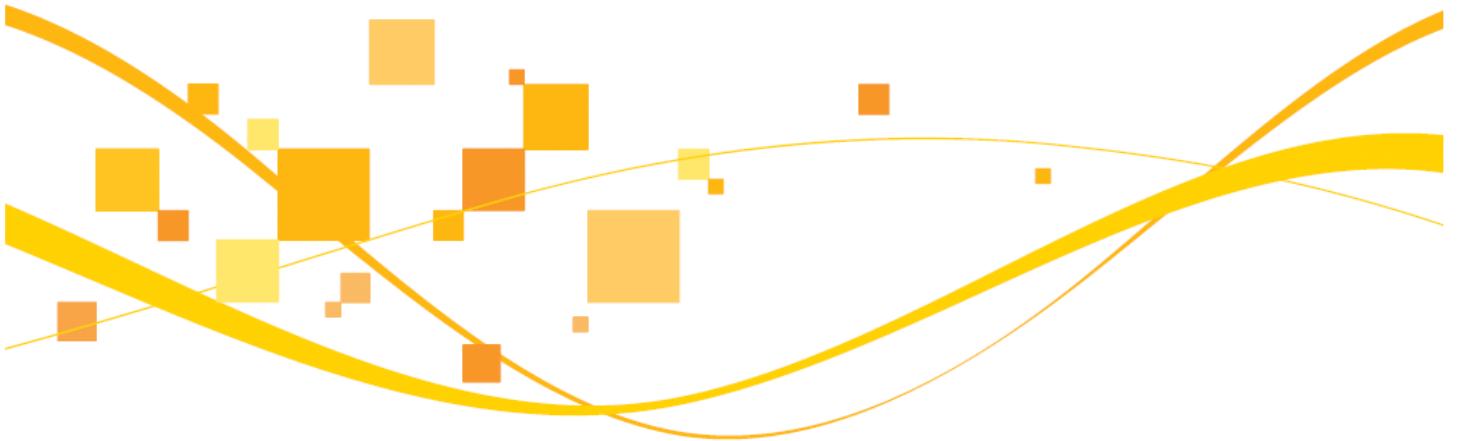


Basildon Borough Local Development Framework

Topic Paper TP7 Community Infrastructure

February 2012



Introduction

- 1 The Government's consultation paper, Community Infrastructure, Detailed proposals and Draft Regulations for the Introduction of Community Infrastructure Levy, July 2009 stated in paragraph 2.23 that

'The Government favours a wide definition of infrastructure to give local communities flexibility to choose what infrastructure they need to deliver their development plan'.

- 2 For the purpose of this Topic Paper, community infrastructure will deal with three broad infrastructure subjects:

- Education
- Health
- Social/ Cultural

- 3 Other forms of infrastructure such as utilities, leisure and recreation are presented in Topic Papers TP1, TP3 and TP6.

- 4 The Core Strategy is a planning policy document for the next 20 years and should take into consideration the impact that development will have on communities. The Core Strategy should recognise the need to ensure

'...that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, livable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community'.⁽¹⁾

Policy Context

National Policy Context

- 5 Nationally, planning policy is undergoing some change. The Government are currently transforming the twenty two Planning Policy Guidance and Statements into a more slimline document called the National Planning Policy Framework(NPPF). Whilst the NPPF is

still in draft form, there is a need to consider its content in relation to the Core Strategy. The Government are keen to emphasise the importance of sustainable development in the NPPF, and in compliance with this, the NPPF stresses the importance of providing

'...accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and supports its health and well-being'.⁽²⁾

- 6 Planning Policy Statement (PPS)1: Delivering Sustainable Development⁽³⁾ recognises that as part of achieving sustainable development, planning should create socially inclusive communities; through seeking to reduce social inequalities and addressing accessibility to health, education and community facilities for all members of the community. PPS1 promotes that places should be safe, healthy and attractive and emphasises making provision for physical activity that can be easily accessed, enhancing community well-being. Furthermore, PPS1 specifically recognises:

'Regeneration of the built environment alone cannot deal with poverty, inequality and social exclusion. These issues can only be addressed through the better integration of all strategies, programmes, partnership working and effective community involvement.'

- 7 Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing⁽⁴⁾ identifies that housing developments should be in suitable locations that can offer a good range of community facilities that can be accessed throughout by sustainable modes of transport. The PPS whilst focusing on housing, acknowledges the importance that community facilities, infrastructure and services can have on creating communities within these housing developments. In addition, Planning Policy Statement 12: Spatial Planning⁽⁵⁾ supports the physical, social and green infrastructure necessary to sustain an area and communities.

1 Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) - paragraph 5

2 Draft National Planning Policy Framework 2011, Paragraph 10

3 ODPM, 2005

4 DCLG, 2011

5 DCLG, 2008

- 8 National Planning Policy 17: Open Space, Sport and Recreation⁽⁶⁾ emphasises the links between the provision of community facilities in appropriate locations with healthy, well-being and inclusive communities, backed up by the need to carry out assessments of local needs and qualitative, quantitative and accessibility audits of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the area.

Regional Policy Context

- 9 Supportive of national objectives, the East of England Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (to be revoked) aims to promote active, inclusive and well served communities⁽⁷⁾ through creating, enhancing and protecting community services and facilities.
- 10 The national policy emphasis on the importance of education, health, social & cultural infrastructure is reiterated in the RSS. It also recognises the three aspects which together can help bind and sustain active and inclusive communities. The Overall Spatial Strategy, Policy SS2 provides guidance that suitable and timely provision for health, education and social infrastructure should be made. It goes onto to mention that consideration should be given to the Regional Social Strategy and Regional Health Strategy, as well as advice from the Local Education Authority to improve provision, if necessary⁽⁸⁾.

Education

- 11 In the RSS, the provision of educational facilities is seen to enhance community well-being, as well as the local economy. Policy E2: Provision of Land for Employment focuses on employment development in the main, but recognises that educational needs should be identified and provided for to support economic prosperity. These should be in accessible locations in line with RSS Policy T1.

Health

- 12 The RSS recognises that whilst planning may not be able to change people's health it can provide opportunities to modify behaviour, through:
- increasing and encouraging the use of non-motorised modes of transport;
 - promotion of open spaces, recreational facilities and Green Infrastructure (GI).
- 13 RSS Policy T2: Changing Travel Behaviour identifies the importance of changing the way transport is used, especially reducing the reliance on the car. Provision for walking, cycling and other non-motorised transport should be developed as part of RSS Policy T9, to provide access to the countryside, urban greenspace and recreational opportunities; which supported by RSS Policy ENV1 recognises the role that green connections and networks can provide in the goal to secure healthy lifestyles.

Social and Cultural Infrastructure

- 14 Museums, places of worship and community halls, for example, are forms of social and cultural infrastructure which help to improve quality of life⁽⁹⁾ The RSS therefore establishes a framework to create sustainable communities through the promotion of social opportunities when planning new development.

Summary of national and regional guidance

- 15 The National and regional policy see community facilities fulfilling a number of roles, such as creating or maintaining sustainable communities, encouraging active, healthy lifestyles and social inclusion. Providing adequate education and training also helps to support economic development and regeneration.
- 16 There is an emphasis through national and regional guidance that infrastructure to support the community should be in sustainable locations so that it can be easily reached by cycling, walking or other

6 DETR, 2002

7 East of England Regional Spatial Strategy 2001-2021, May 2008, Policy SS1: Achieving Sustainable Development

8 East of England Regional Spatial Strategy 2001-2021, May 2008 - Para 3.11

9 East of England Regional Spatial Strategy 2001-2021, May 2008, Policy SS1: Achieving Sustainable Development - Objective iv

forms of sustainable transport. There is also recognition in the guidance that the potential of providing community facilities can be maximised through supporting co-location and mixed use development.

- 17 Partnership working with stakeholders, service providers and communities is key to providing future community services and facilities, including rectifying recognised deficiencies.
- 18 National and regional policy expect these aims to be implemented through the local planning authority's development plans.

Local Plans, Programmes and Policies

- 19 Education, health, social and cultural infrastructure are addressed in the following local plans, programmes and policies:
 - Draft Basildon Borough Community Strategy 2012-2036, Basildon Renaissance Partnership 2012;
 - Commissioning School Places Essex 2011-2016, Essex County Council 2011;
 - Basildon Council Cultural Strategy, Basildon District Council 2006; and
 - Basildon Council Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011, Basildon District Council 2006.

Draft Basildon Borough Community Strategy 2012-2036

- 20 The Community Strategy sets out a vision to:

'make Basildon Borough 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 the future'.
- 21 The five main objectives to deliver this are:
 - I. To improve the employment prospects, education and skills of local people.
 - II. To promote sustainable regeneration and deliver housing growth through high quality, locally distinctive, sustainable developments and supporting infrastructure.

III. To support and promote the growth in local economies and businesses to benefit local people.

IV. To support local people to improve their health and well being.

V. To treat the cause of crime, anti-social behaviour and disorder, and improve community safety.

Commissioning School Places Essex 2011-2016

- 22 As the organisational plan for schools in Essex it identifies:
 - That as the population of the Borough is expected to increase, it will put pressure on current school provision in Basildon Town Centre;
 - That Whitmore Nursery, Infant & Junior School and Janet Duke Infant & Junior School will become primary schools;
 - With population growth in Billericay not expected to be significant in the medium term, Billericay secondary schools have sufficient places for local children;
 - There are continuing issues with access to primary schools in the Wick and to address this, capacity at Abacus Primary School has been expanded;
 - There are surplus places at Basildon Lower and Upper Academies in Barstable/ Chalvedon which opened in 2009;
 - Housing development in the west of Basildon will reduce surplus at James Hornsby High School;
 - Pupil numbers in Wickford secondary schools are forecast to rise. Monitoring is taking place to assess medium-to-long term needs. The schools are oversubscribed with applications from outside the area; and
 - There have been recent calls to establish a new academy at Langdon Hills and creating a vocational school at James Hornsby.

Cultural Strategy 2006

23 The Cultural Strategy states that approximately 19% of the population of the Borough are socially deprived, with Billericay being a more affluent area than Wickford and significantly more affluent than places in Basildon. Derived from the evidence behind the Cultural Strategy, the document identifies that the key cultural factors are:

- A need to identify a cultural identity for the Borough;
- Appreciating the contrasts between the ancient, and the new built and natural environment;
- The importance of valuing and celebrating the differences between communities but recognising their inherent interdependence;
- A willingness to pay for high quality leisure experiences;
- Negative cultural stereotyping "Basildon Man" is to Essex what "Essex Man" is to the UK;
- Lack of cultural symbols or icons;
- The importance of the 'green and growing' environment; and
- The strength of the influence of London on the cultural life of the area.

24 These factors have influenced the main objectives of the Strategy that culture in Basildon Borough should:

- Contribute to healthier living;
- Engender a sense of community identity and well being;
- Enable the creation of proactive partnerships;
- Be sustainable and sensitive to the environment;

- Be accessible to all;
- Benefit current and future residents.

Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011

25 The Social Inclusion Strategy states that there is a need for the built environment and infrastructure to be improved and replaced where they affect community cohesion. The Strategy identifies that social exclusion can be reduced if the necessary measures are put in place. These include the need to promote and develop the sustainable urban environment, through advancing the quality and accessibility of the built environment, infrastructure, open space and transport. The Social Inclusion Strategy states '*a high quality, well-managed built environment improves the relationship between citizens and their environment and contributes significantly to social and economic regeneration*'

Portrait

Portrait

26 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)⁽¹⁰⁾ is used to determine the level of deprivation in the Borough in comparison to the rest of the UK. In comparison to the rest of the country, approximately 19% of the Borough's population live in areas that are considered to be socially deprived. Figure 1 shows the levels of deprivation across the Borough, with the red areas being the places of highest deprivation, then yellow, then light green and lastly dark green, which has the lowest levels of deprivation.

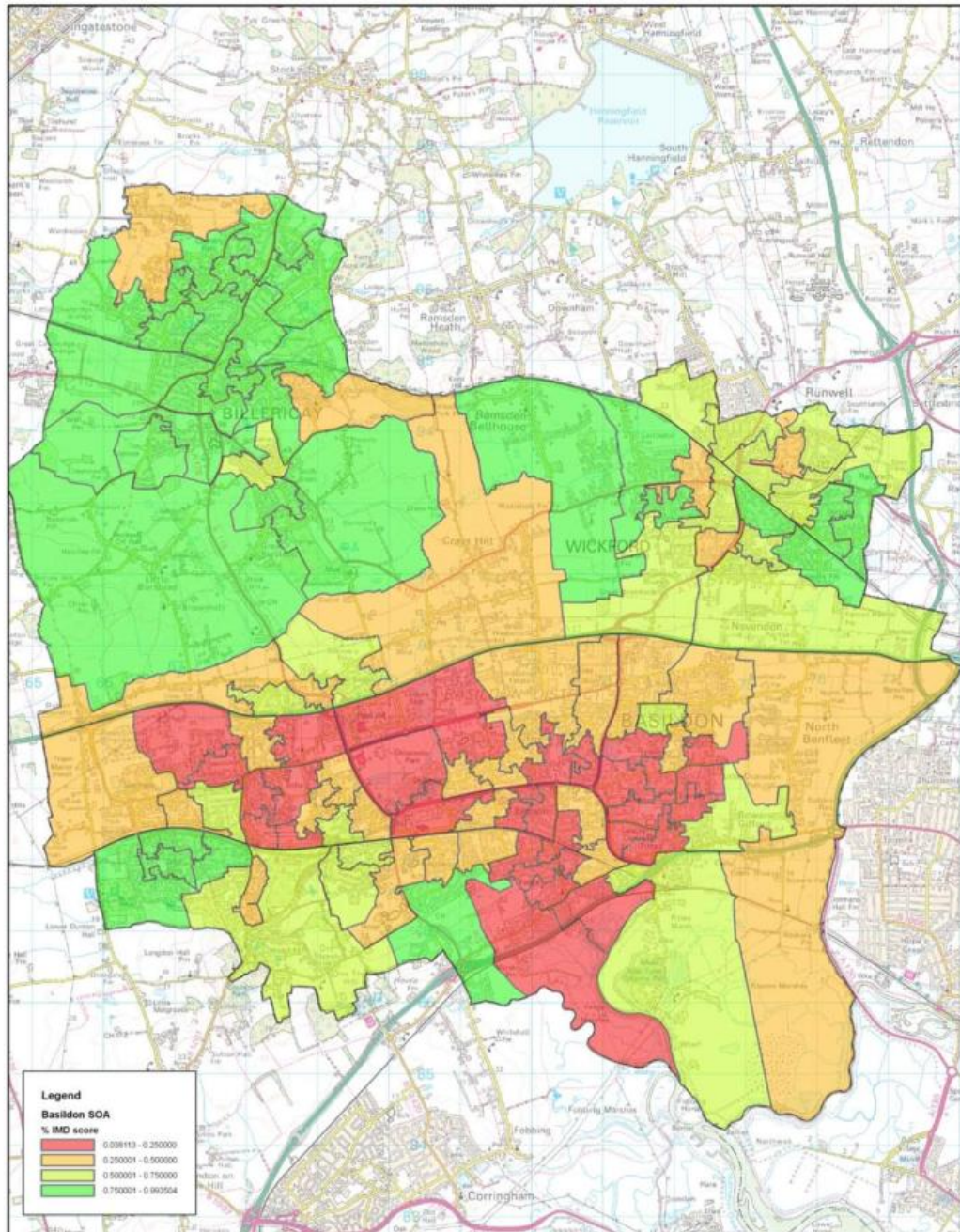
27 The Borough contains a range of community facilities, that are available to residents and visitors to the Borough⁽¹¹⁾

10 HM Government, Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2010
11 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy 2011

Topic Paper TP7: Community Infrastructure

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IMD 2010 - using % position of ranking with the rest of the country.
Overall IMD Score



Education

28 In November 2011, there were ten secondary / high schools, 25 primary schools, 15 junior schools, and 16 infant schools in the Basildon Borough (Figure

2), the majority of which were run by the Local Education Authority, Essex County Council and some of which were run privately, as grant maintained or through a religious order⁽¹²⁾.

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Primary and Secondary Schools



29 Primary Schools are listed in Appendix 1 and Secondary Schools are listed in Appendix 2. Some of the schools in Billericay and Wickford have a good reputation and consequently, Billericay and Wickford schools are over-subscribed from applications outside their catchment areas, whereas in Basildon, Laindon and Pitsea schools are, in the main, under-subscribed⁽¹³⁾.

30 According to OfSted, there are 66 pre-schools, nurseries and daycare centres in the Borough⁽¹⁴⁾ These are run by Essex County Council (within existing Primary Schools), by parent groups, private or

voluntary organisations which utilise a variety of facilities including local community buildings as host buildings.⁽¹⁵⁾

31 Furthermore, a number of schools in the Borough are now offering extended services such as childcare, parenting advice and support, after school activities and classes, community access to sports, IT and arts facilities⁽¹⁶⁾.

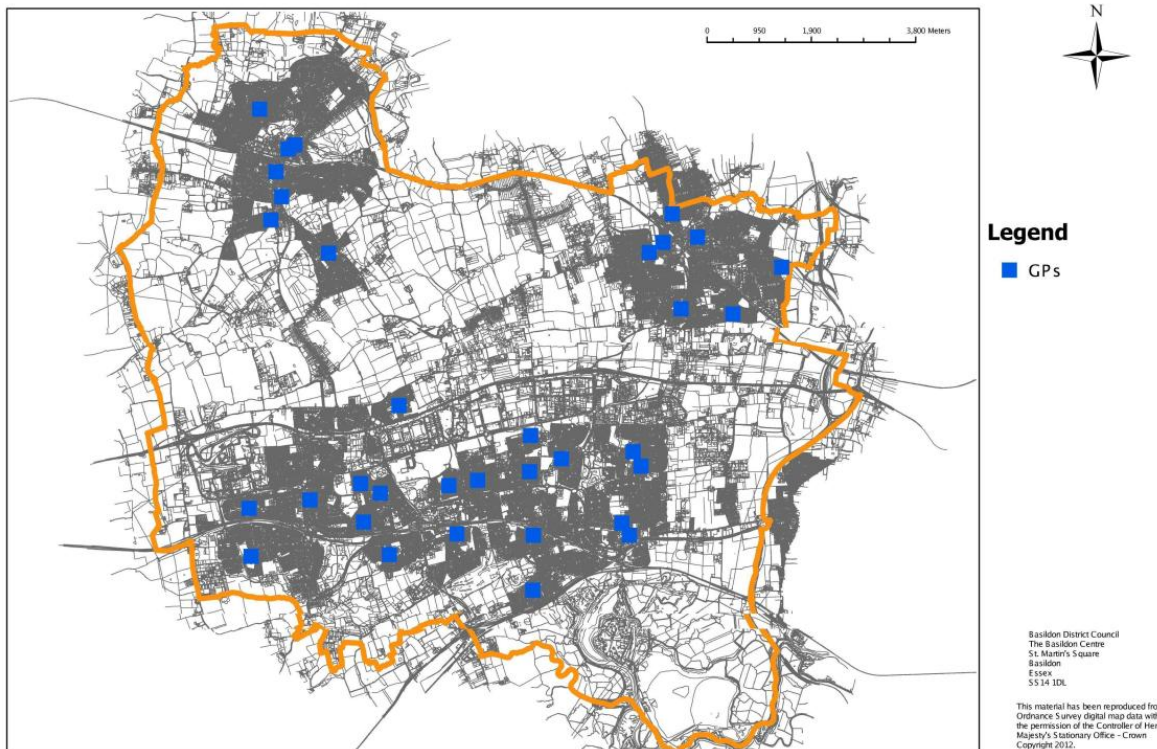
32 There are also educational facilities, including activities and residential opportunities at Wat Tyler Country Park, Pitsea and Barleylands Farm, Billericay which have in-house educational teams to support their visitors.

12 Commissioning School Places Essex 2011-2016
 13 Commissioning School Places Essex 2011-2016
 14 [Find My School](#), November 2011
 15 [Find my School](#), November 2011
 16 Essex Schools and Colleges Sustainable modes of Transport 2009-2011

- 33** The Borough has a poorer adult skills profile and a shortage of suitably skilled residents than surrounding areas to meet the needs of local employers⁽¹⁷⁾. Consequently, employers are reliant on workers travelling into the Borough from elsewhere, leading to unsustainable forms of inward commuting and exclusion of some of the Borough's resident potential workforce due to skills match problems⁽¹⁸⁾.
- 34** The availability of A level and/ or higher education tuition in the Borough is limited and many students still travel outside the Borough to study. The range and offer of further education provision is also not always set into the context of the needs of local employers.⁽¹⁹⁾
- 35** In the Borough there are four youth councils: Basildon New Town, Billericay, Wickford and Northlands Park and the Borough has a representative on the UK youth parliament⁽²⁰⁾. Furthermore, there are a range of community projects in the Borough, such as outreach football and basketball projects that are aimed at 'hard to reach' groups of young people in attempt to alleviate social exclusion⁽²¹⁾.
- Health**
- 36** The Draft Community Strategy recognises that there are health inequalities across the Borough; with men from the most disadvantaged areas having a life expectancy that is 10 years lower, than men from the least disadvantaged areas.
- Women from the most disadvantaged areas have a life expectancy that is 7 years lower than women from less disadvantaged areas⁽²²⁾. However, improvements in the local health services and the early detection of disease are said to have helped reduce early death rates in the Borough for cancer, heart disease and stroke in the last 10 years.⁽²³⁾ This may have been in part as a result of Basildon University Hospital being recognised as one of the UK's leading Trusts in these technologies.⁽²⁴⁾
- 37** The Draft Basildon Borough Community Strategy identifies that compared to the national average; the Borough has a similar number of smoking related deaths, but a significantly higher proportion of obese adults. Only 1 in 10 adults in the Borough participate in the recommended physical activity levels and only 1 in 4 have a healthy eating lifestyle⁽²⁵⁾.
- 38** Basildon University Hospital run by the Basildon and Thurrock University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.⁽²⁶⁾ considers in its Forward Plan Strategy 2012 the priorities of needing to deliver high quality healthcare, optimising the experience of patients using the service and enhancing the hospital's reputation.
- 39** The Primary Care Trust (PCT) South West Essex commissions health services for people living in the Basildon Borough. GP locations are shown in Figure 3.

17 Basildon Mini Assessment of the Essex Local Economic Assessment, 2010
 18 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy 2011
 19 Basildon Mini Assessment of the Essex Local Economic Assessment, 2010
 20 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006
 21 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006
 22 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy 2011
 23 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy 2011
 24 http://www.improvement.nhs.uk/qipp/qippcasestudies/heart/cardiacsurgery/Cardiac_Surgery_Commissioning_Guide%2020.pdf
 25 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy 2011
 26 Forward Plan Strategy Document for Basildon and Thurrock University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Plan for y/e 31 March 2012 (and 2013, 2014)

GPs



40 However, the PCT has identified that there is an 80% shortage of GPs in the Thurrock and Basildon area⁽²⁷⁾ Table 1 shows the more pertinent hotspots in the Borough where more GPs are needed:

Hotspots where GPs are needed in Basildon Borough

Under-doctored areas	No of additional GP Whole Time Equivalent (WTEs) needed
Lee Chapel	5
Wickford	3
Fryerns	5
Pitsea North and South East	6

41 The PCT are aiming to provide other health improvements and screening programmes in the areas with the greatest need to further reduce health inequalities⁽²⁸⁾.

42 The Mayflower Community Hospital in Mountnessing Road Billericay which is run by the PCT is proposing to reduce its number of beds. However, some services are to be reprovided by the Basildon and Thurrock University Hospital and some acute care and diagnostic testing is now more commonly being provided closer to patients' homes instead of making them travel to the hospital; so the loss of a service from a hospital does not necessarily mean the loss of it altogether⁽²⁹⁾.

43 Approximately 63% of the Borough is made up of Green Belt land including a series of diverse habitats, including woodland and the Thameside grazing marsh, which is unique in Europe and of international importance⁽³⁰⁾ The Borough has an extensive Green Infrastructure (GI) network that covers over 1,300ha and is discussed in further details in Topic Paper TP1. The GI of the Borough can promote healthy lifestyles and also aid the social and cultural identity of the Borough.⁽³¹⁾

27 NHS South West Essex webpage, [NHS South West Essex priorities](#), November 2011

28 NHS South West Essex webpage, [NHS South West Essex priorities](#), November 2011

29 Intermediate care beds review consultation document, NHS South West Essex, March 2011

30 Basildon District Biodiversity & Habitat Study, EECOS Ltd, December 2009

31 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006

44 There are many public sports and leisure centres in the Borough. They can accommodate a range of programmes for communities, from pre-schools activities to sessions for the active retired. Examples include Basildon Sporting Village, Eversley Leisure Centre and Basildon Sports Centre. ⁽³²⁾

Social and Cultural Infrastructure

45 The Social and Cultural industries can add economic value to a place, encouraging tourism and providing a better quality of life for the residents. ⁽³³⁾ The Basildon Council Cultural Strategy identifies that there are two active voluntary arts sectors in Basildon represented by Local Arts Associations in Basildon and Billericay, and television and training company, South East Television and Media Workshop Ltd based in Basildon. There is also the BAT Gallery in the Eastgate Centre and the Towngate Theatre, which is the main performing arts venue in the Borough. ⁽³⁴⁾ However, it has been recognised that most residents seek entertainment in London theatres and venues ⁽³⁵⁾.

46 There are 130 listed buildings within the Basildon Borough, which add to the social and cultural identity of the Borough ⁽³⁶⁾ alongside themed museums such as the Barleylands Farm Museum, Cater Museum, Billericay, Plotlands Museum, Langdon Hills ⁽³⁷⁾ and the Wat Tyler Heritage Centre

47 The Borough has seven libraries located in Basildon, Billericay, Wickford, Fryerns, Laindon, Pitsea and Vange. ⁽³⁸⁾ The libraries are keen to promote cultural partnerships and have display spaces available for arts and exhibitions. ⁽³⁹⁾ There are no proposals in the immediate future

for a new library, but countrywide initiatives, such as [Essex Book Festivals](#) are promoted. ⁽⁴⁰⁾

48 As of November 2011, there were three day centres for the over 50s run by the Council, offering a range of day-time activities, social events, catering and welfare services for over 3,000 members. ⁽⁴¹⁾ There are also similar services run by volunteers and community organisers through the Borough. ⁽⁴²⁾

Drivers for Change

49 This Topic Paper demonstrates that community infrastructure provides a fundamental role in helping to shape and form sustainable communities. However, there are a series of provisions that need to be put in place to assist in this approach which are identified as Local Drivers for Change. These are:

Improve and support educational opportunities

50 Due to the good reputation and levels of high achievement in Billericay and Wickford schools, the schools in these areas are over subscribed (especially from outside the catchment area). On the other hand, Basildon schools are under subscribed and therefore there is a need to work in partnership with Essex County Council and neighbouring authorities to improve existing educational facilities, modify educational behaviour, offer a range of educational and training opportunities including apprenticeships for example and where necessary and possible to do so, provide additional educational facilities in accessible locations ⁽⁴³⁾

32 [Sports and leisure centres](#)

33 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006

34 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006

35 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006

36 Basildon Historic Environment Characterisation Report, 2011

37 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006

38 [Basildon Libraries](#), November 2011

39 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006

40 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006

41 Basildon Council webpage, [Over 50's day centres](#)

42 Basildon Council webpage, [Over 50's day centres](#)

43 Commissioning Essex Schools Places, 2011-2016

51 With anticipated growth in Basildon Borough, there is a need to improve the opportunities for young people in education to meet the increasing demand for employment. ⁽⁴⁴⁾ This could be achieved through strengthening connections between educational and training facilities with local job opportunities in the Borough, and maximising the opportunity for local job placements to support the Borough's regeneration schemes ⁽⁴⁵⁾. Furthermore, where people are potentially at risk of falling into Not in Employment, Education, Training (NEET), alternative opportunities to encourage people to learn new skills and become more employable such as Basildon Trade School ⁽⁴⁶⁾ should be provided.

52 The Borough should aim to diversify skills to assist in strengthening the economy and ensure that local people have the education they require to make the most of job opportunities, alleviating social exclusion and improving quality of life. ⁽⁴⁷⁾

53 With limited A-level and higher education tuition in the Borough, opportunities to increase the physical presence of such facilities in the Borough should be explored ⁽⁴⁸⁾.

54 Continuing to support and provide facilities that can be used by Youth Councils and 'hard to reach' young people will promote social inclusion and offer young people the opportunity to improve their quality of life, ⁽⁴⁹⁾ in line with national and regional guidance.

55 In addition to facilities of for the young, places for older people also need to be considered to support the quality of life and well-being of communities ⁽⁵⁰⁾.

Provide choices to improve people's health and offer opportunities for healthier lifestyles

56 Working with all service providers to improve employment, education and community safety across the Borough should provide residents with the opportunities and choices to improve their own health and well-being. ⁽⁵¹⁾ Through facilitating regeneration and changes in services, measures to improve the Borough's health can be put in place and life expectancy of people living in more disadvantaged areas of the Borough can hopefully be increased.

57 Supporting and improving existing facilities, and providing additional facilities where necessary, will enable communities to have opportunities and choices to improve their health and well-being. ⁽⁵²⁾ Furthermore, through supporting and encouraging green infrastructure projects, the Borough's environment will help improve people's health and well-being. ⁽⁵³⁾

Enhance the Borough's social and cultural identity

58 Enhancing the social and cultural identity of the Borough will minimise opportunities for crime, vandalism and other anti-social behaviour, provide economic benefit and improve quality of life. The social and cultural identity of the Borough can be enhanced through a number of measures, including:

- Improving the night-time economy to contribute towards the renaissance of existing town centre areas;
- Encouraging cultural industries to relocate to the Borough where possible;
- Ensuring cultural and social buildings and places are designed and operated efficiently and effectively;
- Developing a wider range of formal and informal cultural learning opportunities;

44 Basildon Mini Assessment of the Essex Local Economic Assessment, 2010
45 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy, 2011
46 <http://www.basildon.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=2709>
47 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy, 2011
48 Basildon Mini Assessment of the Essex Local Economic Assessment, 2010
49 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006
50 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy, 2011
51 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy, 2011
52 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy, 2011
53 Basildon District Cultural Strategy, 2006

- Working in partnership with all sectors to meet the needs of the community; and
- Improving cultural and community life through the provision of integrated facilities⁽⁵⁴⁾.

Improving civic pride

- 59** Creating a place that residents can be proud of should be a common goal according to national and regional policy. Not only does improving civic pride help tackle social exclusion, it provides economic benefits and contributes to the delivery of more sustainable communities⁽⁵⁵⁾. Through improving and providing necessary community infrastructure, aided by the regeneration of town centres, Basildon can be a place that local residents are proud of, and furthermore, a place where they want to live and work⁽⁵⁶⁾.

54 Basildon District Cultural Strategy 2006

55 Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)

56 Basildon Borough Draft Community Strategy 2011

Appendix 1 List of Primary Schools

Primary Schools in Basildon Borough

Basildon Central
Bardfield Primary and Nursery School
Cherry Tree Primary School
Fairhouse Community Infant School
Fairhouse Community Junior School
Ghyllgrove Community Infant School
Ghyllgrove Community Junior School
Greensted Infant School
Greensted Junior School
Kingswood Infant School
The Kingswood Junior School
Ryedene Community Primary School
St Teresa's Catholic Primary School
Vange Primary School
Whitmore Primary School (as of 2011/12) (Formally Whitmore Infant School and Whitmore Junior School)
The Willows Primary School

Billericay
Brightside Primary School
Buttsbury Infant School
Buttsbury Junior School
Quilters Infant School
Quilters Junior School
South Green Infant School
South Green Junior School
St Peter's Catholic Primary School
Sunnymede Infant School

Billericay
Sunnymede Junior School

Wickford
Abacus Primary School
Grange Primary School
Hilltop Infant School
Hilltop Junior School
North Crescent Primary School
Oakfield Primary School
Wickford Church Of England
The Wickford Infant School
Wickford Junior School

Laindon / Langdon Hills
Great Berry Primary School
Janet Duke Primary School
Laindon Park Primary School
Lee Chapel Primary School
Lincewood Primary School
Merrylands Primary School
Millhouse Infant School and Nursery
Millhouse Junior School
Noak Bridge Primary School
The Phoenix Primary School
St Anne Line Catholic Infant School
St Anne Line Catholic Junior School

Pitsea / Bowers Gifford
Briscoe Primary School and Nursery
Eversley Primary School
Felmore Primary School

Pitsea / Bowers Gifford
The Len Wastell Infant School
Northlands Infant School and Nursery
Pitsea Junior School
St Margaret's Church of England (Voluntary aided) Primary School

Crays Hill
Crays Hill Primary School

Appendix 2 List of Secondary Schools

Secondary Schools

Basildon
The Basildon Lower Academy
The Basildon Upper Academy
De La Salle School
The James Hornsby High School
Woodlands School

Billericay
The Billericay School
Mayflower High School
St Johns School

Wickford
Beauchamps High School
The Bromfords School



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