

Appendix 3: Plans, Programmes and Policies Review

INTERNATIONAL

There are several United Nations (UN) agreements and European Union (EU) directives relating to the environment. They have been translated into English legislation, are embedded into national planning policies and must be taken into consideration when formulating local policies. Those of most relevance to Basildon Borough are:

- UN Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971;
- UN Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife & Natural Habitats 1979;
- UN Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1979;
- UN Rio Convention on Biological Diversity 1992;
- UN OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic 1998;
- UN Nagoya Convention on Biological Diversity 2010;

- EU Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive 1979;
- EU Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 1979;
- EU Hazardous Waste Directive 1991;
- EU Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora Directive 1992;
- EU Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy 1995;
- EU Landfill Directive 1999;
- EU Landscape Convention 2000;
- EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001;
- EU Environmental Noise Directive 2002;
- EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive 2002;
- Kyoto Protocol (2005);
- EU Bathing Water Directive 1976 & 2006;
- EU Shellfish Waters Directive 2006;
- EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive 2008;
- EU Integrated Pollution, Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive 2008;
- EU Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008;
- EU Waste Framework Directive 2008;
- Adapting to climate change: towards a European framework for action – European Commission White Paper (2009);
- Copenhagen Accord (2009); and
- EU Directive 2009/28/EC.

NATIONAL

Document	Summary
<p>Draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p>	<p>The Draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published for consultation in July 2011 as part of the Coalition Government's reforms of the English planning system to make it less complex and in turn promote sustainable growth. Once adopted, the NPPF will replace all national Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance (PPSs & PPGs). The NPPF is still in a draft form, and is subject to further review and change. However, it is a useful indicator into how the Government see plan-making evolving in the future.</p> <p>To summarise, the NPPF maintains the plan-led system and gives it a goal of achieving sustainable development. Plans are expected to be prepared on the basis that they have objectively assessed the development needs of the area, which should be met, unless the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the NPPF as a whole.</p> <p>Plans should set Strategic Priorities for the plan area including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Housing and economic development requirements; ○ The provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development; ○ The provision of transport, minerals, waste, energy, telecoms, water supply and water quality infrastructure; ○ The provision of health, security, community infrastructure and other local facilities; and ○ Climate change mitigation and adaptation, protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape and where relevant coastal management. <p>The draft NPPF is clear that Local Plans should also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plan positively for the development and infrastructure required to meet the NPPF; ○ Be drawn up for an appropriate timescale, preferably 15 years to take account of longer term requirements; ○ Indicate broad locations for strategic development on a key diagram and land use designations on a Proposals Map; ○ Allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, providing detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate; ○ Identify areas where it is necessary to limit freedom to change the uses of buildings; ○ Identify land which is genuinely important to protect from development; and ○ Contain a clear strategy for the environmental enhancement of the area.
<p>Planning Policy Statement 3; Housing (2011)</p>	<p>Planning Policy Statement 3 identifies that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. PPS3 seeks to achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market, widen opportunities for home ownership and to create, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas.</p> <p>PPS3 recognises that housing development should be provided in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. Land should be supplied responsively and flexibly and use previously developed land where appropriate.</p>
<p>Energy Act 2011</p>	<p>The Energy Act provides for some of the key elements of the Coalition's</p>

	<p>Programme for Government and its first Annual Energy Statement. The Act provides for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvement to the framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.</p> <p>The Act includes provisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green deal: the Act creates a new financing framework to enable the provision of fixed improvements to the energy efficiency of households and non-domestic properties, funded by a charge on energy bills that avoids the need for consumers to pay upfront costs. Although it is not anticipated that Local Authorities will become Green Deal Providers in their own right, they will play a central role working with households, businesses and energy firms in the implementation of the scheme. • Private rented sector: the Act includes provisions to ensure that from April 2016, private residential landlords will be unable to refuse a tenant's reasonable request for consent to energy efficiency improvements where a finance package, such as the Green Deal and/or the Energy Company Obligation (ECO), is available. Provisions in the Act also provide for powers to ensure that from April 2018, it will be unlawful to rent out a residential or business premise that does not reach a minimum energy standard (the intention is for this to be set at EPC rating 'E'). <p>Energy Company Obligation: the Act amends existing powers in the Gas Act 1986, Electricity Act 1989 and the Utilities Act 2000 to enable the Secretary of State to create a new Energy Company Obligation that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Take over from existing obligations to reduce carbon emissions which expire at the end of 2012. ○ Work alongside the Green Deal finance offer by targeting appropriate measures at those households likely to need additional support - in particular those containing vulnerable people on low incomes and in hard-to-treat housing. <p>The Act also includes measures to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve energy efficiency and energy security. ○ Enable low-carbon technologies. ○ Extend the role of the Coal Authority.
<p>Government Tourism Policy 2011</p>	<p>The Government's Tourism Policy focuses on the contribution of tourism to the British Economy and aims to maximise on opportunities such as the London 2012 Games, which is likely to attract approximately 4 million visitors and create 50,000 extra jobs by 2015.</p> <p>The policy documents the national desire to become one of the top 5 visitor economies in the world, and to encourage more people to stay in the UK for their holidays.</p>
<p>Department for Transport White Paper Creating Growth, cutting carbon, making sustainable transport happen (2011)</p>	<p>The White Paper concerns the Government intention to promote the reduction of carbon emissions from transport and boost growth at local level, where short term solutions are most appropriate.</p>

Department for Transport Climate Change and Transport Choices (2011)	The research provides information into public attitudes towards travel behaviour and environmental concerns, suggesting how different groups of people would react to various incentives for lower carbon travel.
Cremation Society of Great Britain (2010)	Sets out statistics for cremation in Great Britain.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	<p>The Act introduced a comprehensive management structure to protect people, homes and businesses from flood risk. It established Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) and Risk Management Authorities (RMA) with different roles and responsibilities in flood risk and water management.</p> <p>Alongside new duties in preparing new plans called Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRA) and investigating flooding events, the LLFA and RMA will become Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) Approval Bodies with responsibilities for approving proposed drainage systems in new development. They will also be required to adopt and maintain most approved SuDS.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (2010)	This PPS sets out the Government's spatial planning policy on development and flood risk. It requires local planning authorities to undertake an 'all source' two staged Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and define Flood Zone 3b - functional floodplain, which factors in Climate Change. It also requires local planning authorities to apply SFRA and document the Sequential Test for LDF development locations, together with vulnerability classifications.
Energy Act 2010	The Energy Act was passed on 8 th April 2010 and supports the Low Carbon Transition Plan to encourage a reduction in the carbon intensity of the grid. Focal points of the Act introduce provisions for the following: the introduction of an incentive for carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies to be demonstrated in the UK at a commercial level; regular reporting on the decarbonisation of electricity generation; mandatory social price support for vulnerable energy customers, funded by energy companies.
Annual Energy Statement (2010)	<p>The Government's first Annual Energy Statement sets out progress to achieve the requirements of the Climate Change Act. It states that:</p> <p>"The mission of this government is to support the transition to a secure, safe, low-carbon, affordable energy system in the UK, and mobilise commitment to ambitious action on climate change internationally".</p> <p>In Action 22 the Government has asked the Committee on Climate Change for advice on the scope for targets more ambitious than the current ones, for energy from renewable sources. Action 23 states that the government will publish a renewable delivery plan to drive faster deployment through the next decade.</p>
Household Energy Management Strategy (2010)	The Household Energy Management Strategy was published on 2 March 2010, and placed a greater emphasis on district heating schemes and identified an essential role for planning in facilitating delivery of these and other community scale energy schemes.
Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)	Planning Policy Statement 5 aims to conserve the historic environment and the contribution it makes to cultural, social and economic life. PPS5 recognises the importance of protecting heritage assets and utilising the historic environment in creating sustainable places.
Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009) and Renewable	Both documents were published on 15 July 2009 and set out how the UK will achieve dramatic reductions in emissions and meet targets on renewables.

Energy Strategy (2009)	
Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)	<p>Planning Policy Statement 4 principal objective is to provide sustainable economic growth through building prosperous communities, reducing the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation, delivering sustainable patterns of development, reducing the need to travel, responding to climate changes and promoting the vitality and viability of towns and other centres.</p> <p>The Government seek to achieve economic growth through development of main town centres offering a wide range of services to communities, competition between retailers and enhance consumer choice, conserving historic, archaeological and architectural heritage of centres and raise the quality of life and environment in rural areas.</p>
Soil Strategy for England (2009)	The Strategy sets out the Government's vision to improve the sustainable management of soil and tackle degradation by 2029. It covers a range of topics including agriculture, land management, planning and construction.
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	The strategy expects the planning system to conduct a strategic approach for nature through a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea, putting people at the heart of biodiversity, reducing environmental pressures and improving our knowledge and understanding.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2009	This strategy indicates how the UK will meet the target set in the EU Directive 2009/28/EC.
Department for Transport Road Transport Forecasts (2009)	The report identifies a national forecast to 2015, 2025 and 2035 for emissions, road traffic growth, congestion and journey times.
Natural England, Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)	The guidance aims to facilitate a co-ordinated and consistent approach to green infrastructure strategies, support colleagues and guide external partners in the effective delivery of sustainable green infrastructure, promote the contribution of green infrastructure to 'place-making', in addition to other government agendas and links to spatial planning, inspire through best practice examples and case studies of green infrastructure planning and delivery, demonstrate that green infrastructure adds hugely to the value of plans and projects through the delivery of multiple benefits which other conventional 'grey infrastructure' solutions may not be able to offer, highlight key issues and considerations at each level (national, regional, sub-regional, local) and links between them.
Climate Change Act 2008	The Act introduced a statutory target of reducing carbon emissions by 80 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050, with an interim target of 34% by 2020. The Fourth Carbon Budget (17/05/2011) introduced an interim target to cut Carbon emissions by 50% by 2025.
Planning Act 2008	The Planning Act 2008 underpins the policies in the supplement to PPS1 and introduces statutory duties on development plan documents to include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area are implemented in a sustainable manner.

Planning and Energy Act 2008	<p>The Planning and Energy Act 2008 gives statutory support for local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in their Development Plan Documents (DPDs). DPDs may include policies imposing reasonable local requirements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from on-site renewable energy; • a proportion of energy used in development to be from local low carbon sources; and/or • development in the area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations.
Energy Act 2008	<p>The Energy Act 2008 introduced powers for a Feed-In Tariff and the Renewable Heat Incentive aimed at driving an increase in renewable energy generating capacity, and which is likely to have an impact on planning.</p>
PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)	<p>Planning Policy Statement 12 details what local spatial planning is and how it benefits communities. PPS12 documents how local spatial plans should be prepared and what should be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plan documents and other local development documents.</p>
National Play Strategy (2008)	<p>The Strategy sets out the Government's vision to deliver more and better play opportunities for children and young people in England.</p>
Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (2007)	<p>This 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> <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
Code for Sustainable Homes (2007)	<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; and • records results of the Code assessment on a certificate assigned to the dwelling. <p>The Code defines a set of sustainable design principles for new housing covering performance in nine key areas, known as 'Categories': Energy and CO2 Emissions; Water; Materials; Surface Water Run-off; Waste; Pollution; Health and Well-being; Management; Ecology.</p>
HCA: Specialist Housing, HAPPI: Housing Our Ageing Population	<p>The Housing our Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (HAPPI) has gathered good practice from across Europe and put together new and creative proposals to help put us at the forefront of housing for older people.</p>

Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods – A National Strategy in an Ageing Society	<p>The document identifies that all new housing will be built to the Lifetime Homes Standards by 2013. The DCLG document advises that it is critically important to consider and plan for appropriate levels of provision for wheelchair standard housing.</p>
Circular 01/06 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/07 Planning for Travelling Showpeople	<p>The Government's policy Circular's 01/06 and 04/07 provide guidance on the planning aspects of finding suitable sites for Gypsies and Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople, and how local authorities should work together undertaking accommodation assessments and finding joint solutions to achieved that aim. The Coalition Government carried out a consultation into a draft Planning Policy Statement on planning for traveller sites on 3 August 2011, which will replace the existing policy Circulars, described above, in due course. The draft PPS seeks to give local planning authorities the freedom and responsibility to determine the right level of traveller sites provision in their area in consultation with local communities, while ensuring fairness in the planning system.</p>

REGIONAL

East of England Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Capacity Study – For the Department for Energy and Climate Change (2011)	The report examines the potential for renewable energy generation in the East of England. The information in this report has been prepared for informing the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) of the potential uptake of renewable energy by 2020, and provides a basis for more detailed information to be available at a local level, which can be used to support local delivery of renewable energy schemes.
Local Enterprise Partnership (2010)	The South East Local Enterprise Partnership was approved by the Coalition Government in November 2010 and is the largest in England, with a combined population of 3.9m people and over 130,000 businesses supporting 1.3m jobs. It exists to enable the conditions for business growth at a strategic level by bringing together leaders from business, local government and further/ higher education to articulate an area's strategic priorities and work in partnership to "Create the most enterprising economy in England".
East of England State of the environment report (2010)	This State of the Environment report (SoE) provides the evidence of the quality of the environment in the East of England. It can help identify and clarify the environmental aspects of sustainable development and bring forward and evaluate options to address them.
Thames Gateway State of the environment report (2010)	This State of the Environment report (SoE) provides the evidence of the quality of the environment in the Thames Gateway. It can help identify and clarify the environmental aspects of sustainable development and bring forward and evaluate options to address them.
Thames Gateway Housing Market Trends Quarterly Report (2010)	This report sets out a quarterly review of the latest housing market trends, documenting the needs, demands and pricing of the housing market, for example.
East of England Renewable Energy Statistics (2009)	The purpose of the energy statistics is to monitor, twice a year, the progress of the East of England towards its adopted targets for the production of electricity from renewable sources. This report covers activity up to December 2009 with emphasis on the period July to December 2009. Whilst the major part of the report is concerned with electricity generation, it also covers renewable heat.
Regional Economic Strategy 2008	The Regional Economic Strategy sets out a vision with bold targets and priorities so that we can drive forward as a globally-competitive region.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (2008)	The Regional Spatial Strategy set out development aims and objectives for the East of England. In May 2010, the Coalition Government announced its intention to abolish all RSS as part of provisions in the Localism Act 2011.
<u>SUB- REGIONAL</u>	

Essex Local Transport Strategy: The Local Transport Plan for Essex (2011)	<p>The Transport Strategy is a 15 year plan that sets out the aspirations for improving travel in the County. The Strategy seeks to achieve five broad objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ provide connectivity for Essex communities and international gateways to support economic growth; ○ reduce carbon dioxide emission and improve air quality; ○ improve safety on the transport network; ○ secure and maintain all transport assets; and ○ provide sustainable access and travel choice for Essex residents.
Scott Wilson, South Essex Outline Water Cycle Study (2011)	<p>This Essex Thames Gateway Outline Water Cycle Study has undertaken a sub-regional review of the existing condition of both the natural water environment and the water infrastructure which serves the population of the South Essex study area.</p>
Commissioning School Places Essex 2011-2016	<p>The current Commissioning School Places is the organisational plan for schools in the Essex area.</p>
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) update report (2010)	<p>This document is an update to the SHMA 2008 provides a detailed market analysis of housing demand and need for the sub-region.</p>
Essex Economic Assessment; Local Assessment (2010)	<p>The aim of the Local Assessment was to gain an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the Essex economy, and within the wider context. The document also wanted to identify external and internal factors that will affect the document post recession, to achieve stakeholder buy-in to issues, opportunities and likely future scenarios, to reduce duplication in the collection and analysis of information, to provide as solid and shared platform for policy making and to engage with businesses and organisation, to evident the opportunities for economic growth and prosperity and to provide evidence and analysis for the Local Enterprise Partnership.</p>
Essex and Suffolk Water Resource Management Plan (2010)	<p>This document is the Company's Essex & Suffolk Water WRMP 2010 Annual Update. Outturn data based on the Company's annual June Return covering the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 has been used to inform the review. This is consistent with the DEFRA/Environment Agency guidance.</p>
GO-East (2009) Accommodation for Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople in the East of England – A revision to the RSS for the East of England	<p>The Secretary of State issued the final policies for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople accommodation in this document, which advocated the minimum number of pitches that were required in each area within the region.</p>
Extra Care Housing Information Sheet (2009)	<p>The information sheet provides information on housing for certain elderly, disabled or other persons with particular support needs, who meet specific criteria.</p>

Essex Schools and Colleges Sustainable modes of Transport Strategy 2009	<p>The strategy has four main aims. These four main duties set out for local authorities in the Education and Inspections Act 2006 are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To undertake an assessment of the travel and transport needs of children and young people within the authority's area; ○ To undertake an audit of the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority that may be used when travelling to and from or between schools and institutions; ○ To adopt a strategy to develop the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority so that the travel and transport needs of children and young people are better catered for; ○ To promote sustainable travel and transport modes for the journey to, from and between schools and other institutions.
A Golden Opportunity – Health in South West Essex – NHS SWE Strategic Plan 2009-2014	<p>The strategic plan describes how NHS SWE will aim to realise this vision over the next five years. It documents the demographic, service and resource related challenges, which will have a direct impact on both the scale and type of healthcare services that the NHS SWE commission.</p>
Essex Hotel Futures, Hotel Solutions (2009)	<p>The purpose of the study was to make an objective assessment of the potential for the future development of the hotel sector in each part of Essex in terms of both the development, expansion and upgrading of existing hotels and the potential for new hotel development.</p> <p>A key part of the research programme that Hotel Solutions undertook was a survey of the managers and owners of existing hotels in the county to gather information on current, recent and projected future performance in terms of occupancy, achieved room rate, market mix, market trends and denied business.</p>
Essex and Southend- on Sea Joint Waste Management Strategy (2009)	<p>The strategy aims to implement how the sub-region waste will be dealt with, setting targets and measures to help to ensure that they are reached.</p>
Scott Wilson South Essex Water Cycle Study Scoping Report (2009)	<p>This Essex Thames Gateway Water Cycle Scoping Study has undertaken a sub-regional review of the existing condition of both the natural water environment and the water infrastructure which serves the population of the South Essex study area.</p>
Putting People First: Support and Review Policy (2008)	<p>The policy document implements Essex County Council's system of support planning for service users and carers across the adult social care, in line with the wider policy of introducing self-directed support. Effective support planning seeks to promote the independence, health and wellbeing of service users, while at the same time giving them more choice and control over the services they receive.</p>
Essex Planning Officers Association Guidance Note on Lifetimes Homes Standards (2008)	<p>This guidance note explains how housing should be designed to allow for maximum flexibility for future alternative and extension to meet potential needs for future occupiers, and that housing should seek to meet the Lifetime Homes Standard.</p>
Business Tourism Strategic Action Plan (2008)	<p>The Plan identifies the implications of where the business base of Essex directly overlaps with tourism and notes that nearly a quarter of all existing inbound trips to Essex are for business purposes. The Action Plan confirms that Essex currently offers businesses small top medium size conference venues, some of which cater for corporate hospitality.</p>

The Environment Agency's South Essex and North Essex Catchment Flood Management Plans (2008)	The Plans sets out policies for the long term management of flood risk within the Essex catchment, taking into account the likely effects of changes in climate, land use, land sue management and urban development.
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LOCAL

<p>Forward Strategy Document Basildon Thurrock University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust Plan for year 31 March 2012 (2013 and 2014)</p>	<p>Plan for and</p> <p>The document is a plan for three years addressing the Basildon Thurrock University Hospitals. The plan looks at resourcing and what is to be implemented in the immediate future.</p>
<p>Basildon Borough Historic Environment Characterisation (2011)</p>	<p>The document studies and identifies the area of historical importance in the Borough.</p>
<p>Draft Basildon Borough Community Strategy 2011-2036</p>	<p>The Community Strategy sets out the vision and objectives for the Borough and its communities.</p>
<p>Retail Update on Basildon Town Centre (2011)</p>	<p>The study looked at the retail study carried out by White Young Green and updated the information but only in terms of the retailing in the Basildon town centre. The document registered a few amendments to the information provided by the White Young Green study.</p>
<p>PPG17: Open Space Assessment Part I (2011)</p>	<p>The Council carried out an assessment on their open spaces following the standards set out in national planning policy guidance 17 and which approach had been adopted at cabinet. This was the second part of the assessment following part I.</p>
<p>Basildon Borough Playing Pitch Strategy Review – Technical Addendum (2011)</p>	<p>RQA was commissioned by Basildon District Council to produce a Playing Pitch Strategy for Basildon District. The commission is part funded by the New Opportunities Lottery Fund, administered by Sport England East. It was agreed by Officers of the Council and Sport England that this Study should be considered as a 'pilot' to test the processes being developed by Sport England for this type of Study.</p> <p>The Strategy has been developed incorporating the inputs of Officers and members of the Council to ensure that it reflects a realistic representation of the context, opportunities and constraints for the provision of playing pitches both now and as envisaged for the future.</p> <p>This document presents both quantitative and qualitative data and issues, embracing the outcomes and views of wide consultation of users and non users of playing pitch provision within public, private and education sectors. It presents a scenario projected 10 years forward as far as that is possible.</p>
<p>Basildon Citizen Panel Survey (2011)</p>	<p>A panel survey was conducted to find out what local citizens thought of the Borough.</p>

Basildon Strategic Improvement Plan 2010-2013	The Key themes of this plan is to renew housing estates at Five Links and Craylands to create sustainable communities, improve the percentage of Council housing stock meeting the Decent Homes Standard and maintain vibrant town centres through the provision of new homes and other services.
Basildon Mini Assessment of the Essex Local Economic Assessment (2010)	Published in 2012, this mini assessment noted the work being done in partnership between Basildon Council and private sector led working groups such as the Basildon Business Group (BBG) which has identified employment and skills as its number one issue.
Basildon Borough Local Investment Plan 2010-2015	The plan sets out the priorities for investment to achieve economic growth and sustainable communities in the Borough, whilst considering the context and established strategy in the area.
Leisure, Arts, Culture and Tourism Study (2010)	The study was produced by White Young Green Planning and Design Ltd and looked at the provision of Leisure, Arts, Culture and Tourism facilities in the Borough, with an update to a 2008 retail study. The document identified that the town centre boundary should remain unaltered and that a vibrant night time environment should be provided, alongside positive car parking and management.
Billericay Design Statement (2010)	The Design Statement is a document used at local and Borough Planning Meetings when considering planning applications in the Town.
PPG17: Open Space Assessment Part I (2010)	The Council carried out an assessment on their open spaces following the standards set out in national planning policy guidance 17 and which approach had been adopted at cabinet.
Basildon Renaissance Partnership, Draft A127 Development Framework (2009)	The document studied the A127 and made recommendations for its development to make it a successful economic corridor.
Basildon District Open Space Survey (2009)	A survey on how people felt about the open spaces within the Borough.
Basildon District Biodiversity and Habitat Study, EECOS Ltd (2009)	The main aspects of the study involved monitoring existing LoWS, assessing potential new Sites and mapping UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats.
Interim Planning Obligations Strategy (2008)	This strategy updates the saved policy of Basildon Local Plan on affordable housing, setting out an appropriate provision for affordable housing on suitable sites.
Robert Tym and partners, Basildon Employment Capacity Study; Final Report	The Employment Capacity Study will inform the Basildon Renaissance Partnership Regeneration Framework on the future of the A127 Corridor; a future inward investment, skills and training policy; the preparation of the Basildon District Local Development Framework (LDF) Development Plan Documents; and Thames Gateway strategy and action planning.

(2008)	
Review Exploring the Barriers Facing 16-18 years olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) and how these can be overcome	A report published in April 2010, which documents a series of recommendations for Essex County Council, Connexions, Basildon Action on learning, Basildon Council and External Agencies on ways to overcome barriers that help lead to young people becoming NEET. These recommendations have been turned into an action plan which is being implemented.