English society in the latter half of the 20th Century. The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have integrated planning and effective delivery of services Improve the health of the nation by reducing smoking, reducing obesity, increasing exercise, improving sexual health and improving mental health 	<p>The report sets out a number of targets to achieve the aims of the strategy. The relevant ones are:</p>	<p>The CS should contribute to achieving overall objectives</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators appropriate to improving people's health.</p> <p>A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will also need to be incorporated into the SA process.</p>
<p>Planning Reform Bill http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2007-08/planning.html</p>			
<p>The Bill introduces a new system for approving major infrastructure of national importance, such as harbours and waste facilities, and replaces current regimes under several pieces of legislation. The objective is to streamline these decisions and avoid long public inquiries.</p> <p>Key areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions would be taken by a new Infrastructure Planning Commission 	<p>No specific indicators or targets</p>	<p>The CS should consider how to comply with these objectives and how the CIL could be implemented</p>	<p>SA to consider and identify infrastructure needs of new development with a view to identifying what needs to be provided in order to achieve sustainable communities.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decisions would be based on new national policy statements • The new regime would be used for energy developments like nuclear power • The Secretary of State would no longer have the final say on major infrastructure decisions • There would be a new Community Infrastructure Levy on developments to finance infrastructure. The idea of this would be to raise money from developers to pay for facilities needed as a consequence of new developments, such as schools, hospitals and sewage plants. • Planning appeals for minor developments would be heard by a panel of local councillors rather than by a planning inspector. 			
<p>Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, 17 December 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/614742</p>			
<p>This PPS on climate change supplements PPS1 by setting out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences.</p> <p>Key Planning Objectives :</p>	<p>No specific target or indicator</p>	<p>The CS will need to ensure any Climate Change policy complies with the key objectives set out in the PPS.</p>	<p>The SA framework objectives/indicators should reflect, where appropriate, the objectives of this PPS.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPDDPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<p>To deliver sustainable development, and in doing so a full and appropriate response on climate change, regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; ● in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions; ● deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; ● secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; 			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; ● reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and ● respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change. 			
<p>Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, 2005)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPDP and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPDP	Implications for SA
<p>Sets out the overarching planning policy on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system in England.</p> <p>Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life • contributing to sustainable economic development • protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; • ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources • ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, live-able and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS will need to ensure that the objectives of the planning systems are achieved at a local level through sound policies based on national, regional requirements and responding to local circumstances/needs.</p>	<p>The SA will need to reflect the extent of PPS1's objectives.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 2 (PPG2): Green Belts (ODPM, 1995/2001)</p>			
<p>Sets out Government policy on Green Belts, their designation and purpose.</p> <p>Purposes are:</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS will need to ensure any Green Belt policy and boundaries comply with the designation and purpose criteria set out in the PPG .</p>	<p>The SA should be aware of the overarching principles of the Green Belt when appraising policies.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1.to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas ● 2. to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another ● 3.to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment ● 4.to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns ● 5.to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land 			
<p>Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3): Housing (DCLG, 2006)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPDP and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPDP	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality housing that is well designed and built to a high standard A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of PDL, where appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National minimum affordable housing threshold is 15 dwellings/ha At least 60% new housing should be provided in PDL 	<p>The CS must ensure good design is a high priority for new developments</p> <p>The mix of housing to be provided should be based upon findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and other local evidence. Some policies should explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The likely overall proportions of households that require market or affordable housing The likely profile of household types requiring market housing The size and type of affordable housing required Separate targets for social-rented and intermediate affordable housing The approach for seeking developer contributions to facilitate the provision of affordable housing Local targets for PDL 	<p>The SA framework objectives/indicators should reflect, where appropriate, the objectives of PPS3.</p>
<p>Consultation Paper on new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development - 17 December 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/consultation/economicdevelopment</p>			
<p>The new PPS on Planning for Sustainable Economic Development sets out how planning bodies should, in the wider context of delivering sustainable development, positively plan for sustainable economic growth and respond</p>	<p>Local Authorities (and Regional Planning Bodies) should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan positively and proactively to encourage economic development, in line with the principles of sustainable 	<p>The CS should provide a framework to encourage economic development, provide land and delivers sustainable development.</p>	<p>The SA framework objectives/indicators should reflect, where appropriate, the objectives of PPS4.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>to the challenges of the global economy, in their plan policies and planning decisions.</p> <p>The Government's key policy outcomes for economic development are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raise the productivity of the UK economy; ● Maximise job opportunities for all ● Improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions; ● Deliver sustainable development, the key principles of which, including responding to climate change, are set out in Planning Policy Statement 12 and the annex to PPS1 on Climate Change; ● Build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, subregions and local areas, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation 	<p>development, in particular develop flexible policies which are able to respond to economic change and the need for co-ordination with infrastructure and housing provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use a wide evidence base to understand both existing business needs and likely changes in the market, to prepare policies to support sustainable economic development in their area. ● Plan for, and facilitate a supply of land which will be able to cater for the differing needs of businesses and the expected employment needs of the whole community but which is flexible enough to be responsive to a changing economy or new business requirements, and avoid designating sites for single or restricted use classes wherever possible and avoid carrying forward existing allocations where this cannot be justified. ● Seek to make the most efficient and effective use of land and buildings, especially vacant or derelict buildings (including historic buildings) and take into account changing working 		

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy and SA	Implications for SA
	<p>patterns, economic data including price signals and the need for policies which reflect local circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to ensure that economic development, regardless of location, is of high quality and inclusive design which improves the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, and ensure that the design of new commercial development addresses the challenges posed by climate change and the pressures on the natural and historic environment. Adopt a positive and constructive approach towards proposals for economic development, operating within the context of the plan-led system. 		
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 4 (PPG4): Encourage continued economic development that is compatible with Government environmental objectives</p> <p>Requirement to undertake Environmental Assessments on likely environmental effects of major developments. Need for integration of environmental and economic objectives</p>	<p>Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (DETR, 1992)</p> <p>New development should be encouraged in locations that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the length and number of trips by motor vehicle Can be served by energy efficient modes of transport 	<p>The CS should provide a framework to support different employment sectors/size of firms whilst having regard to the aim of reducing the need to travel</p>	<p>The SA should include objectives to provide greater travel choice, promote the economy, in balance with the impact on their environment</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Will not add unacceptably to congestion ● Access roads appropriate to the length of journey 		
Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS 6): Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005)			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>A more proactive role for regional and local authorities in identifying town centre development sites including where necessary using Compulsory Purchase Orders (CPO)</p> <p>The need for development plans to plan positively for growth by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services</p> <p>A greater emphasis on the regeneration of town centres, particularly smaller centres</p> <p>The need to define a network of centres to provide a more even distribution of functions and, where appropriate, to plan for the decline of some centres</p> <p>The identification of a range of sites to meet the 5 year demand for retail, leisure and office development</p> <p>Clearer definitions of primary shopping areas and town centres</p> <p>Making specific provision for larger format developments e.g. on edge-of-centre sites</p> <p>Considering smaller scale commercial developments against need and sequential test policy criteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must plan in a way that avoids the over-concentration of development on large regional/sub-regional centres Must identify sites to accommodate for a 5 year growth period. These assessments should be undertaken in consultation with the development industry and be reviewed in Annual Monitoring Reports. Provision should be made for larger format developments. Edge-of -centre sites or the expansion of Primary Shopping Areas within town centres may be required to accommodate this Proposals within centres are not required to demonstrate need or the sequential approach but impact assessment on other centres is now required, as well as the scale, and nature of the development in relation to the role of the centre. Upper limits on the scale of development likely to be permissible in different types of centre can be identified Impact assessments will be required for all retail and leisure 	<p>The CS will need to explore introducing policies which reflect the requirements of PPS6 including identifying a range of sites to accommodate growth for a minimum of 5 years and the need to apply the sequential test when selecting appropriate locations for development.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider social inclusion, travel needs, economic growth and safer communities. It should include objectives for promoting town centres and ensuring access to local shopping facilities.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<p>developments over 2,500 sq m gross floor space</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS will need to include policies aimed at a diverse rural economy, where appropriate; maintain local character and a high quality environment and to sustain, enhance and revitalise villages</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider rural areas</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS 7): Sustainable Developments in Rural Areas (ODPM, 2004)</p>			
<p>To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas</p> <p>To promote more sustainable patterns of development</p> <p>To promote the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential</p> <p>To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS should consider the need to allocate sites for major telecommunications related development and set out criteria based policies to guide telecommunications development</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider telecommunications as a service which needs to remain accessible, whilst protecting human health.</p> <p>Conflicts may be present relating to landscape impact.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 8 (PPG8): Telecommunications (DTLR, 2001)</p>			
<p>Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, 2005)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPDP and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPDP	Implications for SA
<p>Sets out Government policies on the protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sustainable development by ensuring biodiversity and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced; To conserve, enhance, and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology; To contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments and ensuring developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate locations of designated sites of importance to biodiversity and geodiversity from international to local levels Identify areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats and support through policies 	<p>The CS will need to consider balancing economic/social development and nature conservation and should also explore policies for the conservation of biodiversity beyond the designated sites, for example, the creation of new habitats as part of new developments.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider nature conservation, the protection of wildlife and any impacts on bio/geo-diversity.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS 10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, 2005)</p>			
<p>Government policy on planning and sustainable waste management. Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste 	<p>Ensure good design and layout in new developments, including for kerbside collection, community recycling and larger waste facilities.</p>	<p>Whilst not a Waste DPD, the CS will need to consider how design policies can integrate waste management most effectively into development.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider waste management and minimisation.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 11 (PPS11): Regional Spatial Strategies (ODPM, 2004)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Sets out Government policies on regional planning.</p> <p>RSSs will have to be produced on an inclusive basis of partnership working and community involvement and integrate better with other regional strategies</p> <p>The RSS provides a spatial framework informing the CS</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The policies of the CS will have to be in general conformity with those in the RSS: The East of England Plan.</p>	<p>The SA framework should use RSS sustainability criteria as a basis for a local framework.</p>
<p>Streamlining Local Development Frameworks: Consultation - 27 November 2007 http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/streamliningldfs</p>			
<p>The main areas of proposed change to Regulations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved consultation arrangements ● Revisions to the procedure of plan making - final representations on the plan to be made before it is submitted ● Changing the way Supplementary Planning Documents are produced. <p>Changes to PPS12 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasising the key role the Core Strategy plays; ● Giving Local Authorities more flexibility to produce only the plans that are needed; ● Repackaging the tests of soundness to give greater clarity 		<p>The CS should contain within its documents an integrated set of policies based on the requirement of PPS12 's proposed changes</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12): Local Development Frameworks (ODPM, 2004)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes how the Local Development Framework (LDF), together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) providing the essential framework for planning in area Local Planning Authorities should adopt a spatial approach to LDFs to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development Increased flexibility to respond to changing local circumstances Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement Having a strong evidence base to back up policies and proposals Carrying out sustainability appraisals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CS should contain within its documents an integrated set of policies which are based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs of the area and any constraints on meeting those needs The strategy and the policies in local development documents (LDDs) should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links and relationships with neighbouring areas Key milestones should be identified in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) 	<p>Advice in PPS12 to be followed throughout the CS's production.</p>	<p>A Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) is integral to the CS's development.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance 13 (PPG13): Transport (DTLR, 2001)			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight ● Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, cycling and walking ● Reduce the need to travel, especially by car ● Locate new development in places which can be served by public transport 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>Develop CS in line with national planning policy on transport</p> <p>CS should promote development which can be served by public transport and existing infrastructure</p> <p>CS should consider ensure the opportunities exist to use alternative means of transport to the private car in developing communities.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider multi-modal accessibility and public transport .</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 14 (PPG14): Development on Unstable Land (DoE, 1990)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide for the reclamation and use of unstable land ● Identify the possible physical constraints on land development ● Minimise the risks and effects of land instability 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS needs to consider areas of unstable land and develop a policy approach that minimises the risk to existing and future development</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider soil and suitability of areas for development.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG15): Planning and the Historic Environment (DTLR, 2002)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>The physical survivals of the past are to be valued and protected for their own sake as a central part of our cultural heritage and sense of national identity. Their presence adds to the quality of life enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local history.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment Reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the historic and natural environment Define the capacity of the historic environment to accommodate change Identify opportunities which the historic fabric of an area can offer as a focus for regeneration 	<p>The CS should explore policies which ensure the local historic environment can be conserved and/or enhanced to protect local culture and distinctiveness.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider the historic/cultural environment.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG16): Archaeology and Planning (DoE, 1990)</p>			
<p>Development plans should reconcile the need for development with interests of conservation, including archaeology. Policies should include those for protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS should explore policies which enhance and preserve sites of archaeological interest and their settings.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which relate to historic/cultural environment.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17): Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (DTLR, 2003)</p>			
<p>Existing open space, sports, recreational buildings and land should not be built on unless an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown that it is surplus to requirements</p> <p>New facilities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accessibility through a variety of transport modes 	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS should ensure that open space is protected and enhanced and that various recreation facilities meet the needs of the wider community</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider the importance of open space, its accessibility, as well as the social and health related benefits of its provision.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve quality of the public realm through good design ● Provide open space in commercial/industrial areas, using brownfield land in preference to greenfield sites 			
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 19 (PPG19): Outdoor Advertisement Control (DoE, 1992)</p>			
To ensure outdoor advertising contributes positively to the appearance of towns, cities and countryside.	No specific targets or indicators	The CS should ensure that advertisement control is interpreted at a local level if appropriate.	The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which related to design and landscape considerations.
<p>Planning Policy Guidance (PPG21): Tourism (DoE, 1992)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPDP and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPDP	Implications for SA
<p>The needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans. The tourism industry should flourish in response to the market, while respecting the environment which attracts visitors but also has far wider and enduring value</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS should ensure tourist related development helps to meet other social, economic and environmental objectives.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider accessibility to the District's cultural heritage, maintaining conservation areas/historic buildings as well as the natural environment.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22): Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004)</p>			
<p>Government objectives to renewable energy are set out in the aforementioned Energy White Paper</p>	<p>Contains the following two national targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2020, with real progress by 2010 • Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable resources by 2010 and 20% by 2020 	<p>Consider how the CS can contribute to achieving national targets at a local level</p> <p>The CS should explore policies that promote and encourage use of renewable energy in a new development.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which aim to increase the proportion of local energy generated from renewable energy sources and to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on non-renewables.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23): Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004)</p>			
<p>Local Planning Authorities are expected to adopt a strategic approach to integrate their land use planning processes with plans and strategies for the control, mitigation and removal of pollution, as far as it is possible and practicable to do so</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land (and in particular encouraging reuse of Previously Developed Land in preference to Greenfield sites) • Opportunities should be taken wherever possible to use the development process to assist and encourage the remediation of land already affected by contamination • Ensure that relevant 'Appropriate Assessments' are carried out for sites in locations where development could negatively 	<p>Consideration should be given to provide a strategic approach within the Core Strategy for pollution control.</p> <p>The CS will have to take account of the requirements of this guidance by providing criteria based approach to assessing proposed developments and ensuring policies encourage a reduction in pollution.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider minimising pollution and land contamination.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
	impact on the environment (i.e. EIA)		
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 24 (PPG24): Planning and Noise (DTLR, 1994)</p> <p>Local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise through the use of contributions or planning obligations</p> <p>New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise sensitive land uses.</p>	<p>No targets, although guidance is offered for development control purposes about acceptable and unacceptable noise levels in new development</p>	<p>The CS should protect noise-sensitive land uses (e.g. SSSIs).</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider reducing/limiting noise sources and mitigate the impacts on people and noise-sensitive land uses.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPG25): Development and Flood Risk			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages of the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. LPA's should prepare planning strategies that help by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appraising Risk ● Managing Risk ● Reducing Risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Number of planning applications permitted by LPAs where the outcome is known, against a sustained objection from the EA on flood risk grounds, as a % of the total number of applications to which the EA sustained an objection on flood risk grounds ● Number of planning applications for major development permitted by the LPA where the outcome is known, against a sustained objection from the EA on flood risk grounds, as a % of the total number of applications permitted against sustained EA advice on flood risk ● The lack of a FRA or an inadequate FRA cited as the reason for an EA objection to planning applications, as a % of the total number of its objections on flood risk grounds ● The number of decision notices received from LPAs by the EA as a % of the number of objections the EA made to planning applications on flood risk grounds 	<p>The CS should consider spatial development options within the context of the outputs from the TGSE Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p> <p>Policies should explore managing and reducing the risk from flooding on development including protecting floodplains from inappropriate development and ensuring appropriate mitigation or attenuation measures are integrated into development proposals</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators on flooding and flood risk.</p>
<p>Creating Sustainable Communities: Greening the Gateway (ODPM, 2004)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Landscape vision for Thames Gateway and strategy for how the network of green open spaces should make a positive contribution to the quality of life for all those who live and work within the Gateway. Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A network of varied and well-managed greenspace should be the setting for new and existing residential and commercial areas ● The landscape should be regarded as functional green infrastructure, recognising the wide range of benefits from healthy recreation, to wildlife protection and enhancement, to flood risk management. 	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS should take full account of the principles of this strategy and how they could be integrated locally.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include landscape and accessibility objectives/indicators for this sub-regionally applied initiative.</p>
<p>England Rural Development Programme (DEFRA, 2003)</p>			

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>A funding programme of a broad range of rural development measures including environmental management. Relevant issues:</p> <p>28,600 ha of Essex Coastline identified as being within Environmental Stewardship Scheme (ESS) (formerly Environmentally Sensitive Area.)</p> <p>Promote sensitive grassland and marsh management, whilst maintaining wildlife landscape and historic value.</p>	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The CS should take into consideration the sensitive nature of Essex Coastline designated under the ESS that is within the District and the efforts to manage it.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which account for the importance of coastal management, including the sensitive grassland/marshland landscape.</p>
<p>National Cycle Strategy (DoT, 1996)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To increase cycle use ● To achieve convenient cycle access to key destinations ● Provide for increased cycle use within all local highways and traffic management schemes ● Cycle parking facilities to be available at all major destinations, including town centres, shopping developments, educational establishments, hospitals and leisure facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Set local targets to increase cycle use ● Apply PPG13 philosophy ● Strategic Cycle Review and Local Strategies for Cycling by end of 1999 ● Cycle parking standards by end of 1998 	<p>The CS should consider how provision for cycling could be incorporated into plans for the District and how cycling as an activity can be promoted as a healthier alternative to driving.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which include the promotion of alternative forms of transport, especially cycling.</p>
<p>UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1996)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. It includes information on the threat posed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Various targets for each UK BAP species and habitat 	<p>The CS will need to consider its impact on biodiversity, in particular any threat posed to UK BAP species.</p>	<p>SA objectives will need to account for biodiversity value of a hierarchy of sites in District and outside, which may be affected by CS proposals</p>

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>to 382 Priority Species, and other groups of species, as well as threats posed to 45 Priority Habitats.</p>			
<p>Natural England Strategic Direction 2006 – 2009 (July 2006)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and enhance England's natural environment - including the landscape biodiversity, geology and soils, natural resources, cultural heritage and other features of the built and natural environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure improvement in the condition of the natural environment and public access to it. 	<p>The CS will need to consider how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve community infrastructure to enhance access to high quality natural environments Achieve high quality natural environment in new developments Properly protect the natural environment and enhance it for the future 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider protecting, conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number, diversity and frequency of people enjoying the natural environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore or re-create an additional 3,750 hectares of priority agricultural habitats and 175 hectares of priority wetland habitats in line with the Biodiversity Action Plan 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase everyone's understanding of, and ability to take action for, the natural environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78% of SSSIs by area in favourable condition by March 2007. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve places for people to enjoy the natural environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse the long term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of environmental land and sea management through the development and adoption of sustainable practices, taking account of the impact of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a programme for the most deprived communities in each Region to increase opportunities to experience the natural environment by groups of people who currently have low access. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmentally sustainable farming, fishing and forestry with protection of natural resources, reductions in diffuse pollution and enhancement of the natural environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish baseline data on access to the natural environment. 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To influence markets and supply chains to develop and adopt more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the 'Walk your way to health' initiative. 		

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable practices and cut greenhouse gas emissions. Secure commitment to natural environmental goals in EU, national, regional, local and sectoral policies and strategies. To increase investment in environmental enhancement and thereby the contribution of the natural environment to national, regional and local economies. Engage public and specialist audiences in debating what our future natural environment should be like. Increase the ability of the natural environment to adapt to climate change and contribute to greenhouse gas pollution reduction. Ensure that future threats to the natural environment and opportunities for environmental improvement are identified and acted on. Ensure society lives within the limits of the natural environment, growing and developing the evidence base to support this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a programme to improve the condition of National Trails and bridleways. Pilot a new business partnership programme to create new habitat and enhance the landscape in priority areas: - work with house builders in Growth Areas to accelerate the adoption of the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards. Bring together the evidence about the current and future state of the natural environment, the risks and potential responses. Establish green infrastructure strategies in all of England's Growth Areas by 2007. Facilitate increased investment in the generation of clean energy by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting on and offshore wind energy development in appropriate locations; - encouraging biomass energy production from wood fuel and agricultural products, including waste; 		

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing a clear framework for the assessment of the biodiversity and landscape impact of energy crops. • Develop and pilot a framework for assessing the cumulative impact of development on the natural environment. 		

Table 4 Regional Context Review

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA DPD	Implications for SA
Regional Planning Guidance 9 (RPG9) - South East (DTLR, 2001)		
<p>The main principles that should govern the continuing development of the Region are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban areas should become the main focus for development through making them more attractive, accessible and better able to attract investment; Greenfield development (namely, on previously undeveloped land) should normally take place only after other alternatives have been considered, and should have regard to the full social, environmental and transport costs of location; The pattern of development should be less dispersed with more sustainable patterns of activity, allowing home, work, leisure, green spaces, cultural facilities and community services to be in closer proximity; London's World City role and the South East's international connections should be developed as a basis for the enhancement of 	<p>Potential targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60% of all development to be on previously developed land and through conversion of existing buildings in ROSE. Secure at least 30-50 dwellings per hectare net in ROSE. Make best use of existing properties. Year on year reduction in rates of crime. Improve the health of the population overall. Year on year, improvement in provision of, or access to, key services in rural parishes. No net loss or damage to designated sites of international, national or strategic importance through developments. Year on year increase in each key habitat. Increase woodland area in ROSE from 11% to 15% by 2016. Increase public access and enjoyment of the countryside. 	<p>The four strands of sustainable development need to be reflected in the SA framework.</p>
<p>The CS needs to consider the four strands of sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; Effective protection of the environment; Prudent use of natural resources; and Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p><i>The Government's Proposed Changes for the RSS are more relevant to the Core Strategy, it is, however, not yet approved.</i></p>		

<p>the Region's attractiveness in Europe and the world;</p> <p>Economic opportunities should be increased by raising skills levels and reducing the disparities between different parts of the Region. In particular, by positive investment strategies for the Thames Gateway and Priority Areas for Economic Regeneration to improve the performance of poorer parts of the Region and by managing the localised impacts of development in economically buoyant areas;</p> <p>Sufficient housing, and in particular affordable housing, should be provided for all who need to live and work in the Region, to encourage social inclusion and avoid pressure for housing in adjoining regions;</p> <p>The development of housing should be more sustainable, providing a better mix of sizes, types and tenures, having regard to the structure of households and people's ability to access homes and jobs;</p> <p>Development should be located and designed to enable more sustainable use of the Region's natural resources, in the supply of food, water, energy, minerals and timber, in the effective management of waste, the</p>	<p>Year on year improvements in pollution levels.</p> <p>Year on year reduction in disparities between economic performance of different parts of the Region.</p> <p>Maintain high and stable levels of employment.</p> <p>Increase skills levels.</p> <p>Sufficient housing.</p> <p>Sufficient affordable housing units.</p> <p>60% of all new housing to be on previously developed land and through conversions of existing buildings in ROSE by 2008.</p> <p>Reduce road congestion on the interurban network and in urban areas below current levels by 2010.</p> <p>Increase rail by 50% and bus use by 10% from 2000 levels by 2010.</p> <p>Reduce annual rate of increase in car traffic and, in urban areas, aim for absolute reductions in private motorised traffic.</p> <p>Achieve a one-third increase in the proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service by 2010.</p> <p>Triple by 2010 the number of cycling trips compared with a 2000 base.</p> <p>Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents by 40% by 2010 and the</p>	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of renewable energy sources and to assist in reducing pollution of air, land and water; • There should be continued protection and enhancement of the Region's biodiversity, internationally and nationally important nature conservation areas, and enhancement of its landscape and built and historic heritage; • The life of the countryside and rural communities should be sustained through economic diversification which respects the character of different parts of the Region and enables sustainable agriculture and forestry; • Access to jobs, services, leisure and cultural facilities should be less dependent on longer distance movement and there should be increased ability to meet normal travel needs through safe walking, cycling and public transport with reduced reliance on the car; and • Transport investment should support the spatial strategy, maintaining the existing network, enhancing access as part of more concentrated forms of development, overcoming bottlenecks and supporting higher capacity and less polluting modes of transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of children by 50% compared with the average for 1994-98. • Reduce the amount of municipal waste landfilled. • Increase the proportion of household waste or sewage sludge recycled or composted. • Balance demand and supply of water. • Increase amount of electricity derived from renewable sources. • Year on year increase in use of recycled and secondary aggregates. 		
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<p>RPG9 will be replaced by the RSS in 2007.</p>			
<p>Integrated Regional Strategy for the East of England (EERA, 2005)</p>			
<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To maintain and enhance the regions exceptional knowledge base and sustain a dynamic economy ● To provide opportunities for everyone to contribute to and benefit from the regions economic dynamism ● To encourage strong, inclusive and culturally rich communities ● To ensure the region is recognised for the quality and diversity of its natural and built environment; and ● To achieve a quality of development which enhances the regions existing assets and attractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Strategy contains a number of high-level indicators from the Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England. 	<p>The CS should develop policies that support the integrated regional strategy.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that aim to enhance the regions knowledge base, skills/ education, ensure recognition of its natural and built environment and the design of new development within them.</p>
<p>Sustainable Futures: Draft Revised Integrated Regional Strategy for East of England, (EERA, September 2007)</p>			
<p>The purposes of the IRS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To provide a joined up statement of regional priorities, specifically to inform central government ● To provide a clear statement of direction to inform other regional, 	<p>Key Indicators for the IRS are:</p> <p>Industrial and Commercial Energy Consumption; Water Consumption by Sector; Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emissions; Renewable Energy Generation; Water Abstraction & Availability; Wild Bird Populations;</p>	<p>The CS should consider developing policies that support the draft integrated regional strategy.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that cover the whole gamut of sustainable development.</p> <p>Consider including these indicators in the Contextual Baseline Report</p>

<p>sub-regional and local strategies and plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a monitoring framework that will enable an overview of progress on the sustainable development of the East of England To set a clear direction for the sustainable development of the Region that can inform sustainability appraisal of other plans and strategies. <p>The Strategy is constructed around 18 Sustainable Development Objectives, which express sustainable development priorities in the region. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Separate economic growth from increases in resource use, especially in terms of energy and water 2. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 3. Adapt to the impacts of climate change 4. Protect and enhance the Region's natural and historic environmental assets 5. Create, conserve and enhance distinctive local environments 6. Use resources more efficiently, minimising waste and increasing rates of reuse and recycling 7. Reduce levels of poverty and exclusion 	<p>Heritage at Risk; Landscape Change; Tranquility; Waste Arising and Recycling; Income Deprivation; People in Workless Households; Child Poverty; Housing Affordability; Unfit Housing; Health Deprivation; Physical Activity; Access Deprivation; Household Water Consumption; Household Energy Use; Pensioners in Poverty; Older People Helped to Live at Home; Community Cohesion; Sustainable Housing; Employment; Gross Value Added; Innovation; Qualifications; Skills Shortages; Mode of Travel; Road Traffic Levels & Ecological Footprint.</p> <p>Trends are reported but not specific targets, together with an overall summary of performance.</p>		
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<p>8. Provide decent and affordable homes for all</p> <p>9. Achieve health and income equality</p> <p>10. Provide effective social infrastructure and services</p> <p>11. Promote sustainable lifestyles</p> <p>12. Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic</p> <p>13. To promote wellbeing through community cohesion and social capital</p> <p>14. Deliver low carbon building to support continued economic growth</p> <p>15. Harness the Region's economic strengths specifically in science and R&D</p> <p>16. Improve the skills base through increased learning opportunities for all</p> <p>17. Minimise transport growth whilst capturing the economic benefits of international gateways</p> <p>18. Move towards sustainable consumption and production</p>		
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East of England Plan- Further Proposed Changes to the Draft Plan published by the Secretary of State- December 2007

<p>Vision and Objectives</p> <p>To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Locating development so as to reduce the need to travel; ● Effecting a major shift in travel towards public transport, walking and cycling and away from car use; ● Maximising the energy efficiency of development and promoting the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources; ● Reducing the risk of damage from flooding. <p>To increase housing opportunities for people in the region by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase the delivery of housing, particularly in the Key Centres for development and change; ● Giving priority to the provision of affordable housing to meet identified needs. <p>To realise the economic potential of the region and its people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitating the development needed to support the region's business sectors and clusters, improving skills and widening opportunities in line with the Regional Economic Strategy; 	<p>Achieving Sustainable Development</p> <p>Local Development Documents and other strategies relevant to spatial planning within the region should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. assist the achievement of obligations on carbon emissions; and b. adopt a precautionary approach to climate change by avoiding or minimising potential contributions to adverse change and incorporating measures which adapt as far as possible to unavoidable change. <p>Overall Spatial Strategy</p> <p>LDDs should develop policies which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ensure new development contributes towards the creation of more sustainable communities and, that new development contributes to improving quality of life, community cohesion and social inclusion, by making suitable and timely provision for the needs of the health and social services sectors and primary, secondary, further and higher education particularly in areas of new development and priority areas for regeneration; and ● adopt an approach to the location of major development which 	<p>The CS should explore policies that are in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy and its targets for development and growth</p> <p>Use RSS SA objectives as a basis for developing local level objectives.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for job growth broadly matching increases in housing provision and improving the alignment between the locations of workplaces and homes; • Maintaining and strengthening the region's inter-regional connections by improving connections to economic opportunities in London; • Ensuring adequate and sustainable transport infrastructure. 	<p>prioritises the re-use of previously developed land in and around urban areas while ensuring an adequate supply of land for development consistent with the achievement of a sustainable pattern of growth and the delivery of housing in accordance with Policy H 1 'Regional Housing Provision 2001 to 2021'.</p> <p>The overall regional target is for 60% of development to be on previously developed land</p>		
<p>To improve the quality of life for the region's people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring new development fulfils the principles of sustainable communities providing a well designed living environment adequately supported by social and green infrastructure; • Promoting social cohesion by improving access to work, services and other facilities, especially for those who are disadvantaged; • Maintaining cultural diversity while addressing the distinctive needs of each part of the region; • Promoting regeneration and renewal of disadvantaged areas; • Increasing community involvement in the implementation of the strategy at the local level. 	<p>Priority Areas for Regeneration</p> <p>The priority areas for regeneration incl. Essex Thames Gateway;</p> <p>Green Belt</p> <p>The broad extent of Green Belts in the East of England is appropriate, and will be maintained. BDC is not affected by the strategic reviews of Green Belt boundaries which are needed in some areas to meet regional development needs..</p> <p>Land in the Urban Fringe</p> <p>Local authorities should work with developers and other agencies to secure the enhancement, effective management, and appropriate use of land in the urban fringe through</p>		
<p>To improve and conserve the region's environment by:</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the protection and enhancement of the region's environmental assets, including the built and historic environment, landscape and water; Re-using previously developed land and seeking environmental as well as development gains from the use of previously undeveloped land; Protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing biodiversity through the protection of habitats and species and through creating new habitats; Providing a network of multi-function greenspace accessible to the region's people; Reducing the demand for and use of water and other natural resources, reducing waste and increasing the sustainable management of waste. 	<p>formulating and implementing strategies for urban fringe areas, working across administrative boundaries where appropriate.</p> <p>Local development documents should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that new development in or near the urban fringe contributes to enhancing its character and appearance and its recreational and/or biodiversity value and avoids harm to sites of European and international importance for wildlife; seek to provide networks of accessible green space linking urban areas with the countryside; set targets for the provision of green space for planned urban extension 	
<p>Job Growth 2001-2021</p> <p>1.1 000 jobs for Basildon District</p> <p>Provision of Land for Employment</p> <p>Ensure that an adequate range of sites/premises is identified and allocated, safeguarded and/or protected to meet the requirements to meet the indicative job growth targets.</p> <p>Sites of sufficient range, quantity and quality to cater for all relevant employment sectors should be provided</p>		

	<p>at appropriate scales at urban areas, market towns and key rural centres. Should be at locations which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● minimise commuting and promote more sustainable communities by achieving a closer relationship between jobs and homes; ● maximise potential use of public transport; ● minimise loss of, or damage to, environmental and social capital (precedence to the re-use of PDL) ● meet the needs of the region's significant sectors and clusters ● provide appropriately for identified needs for skills-training and education. ● avoid any adverse impact on sites of European or international importance for wildlife 		
	<p>Regionally Strategic Employment Locations</p> <p>Thames Gateway, linked to the strategies for the Key Centres of Development and Change at Basildon, Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock Urban Area;</p> <p>Regional Housing Provision 2001 to 2021</p> <p>Basildon: 10 700 dwellings 2001-21;</p>		

	<p>District allocations in this policy should be regarded as minimum targets.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should seek as soon as possible to (a) achieve at least the annual average development rates for the period 2006 - 2021 and (b) make up any accumulated shortfall from 2001 onwards.</p> <p>They should aim to exceed the annual average rates for 2006 - 2021 if more housing can be delivered without breaching environmental limits and infrastructure constraints, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increasing density, consistent with criteria in PPS3; ● Encouraging opportunities on suitable previously developed sites; ● Making best use of policies on exceptions sites to provide affordable housing in rural areas(i); <p>Affordable housing</p> <p>LDDs should set appropriate targets for affordable housing taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the objectives of the RSS; ● local assessments of affordable housing need prepared in accordance with Government guidance, ● the need where appropriate to set specific, separate targets for social rented and intermediate housing; 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • housing market considerations; and • the Regional Housing Strategy. <p>At the regional level, delivery should be monitored against the expectation that some 35% of housing coming forward as a result of planning permissions granted after the adoption of the RSS are affordable.</p> <p>Regional Transport Strategy Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to manage travel behaviour and the demand for transport with the aim of reducing the rate of road traffic growth and ensuring the transport sector makes an appropriate contribution to the required reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; • to encourage efficient use of existing transport infrastructure; • to enable the provision of the infrastructure and transport services necessary to support both existing development and that proposed in the spatial strategy; • to improve access to jobs, services and leisure facilities. <p>Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Energy Performance</p>		
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	<p>To meet regional and national targets for reducing climate change emissions, new development should be located and designed to optimise its carbon performance. Local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● maximise opportunities for developments to set new yardsticks of performance in the use of energy from on site renewable and / or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy sources, and for reducing emissions; ● encourage the supply of energy from on site renewable and / or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy sources and through DPDs set ambitious but viable proportions of the energy supply of substantial new development (as defined in the Planning Policy Statement on Planning and Climate Change) from these sources. ● In the interim as a minimum, 10% of the energy consumed in new development should come from such sources. <p>Waste management target</p> <p>The objectives are to secure at least the following minimum levels of recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● municipal waste – recovery of 50% at 2010 and 70% at 2015 		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodate population and economic growth whilst protecting and enhancing the environment. • Reduce the need to travel and achieve a switch to more sustainable modes of transport. • Deliver sustainable design. • Reduce vulnerability of the region to climate change. • Promote energy conservation and a switch to renewable energy sources. • Harness environmental benefits arising from climate change. • Improve the environmental awareness, skills, and housekeeping of business and the workforce. • Promote the environmental economy. • Deliver more sustainable agriculture. • Maintain and strengthen landscape and townscape character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • commercial and industrial waste – recovery of 72% at 2010 and 75% at 2015 • and to eliminate the landfilling of untreated municipal and commercial waste in the region by 2021 		
<p>Regional Environmental Strategy: Our Environment, Our Future (EERA / East of England Environment Forum, 2003)</p> <p>14 Strategic aims: Wide ranging indicators for each of the 14 strategic aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodate population and economic growth whilst protecting and enhancing the environment. • Reduce the need to travel and achieve a switch to more sustainable modes of transport. • Deliver sustainable design. • Reduce vulnerability of the region to climate change. • Promote energy conservation and a switch to renewable energy sources. • Harness environmental benefits arising from climate change. • Improve the environmental awareness, skills, and housekeeping of business and the workforce. • Promote the environmental economy. • Deliver more sustainable agriculture. • Maintain and strengthen landscape and townscape character. <p>The SA framework should include relevant objectives/ indicators which consider environment and landscape protection.</p> <p>Consider how the CS can contribute to the objectives of the Environmental Strategy, by policies to support the identification, protection and enhancement of the regional landscape.</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance biodiversity. ● Conserve and enhance ● Reduce the region's global environmental impact. ● Increase understanding and ownership of environmental issues. <p>Identifies Basildon District as being with three Landscape Character Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● North Essex Claylands ● Northern Thames Basin ● Greater Thames Estuary 			
<p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework (EERA, 2001)</p> <p>Contains high-level indicators</p> <p>Includes five themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieve potential economic growth in a balanced way 2. Spread the benefits of growth more equally 3. Foster a sense of well-being and self-worth 4. Innovative and sustainable use of resources; 5. A high quality natural and built resource <p>Draft Regional Cultural Strategy: A Better Life (EERA, 2005)</p> <p>The CS's objectives should explore policies seek account for the five themes contained within the Regional Sustainable Development Framework.</p> <p>The SA framework should include the SA framework's objectives/ indicators contained within the Regional Sustainable Development Framework.</p>			

<p>Seeks to put culture at the heart of the region's life by advocating its benefits in regeneration. It recognises the existing diversity and local distinctiveness within the region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, participation in cultural activities will have increased by 5% on today's levels To move the region, currently ranked 35th out of 77 EU regions in terms of GDP, into the top 20 EU regions by the year 2010 To increase volunteer time in culture by 5% by 2010 To increase employment in Culture from 220,000 in 2000 to 269,000 by 2010; and To increase tourism spend from £2.83 billion to £3.65 billion by 2010 	<p>Among Living East's are:</p>	<p>The CS should recognise its policy role in furthering culture and cultural participation.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators which recognise the value of the provision of cultural infrastructure and promote cultural heritage.</p>
<p>Regional Sports Strategy (Sport England 2004)</p>			
<p>Overall Vision: Making the East of England an active and successful sporting region 14 objectives. Of which Objective 3 is relevant: We will maximise the investment into sport and active recreation through the land-use planning system.</p>	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase participation in sport and active recreation Widen access Improve health and well-being Create stronger and safer communities Benefit the economy 	<p>The CS must recognise the roles of sport and recreation in communities and protect/ enhance provision of such facilities to improve quality of life. Consideration needs to be given to securing how s.106 contributions can be maximised for investment in sport.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators which consider access to/availability of locally based sporting and recreation facilities.</p>
<p>Regional Social Strategy (EERA, 2007)</p>			
<p>The vision of the Regional Social Strategy is to achieve social inclusion throughout the East of England.</p>	<p>There are no targets or indicators in the Strategy.</p>	<p>The CS needs to recognise its role in providing employment opportunities through promoting economic</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators which recognise the diverse nature of social needs.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It identifies regional priorities, policies and actions to support local activity and provides a framework for tackling social exclusion in the region. • To tackle poverty and reduce income inequalities • To promote access to work, tackle low pay and improve conditions of work • To improve the life chances of children from disadvantaged families and support vulnerable young people in the transition to adulthood • To improve the life chances of adults through learning and skills development • To promote active ageing and reduce social exclusion of older people • To support the development of sustainable communities • To improve access to services, especially for disadvantaged groups • To develop social networks, community assets and promote community cohesion 	<p>development, supporting the needs of start-up businesses, the need for sustainable, local employment opportunities.</p> <p>The CS needs to recognise its role in helping to improve access to transport, a main barrier to employment, education, health services and amenities</p> <p>The CS needs to recognise its role in meeting different housing needs and ensuring they have the ability to last, meet diverse needs of different occupiers, reduce fuel poverty.</p> <p>The CS needs to recognise its role in improving community health, quality of life and creating a safer living environment</p> <p>The CS needs to recognise its role in improving access to services, amenities and civic space for all.</p>	
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A Shared Vision - Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England (EEDA, 2004)		
<p>Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ...a leading economy, founded on our world-class knowledge base and the creativity and enterprise of our people, in order to improve the quality of life of all who live and work here. <p>Strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A skills base that can support a world-class economy Growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship Global leadership in developing and realising innovation in science, technology and research High quality places to live, work and visit Social inclusion and broad participation in the regional economy Making the most from the development of international gateways and national and regional transport corridors A leading information society An exemplar for the efficient use of resources 	<p>Each goal has a number of indicators ("What success will look like") (38), and several priorities, each with its own list of actions. There are also series of regional outcome indicators for each goal.</p> <p>Key Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing employment rates in disadvantaged communities Building a more enterprising culture Supporting the accelerated and sustained growth, productivity and competitiveness of the region's businesses Ensuring business development adds value and vitality to local communities Ensuring a suitable supply of homes to support economic growth Ensuring the provision of social and transport infrastructure Ensuring a high quality supply of business land and premises Developing and enhancing green spaces and infrastructure to support economic growth Developing culture, heritage and leisure assets for residents and visitors 	<p>The CS should seek to tackle barriers to employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the barriers to enterprise for targeted communities with low business start-up rates, such as people over 50 years old, people with disabilities and women Ensure that enterprise is an integral part of regeneration strategies in the region's most deprived communities Ensure sufficient high quality homes are developed in the right locations to support economic activity and regeneration Provide land for housing development Address affordable housing needs and the housing needs of socially-excluded groups Improve local and regional transport connectivity, in urban and rural areas Support innovative transport improvements in priority regeneration areas Ensure there is sufficient employment land and premises that meets business needs in sustainable locations <p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that encourage the provision of employment facilities development on PDL, envelope skills, the economy and local competitiveness, together with social progress.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling renaissance and regeneration of the region's communities TGSE Areas for development Improve aspirations and the skills base through better outcomes in schools and through increased participation in further and higher education focus on the existing and future skills needed by businesses through work-based and lifelong learning initiatives support employment, entrepreneurship, business growth and inward investment in key sectors through skills development and provision of appropriate employment locations and support service infrastructure tackle deprivation and build community cohesion through integrated programmes to increase social capital, community leadership and improve access to services and facilities maximise investment in strategic transport infrastructure to address current deficits and meet future requirements including the proposals for the Shellhaven 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate employment with other land uses and provide a framework for high quality development Overcome barriers which prevent the efficient and sustainable use of land and property resources in urban and rural areas. Develop strategic networks of green infrastructure and capacity to manage them effectively and enhance key environmental assets Protect, conserve and enhance key cultural, heritage and leisure assets to maintain their intrinsic value and increase their sustainable economic contribution Ensure that the leisure and cultural needs of existing and growing communities are taken into account in planning and delivering development to the benefit of the community and the creation of local opportunities that can help overcome social exclusion Promote development which respects and enhances the existing natural, rural or urban environment. Promote the use of the latest sustainable construction techniques, technologies and materials by the adoption of housing and building standards 	
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	<p>London Gateway and Southend Airport expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop the Green Grid South Essex to protect, enhance and increase access to environmental assets, and underpin the sustainability of communities and employment areas <p>Regional Outcome Indicators (relevant ones to CS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-Employment rates Small firm productivity Manufacturing exports per head Inward investment Ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings Employment and self employment rates in deprived areas and amongdisadvantaged groups Benefit claimant rates (key benefits) Health inequality (variation in district level life expectancy) Worklessness (Labour Force Survey) Distance travelled per person per year by mode of transport Waste production and recycling (household, municipal, industrial and commercial) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness and embed the importance of sustainable development in design and planning Ensure the delivery of design quality that respects and enhances the region's places Support the delivery of the appropriate mix of strategic transport modes Support initiatives that properly maintain and make best use of existing transport infrastructure Ensure that the principle of reducing travel need is considered Promote reduced car use and travel demand Provide greater employment opportunities to support the existing settlement pattern and to reduce the need to commute Raise the profile and awareness of sustainable development and mainstream its principles Understand and communicate analysis of the relationship between the environment and the economy to support informed policy making. 	
<p>Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2031, (EERA, 2007)</p>			

<p>Vision: An ideas driven region, that is internationally competitive, harnesses the talent of all and is at the forefront of the low carbon economy.</p> <p>The vision is supported by three headline targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosperity and productivity: raise the annual growth in GVA per capita and GVA per employee Employment: raise the employment rate of the over-16 population The environment: deliver an overall reduction in CO2 emissions 	<p>CO2 emissions reduction of around 60 per cent by 2031, compared to the 1990 baseline.</p> <p>Successful economies that can adapt to changing global circumstances are built upon strong foundations. For the East of England, this must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> investing in transport infrastructure to unlock growth and productivity and tackle congestion tackling the growing problem of housing affordability addressing poor post-16 skills performance raising employment rates and conserving and improving our towns, cities and landscapes. <p>TGSE is identified as one of seven 'engines of growth' - real economic geographies that will drive the future economy and growth of the East of England.</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <p>Enterprise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved productivity through effective business support for all companies Increased regional benefits from international trade and investment 	<p>The CS needs to consider how it can assist the delivery of these key actions from the draft RES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting businesses, incl high quality employment sites Improve disadvantaged communities Build social capital Improving skills and education levels Improving energy efficiency and supporting renewable energy uses Reduce levels of waste Improve health Improve transport infrastructure, improve provision of alternatives to car travel, and reduce congestion Create vibrant mixed use town centre Meet RSS housing targets, with increasing quality, supply and affordability Environmental protection & improvement and provision of multi-functional green infrastructure 	<p>SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that consider the factors that create sustainable economies</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailored programmes for businesses with the greatest aspiration and potential for growth • An embedded culture of entrepreneurship amongst all groups <p>Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain, attract and increase value for the region from major private sector R & D companies • A strengthened position for the East of England within the network of leading global innovation regions • A leading region in commercialising R & D and adopting innovative practices • A thriving culture of innovation and creativity <p>Digital Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved productivity through the application of ICT and digital technologies by businesses • People and businesses with the skills and capability to use digital technologies • East of England at the forefront of next generation services and technologies <p>Resource Efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved resource efficiency through behavioural change and 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uptake of environmental technologies and processes • The East of England as the UK leader in renewable energy production • Greater share of environmental goods and services markets <p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training provision that meets the needs of employers and the economy • A culture where people aspire to train and learn throughout life • Clear progression pathways for vocational training that improves business performance • High-quality management and leadership skills throughout the economy 		
	<p>Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong and cohesive communities • Overcoming barriers to economic participation • Employers valuing and benefiting from a flexible, diverse and healthy workforce • Increased economic opportunities for disadvantaged communities <p>Transport</p>		

<p>The vision is built up from five Strategic Aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure everyone can live in a decent home at an affordable price 2. To contribute effectively to social inclusion within sustainable communities 3. To enable housing to contribute fully to ensure good health and promote health equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A transport system that is used effectively and efficiently • Investment in key transport corridors to maximise productivity • Increased economic benefit to the East of England from major port and airport expansion • Reducing the environmental impact of moving goods and people <p>Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality growth supported and delivered through an efficient and responsive system • Physical development that meets the needs of a changing economy • East of England towns and cities as exemplars in resource efficiency and adaptation to climate change • Increased economic gain from the region's cultural and natural assets 		
<p>Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010 (EERA, 2004)</p>	<p>To increase the regional supply of affordable homes by 7000 per annum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve at least a 45% reduction by 2006 of social rented homes falling below the decency standard, with most improvement in deprived areas. 	<p>The CS should seek to achieve the delivery of affordable housing in line with the regional target.</p> <p>Explore local ways CS to support the development of affordable housing</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators which consider housing needs and their relative quality.</p>

<p>4. To use housing investment to complement sustainable economic development; and</p> <p>5. To contribute to a sustainable environment</p>			
<p>Regional Waste Management Strategy (EERA, 2003)</p> <p>The strategic objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the environmental impact of waste management • Seek to reduce the generation of waste • View waste as a resource and maximise the reuse, recycling and composting of waste and extracting value from the remainder • Seek to secure, where appropriate, regional and county/unitary self-sufficiency in provision for waste management <p>Municipal recovery of 40% at 2005, 50% at 2010 and 70% at 2015 Commercial and Industrial recovery at 66% at 2005, and 75% at 2015 Energy recovery should not handle more than 40% of the total municipal waste produced Maximise the levels of recycling and composting</p> <p>Reflect Waste Local Plan/LDF sites on LDF Proposals Map</p> <p>Enable Core Strategy explores ways in which waste minimisation and management can be integrated into existing and new communities.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators on waste minimisation.</p>			
<p>Towns and Cities Strategy Urban Renaissance in the East of England (EEDA, 2003)</p> <p>The strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative • People living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities, which use space and buildings well • Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, <p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling completions of previously developed land • Dwelling commitments of previously developed land • Average housing density of development completed • Housing completions in a range of urban areas population sizes <p>Consider how CS can contribute to achieving the aspirations of the strategy and its targets.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators which seek to address housing, PDL, location in relation to services, etc</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all of their citizens reach their full potential • Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are • People and organisations in the public, private and voluntary sectors, who have necessary skills to deliver the urban renaissance 	<p>Housing commitments in arrange of urban areas populations sizes</p> <p>Car journeys into major urban areas</p> <p>Estimates retail floorspace stock in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town centre sites • Edge of centre sites • Out of centre sites • Out of town sites • Total stock <p>To focus development on previously developed land</p> <p>To develop housing at higher densities where there is good public transport accessibility</p> <p>To focus development on the main urban areas</p> <p>To stabilise car traffic in the main urban areas</p> <p>To focus retail provision in the centre of urban areas</p>		
<p>Regional Woodland Strategy: Woodland for Life (EERA, 2003)</p> <p>Vision: That trees and woodland are widely recognised as bringing high quality sustainable benefits to all who live and work in the East of England</p> <p>Strategic objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced awareness raising and education 			
		<p>Consider how the CS can contribute to the Woodland Strategy objectives. In particular the planting of native species within new developments and protection/enhancement of existing areas.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators which ensure the protection and creation of landscape features, such as broad-leaved woodlands.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of the existing trees and woodlands of the region focused on the benefits they provide; and • Continue tree planting and woodland expansion 			
<p>Water Resources for the Anglian Region (Environment Agency, 2001)</p>			
<p>Provides a series of actions to help ensure adequate supplies of water are available across the region.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>The CS should encourage water efficiency</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators which include water efficiency and consideration the impact of new development upon existing resources through design.</p>

Sub-Regional Context Review

Table 5 Sub-Regional Context Review

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy DPD	Implications for SA
<p>Liberalising Potential - The Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 Draft 4th April 2008 http://www.essexpartnership.org.uk/ pp 62 (Contains specific targets for the Essex Strategy)</p> <p>Local Area Agreement serves the overarching vision of the Essex Strategy:</p> <p>"To support Essex people to liberate their potential to enjoy the best quality of life in Britain "</p> <p>Our People</p> <p>We want people to reach their potential and enjoy a high quality of life. Achieving this will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher achievement in education • Greater participation of children and young people in education and training • Supporting independent living for older people and carers • Promoting healthy living <p>Priorities</p> <p>(1) Fewer children and young people missing education or not in education, employment or training</p>	<p>Priority 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19: Essex target from 71% to 80% 2009/10 • 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NEET) – Basildon target reduction from 7.4% to 7.3% by 2010/11 <p>Priority 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of vulnerable people achieving independent living - People moving from supported accommodation - TGSE target from 78% to 80% 2010/11 • Net additional homes provided - Basildon annual targets TBC • Number of households living in temporary accommodation from 311 to 240 by 2010/11 • Affordable housing – target TBC <p>Priority 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6 – reduce from 14.9% to 14.5% by 2010/11 • All-age all cause mortality rate reduced from 1187.68 to 1122.75 per 100,000 people by 2010/11 <p>Priority 4</p>	<p>The CS should take into account its ability to influence increasing educational achievement and skills, supporting vulnerable people, ensuring better public health and longer lives, improving access to housing and services, improving transport, strengthening the voluntary sector, making communities cleaner and safer, promoting the participation of sports and culture, promoting sustainable economic growth, protecting the environment and reducing waste and increasing recycling.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators which consider a range of social, economic and environmental matters.</p>

<p>(2) More people supported to live in their own homes and better support for carers</p> <p>(3) Better public health and longer lives</p> <p>(4) Children and young people realise their potential in education</p> <p>Our Communities</p> <p>We want people to belong to strong and supportive communities</p> <p>Achieving this will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Roads • Improving access to services and facilities • A stronger voluntary and community sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of pupils achieving 5 or more A*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths - increase from 38.7% to 43.5% by 2009/10 <p>Priority 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents – Essex target reduce KSI from 1187 to 717 by 2010. • Children travelling to school – mode of transport usually used: increase in use of public transport • Access to services (performance measure in development) • Congestion (performance measure in development) <p>Priority 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase adult participation in sport and active recreation by 1.5% pa in Basildon • Engagement in the arts - (performance measure in development) <p>Priority 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assaults with injury crime rate. Draft target for Basildon = reduce from 1215 to 1094 pa by 2010/11 • Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting) – Essex reduce from 13.4% to 9.8% (no target date) • Feeling safe % of people feeling safe after dark from 45% to 51% (Essex target. No Basildon target given) by 2010/11 <p>Priority 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher in Basildon from 53.4% to 55% by 2010/11 		
<p>(5) Essex roads are safer, less congested and everyone has access to essential services</p> <p>(6) More participation in sport, culture and volunteering</p> <p>(7) Essex is a safe place to live</p>			

<p>Our Economy</p> <p>We want to promote sustainable growth with high value jobs and ensure adequate infrastructure is in place to support this. Achieving a strong and competitive Essex economy will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring people have the skills for higher value-added jobs in a knowledge based economy and improving employability and the attainment of lower level skills where this is a local issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 3 or higher in Basildon from 33.35% to 34.2% by 2010/11 • Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 4 or higher in Basildon from 18.2% to 18.6% by 2010/11 • Median earnings of employees in Basildon from £501.80 to £527 by 2010/11 (Essex target = £468) • VAT Registration Rate - 3 year average for Basildon to increase from 40 to 44 by 2010/11 • Overall employment rate (working-age) – no targets given 	
<p>Priority 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dynamic business sector with higher levels of inward investment and international trade • Business innovation and expansion 	<p>Priority 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in Basildon from 7.1 to 6.4 (PerCapita CO2 in tonnes) by 2010/11 • Planning to adapt to Climate Change – (draft) increase to level 3 performance by 2010/11 • Residual household waste per household in Basildon reduce from 775kg to 651kg by 2010/11 • Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting - Basildon increase from 27.4% to 39% by 2010/11 	
<p>Our World</p> <p>We want to promote sustainability and protect the county's physical environment. Achieving this will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the environment by reducing our domestic, business and public sector carbon footprint • Reducing, reusing and recycling waste • Managing the environment 	<p>Priority 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved local biodiversity – proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented. Basildon LoWS PCM rise from 24% to 55% by 2010/11 • Progressing the Living Landscapes vision – the number of Living Landscapes Areas with a Management Vision: Basildon target = 3 by 2010/11 	

<p>• Using our natural resources efficiently</p> <p>Priorities</p> <p>(9) A smaller carbon footprint with less waste</p> <p>(10) A well managed natural environment</p>			
<p>Essex Strategy 2008-2018 – Liberating Potential: Fulfilling Lives, Essex Partnership, (Draft April 2008) http://www.essexpartnership.org.uk/</p> <p>The vision of the Essex Partnership is: (Outcome number in brackets)</p> <p>"To support Essex people to liberate their potential and enjoy the best quality of life in England"</p> <p>People want to be safe and healthy</p> <p>Our ambition is to make Essex the safest place to live in England.</p> <p>People want to belong to supportive communities</p> <p>Our ambition is to support local people and community groups to shape the places in which they can fulfil their potential.</p> <p>People want to achieve in education, work and leisure</p> <p>Our ambition is to strengthen the competitiveness of the Essex economy so that we benefit from, rather than fall victim to the effects of globalisation.</p> <p>The CS should take into account its ability to influence increasing educational achievement and skills, supporting vulnerable people, ensuring better public health and longer lives, improving access to housing and services, improving transport, strengthening the voluntary sector, making communities cleaner and safer, promoting the participation of sports and culture, promoting sustainable economic growth, protecting the environment and reducing waste and increasing recycling.</p> <p>Increase educational achievement & skills</p> <p>(1) Children progress well & achieve more at all key stages P</p> <p>(2) Fewer 16-18 year olds in Essex who are not in education, employment or training P</p> <p>Support vulnerable people</p> <p>(4) Increase the number of older people supported to live at home P</p> <p>(7) Reduce fuel poverty</p> <p>Better public health and longer lives</p> <p>(10) Improve life expectancy P</p> <p>(11) Reduce obesity P</p> <p>(13) Improve mental health and well being P</p> <p>Improve access to housing</p> <p>(21) Ensure a range of affordable homes are available P</p>			

<p>People want to protect and enhance our natural resources for posterity</p> <p>Our duty is to preserve these precious resources so that we can pass them on to our children and grandchildren.</p> <p>Strategy includes sixty-four action areas</p>	<p>(22) Reduce homelessness P</p> <p>(23) Increase supply of suitable accommodation for care leavers, youth offenders and runaways</p> <p>Improve Access to Services</p> <p>(24) Improved access for residents to education, health and leisure facilities P</p> <p>(25) Ensure access to local jobs and community facilities</p> <p>Improve transport</p> <p>(26) Improve the condition of the roads</p> <p>(27) Minimise congestion on the roads P</p> <p>(28) Improved public and community transport P</p> <p>Strengthen the voluntary sector</p> <p>(29) Increase formal participation in voluntary clubs & groups P</p> <p>Make communities safer</p> <p>(35) Reduce re-offending by adults and young people P</p> <p>(36) Reduce number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system P</p> <p>(37) Reduce serious violent crimes and assaults causing injury P</p> <p>(39) Reduce serious acquisitive crimes P</p> <p>(41) Reduce racial crime</p> <p>(42) Reduce incidents of arson</p>		
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	<p>(44) Reduce number of children and young people experiencing crime or bullying</p> <p>(45) Reduce antisocial behaviour P</p> <p>(46) Reduce fear of crime P</p> <p>Make communities cleaner</p> <p>(47) Improved street and environmental cleanliness P</p> <p>Promote participation in sport and culture</p> <p>(48) Promote participation in the arts and cultural activity P</p> <p>(49) Increase participation in sport – particularly for young people P</p> <p>(50) Provide play facilities that meet local needs</p> <p>(51) Maximise the benefits from the 2012 Olympics</p> <p>Promote sustainable economic growth</p> <p>(52) Higher educational attainment and skills levels in the adult population P</p> <p>(53) Stimulate the creation of more high value-added jobs in Essex P</p> <p>(54) Attract inward investment P</p> <p>(55) Stimulate business innovation P</p> <p>(56) Stimulate business expansion P</p> <p>(57) Regenerate selected town centres</p>		
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	<p>(58) Help jobless people and disadvantaged groups to enter the workforce</p> <p>Protect the environment</p> <p>(59) Ensure development avoids adverse impacts on the environment</p> <p>(60) Manage the Essex countryside P</p> <p>(61) Reduce or limit the extent of Essex's ecological footprint P</p> <p>(62) Manage risk from flooding and coastal erosion</p> <p>Reduce waste and recycle more</p> <p>(63) Reduce the amount of waste produced in Essex P</p> <p>(64) Increase recycling levels P</p>		
<p>North Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan consultation draft (Environment Agency, 2006)</p> <p>Only a small area of the District in the catchment area of the River Chelmer near Billericay, is included in this CFMP</p> <p>CFMPs identify the main factors influencing flood flows and flood risk and will assess how they may change over time.</p> <p>The aim is to develop a sustainable long-term plan for flood risk management taking into account climate, land use and urban development changes in the future</p> <p>Objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Frequency of flooding and the number of buildings affected, e.g. houses, industrial sites, retail/ office/shops. ● Estimated annual average damages to property/ agricultural damages. ● Area of 'high social vulnerability index' population within 1 per cent AEP flood extent. ● Number of deaths due to flooding. ● Number of properties in the CFMP area that receive a flood warning service. ● Frequency and duration of disruption due to flooding of material assets, essential infrastructure and communities. ● National targets for favourable status of SSSI and status of BAP priority species/ habitats. ● Condition of designated sites. 	<p>The CS should take into account increased winter rainfall, more frequent flood events, sea level rise and increased likelihood of summer droughts in considering location and design of development.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider flood risk to people and property, development on flood plains, and the sustainable use and conservation of our water supply.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To seek to manage flood risk to houses and commercial property to as low a level as possible ● To reduce the effects of flooding to people, esp vulnerable groups ● To reduce risk to life from flooding ● To manage risks to reduce disruption to major transport links, essential infrastructure & communities ● To protect and, where possible, enhance nature conservation sites of international importance and biodiversity receptors, and promote conservation to meet the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) targets. ● To protect and, where possible, improve fisheries and the value of the catchments as recreational resources. ● To maintain compliance with water quality objectives and standards. ● To protect and improve sustainable water abstraction and transfer schemes. ● To maintain and increase connectivity of rivers and flood plains and improve in-stream features. ● To achieve a sustainable approach to land use. ● To protect designated cultural heritage features from flooding, where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Condition of recreation facilities in areas at flood risk. ● Comply with Water Framework Directive and other legislation. ● How often COMAH sites flood. ● Sustainable water supplies. ● Number of river restoration schemes completed. ● Number of new developments in the 1 per cent AEP flood extent. ● Assessment of sustainability of land use. ● Flood damages to cultural heritage sites. 		
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South Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan draft scoping report (Environment Agency, 2006)		
<p>CFMPs identify the main factors influencing flood flows and flood risk and will assess how they may change over time. The aim is to develop a sustainable long-term plan for flood risk management taking into account climate, land use and urban development changes in the future</p> <p>Draft objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key objective of a CFMP is to develop complementary policies for the long-term management of flood risk within the area that take into account the likely impacts of changes in climate, the effects of land use and land management, deliver multiple benefits and contribute towards sustainable development. To manage flood risk to the built and rural environment. To reduce flood related health risks to people. To increase awareness of self help methods. To manage flood risk to achieve regional and local government development objectives. To reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change. To protect and enhance cultural heritage features, landscape 	<p>None developed yet</p>	<p>Take into account increased winter rainfall, more frequent flood events, sea level rise and increased likelihood of summer droughts in considering location and impact of development</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which consider flood risk to people and property, development on flood plains, and the sustainable use and conservation of our water supply.</p>

<p>character and visual amenity where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect/enhance the features and designated areas of nature conservation interest. • To maintain and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats and species in line with targets. • To maintain and improve water quality standards where possible. • To protect and enhance recreation and amenity facilities where possible. • To provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. • To protect and enhance land quality and water 		
<p>Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan (ECC, 2001)</p>		
<p>The RSP provides essential strategic guidance for land use planning decisions affecting Essex and Southend-on-Sea, and the preparation of Local Plans.</p> <p>In 2007 under the saved policies procedure, eight policies were saved. Ones that may be relevant to this District: CC1 Coastal Protection Belt, EG1 Proposals for New Power Stations, T2 Transport Investment Priorities, T4 Passenger transport.</p> <p>The RSP will be replaced by the RSS when it is adopted in 2008.</p>		<p>For practicality, the CS should focus on the draft RSS rather than the RSP.</p> <p>For practicality, the SA framework should focus on the draft RSS rather than the RSP.</p>

Draft Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Essex (2005 to 2030)		
<p>The essence of the future strategy is high recycling performance in Basildon District from 18.9% recycled by 2009/10, rising to 55% in 2030</p>	<p>Increase recycling performance in Basildon District from 18.9% 2003/4 to 29.8% 2007/8</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which reflect increase efforts for waste minimisation and recycling.</p>
Essex and Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (ECC, 2001)		
<p>The WP seeks to provide a framework and strategy for waste management in Essex and Southend and make suitable provision for the management of waste in the area within the plan period.</p> <p>Objective: Consistent with the aims of sustainable development to achieve a balance between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimising waste by recycling/composting and other means; making adequate provision of necessary waste management facilities; safeguarding the environment of Essex, and the quality of life of its residents. 	<p>Identifies Courtauld Road, Basildon as location for a waste management site and Pitsea Tip as a location for inert/non-inert waste disposal.</p>	<p>No implications to assess.</p>
Essex and Southend-on-Sea Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (ECC, 2006)		
<p>The Plan concentrates on showing how we will deliver the 'shared priorities' for transport. We have set transport in its wider context by presenting the unique</p>	<p>Selected indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of road accidents by type of casualty No. cycling trips 	<p>The CS needs to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public transport accessibility
<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators which can account for public</p>		

<p>challenges found within Essex. The Plan sets out how we will meet these through our transport strategy, and deliver value for money.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling congestion: To reduce the rate and incidence of congestion and its effects on residents and businesses in Essex Delivering Accessibility: To enhance accessibility to key services (education, employment, healthcare & retail) Creating safer roads: To improve safety on the transport network and to enhance and promote a safer travelling environment Promoting better air quality: To manage the impact of road and air transport on air pollution Enhancing maintenance: To maintain highways and public rights of way to a standard appropriate to their use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. passenger transport journeys % of total lengths of PRoW which were easy to use by the public Reliability of journey times on selected routes Pollution levels % of all roads where structural maintenance should be considered <p>Major transport related projects in the District identified in LTP2 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basildon identified as a regional interchange centre SERT (South Essex Rapid Transit) scheme – ensure major new developments facilitate this project A13/A130 sadlers farm Junction improvements A127 and A1159 Route Management Strategy & major maintenance Gardiners Lane South access improvements A132/A176/A127 C2C rail capacity – 12 car platforms Fryerns/Craylands Regeneration Access A13 passenger transport corridor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution Encourage walking /cycling/ bus/ rail use 	<p>transport accessibility, air pollution and alternatives to the motor car such as walking/ cycling/ bus / rail use</p>
<p>Essex Biodiversity Action Plan (Essex Biodiversity Project, 1999)</p>			

<p>Sets out Action Plans for 25 species (consists Mammals, Birds, Other Vertebrates, Invertebrates and Plants) and 10 habitats in terms of how they are to be protected sustained and enhanced in Essex.</p>	<p>Specific targets provided for each habitat and species</p> <p>Flagship species in Basildon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Devil's-bit Scabious 2. Green-Winged Orchid 3. Dormouse 4. Scarce Emerald Damselfly 5. Barn Owl 	<p>The CS needs to consider how its policies could help nature conservation/protection</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that recognise the importance of particular habitats and species in the District.</p>
<p>Essex School Organisation Plan 2007-2012 (ECC, 2007) http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/SOP/The_Essex_School_Organisation_Plan_2007-2012.pdf?channelId=null</p>			
<p>The School Organisation Plan provides comprehensive information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the current pattern of educational provision across the county; • forecasts of pupil numbers in future years; • details of government regulations and guidance and ECC policies concerned with school organisation issues; • current strategic thinking about school places in Essex. <p>The Plan also highlights the substantial level of housing development planned for parts of Essex over the next few years (10 700 dwellings until 2021), with the corresponding demands for school places</p>	<p>Forecasts 2012:</p> <p>Primary schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of 14,031 pupils (without additional housing being built); 14,607 pupils with the additional housing planned • 2,258 places surplus (without housing); 1,682 places surplus with housing <p>Secondary schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,816 pupils (without additional housing being built); 11,160 pupils with the planned housing being built • 1 392 places surplus (without additional housing being built); 1,048 places surplus with additional housing 	<p>Core Strategy needs to ensure access to education and enable improvements to education facilities.</p>	<p>SA framework needs to consider access to education within its criteria.</p>

<p>and notes that in other areas of the county there is a declining school population.</p> <p>The Plan sets out the requirement for places in maintained primary and secondary schools until 2012, and identifies the areas where providers will need to match supply more closely with demand. It provides the context for the future organisation of school places in Essex and sets out the principles that need to be given serious consideration when planning school places.</p>			
<p>Green Grid Strategy (Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership, 2004)</p> <p>The Greengrid is a long-term project to develop a network of open spaces and green links throughout Thames Gateway South Essex</p> <p>The purpose of the Greengrid Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provide a holistic and long-term vision for the sustainable future development and management of the south Essex Area ● define an environmental infrastructure that promotes the establishment and management of appropriate character settings ● provide the context for development over the long term <p>The key objectives of the Greengrid are to:</p>			
<p>Improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the quality of the environment ● the experience, image and visual quality of the landscape, townscapes and riverscapes which in turn encourage social inclusion and social regeneration ● connectivity of spaces and places, and to and through urban areas, the greenbelt, the countryside, the marshes, the estuary and other destinations ● the creation of new multi-functional spaces and places for biodiversity, energy, biomass, food forestry production, etc. ● environmental processes such as flood-risk and water management, biodiversity, air quality; ● provide the landscape/ townscape context for appropriate urban development. 		<p>The CS will need to consider how to protect and enhance green spaces and include the creation of new green spaces/ improve access</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that address landscape, open spaces, biodiversity, flood risk and townscape.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • embrace different habitats and land uses across rural and urban boundaries • connect new communities with existing neighbourhoods and the regenerated riverside across spatial and conceptual boundaries, providing improved 'access for all' • conserve and enhance existing sites and links • conserve and enhance biodiversity • create well-designed and high quality new elements in identified areas of opportunity and need • contribute to improved environmental sustainability and enhancement through flood-risk management, improved air and water quality and noise abatement • create a distinctive 'sense of place' through enhancement and celebration of landscape character and heritage • enhance the image and confidence in South Essex as a high quality place to live, work and invest • engage all communities with an interest in the planning, management and celebration of the network • plan and promote the network as part of a broader sustainable environmental agenda including the transport system 			
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote use of the network for recreation and tourism, education and healthy living; promote employment creation, and learning and skills development through environmental activity. 				
<p>Essex Fire Authority Best Value Performance Plan 2006/07</p>				
<p>Aim: To save and protect lives, property and the environment</p>	<p>The CS will need to ensure development is designed to meet the strategic and local needs of the Essex Fire Authority and reduce hazards through employing appropriate design and materials.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicator that considers the importance of a safe environment.</p>	
<p>Priorities:</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting community needs Managing resources effectively Improving the way we work Developing our people and culture 				
<p>Essex Local Policing Plan 2007-2008</p>				
<p>In line with the Strategic Objectives for policing Essex as set out in its 2007-2010 Strategy Plan:</p>			<p>To reduce overall recorded crime, in 2007/2008, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All crime by 5% Domestic Burglary by 5.1% Vehicle Crime by 5.2% Violent Crime by 4.6% Robbery by 7.2% Criminal Damage by 5.1% Incident of Anti-Social Behaviour by 5% <p>To reduce the % of people with high levels of worry about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burglary by 6.8% Vehicle Crime by 6.3% Violent Crime by 7.9% Anti-Social Behaviour by 5.7% 	<p>The CS will need to ensure crime and public safety are integrated into its objectives and initiatives such as Secured by Design or Safe Car Park Award are considered.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing crime Promoting Public Safety 				

	To reduce road traffic casualties involving death or serious injury by 940		
<p>DIRECTIONS - The Vision and Strategy for Health and the NHS in Essex, Essex Strategic Health Authority (Jan 2005)</p> <p>Aims:</p> <p>Essex in excellent health To reduce health inequalities and tackle smoking and obesity, two major causes of illness and death.</p> <p>A better life for people with long-term conditions To help people lead longer, independent lives, with less pain and fewer problems, and avoid having to go into hospital.</p> <p>No waiting for NHS services To bring an end to waiting for appointments, tests and services throughout the NHS.</p> <p>The best patient experience To provide fast and convenient care to consistently high standards, with a choice of services that are modern, safe, caring and personal.</p> <p>An NHS for a growing population To plan health services in step with local development, to support strong healthy communities in the future.</p>	N/A	<p>The CS will need to ensure that health remains an integral consideration in the development of the District. It must recognise how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports and leisure activities promote good health. • Homes with a flexible design can adapt to people's needs as they get older. • Planning for open spaces and biodiversity can encourage sports and recreational participation and exercise. • Healthcare developments can best grow to meet the changing needs of the growing population. 	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that considers the needs of public health.</p> <p>A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will also need to be incorporated into the SA process.</p>

<p>More local services, less time in hospital</p> <p>To provide the right services in the right place when needed, with as much as possible close to where people live.</p> <p>Key Service areas:</p> <p>Children and Maternal Health, Older People, Mental Health, Problem Drug Users, Learning Disabilities, Cancer, Coronary, Heart Disease, Diabetes.</p>			
<p>A Vision for the Future (Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership, 2001)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To provide an improved quality of life for all the people of South Essex and to allow the area to participate, via the Thames Gateway initiative, in the prosperity of the wider South East and East of England. ● To improve skills and employment opportunities across a range of economic sectors, and promote a competitive business environment by stimulating the creation of effective business support networks linked to research institutions. ● To secure leading edge infrastructure, particularly improved and sustainable transport. ● To secure investment and site development to promote urban <p>The CS needs to recognise its role in shaping the future of the District, guiding economic, social and environmental changes in South Essex and Basildon.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that broadly aim to improve Quality of Life and skills and employment opportunities; recognise infrastructure needs; promote urban renaissance; and improve health and well-being;</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • renaissance and provide employment opportunities • To create a high quality and sustainable urban and rural environment which enhances the natural assets of the area and harnesses features such as the River Thames • To improve the health and well being of communities throughout Thames Gateway South Essex • To promote a high profile and positive image of Thames Gateway South Essex and market the opportunities of the area for investment and development <p>Vision for Basildon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make Basildon and Castle Point the centre of business excellence in South Essex supported by excellent infrastructure, skills, training and education, and quality business environments and facilities • To develop a leading business support centre in Basildon to serve all of South Essex, both new and existing businesses • To improve the local transportation network, in particular access to and from Canvey Island and along commuting routes into Basildon, including better rail links. 			
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Table 6 Local Context Review

Key Objectives relevant to Plan and SA	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Core Strategy DPD and SA	Implications for the Core Strategy	Implications for SA
Securing the Future of Basildon – Basildon’s Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2033			
Vision: To make Basildon District a fair and inclusive place, where the community have a healthy, safe place to live and work and to improve the quality of life now and for future generations	Key areas for action – identified through public consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community safety Clean streets Activities for teenagers Health services Road / pavement repairs 	The CS must consider how it can contribute to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing a range of employment opportunities to support the regeneration of the District and increase the aspirations of the local communities. 	The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that account for the economic, social and environmental objectives of the Sustainable Community Strategy.
Objectives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a Prosperous Economy Promoting Community Safety Providing Homes for the Future Maintaining a Clean & Sustainable Environment Improving Health & Well-being Raising Educational Achievement Promoting Inclusive Communities Develop an effective transport system 	SCS targets & indicators not developed yet. Are likely to follow the Local Area Agreement targets and indicators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging local business growth and improvement Town Centre Developments Ensuring development gains from regeneration projects contribute towards meeting local skills and employment needs Designing out crime – improve community safety Meeting the draft RSS 10.7k minimum housing target Ensuring high quality, locally distinctive housing Providing suitable and affordable housing to meet local needs Ensuring a range of locations, tenures & house types 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting and promoting the Code for Sustainable Homes and the Lifetime Homes Standard • Exploring means of making the best use of existing housing stock and the need to reduce the present levels of vacant dwellings • Encouraging innovative and sustainable housing design to build out crime and promote good health • Reducing Green House Gas emissions, by improving energy efficiency, developing in sustainable locations, considering transport • Ensuring sustainable management of natural & cultural heritage • Creating & maintaining attractive, safe, healthy environment • Ensuring future health services will need to meet the growth and ageing of the local population, targeting areas of high need for improved local prevention and primary care services. • Improving access to recreational and cultural activities, increase number and range of sports and leisure activities for all sectors of the community, increase access to and use of the natural environment to support healthy and active lifestyles, opportunities
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for walking/ cycling, reduce pollution, improve environment etc • Improving school & college performance. • Improving adult skills levels • Reduce inequalities – renewal of deprived areas (not just physical), access to services and jobs • Reducing poverty in most deprived areas • Reducing fuel poverty • Ensuring a sustainable transport system is put in place – incl. a Regional Interchange Centre • Reducing congestion & pollution of roads • Ensuring road infrastructure is fit for purpose in support of physical developments • Exploring extension of public transport and alternatives to car uses 	
<p>Basildon District Council Strategic Improvement Plan 2006-2009 (BDC)</p>			
<p>Strategic aims & priorities</p> <p>Continually improving quality services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable levels of Council Tax • Improve customer satisfaction with the Council and the performance of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping total recorded crime per ,000 population below national Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership family groups levels (100.2) • 4% increase in the proportion of residents who are satisfied with parks and open spaces (77% by 2006/07) 	<p>The CS must consider its relationship with the Council's Strategic Objectives and how it can contribute to their achievement.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that can embrace safety, public spaces, increasing recycling, health and well-being, housing provision and regeneration.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop a high performing organisation that delivers for our communities ● Work effectively with others to deliver for the district <p>A clean, pleasant and safe environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make our communities safer ● Provide cleaner streets and improve the local environment ● Increase recycling ● Promote health and well-being through quality leisure facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1% increase in the number of residents satisfied with recycling facilities (76% by 2006/07) ● 3% increase in the proportion of residents who are satisfied with sports and leisure facilities (50% by 2006/07) ● 10% increase in the proportion of tenants satisfied with the Council (78% by 2006/07) ● Trajectory to meet Decent Homes Standard by 2010. (The number of local authority homes that are non-decent 50% by 2006/07, 44% by 2007/08 and 31% by 2008/09) 		
<p>Improving homes whilst protecting green spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Achieve excellence in housing management ● Improve the use and provision of homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain a level of 60% of homes built on brown field sites ● Monitoring progress on delivery of major social, physical and economic regeneration projects 		
<p>A vibrant community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve engagement and participation with local people and organisations ● Delivery of major social, physical and economic regeneration projects ● Raise the profile of our District ● Promote stronger communities where everyone is included 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The proportion of residents who feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (baseline to be established in 2006/07) ● 1% increase in the number of buildings with facilities for people with disabilities (73% by 2006/07) 		

Draft Race Equality Scheme 2005-2008 (BDC)

<p>The Equal Opportunities policy (which includes race equality) aims to achieve the following regarding all stakeholders:</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Friendly, responsive and accessible services b. Services based on need c. Services for all d. Consulting local people e. Knowing who is using our services f. Targeting Resources g. Information for everyone h. Representation <p>The Council's Race Equality Scheme in accordance with the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 aims to:</p> <p>Achieve Race Equality in all our undertakings, and develop and maintain a racially diverse workforce at every level to reflect the ethnic composition of the District.</p> <p>Achieve Race Equality in all aspects of our services.</p> <p>Secure a fairer and cohesive society for the Basildon District, where everyone regardless of their ethnicity, racial or national origin has equal opportunity and access to develop and attain their full potential.</p>	<p>No targets relevant to the CS</p>	<p>The CS will need to that it is produced in an inclusive and fair manner that accords with the Race Relation (Amendment) Act 2000.</p> <p>An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) needs to be incorporated into the SA process.</p>
<p>Basildon District Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (BDC, 2004)</p>		

<p>Priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure sustained investment in housing stock and meet the Governments Decent Homes Standard using Housing Futures 2. Provide more quality housing and including affordable housing and ensure better quality temporary accommodation 3. Strengthen estate and tenancy management services and improve environment of estates 4. Improve targeting of private sector and reduce number of empty homes across the District 5. Enhance services and information for older people, leaseholders and potential home owners through delivery of the Service <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop strategies for managing Government housing growth targets through the Local Plan process • Develop a strategy for increasing the availability of affordable homes • Promote domestic energy efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a housing market analysis and needs assessment • Increase supply of appropriate temporary accommodation • Incorporate 'Secure by Design' principles 	<p>The CS should ensure it helps address the short and long-term provision of homes, including affordable homes, in the District in line with regional growth targets.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that account for the housing needs of the District's current and future residents.</p>
<p>Basildon District Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008 (BDC, 2003)</p>			

<p>Strategy focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Preventing homelessness ● Providing suitable accommodation ● Supporting homeless households 	<p>Maximise use of s106 for affordable housing</p>	<p>The CS should ensure affordable housing of a range of types and sizes, can be provided through meeting housing targets.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that account housing needs and how it can assist in reducing homelessness.</p> <p><i>Stats in Strategy are based upon 2002/3 data. Comparison info is based on 2001 data. Evidence base needs updating</i></p>
<p>Basildon District Playing Pitch Strategy (BDC, 2004)</p>			
<p>To facilitate, in terms of grass playing pitches, synthetic pitches & changing facilities, for the identified outdoor sports, meeting the needs for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small-sided games & comps ● Junior leagues and comps ● Adult leagues & comps ● Girls' & women's leagues & comps <p>To develop in partnership access and participation initiatives to encourage play at recreational & performance levels</p> <p>To facilitate and encourage use of pitches by the community that are in the ownership of the education, voluntary and private sectors</p> <p>To seek to accommodate reasonably and realistically the anticipated levels of need and demand for playing pitches identified for the next 10 years</p> <p>To protect existing pitches from inappropriate development</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The CS should consider the current and future need for playing pitches in the District, accounting for demand for use and spatial growth aspirations.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that can account for open spaces and recreation needs which benefit sport participation and public health.</p>

<p>To relocate existing pitches and users on a like for like basis in terms of quality, quantity and satisfactory location, where linked to major site development proposals within the District.</p>			
<p>Basildon District Local Cultural Strategy (BDC, 2006)</p>			
<p>Aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basildon District Council is committed to enabling equitable access to high quality cultural facilities and opportunities to participate in a wide range of leisure activities as a way of improving the quality of life for all of the people of Basildon, both now and in the future. It believes that such provision will enable the development of healthy lifestyles, safer communities, greater social inclusion and opportunities for partnership and excellence ● Six themes. ● Culture should contribute to healthier living ● Culture should engender a sense of community identity and well being ● Culture should enable the creation of proactive partnerships ● Culture should be sustainable and sensitive to the environment ● Culture should be accessible to all ● Culture should benefit current and future residents 	<p>Tasks related to CS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourage greater liaison over the application of Section 106 Agreements as a result of developments where these may have a direct or indirect impact on cultural services ● Seek to influence the emerging Local Plan, and subsequent Local Development Framework to ensure that appropriate policies are included to secure investment into cultural facilities to meet the needs generated by additional developments ● Ensure that sports clubs displaced by the Gardiners Lane South development are adequately relocated ● Due to the importance of its location, review the future of the Towngate Theatre as an integral part of the renaissance of Basildon Town Centre. ● Develop a sculpture park at Wat Tyler Country Park Identify opportunities for developing public 	<p>The CS needs to provide appropriate policies which support, enhance and encourage culture related developments in the District and recognise Basildon's role in achieving the TGSE Green Grid.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that recognise the importance of local culture and its related facilities, including provision and access to sports pitches and open space.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • art projects as part of the Craylands and other regeneration schemes. • The Council will support the ongoing development of the Thames Gateway "Green Grid" for the benefit of the environment and users of open spaces • Acquire land and develop a Country Park at Nevendon. • Where development of cultural facilities are planned, the Council will, where practical, require the use of materials from renewable sources and the use of renewable forms of energy • Produce an Open Spaces Strategy to review the use and utility of all open spaces and landscape areas to ensure they remain relevant to, and used by, the community • Development of Heritage Interpretation project as a major visitor attraction and heritage centre at WTCP • Develop an overall strategy for Gloucester Park to improve links with Basildon Town Centre. • Consider ways of improving links between Craylands and Gardiners Lane development areas • Positively encourage future private sector cultural investment in town centres • Encourage the owners and operators of Festival Leisure Park to develop 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stronger links with Basildon Town Centre for transport, promotion, events etc. • Encourage the development of integrated community facilities, incorporating the co-location of leisure, culture, health, education and other public services in order to maximise cross-cutting benefits. • Develop the Sporting Village as a replacement for Gloucester Park Pool with a 50m variable geometry swimming pool, relocation of South Essex • Gymnastics Club, Development of the STP and improvement to the athletics facilities 		
<p>Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2005-2009 (BDC, 2005)</p>			

<p>This document outlines the development of a Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Basildon district. It proposes a 5-year Action Plan containing a range of targets aimed at conserving and enhancing biodiversity across the district.</p> <p>Important Habitats for Basildon District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable Field margins • Broadleaved Woodland • Brownfield Sites • Boundary and Linear Margins • Coastal Grazing Marsh • Grassland • Ponds & Lakes • Reedbeds • Rivers & Streams • Urban <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Key Wildlife Sites and Wildlife Corridors • To ensure that wildlife and habitats are enhanced through out the community • Obtain and collate accessible information on wildlife • Influence all relevant organisation policies to further overall aims. • To actively promote appreciation and understanding of biodiversity. <p>Arable field margins</p>	<p>Selected CS related targets</p> <p>Aim 1. - Identify Key Wildlife Sites and Wildlife Corridors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey district to review existing key wildlife sites, and to identify green corridors and new sites by Summer 2005. <p>Aim 2. To ensure that wildlife and habitats are enhanced through out the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a conservation strategy to improve protection of key wildlife sites and green corridors by winter 2006 • To recreate a minimum net-gain of 20ha of semi-natural habitat for wildlife by 2015. • To ensure that habitat recreation is incorporated into s.106 and planning gain agreements where appropriate <p>Aim 4. Influence all relevant organisation policies to further overall aims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce biodiversity Concept Statements for development sites identified on the Local Plan Review by 2006. <p>Aim 5. To actively promote appreciation and understanding of biodiversity.</p>	<p>The CS should ensure that the well-being of local habitats and species are conserved and enhanced in the District.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that account for biodiversity and nature conservation.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Achieve favourable management of cereal field margins with landowners <p>Broadleaved Woodland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Achieve the retention and favourable management of all woodland sites ● To create new woodlands where appropriate. <p>Brownfield Sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote the wildlife value of brownfield sites ● Create new sites with brownfield characteristics <p>Boundary & Linear Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Achieve favourable management of species rich and ancient hedgerows ● Re-create species rich hedgerows where appropriate ● Identify and protect key corridors across the district ● Manage road-side verges where possible in a wildlife sympathetic manner. <p>Coastal Grazing Marsh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To increase the % of the local community that are satisfied with the neighbourhood they live in. <p>Arable field margins</p> <p>Aim 1 - Achieve favourable management of cereal field margins with landowners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify key sites where benefit to wildlife would be greatest by 2006. <p>Broadleaved Woodland</p> <p>Aim 1. - Achieve the retention and favourable management of all woodland sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify key woodland sites by 2005. ● Ensure policy of 'no development' of key woodland sites in place by 2005. <p>Aim 2. - To create new woodlands where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incorporate broadleaved tree planting of local provenance into planning conditions on appropriate development. ● Seek to ensure that there is a net increase in broadleaved cover in the district by 2010. ● To identify suitable potential sites for a new varied, broad leaved 		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve the retention and favourable management of all coastal grazing marsh • Promote restoration of grazing marsh <p>Grassland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect lowland meadow sites and enhance their potential for wildlife. <p>Targets Actions Timescale Lead Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage sites which include amenity grassland, to enhance their value for wildlife. • Create new species rich meadows within the district. <p>Ponds and Lakes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the appropriate management of ponds and lakes and their surrounding habitats. • To create new high quality ponds in habitat of low wildlife value to compliment existing suites of ponds <p>Reedbeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve the retention and favourable management of all reed beds • Create new reed beds within the district where appropriate. 	<p>woodland and feed into Green Corridor strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create 1 new broadleaved woodland within the district by 2010. • To create 1 new broadleaved community woodland within the district <p>Brownfield Sites</p> <p>Aim 1 - Promote the wildlife value of brownfield sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key brownfield sites by 2007 • Identification of all previously contaminated land in the District • Produce Planning guidance notes to suggest possible mitigation where development of Brownfield sites occurs. • Establish and maintain a 'brownfield' nature reserve by 2006. <p>Aim 2 - Create new sites with brownfield characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote use of 'brown roofs' for wildlife by 2007. • Promote the inclusion of habitat with 'brownfield' characteristics in mitigation schemes by 2007. • Liaise with Planning Department and produce guidelines, guidance and advice for planners and developers. <p>Boundary & Linear Features</p>	
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<p>Rivers & Streams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the appropriate management of rivers, streams and their associated habitats <p>Urban</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and enhance the value and integrity of key wildlife sites, open spaces and networks across Basildon, Wickford and Billericay. To increase awareness and understanding of the value of urban habitats amongst residents and visitors 	<p>Aim 1 - Achieve favourable management of species rich and ancient hedgerows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate hedgerow planting into planning condition on appropriate development. Develop policy to halt net loss of species rich and ancient hedgerows through development by 2005. Ensure development plans provide for protecting and management of species rich hedges <p>Aim 2 - Recreate species rich hedgerows where appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to ensure a net increase of species rich hedgerows and hedgerow trees by 2010. Incorporate hedgerow planting of local provenance into planning conditions on appropriate development. <p>Aim 3 - Identify and protect key corridors across the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to ensure that there is no net loss of key corridors and associated habitats by 2015. Produce 'green corridors' strategy to feed into Thames Gateway Green Grid Strategy, and forward plans. <p>Coastal Grazing Marsh</p>		
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	<p>Aim 1 - Achieve the retention and favourable management of all coastal grazing marsh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Include information on water vole habitat in planning guidance on protected species. ● Promote protection of Water Vole habitat by 2006. <p>Aim 2 - Promote restoration of grazing marsh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No loss of existing area of this habitat by 2005. ● Identify areas in development plans and stipulate a policy of presumption against development. <p>Grassland</p> <p>Aim 1 – To protect lowland meadow sites and enhance their potential for wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure no development of key grassland sites by 2005. From Phase 1 identify key-sites and feed into local plan <p>Aim 2 Manage sites which include amenity grassland, to enhance their value for wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that no new inappropriate tree-planting occurs. 		
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	<p>Aim 3. - Create new species rich meadows within the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To identify areas suitable for creation of species rich meadows by 2005. ● To ensure meadow re-creation is incorporated into planning gain & s.106 agreements where appropriate. ● To produce Planning guidance for meadow creation. ● To create/restore a minimum net gain of 10ha species rich meadow by 2015. <p>Ponds and Lakes</p> <p>Aim 1 - Support the appropriate management of ponds and lakes and their surrounding habitats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Write guidance notes for Development Control on the requirements of GCN and include recommendations for mitigation. <p>Aim 2. - To create new high quality ponds in habitat of low wildlife value to compliment existing suites of ponds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify sites for potential new ponds. E.g. SUDS ● Seek to ensure 3% net increase in the number of wildlife ponds within 		
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	<p>the district by 2009, and a 10% increase by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the provision of ponds in s.106 or planning gain agreements, especially habitat restoration or creation near to sites occupied by Great Crested Newts where appropriate. <p>Reedbeds</p> <p>Aim 1 - Achieve the retention and favourable management of all reed beds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to protect existing reed beds from development by 2005. Identify key areas in development plans and stipulate a policy of presumption against development <p>Aim 2 - Create new reed beds within the district where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify areas suitable for creating new reedbeds Seek to increase the area of reed bed within the district 2020. <p>Rivers & Streams</p> <p>Aim 1 - Support the appropriate management of rivers, streams and their associated habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote favourable management of the River Crouch catchments. 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Include information on water vole habitat in guidance to assist development control officers to identify potentially important wildlife sites. ● Ensure protection of Water Vole Habitat in development policies by 2008. ● Survey and record water vole habitat and incorporate into protected species alert map <p>Urban</p> <p>Aim 1. - To maintain and enhance the value and integrity of key wildlife sites, open spaces and networks across Basildon, Wickford and Billericay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protect CWS & Wildlife Corridors within urban areas ● To provide accessible open space for enjoyment of nature as outlined in English Nature guidelines by 2020. ● Ensure planning guidance for mitigation and habitat creation through planning agreements relating to new development ● Declare Vange Hill, and Noak Bridge as LNRs 		
Development Control Guidelines SPG (BDC, 1997)			

<p>Lays out standards for residential development, advertisements, shopfronts and children's play spaces.</p>	<p>No targets/indicators</p>	<p>The CS must consider the requirement to include a suitable policy to hook this SPG to as well as any revision in the future.</p>	<p>No implications.</p>
<p>Gardiners Lane South SPG (BDC, 2003)</p>			
<p>The aim is for Gardiners Lane South to become a 'best practice' model for the future development of sustainable urban business locations. It will create a thriving new business location, focused on encouraging business activity whilst embracing current and emerging planning policy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 110,000 square metres of business premises, principally offices and light industrial units – catering for headquarters as well as start up units • A Basildon Enterprise and Innovation Centre with 'grow on' space for small businesses • 400 new homes • 8 hectares of open space and ecology areas • A new access off the A127 • A central area called The Place, which will support a hotel, shops, cafes, restaurants, crèche etc. • Improved public transport links along the Cranes Farm Road corridor • The site could support up to 8,000 jobs 	<p>The CS will need to evaluate whether this employment site needs to be reallocated as part of the spatial distribution of development in the District to local meet economic and social needs and regional growth targets.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that relate to the local economy and providing job opportunities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a mixed-use and high quality urban business environment; • Provide opportunities for a development of a wide range of business units; • Include a business support centre; • Provide an environment that is conducive towards innovation, enterprise and sharing of knowledge and skills; • Incorporate good quality landscaping whilst maximising the use of land within the site; • Provide an opportunity for residential development; • Encourage sustainable transport methods; • Employ the principles of sustainable development. 	<p>Wickford Town Centre Master Plan (BDC, 2006)</p>		

<p>A spatial framework for Wickford Town Centre which seeks to regenerate the town centre by focussing on six key character areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High Street – a new meeting place ● Station Gateway ● Town Centre Riverside Living ● Public and Health Focus (including new library) ● Eastern Extension ● Southern Gateway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 598 residential units ● 2600 m² Retail Floorspace ● 1000 m² Commercial Floorspace ● 2100m² integrated service centre ● A new public square 	<p>The Masterplan can inform, where appropriate, the CS in relation to future development in the town centre, along with other background studies and the local evidence base.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that relate to the local economy, town centres and urban regeneration.</p> <p>The SA must assess the cumulative impact of proposals relating to the development growth of the town centre, not just in Basildon District, but sub-regionally.</p>
<p>Basildon Town Centre Development Framework (BDC, 2006)</p>			
<p>Vision:</p> <p>A place that is welcoming, valued, busy and safe; one that people will enjoy and will come again and again, as the best place to visit in South Essex. It will be a true 'heart' for the town, offering more than just a shopping centre, including places to live, play, work and do business, with streets and space that link the centre to the rest of the town.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definition of the objectives and vision for the town centre for five, ten and twenty years in the future that are deliverable; ● Identification of the types and ranges of business, cultural facilities, social and residential 	<p>Development aims incl:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3,500 Homes ● 53,000 SQM Commercial Floorspace ● 49,000 SQM Retail / Leisure Floorspace ● 4,000 SQM Community Floorspace 	<p>The Development Framework can inform, where appropriate, the CS in relation to future development in the town centre, along with other background studies and the local evidence base.</p> <p>Whilst subject to stages of public consultation, its formation has been non-statutory in nature and no SA/SEA has been carried out.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that relate to the local economy, town centres and urban regeneration.</p> <p>The SA must assess the cumulative impact of proposals relating to the development growth of the town centre, not just in Basildon District, but sub-regionally.</p>

<p>development that would be appropriate for the town centre;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the locations and sites that need to be targeted to develop these facilities and the changes that need to be made to the centre's infrastructure and design to facilitate them; • Effective consultation with key landowners, businesses and community leaders to generate the support required to make the strategy a success. 			
<p>Pitsea Town Centre Masterplan (Basildon District Council, 2007) Developed a Vision for Pitsea 2022 and divided the town centre into four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Living Quarter • Retail Heart • Central Gateway • Eastern Approach 			
	<p>Broad Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000-15,000 sqm retail floorspace • Around 4,500 commercial leisure floorspace • Between 300-400 new dwellings 	<p>The Masterplan can inform, where appropriate, the CS in relation to future development in the town centre, along with other background studies and the local evidence base.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that relate to the local economy, town centres and urban regeneration.</p> <p>The SA must assess the cumulative impact of proposals relating to the development growth of the town centre, not just in Basildon District, but sub-regionally.</p>
<p>Billericay, Brentwood and Wickford PCT Strategic Services Development Plan 2005-2009 (BW PCT, 2006) Note: In October 2006 the South West Essex PCT was formed through the merger of BBW PCT, Basildon PCT and Thurrock PCT.</p> <p>Intend to build a Primary Health Care Centre in Wickford town centre & develop St Andrews Hospital site in Billericay as PHCC. The development of the Wickford Primary Care Centre will be a priority for implementation.</p> <p>The CS needs to ensure health facilities have the appropriate provisions to be enabled through local policy.</p> <p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that considers public health.</p> <p>A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will also need to be incorporated into the SA process.</p>			

<p>An integral part of our longer-term vision involves the development of modern, multiuse health centres (Brentwood, Billericay & Wickford) that replaces existing Health</p> <p>Centre accommodation and provides general medical, primary and community services.</p> <p>Billericay, Brentwood and Wickford PCT population is relatively stable at 150,000 with expected increases in the coming years related to the expansion of 'commuter' housing particularly in Billericay and Wickford. The PCT faces a large number of challenges in meeting local demographic and health needs.</p> <p>The key ones being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tackling the causes of ill-health embedded in social, environmental and lifestyle factors, including those producing health inequalities. ● Providing the health dimension of the support structures needed for vulnerable groups and to improve the opportunities for children and young people. ● Strengthening primary and community health services where there are historic weaknesses. ● Modernising the secondary health services commissioned from the local acute and mental health 			
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<p>trusts recognising that the PCT has commissioning flows both South into Basildon Hospital and also into East London with Barking, Havering and Redbridge Hospital. Issues that are being addressed include sustaining the A&E waiting target; reducing the time people spend in hospital (length of stay) and ensuring speedy discharges from hospital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting the challenging targets set by the government for increasingly shorter waits for services closer to the patient and combined with a range of additional improvements to be delivered each year. Financial barriers: reduction in financial growth will present challenges in prioritisation in service developments in the coming years. 			
<p>Strategic Service Development Plan, Basildon PCT, April 2006</p> <p>Note: In October 2006 the South West Essex PCT was formed through the merger of BBW PCT, Basildon PCT and Thurrock PCT.</p> <p>The PCT is promoting a public health model with a parallel shift of services, out from the secondary care setting and into primary and community care.</p> <p>Incl:</p>		<p>The CS needs to ensure health facilities have the appropriate provisions to be enabled through local policy.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/indicators that considers public health.</p> <p>A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will also need to be incorporated into the SA process.</p>

<p>The creation of primary care multi-centres that provide a range of primary care services, diagnostic facilities and, sometimes called, "tier 2" services for outpatient and ambulatory care in certain specialities like rheumatology, neurology, musculo-skeletal problems and others that lend themselves to assessment and management outside hospital.</p>			
<p>Implementing at least one "Unscheduled Care Centre" for minor injuries, to divert patients from A&E, eventually leaving all but "Blue Light" arriving at hospital</p>			
<p>Public Health and addressing health inequalities</p>			
<p>Planned care</p>			
<p>Emergency Services including out-of-hours services</p>			
<p>Long Term Conditions management</p>			
<p>4-6 Primary Care Multi-Centres</p>			
<p>To embed health improvement the PCT will need to:</p>			
<p>Exploit the opportunities offered by some of the current community documents – the community plan and the regeneration framework – to place</p>			

<p>well-being high on the agenda. The local area agreement should also feature here.</p> <p>Recognise explicitly the need to link health and healthcare into the work of the local planning authority.</p>			
<p>Basildon District Contaminated Land Strategy (BDC, 2002)</p>			
<p>National objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment ● To seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use 	<p>No targets/ indicators.</p>	<p>The CS should recognise that whilst it needs to try and achieve as much development on brownfield sites, contaminated land may reduce the availability or suitability of such land for certain types of development.</p> <p>In 1990, a local survey identified 31ha of derelict/ vacant land as contaminated in District.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that considers the suitability of sites, health and pollution control.</p> <p>Known areas of contamination could be included in a SA Constraint Alert Map, to aid the assessment.</p>
<p>Basildon District Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011 - (BDC, 2002)</p>			
<p>Vision: To promote and work toward an inclusive society that offers fair and equal life chances for all. This, in turn, will contribute towards the wider vision of Basildon District Council – ‘to improve the quality of life for the people of the District now and for future generations.’</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tackle exclusion ● Break the cycle and tackle the root causes of deprivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A reduction in the % of residents in fear of crime in the District (23.7% - 2006) ● Deliver Health Outreach workshops to promote healthy lifestyles throughout the District (35 Workshops – 2006) ● Remodel and regenerate the Craylands estate and redevelop the Fryerns School site. 	<p>The CS should recognise its role in providing a safe and healthy environment, whilst also improving these through new development and regeneration.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators that considers safety, public health and regeneration of the District.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in partnership for a multi-faceted approach to social inclusion Create inclusion within the Council 			
<p>Basildon District Regeneration Framework 2007-2021 - (Basildon Renaissance Partnership, 2007)</p> <p>The Framework is prepared by the Thames Gateway Local Delivery Vehicle - the Basildon Renaissance Partnership.</p> <p>It sets out the regeneration plans for the District by identifying the Vision that the District is seeking to achieve, and the plans for delivering that vision. It guides how and where projects will be delivered and by whom, and forms the basis for future funding and investment.</p> <p>Vision: Basildon already has a proud and positive community that will develop further as our regeneration plans move forward. Basildon's people will be able to flourish in a rejuvenated District with the best access to education and skills, healthcare provision, leisure and cultural services and some of the best green and open space in the region.</p> <p>The Regeneration Priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regeneration of Town Centres Quality Housing The Basildon Economy Culture and the Environment Health and Education 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49,000 sqm of additional retail and leisure 55,000 sqm of new offices, including a new civic centre 3650 new homes redevelopment of the current railway station new buildings and public squares state of the art college campus for 16-19 year olds Wickford Town Centre Over 500 new homes new and improved swimming pool new community, health and library facility 2600 sqm of additional retail and leisure space 1000 sqm of additional mixed commercial floorspace improved public realm and transport infrastructure creation of 650 jobs Pitsea Town Centre up to 350 new homes 		<p>The Core Strategy will have to have regard to the broad priorities and supporting themes of the Regeneration Framework.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives/ indicators where relevant that considers economic development, housing, culture, environment, health, education, and transport.</p>

<p>These are bound together by three vital supporting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Community Transport Infrastructure High Quality Design and Sustainable Development <p>Town Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regenerate Basildon, Wickford, Pitsea and Laindon Town Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,000 sqm of additional retail and leisure floorspace improved community facilities, including more integrated health, community and library complex improved links to the Station, Wat Tyler Country Park, Thames Marshes and the proposed new Academy at Chalvedon renewed market improved transport infrastructure 		
<p>Quality Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide affordable quality homes for people of the District. Provide aspirational and executive homes. Transform unpopular areas Help address known levels of deprivation Provide key worker accommodation and shared ownership homes Improve access to health, education and social services Reduce crime through secured by design Ensure mixed-use tenure developments for community sustainability <p>The Basildon Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local jobs for local people 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing the adverse impact of in-commuting • Creating a more diverse economy with broad mix of businesses • Supporting wider regeneration initiatives • Promoting a positive image of Basildon District • Supporting the growth and retention of existing businesses • Delivering excellent environmentally sustainable buildings • Maximising the capacity of available land and premises by providing flexibility of use 			
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Appendix B Scoping Report Consultation Responses

177 The following consultees were consulted on the Draft Scoping Report in August 2007.

SEA Directive Consultees:

- Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Natural England (formerly The Countryside Agency and English Nature)

National, Regional and Local Government Consultees:

- Government Office for the East of England (GO-East)
- East of England Regional Assembly (EERA)
- Essex County Council
- Brentwood District Council
- Chelmsford Borough Council
- Castle Point Borough Council
- Rochford District Council
- Thurrock Borough Council
- Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Other Relevant Consultees:

- East of England Development Agency (EEDA)
- South West Essex Primary Care Trust
- Basildon University Hospital Trust
- Learning & Skills Council
- Housing Corporation
- House Builders Federation
- Essex Wildlife Trust
- RSPB
- Essex & Suffolk Water
- Anglian Water Services Ltd
- Highways Agency
- Network Rail
- Sustrans
- Essex Police
- Essex Fire and Rescue

Appendix C Jargon Buster

Table 7

Term	Definition
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents of the Local Development Framework have been achieved.
Baseline	Contextual platform of local social, economic and environmental data.
Basildon	Refers to the designation area of Basildon New Town (includes Laindon and Pitsea)
Basildon District	Refers to the District of Basildon (includes Basildon New Town, Billericay, Wickford and rural villages and settlements)
Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land	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 referred to as Previously Developed Land (PDL)
Consultation Body	An authority which because of its environmental responsibilities is likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing plans and programmes and must be consulted under the SEA Directive. The Consultation Bodies are defined as Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency.
Core Strategy	Should set out the key elements of the planning framework for an area. It should comprise: a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for delivery.
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 which used to have responsibility for rural / landscape matters. (Merged with the English Nature in 2006 to form Natural England.)
Local Wildlife Sites (CoWS)	Local level nature conservation designation. Previously called Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government. Formerly ODPM.
DEFRA	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."

Development Plan Documents (DPD)	A type of Local Development Document of the Local Development Framework. DPDs include the Core Strategy and Site Allocations documents.
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 responsibility for producing the 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. Conceptually proposed in the Basildon District in the Replacement Local Plan Redeposit 2005.
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.
Indicator	A measurement of variables over time, often used to measure the achievement of objectives.
Intensification	The process of raising housing densities in urban areas through redevelopment, infill development, conversions or change of an existing land use.
Isolux diagram	A diagram showing the spread of light from a lighting source. An isolux is a line plotted on any appropriate set of coordinates to show all the points on a surface where the brightness of the light is the same. A series of these lines is an isolux diagram.
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 Document (LDD)	There are two types of Local Development Document: Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.
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 Development Scheme (LDS)	Sets out the Local Planning Authority's programme for preparing its LDF.

Local Development Regulations	Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.
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 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.

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.
Objective	A statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change.
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister - the central Government department with responsibility for Planning. Now DCLG. Formerly DTLR / DETR / DoE.
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.
Plotlands	Areas of land divided into small parcels of land owned by individuals, originally used for recreation and as a means to obtain access to the countryside.
Precautionary approach	Taking action now to avoid possible environmental damage when the scientific evidence is inconclusive but the potential damage could be great.
Previously Developed Land (PDL)	Otherwise referred to as Brownfield Sites.
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. Also known as the East of England Plan.
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.
Replacement Structure Plan (RSP01)	Contains strategic policies and key diagram for the whole county. The Essex and Southend-on-Sea Replacement Structure Plan, adopted in April 2001, is produced by the JSPAs. It is a 15-year land use planning strategy (1996-2011) and forms part of the statutory Development Plan.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Process by which the general sustainability of a policy or proposal is assessed.
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.
Scoping	The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of a SA.
SEA Directive	European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.
SEA Regulations	The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes 2004.

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.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	Provide additional, more detailed guidance for the implementation of Local Planning policies. SPG have been superseded by SPD under the LDF system. They are material considerations when determining planning applications.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Generic term used to describe a form of assessment which considers the economic, social and environmental effects of a plan or proposal. SA, as applied to Local Development Documents, incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.
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: 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.
Sustrans	Sustrans (sustainable transport) is a charity working on practical projects to encourage people to walk and cycle more. Sustrans' flagship project is the National Cycle Network.
Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership (TGSE)	Sub-Regional partnership that aims to facilitate development in the Thames Gateway area within South Essex.
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.
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.

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