

Basildon Borough Council
Local Planning
Authority Monitoring Report 2020/2021

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1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by section 113 of the Localism Act 2011) sets the formal requirement that each Local Planning Authority (LPA) must prepare a Monitoring Report (AMR). Whilst Local Planning Authorities no longer need to monitor National Core Indicators, monitoring reports should, as stated in the Localism Act 2011, contain as a minimum;
- i. progress on the production of the Council's Local Plan against the Council's published timetable (the Local Development Scheme) and,
 - ii. the extent to which policies set out in their Local Development Documents are being achieved.
- 1.1.2 The detailed requirements for what a Local Planning Authority's AMR must cover is provided in Section 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 1.1.3 Monitoring reports must also comply with EU Legislation as set out in EU Directive 2001/42/EC which stipulates that Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) are undertaken on plans and programmes to assess their environmental effects.
- 1.1.4 In the UK, Sustainability Appraisals (SA) incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations'), which implement the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC.
- 1.1.5 The Directive requires that monitoring arrangements must be established to allow the actual significant effects of the adopted Local Plan to be tested against those predicted, and to enable appropriate remedial action to be taken if required.
- 1.1.6 The monitoring of the SA must cover all significant environmental effects as well as social and economic effects providing important feedback on the success and progress of policies in the plan and progress towards delivering sustainable development.

2. Authority Monitoring Report 2020/2021

- 2.1.1 This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) has been produced by Basildon Borough Council, reporting on the performance of policies in the emerging Local Plan between 1st April 2020 and 31 March 2021. It was therefore prepared in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012 and Planning Practice Guidance.
- 2.1.2 National guidance suggests that local development monitoring should relate to the local themes and objectives and the monitoring framework identifies the strategic objectives from the Council's emerging Local Plan and links these with the relevant sustainability appraisal objectives as identified in the Council's Local Plan's Sustainability Appraisal Report 2016.
- 2.1.3 The emerging Basildon Local Plan contains 10 Strategic objectives and these are:
- SO1: Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Local Environment;
 - SO2: Improve the Quality and Value of the Green Belt;
 - SO3: Minimising Our Impact on the Environment;
 - SO4: Creating Vibrant and Thriving Town Centres;
 - SO5: Strengthening the Competitiveness of the Local Economy;
 - SO6: Delivering New Homes;
 - SO7: Capitalising on Local Tourism Opportunities;
 - SO8: Helping Local People Maintain Healthier Lifestyles;
 - SO9: Enhancing Quality of Life for All; and
 - SO10: Securing the Delivery of Supporting Infrastructure.
- 2.1.4 Monitoring the performance of policies and objectives is an important part of the plan-making process and is vital to monitor progress towards delivering sustainable development. The AMR serves a number of purposes, the main ones being:
- To monitor the performance of policies and assess whether they are being effective in delivering the plan's objectives; and
 - give early warning of any changes in the wider context that may influence the assumptions in the plan – such as the economic forecasts; and
 - to act as a record of the amount of development that has taken place in the Borough during the monitoring period.
- 2.1.5 The data provided in this report will help the Council to assess the effectiveness and continuing relevance of its plans and, if necessary, to trigger alterations to the plans and policies to reflect changing circumstances.

3. Contextual Indicators

Population

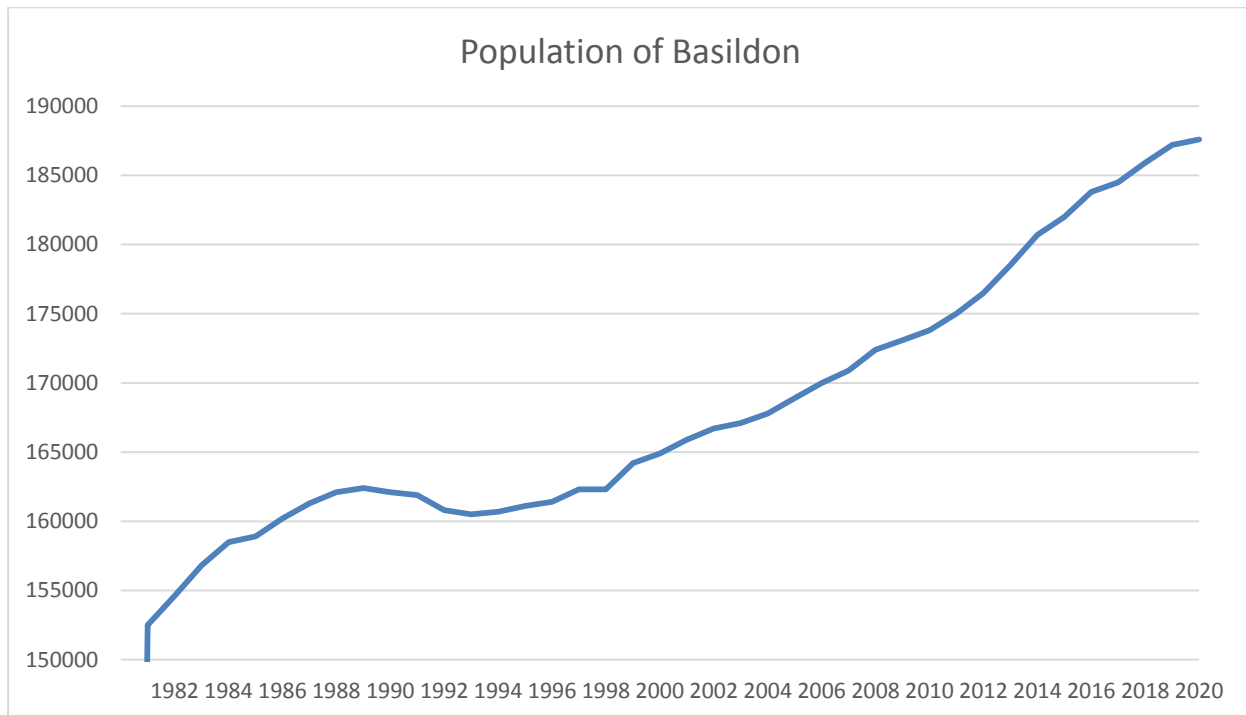
3.1.1 Basildon Borough has a resident population of 187,588.

Table 1: Population Change between 1982 and 2020

Year	Basildon	East	Great Britain
1982	154,600	4,872,700	54,746,200
1983	156,800	4,901,600	54,765,100
1984	158,500	4,926,800	54,852,000
1985	158,900	4,963,800	54,988,600
1986	160,200	4,999,300	55,110,300
1987	161,300	5,030,800	55,222,000
1988	162,100	5,059,700	55,331,000
1989	162,400	5,070,100	55,486,000
1990	162,100	5,088,000	55,641,900
1991	161,900	5,121,100	55,831,400
1992	160,800	5,142,600	55,961,300
1993	160,500	5,154,400	56,078,300
1994	160,700	5,177,900	56,218,400
1995	161,100	5,205,700	56,375,700
1996	161,400	5,232,800	56,502,600
1997	162,300	5,266,900	56,643,000
1998	162,300	5,302,000	56,797,200
1999	164,200	5,338,700	57,005,400
2000	164,900	5,375,000	57,203,100
2001	165,900	5,400,500	57,424,200
2002	166,700	5,432,700	57,668,100
2003	167,100	5,474,100	57,931,700
2004	167,800	5,508,600	58,236,300
2005	168,900	5,562,700	58,685,500
2006	170,000	5,606,300	59,083,900
2007	170,900	5,653,500	59,557,400
2008	172,400	5,708,400	60,044,600
2009	173,100	5,751,400	60,467,200
2010	173,800	5,807,400	60,954,600
2011	175,000	5,862,400	61,470,800
2012	176,500	5,905,900	61,881,400
2013	178,500	5,951,900	62,275,900
2014	180,700	6,017,300	62,756,300
2015	182,000	6,076,000	63,258,400
2016	183,800	6,129,000	63,785,900
2017	184,500	6,168,400	64,169,400
2018	185,900	6,201,200	64,553,900
2019	187,199	6,236,072	64,903,140
2020	187,588	6,269,161	65,185,724

Source: ONS midyear population estimates, Please Note: The figures show the total resident population

Figure 1: Population Change between 1981 and 2020



Source: ONS midyear population estimates

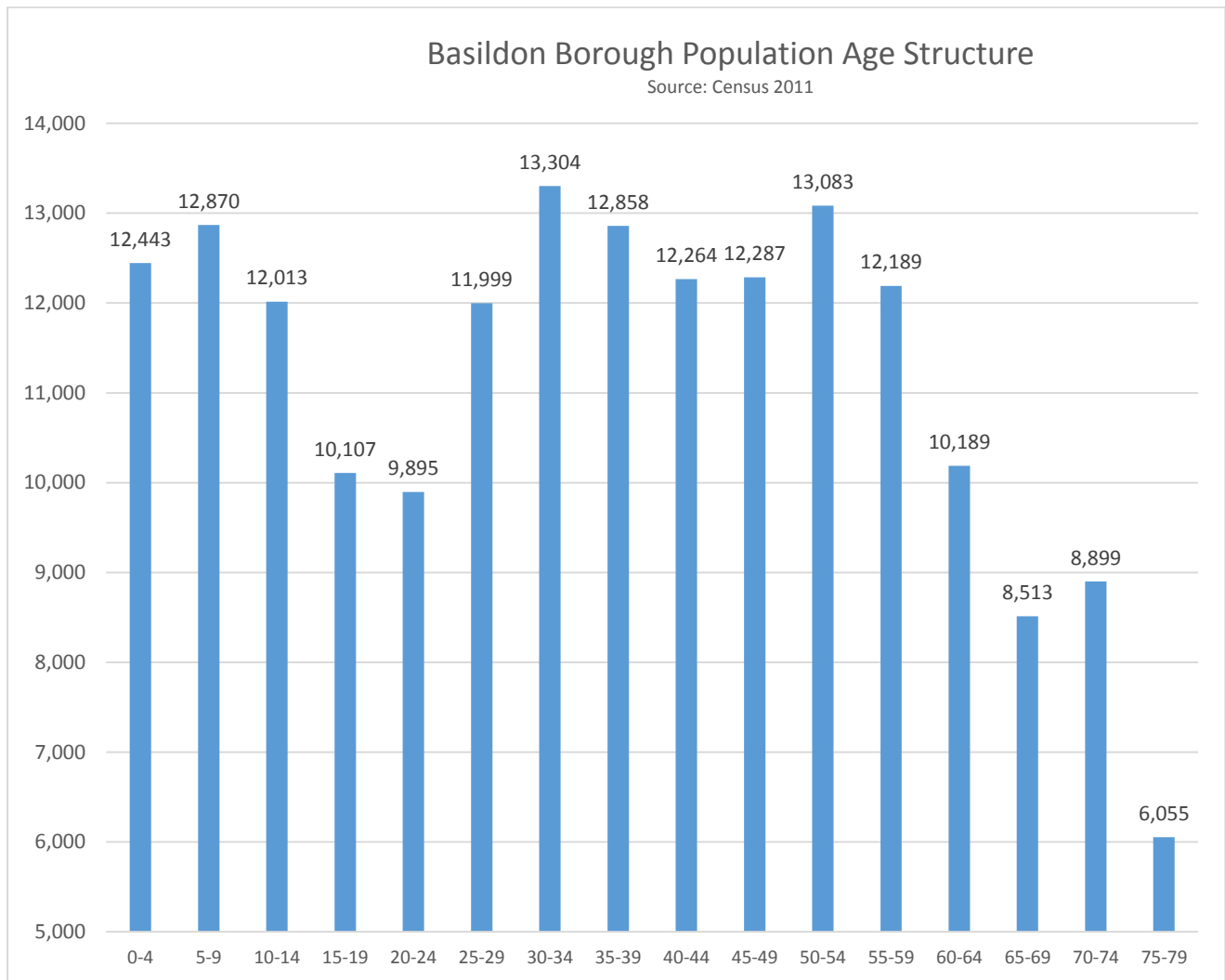
3.1.2 Basildon Borough’s resident population is 96,500 female and 91,000 male¹.

3.1.3 The mean average age of the Basildon Borough population is 39.1 years compared to a mean average age of 41.2 years for residents of the East of England. The predominant age band in Basildon Borough is 'Age 30-34 which represents 7.1% of the total Borough population².

¹ ONS Census 2011

² ONS Census 2011

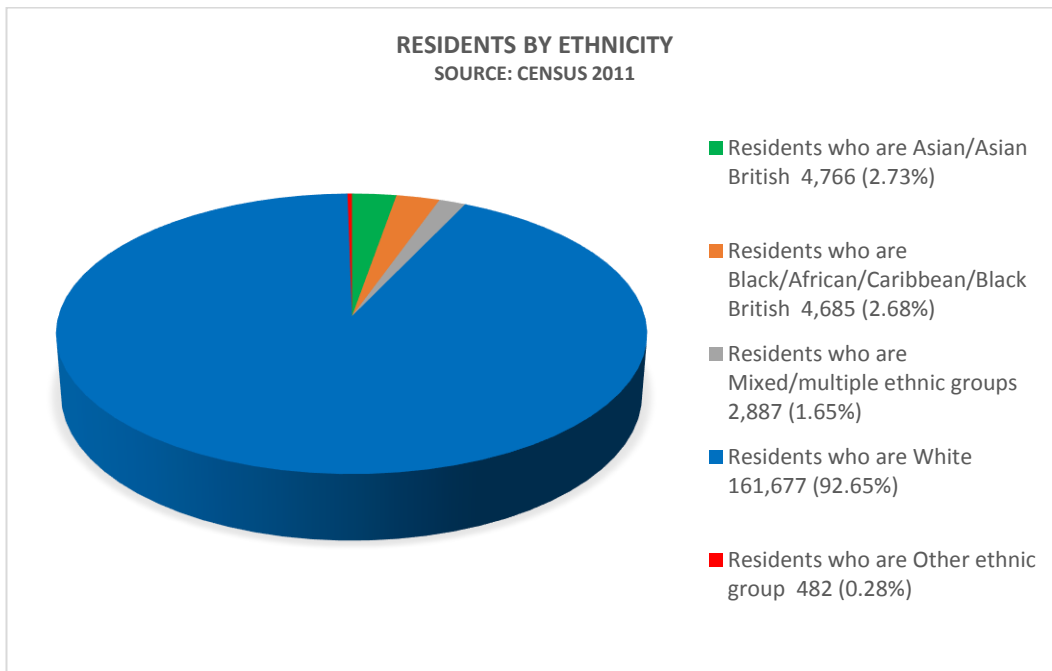
Figure 2: Basildon Borough Population Age Structure



Ethnicity

- 3.1.4 The largest ethnic group in Basildon Borough is residents who are White, with 92.7% of the Borough's population. That compares with a figure of 94.3% for Essex County as a whole and 85.4% for East of England.
- 3.1.5 The second largest ethnic group is residents who are Asian/Asian British with 2.7% of the Borough's population. That compares with 1.3% for the county as a whole and 2.0% for East of England.

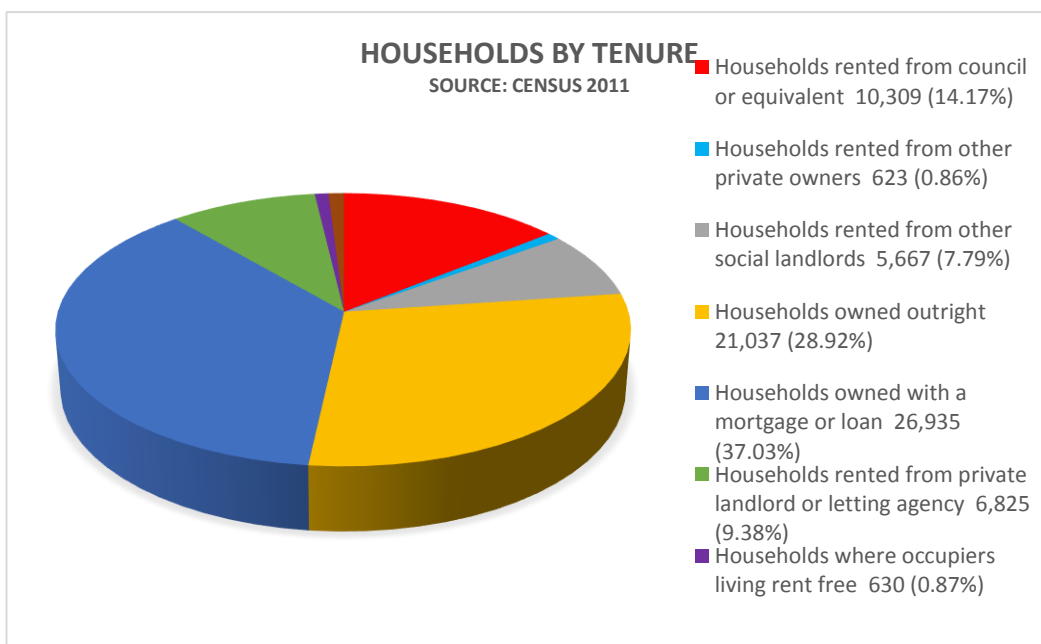
Figure 3: The ethnic split of Basildon Borough's residents



Households

3.1.6 Basildon Borough has 72,746 households, which represent 12.51% of Essex's 581,589 households. The household split by tenure in Basildon Borough is shown below.

Figure 4: Households by tenure



- 3.1.7 The largest number of households live in – ‘Owned with a mortgage or loan’ accommodation with 37.0% of the Borough’s households. That is greater than Essex and regional averages, with 36.7% for Essex County as a whole and 34.7% for East of England.
- 3.1.8 The second largest number of households lives in – ‘Owned outright’ accommodation with 28.9% of the Borough's households. That is comparable with Essex as a whole and less than regional levels with 32.9% for East of England.
- 3.1.9 Basildon Borough has 9,071 households with dependent children aged 0 to 4. That represents 12.5% of the Borough's households.
- 3.1.10 22,513 households in the Borough have dependent children of all ages. That represents 30.9% of the Borough's households.

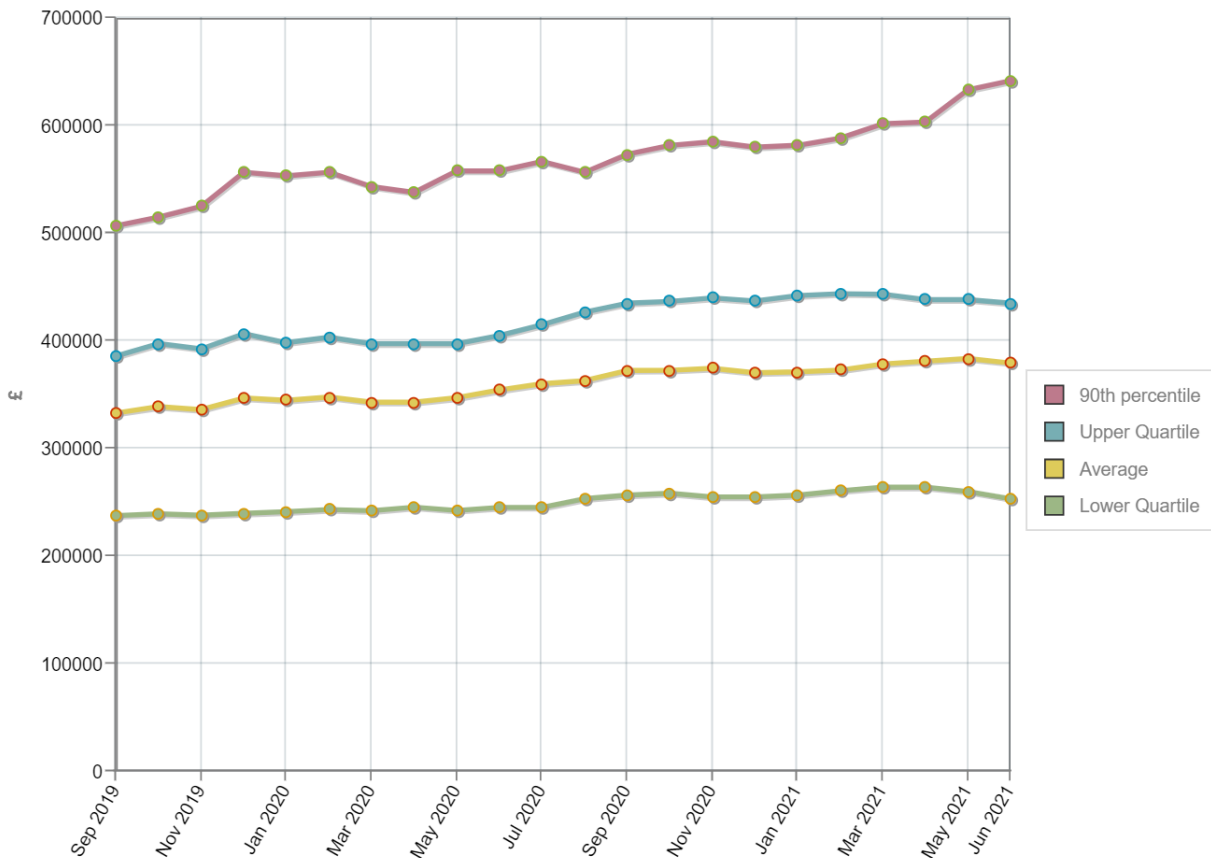
House Prices

- 3.1.11 The following house price information is based on Hometrack’s Housing Intelligence System³ which allows house prices to be viewed at a local authority, ward or super output area.
- 3.1.12 The overall average house price in Basildon Borough is £378,873 (Jun 2021) while the most recent price of a new build house was £370,313 in 2020. The current trend shows that prices are continuing to increase.
- 3.1.13 The number of bedrooms is a key determinant of price, current average prices (Aug 2021) in Basildon Borough by bedrooms count and property type are as follows;
- 1 bedroom flat - £162,291
 - 2 bedroom flat - £213,721
 - 2 bedroom house - £302,781
 - 3 bedroom house - £346,085
 - 4 bedroom house - £534,611

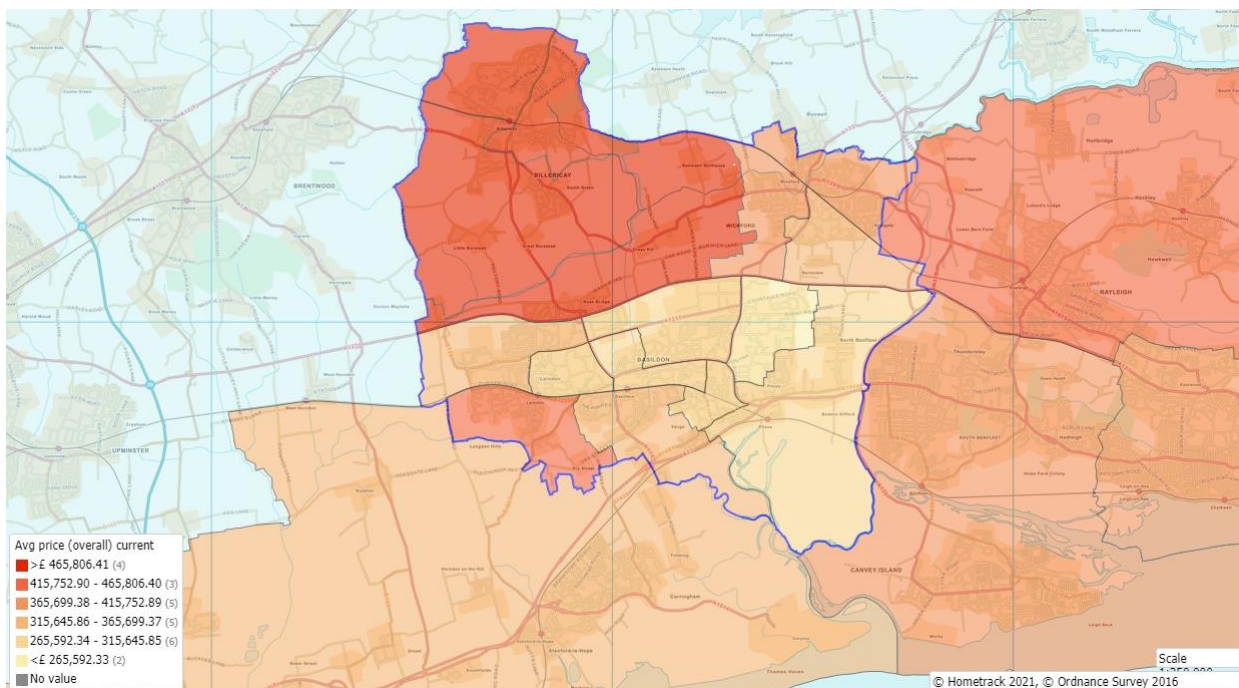
³ <https://www.hometrack.com/uk/products/market-intelligence/housing-intelligence/>

Figure 5: Graph showing average house prices in Basildon Borough

Pricing levels over time



Map 1: Average House Price by Ward



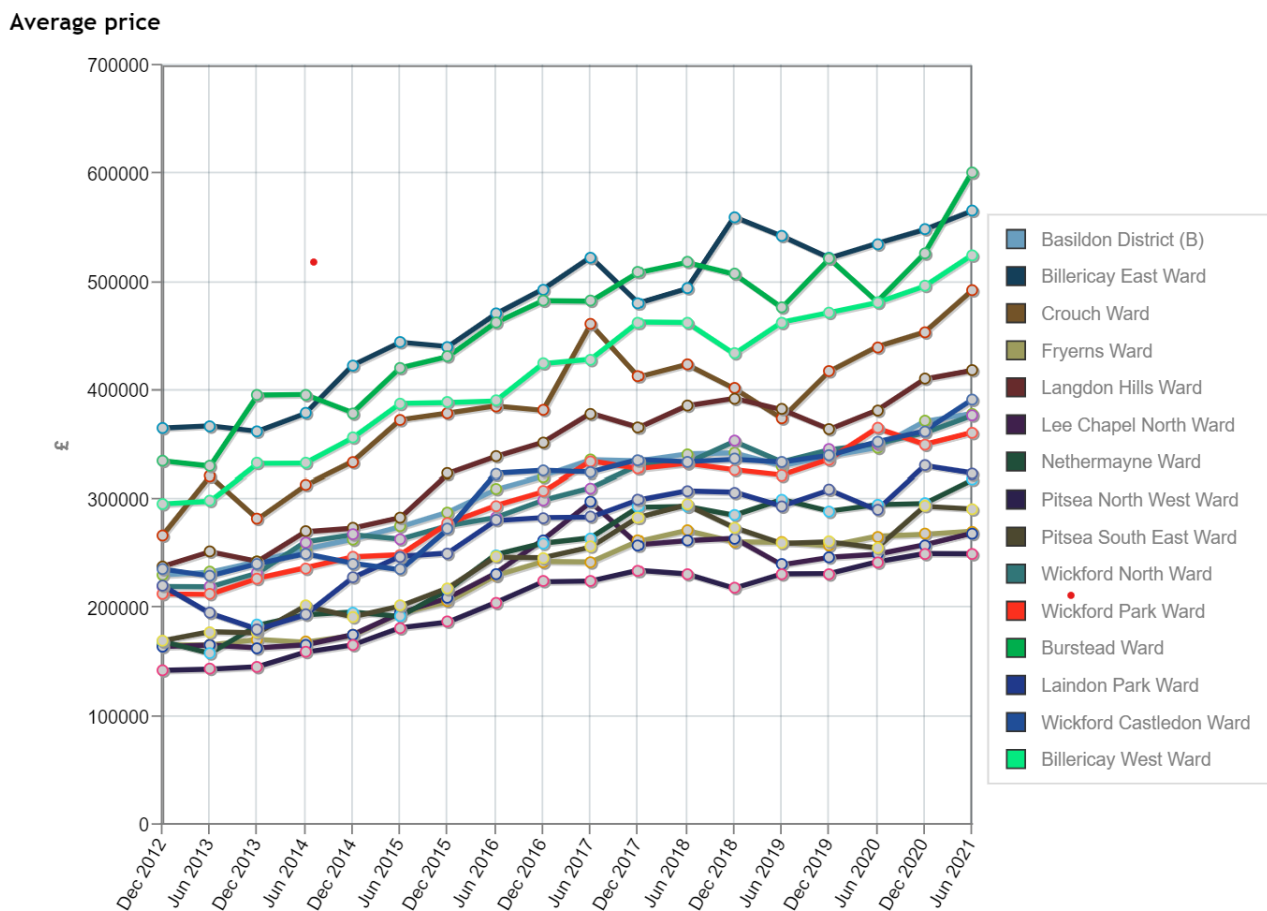
- 3.1.14 Map 1 shows the average house price distribution within the Borough, with the highest average prices in the North West of the Borough.
- 3.1.15 As at August 2020, Burstead Ward has the highest average house price of £601,854 (Table 2) and conversely house prices in Pitsea North West Ward have the lowest average prices of £250,148
- 3.1.16 The highest rise in average house prices over the last 5 years have been in Crouch, Wickford Park and Burstead Wards with average house prices rising by 33% between 2016 and 2011.
- 3.1.17 More detailed information on the distribution of average house prices within the Borough is available in Table 2 and Figure 6 below.

Table 2: Average House Prices (Source: Hometrack Automated Valuation Model)

Column1	Aug 2016	Aug 2017	Aug 2018	Aug 2019	Aug 2021	£ Increase over the last 5 years	% Increase over the last 5 years
Basildon District (B)	305,567	332,603	342,613	334,719	378,872	73,305	24
Billericay East Ward	473,098	521,625	509,021	549,976	565,738	92,640	20
Billericay West Ward	404,632	430,587	460,205	475,565	525,103	120,471	30
Burstead Ward	452,956	509,784	512,294	479,316 ⁴	601,854	148,898	33
Crouch Ward	369,888	446,143	437,230	390,272	492,391	122,503	33
Fryerns Ward	230,220	258,449	256,652	260,790	271,023	40,803	18
Laindon Park Ward	281,040	292,708	307,422	308,801	324,089	43,049	15
Langdon Hills Ward	337,626	365,143	406,992	374,761	418,500	80,874	24
Lee Chapel North Ward	227,985	277,007	267,030	245,239	269,121	41,136	18
Nethermayne Ward	249,391	254,983	274,365	279,898	317,992	68,601	28
Pitsea North West Ward	212,616	225,652	230,254	232,002	250,148	37,532	18
Pitsea South East Ward	241,433	256,310	281,183	261,423	291,596	50,163	21
St. Martin's Ward	218,570	228,168	240,365	239,338	265,838	47,268	22
Vange Ward	222,705	225,232	231,651	246,891	266,255	43,550	20
Wickford Castledon Ward	324,986	336,103	333,055	335,151	391,654	66,668	21
Wickford North Ward	283,987	311,349	324,664	366,006	376,912	92,925	33
Wickford Park Ward	281,593	312,289	316,749	319,391	361,395	79,802	28

⁴ 58 fewer property sales. This may reflect the type of properties sold.

Figure 6: Basildon Borough Wards Average House Prices



4. Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 4.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) requires that all Local Planning Authorities publish and maintain a Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS's role is to set the timetable for preparing any documents which make up the Development Plan for the Borough.
- 4.1.2 The Council has made progress on the preparation of its new Local Plan during 2019 and 2020.

Table 3: Local Development Scheme 2020-2022th Edition Progress

Basildon Borough Local Plan Stage	Proposed Timetable	Progress
Reg 19 – Publication and consultation	October - December 2018	Completed
Reg 20 – Representations considered	October - December 2018	Completed
Reg 22 – Submission	January - March 2019	Completed
Reg 24 – Examination	October to December 2020	Delayed
Reg 25 – Examiner Report	July - September 2021	Delayed
Reg 26 – Adoption	Jan-March 2022	Delayed
Basildon Borough Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule	Proposed Timetable	Progress
Reg 15 & 16 – consultation and publication of Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule	October - December 2018	Completed
Reg 17 – representations considered	January - March 2019	Completed
Reg 19 – submission of Charging Schedule	January - March 2022	Delayed
IE (Reg 20, 21 and 23) – independent examination and report	April to June 2022	Delayed
AVL (Reg 25) – approval	July to September 2022	Delayed
South Essex Joint Strategic Plan 2018-2038	Proposed Timetable	Progress
Reg 18 – Public consultation	January - March 2021	Delayed
Reg 19 – Publication and consultation	January - March 2022	Delayed
Reg 20 – Representations considered	January - March 2020	Delayed
Reg 22 – Submission	January - March 2020	Delayed
Reg 24 – Examination	April to June 2022	Delayed
Reg 25 – Examiner Report	July to September 2022	Delayed
Reg 26 – Adoption	October - December 2022	Delayed

4.1.3 In accordance with regulation 22 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (As Amended) Basildon Borough Council submitted the Basildon Borough Local Plan 2014 -2034 to the Secretary of State on 28 March 2019 for examination.

4.1.4 Basildon Borough Local Plan Examination was delayed in response to Ministerial Direction from DEFRA in relation to air quality on the A127

4.1.5 Environment Minister Therese Coffey wrote to both Basildon and Essex County councils on 18 June 2019 directing them to complete additional modelling on measures that will improve air quality on the A127 and roads next to it by 31 July 2019 and to submit a full business case on the speed limit measure by 25 October 2019. In the letter the Minister warns that failure to comply with the direction by the deadlines set out could lead to the imposition of a charging Clean Air Zone.

- 4.1.6 An Extraordinary Council Meeting Council meeting was held on Thursday 27 June 2019 to consider The Council's response to the ministerial direction and impacts on the Local Plan timetable.
- 4.1.7 Basildon Council informed the inspector of the ministerial direction and Basildon's proposed response including the possibility of a delay to the examination process in order to fully investigate the implications on the local plan. The inspector agreed to suspend the examination until the direction had been addressed.
- 4.1.8 Basildon Borough Council has prepared a Climate Change and Air Quality Topic Paper for the purpose of reviewing the Local Plan's coverage of planning policy measures taking into account new evidence and guidance that has arisen since the submission of the Local Plan for Examination in Public in March 2019. The purpose of this topic paper is to appraise the effectiveness of the existing policies in achieving climate change and air quality objectives in light of this evidence and to recommend any amendments to policies set out with the submitted plan as modifications for consideration by the Inspector at Examination.
- 4.1.9 On the 7 February 2020, the Council wrote to the Inspector regarding the progress the Council has made in addressing the requirements of the Air Quality Direction issued by Defra, and to advise how the transport evidence for the Local Plan has been updated in light of the air quality challenge, and other matters arising. The letter requested that, on the basis of the progress made, and in agreement with those at Essex County Council and Essex Highways working on the Air Quality Direction, we proceed towards establishing a programme for examination of the Basildon Borough Revised Publication Local Plan.
- 4.1.10 In December 2020, Basildon Borough Council received the Inspector's Initial Questions (IIQ's) and confirmation of the resumption of the Local Plan Examination.
- 4.1.11 On 29 January 2021 Basildon Borough Council responded to the Inspector's initial questions drawing together information from the existing Local Plan Evidence Base and the urban capacity work within the adopted Basildon Town Centre Regeneration Strategy. Consequently, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Addendum looking at reasonable alternatives to Basildon Town Centre's regeneration Policy (R2) has been prepared and referenced within the Council's response the IIQ's.
- 4.1.12 Following Basildon Borough Council's response to the IIQ's, the Council received a response from the Inspector which outlines the way forward for the Basildon Local Plan Examination. The Inspector requires the Council to publish a Revised Housing Topic Paper and updated housing land supply calculation arising from the use of the standard methodology together with all other updated evidence the council has created since its submission in 2019. The Inspector also requested that the Council publish draft modifications to the Local Plan that are required as a result of the new and updated evidence. The Inspector would like a further 6-week consultation on the new evidence, proposed modifications and responses to his initial questions.
- 4.1.13 Following the Inspectors request Basildon Council published an up-to-date

assessment of the minimum number of homes needed in the Borough over the Local Plan period using the standard method set out in the Planning Practice Guidance. As well as the completed evidence base, the Schedule of Other Modifications (2019) and response to the IIQ's, further evidence is being progressed for the Additional Modifications. Consideration of the draft modifications to the submitted Local Plan as a result of the new evidence being prepared is ongoing. Additional evidence being prepared includes work on the following: urban capacity, local wildlife site, retail and leisure, housing (including affordable housing), Basildon town centre regeneration, transport modelling for the whole borough, engineering works required for key road improvements, urban design and public art policy review, Gypsy and Traveller provision update, local cycling and walking infrastructure plan, infrastructure delivery plan and whole plan viability update. Topic papers, position statements are also being prepared to cover these subjects where required. Updates to the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat regulations Assessment will also be required for the consultation and will be finalised after the draft modifications for the local plan are complete. The Council is planning for the public consultation is expected to take place late 2021/early 2022 over the span of 6-weeks.

5. Duty to Co-operate

- 5.1.1 The Localism Act 2011 requires Local Planning Authorities (LPA) to co-operate with each other and with other public bodies to address those planning issues that are strategic in their area.
- 5.1.2 The Act requires LPAs to “engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis” to develop strategic policies and consider joint approaches to plan making where appropriate. The Duty to Co-operate came into effect on 15th November 2011.
- 5.1.3 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 require that the local planning authority’s monitoring report must give details of what action has been taken during the monitoring period to satisfy the Duty to Co-operate.
- 5.1.4 A significant element of this engagement has occurred at the South Essex level. Historically, Basildon Borough has formed part of the five authorities making up Thames Gateway South Essex; now referred to as part of the Thames Estuary Growth Area. South Essex has been confirmed as a Housing Market Area through work on the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). As a consequence of work on the Castle Point New Local Plan, it was agreed through a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the relevant Leaders and Chief Executives in February 2017 that the Council would work with these other South Essex authorities on a Joint Strategic Planning Framework. Since that time, work has been undertaken at a Leader and Chief Executive level to prepare a *South Essex 2050 Vision* that provides an aspirational framework for better joint working across South Essex, but which now also incorporates Brentwood Borough to the west. An Association of South Essex Local Authorities (ASELA) has also been formed, the Memorandum for which was signed in January 2018, and various workstreams are now being progressed under that arrangement.
- 5.1.5 A key workstream in relation to plan-making is the preparation of the South Essex Plan, which will be a non-statutory document covering the six South Essex authorities that form part of ASELA. The South Essex Plan will be a non-statutory development plan which will inform key planning decisions. It will not replace each authority’s own local plans but will provide the overarching spatial strategy, level and distribution of housing and employment land to be provided across the area, and will also identify the strategic infrastructure required to deliver the growth. Each authority’s local plan will then need to align with the South Essex Plan.
- 5.1.6 The South Essex Plan will cover a 20 year period but will sit within the context of the South Essex 2050 Vision. It will provide for sustainable growth up to 2038 and lay the foundations for further sustainable growth and investment to 2050. It will also provide the framework for the six South Essex local authorities to prepare their more detailed Local Plans.
- 5.1.7 Work on producing the South Essex Plan has begun and the ASELA authorities are currently making preparations to publish and consult on the first draft of the

document. The consultation will provide an opportunity for people to have their say on the issues identified in the document and provides them with an opportunity to add their views on the issues affecting the South Essex area.

5.1.8 There are also workstreams around an Industrial Strategy and Infrastructure which will complement the planning work. It is widely acknowledged, that only through joint-working, will the appropriate scale of infrastructure that will enable the full growth required in South Essex, to be secured and delivered sustainably. It is therefore anticipated that the South Essex Plan will provide the mechanism through which any unmet housing need from Basildon Borough or the wider sub-region can be addressed in a more holistic way. On an Essex-wide level the Essex Planning Officers Association (EPOA) has been working across Essex to develop shared evidence base work such as the Greater Essex Growth and Infrastructure Framework (GIF), the Essex Unmet Housing Need Protocol and the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers. This will be expanded to ensure that the need for transit sites can be addressed.

5.1.9 The Duty to Cooperate remains an on-going process that will occur throughout preparation of the Basildon Borough Local Plan, the South Essex Plan and beyond, and the Council will continue to engage with relevant bodies and partners.

Statements of Common Ground

Table 4: Statements of Common Ground

Agreement	Date	Parties to Statement of Common Ground	Objectives
Chelmsford City Council Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Oct-18	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Castle Point Borough Council	
		Rochford District Council	
London Borough of Havering Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Oct-18	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
South Essex Strategic Planning Statement of Common Ground	Jun-18	Basildon Borough Council	Co-operation in relation Strategic Cross Boundary Planning Matters
		Brentwood Borough Council	
		Castle Point Borough Council	
		Essex County Council	
		Rochford District Council	
		Southend on Sea Borough Council	
Thurrock Council			
Statement of Common Ground for the A127	Sep-17	London Borough of Havering	Strategic Transport Issues: What impact will respective

		Essex County Council	Local Plan growth have on the A127 and what measures can be put in place to accommodate it
		Brentwood Borough Council	
		Basildon Borough Council	
		Thurrock Council	
		Castle Point Borough Council	
		Rochford District Council	
		Southend on Sea Borough Council	
		Highways England	
Environment Agency Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Mar-19	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Environment Agency	
Highways England Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Mar-19	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Highways England	
Castle Point Borough Council Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Apr-19	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Castle Point Borough Council	
Thurrock Borough Council Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Apr-19	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Thurrock Borough Council	
Greater London Authority Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	May-19	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Greater London Authority	
Anglian Water Services Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Jun-19	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Anglian Water Services	
Rochford District Council Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Jun-19	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Rochford District Council	
Sport England Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Jun-20	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Sport England	
Historic England Local Plan Statement of Common Ground	Sep-20	Basildon Borough Council	Examination in Public
		Historic England	

6. Neighbourhood Plans

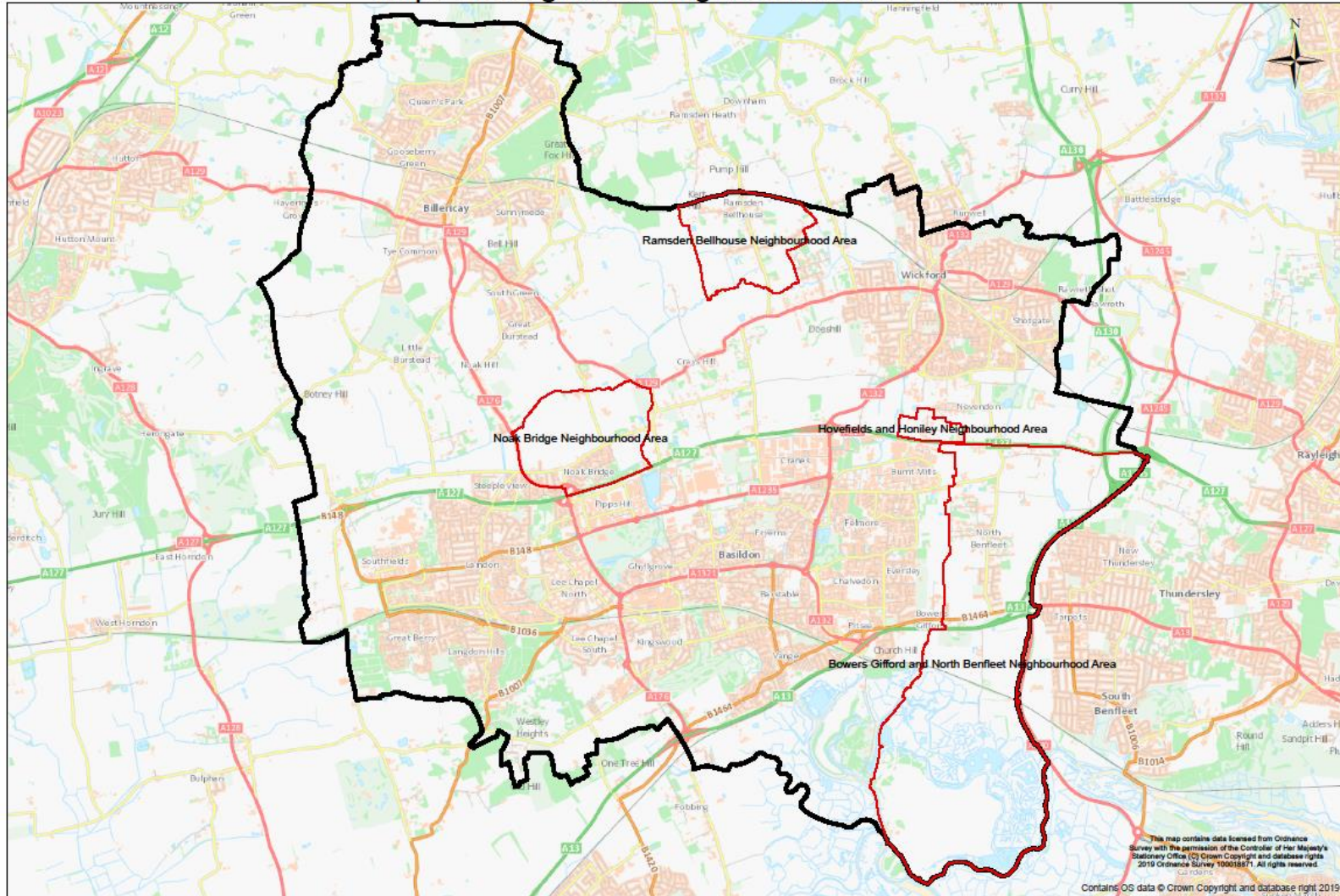
- 6.1.1 The Localism Act 2011 introduced new rights and powers which allow local communities to shape how their local areas develop and change by preparing Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs). They can be prepared by town, village or parish councils or by 'neighbourhood forums' in unparished areas, and must be in conformity with the Local Plan for the area.
- 6.1.2 Neighbourhood Plans are about developing land in a way that is sympathetic to the needs of local stakeholders and for giving local people a greater say in where new development should go and what it should look like. Once plans are adopted they will become a material consideration when making decisions on planning applications.
- 6.1.3 There are currently no adopted Neighbourhood Development Plans or Neighbourhood Development Orders in the Borough. However the Council has formally designated 4 neighbourhood areas in the Borough and the details are available in the table below.

Table 5: Designated Neighbourhood Areas

Designated Neighbourhood Areas	Neighbourhood Planning Body	Date designated	Formal stage reached in neighbourhood plan preparation
Bowers Gifford and North Benfleet Neighbourhood Area.	Bowers Gifford and North Benfleet Parish Council	18 July 2016	Plan preparation in progress
Hovefields and Honiley Neighbourhood Area	Hovefields and Honiley Neighbourhood Forum.	25 May 2016	Plan preparation in progress
Ramsden Bellhouse Neighbourhood Area.	Ramsden Bellhouse Parish Council	29 August 2018	Plan preparation in progress
Noak Bridge Neighbourhood Area	Noak Bridge Parish Council	22 November 2018	Evidence gathering to inform plan preparation

- 6.1.4 Designated Neighbourhood Areas within the Borough can be viewed on Map 2.

Map 2: Designated Neighbourhood Areas



Map 2: Designated Neighbourhood Areas within the Borough

7. SO1: Protecting and Enhancing the Quality of the Local Environment

Strategic Objective Aims

Enhance the quality of the Borough's natural, historic and built environment through spatial planning and design, conservation of heritage assets, and the improvement of the character and appearance of its landscapes, including green corridors, to secure the future of the Borough's distinctiveness and sense of place.

Protect, conserve, increase and positively manage the Borough's biodiversity resources through the protection, renewal and creation of habitats and green infrastructure opportunities.

New Green Infrastructure secured through development

- 7.1.1 This indicator monitors the amount of green infrastructure secured through developer contributions.
- 7.1.2 There was no green infrastructure secured through developer contributions for the monitoring period 2020/21.

Area of country park provision

- 7.1.3 This indicator monitors the amount of Country Park provision within the Borough and demonstrates the council's commitment to protect and enhance Country park provision within the Borough.
- 7.1.4 There has been no net change in the area of Country Park provision within the Borough for the monitoring period 2020/21 which further demonstrates the council's commitment to protect Country Park provision. This is important as country parks can contribute to achieving other policy aims such as:
 - Health - via participation in sport and recreation, including healthy walking and through the ability of greenspaces to relieve stress-related symptoms;
 - Biodiversity - through their contribution to active conservation and enhancement of nature and wildlife within the park and surrounding areas;
 - Social inclusion - by providing access for the elderly, the disabled and other excluded groups and as places where a wide cross-section of society can enjoy a quality environment communally;
 - The needs of children and young people - by providing safe and stimulating environments for play, learning, social interaction, sport and recreation.

S106 contributions to open space

- 7.1.5 This indicator monitors developer contributions received for the provision or upkeep of open spaces in the Borough. No contributions were received in the monitoring period.

S106 contributions to open space	Amount received	Contributions beneficiary
0	0	N/a

Area of open space provision

- 7.1.6 This indicator monitors the total of area of open space provision within the Borough.
- 7.1.7 There was no net change in the amount of open space provision in the Borough.

National Heritage Assets

- 7.1.8 The set of indicators below monitor the number of listed buildings and scheduled monuments within the Borough.

	Grade I	Grade II*	Grade II	Scheduled Monuments	Total National Heritage Assets within the Borough
Assets in Basildon Borough	2	12	112	3	129

- 7.1.9 The total number of listed buildings in the Borough is 126 with the highest concentration of listed buildings still located in Billericay High Street, which includes a number of timber-framed buildings.
- 7.1.10 Grade 1 Listed status is the highest level of listing awarded and we have two Grade 1 listed buildings in the Borough and these are, The Church of St Mary Magdalene, in Great Burstead and St Nicholas Church in Laindon.
- 7.1.11 The redevelopment of East Square will impact on the Grade II listed asset which comprises of the retaining walls, ramp, steps, staircases, bench and raised paving, East Square. It is anticipated that this will be updated by Historic England in due course.
- 7.1.12 A comprehensive list of the national heritage assets is available on the Historic England Website⁵.

Heritage at Risk Register

- 7.1.13 The Heritage at Risk Programme identifies those sites that are most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development and Historic England updates the Heritage at Risk Register on an annual basis.

⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/>

	Number of Listed Buildings on the Heritage at Risk Register	Number of heritage assets in the Borough on the Heritage at Risk Register (HARR) for more than 5 years
Assets in Basildon Borough	0	0

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

7.1.14 The set of indicators in the table below monitor the health and condition of the Borough's Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Table 6: Sites of Special Scientific Interest

SSSI	Area (ha)	% of site in a favourable condition	% of site in a Unfavourable - Recovering	% of site in a Unfavourable - No change	% of site in a Unfavourable - Declining	Latest Assessment Date
Langdon Ridge	345.09	19.50%	80.50%	0%	0%	27/06/2018
Mill Meadows, Billericay	6.8	0%	100%	0%	0%	23/06/2011
Norsey Wood	65.62	100%	0%	0%	0%	21/10/2010
Pitsea Marsh	92.34	54.90%	45.10%	0%	0%	07/07/2015
Vange & Fobbing Marshes	167.3	8.46%	91.54%	0%	0%	14/10/2015

Local Wildlife Sites

7.1.15 The set of indicators in the table below monitor the health and condition of the Borough's Local Wildlife sites.

7.1.16 Adjustments have been made following confirmation of the Langdon Ridge SSSI in 2019.

	Total number of sites	Total area (ha)	LoWS under positive management	LoWs in decline	Latest Assessment Date
Local Wildlife sites (LoWs) in the Borough	49	888.1	44% (24 sites) under positive management (No update available due to Covid-19 pandemic)	18% (9 sites) Declining; of which 76% are stable and 2% are improving. One site is both stable and declining, 2%, due to multiple habitats; one site is unknown status also 2%.	2020

Ancient Woodland

7.1.17 This indicator monitors the number of and area covered by Ancient woodland in the Borough.

	Number of Ancient Woodlands	Ha of Ancient Woodland
Ancient Woodlands either within or Adjoining the Borough	19	248.91

8. SO2: Improve the Quality and Value of the Green Belt

Strategic Objective Aims

Ensure the Borough's Green Belt continues to serve its purposes, whilst accommodating Objectively Assessed Needs.

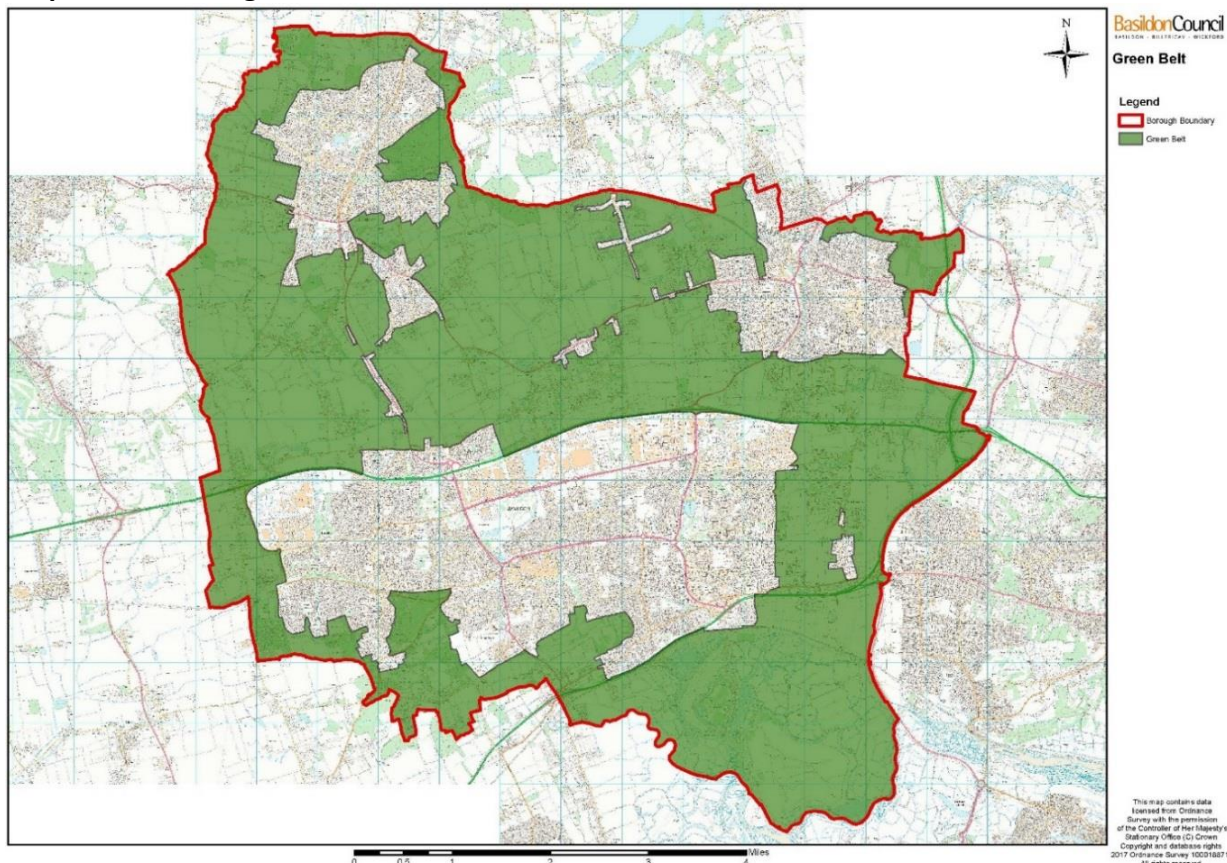
Pro-actively manage the use of land in the Green Belt so that it benefits local communities.

Continue to enforce against unauthorised development.

Green Belt Land

8.1.1 Basildon Borough is a Green Belt Authority and is made up of 6,950ha (63%) Green Belt and 4,094ha (37%) Urban Area. The Green Belt surrounds the Borough's main towns of Basildon to the south of the Borough, Billericay to the northwest and Wickford to the northeast. There are also three serviced villages within the Borough which are surrounded by Green Belt.

Map 3: The Borough's Green belt



Number of Net dwelling completions on Green Belt infill

Indicator	Proposed Target	Year	Performance
Number of Net dwelling completions on Green Belt infill	135 dwellings over the 20 year plan period	2014 -2015	0
		2015 -2016	0
		2016 -2017	0
		2017 -2018	0
		2018 -2019	0
		2019-2020	0
		2020-2021	0

8.1.2 The emerging Local Plan has proposed that only 135 dwellings could be expected to be developed on Green Belt infill over the plan period 2014 – 2034 and this monitoring indicator will monitor the performance of this policy should it be adopted.

8.1.3 The NPPF sets out the types of development that are exceptionally permitted in the Green Belt and this includes limited infilling, on which the Green Belt infill policy is based.

8.1.4 Whilst development may potentially be deemed appropriate in some of the Green Belt areas, they will nonetheless either remain part of the Green Belt, or even where removed from the Green Belt sit within a landscape that is relatively less developed than urban parts of the Borough. As such the scale of development should reflect the character of the local environment, and where appropriate the need to maintain the openness, and the purposes of including land within the Green Belt.

Proactively manage the use of land in the Green Belt

8.1.5 The countryside is an important recreational resource, providing facilities for the general needs of local residents, and also for those activities in popular demand requiring extensive areas of land.

8.1.6 Recreation and leisure functions which include sports and leisure centres, parks, open spaces, playing pitches and other facilities play an essential role in people's health and well-being by promoting active lifestyles. It is therefore important that adequate open space and leisure facilities are available throughout the Borough in order to pro-actively influence how people use and access such facilities.

8.1.7 There are currently 815 hectares of open space located in the Green Belt and the Council will seek to protect, enhance and maintain it for use as open space, sports and recreational facilities.

8.1.8 Many areas of countryside also provide opportunities for leisure pursuits which are not organised, such as walking, picnicking or general relaxation. These are generally known as informal recreation activities.

8.1.9 It would not, however, be appropriate to encourage informal recreation in all parts of the countryside, but only where it would not conflict with the primary function of the land, e.g. for agriculture, or the need to protect sensitive locations. Informal

recreation will, therefore, be encouraged where it is compatible with the character of the countryside and further public access can be accommodated without harm to the area.

9. SO3: Minimise our Impact on the Environment

Strategic Objective Aims

Promote the efficient use of resources by embracing sustainable patterns of development including maximising the use of previously developed land, improving energy and water efficiency, increasing the use of renewable energy technologies and minimising pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions.

Designing local environments so that they are of a high quality, more resilient to a changing climate and benefit from integrated environmental systems for drainage and waste management.

Ensuring people can be protected from the effects of flooding.

Improve water quality.

Proportion of dwelling completions on brownfield sites

- 9.1.1 This indicator monitors the council's commitment to minimise the impact on the environment by utilising previously developed land in the urban areas where it is suitable for development purposes.

	Net Completions on greenfield sites 2020/21	Net Completions on brownfield sites 2020/21	Net completion 2020/21	% of dwelling completions on brownfield sites 2020/21
Basildon Borough	96	221	317	69.7%

Proportion of dwellings completed at densities of 30 dph or more

- 9.1.2 Building at higher densities in urban areas reduces the amount of greenfield land that has to be developed on and also reduces travel distances leading to less carbon emissions. Building at higher densities in urban areas therefore minimises the impact on the environment and this indicator monitors the council's use of this initiative in housing development in the Borough.

	Net Completions at density of 30dph or more 2020/21	Net completion 2020/21	% of dwelling completions at density of 30dph or more 2020/21
Basildon Borough	126	317	39.7%

Brownfield Land Register

- 9.1.3 The council's commitment to minimise the impact on the environment by utilising previously developed land in the urban areas is further demonstrated by the Council publishing a Brownfield Land Register Part 1 as required by the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017. The Brownfield Land Register Part 1 is available to view on the Council's website⁶.

Major Planning Applications approved, where the Environment Agency has an Outstanding Objection on Flood Risk Grounds

- 9.1.4 There have been no major applications approved, where the Environment Agency has an Outstanding Objection on Flood Risk Grounds in the monitoring period.

Major Planning Applications approved, where the Lead Local Flood Authority has an Outstanding Objection on Flood Risk Grounds

- 9.1.5 There have been no major applications approved, where the Lead Local Flood Authority has an Outstanding Objection on Flood Risk Grounds in the monitoring period.

Water pollution incidents recorded by Environment Agency

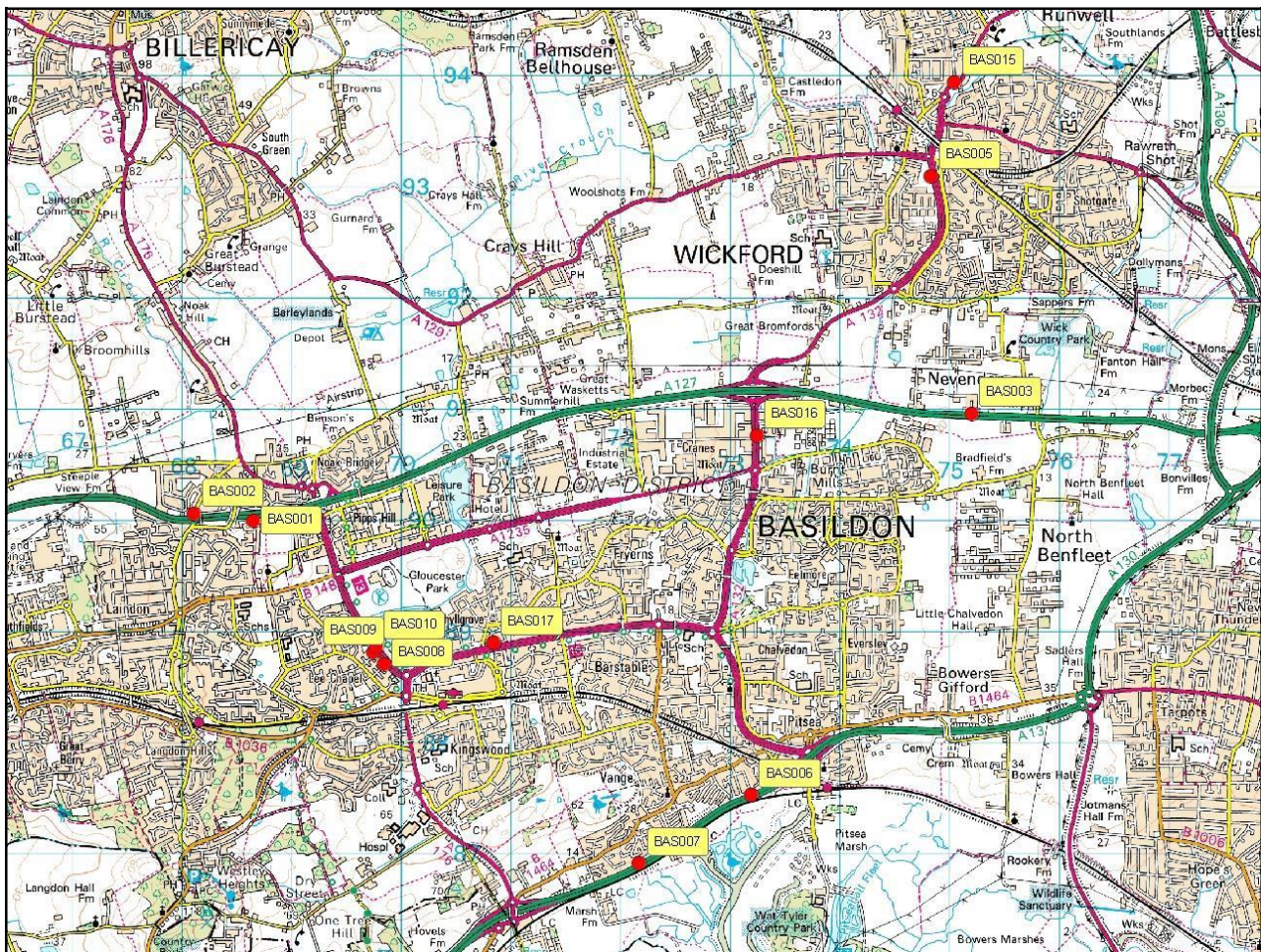
- 9.1.6 There have been no Water pollution incidents recorded by Environment Agency within the monitoring period.

Air Quality

- 9.1.7 The indicator below monitors the air quality within the Borough. The air quality monitoring results presented below are from the monitoring sites indicated in Map 5.
- 9.1.8 The results are extracted from the Basildon Council Local Air Quality Management Annual Status report and these fulfil the requirements of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) as set out in Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents.
- 9.1.9 Basildon Council monitors local air quality for Nitrogen Dioxide and this is done via diffusion tubes.

⁶ <http://www.basildon.gov.uk/article/6342/Brownfield-Land-Register-BLR>

Map 4: Diffusion Tube Monitoring Locations



- 9.1.10 The EU limit values for Nitrogen Dioxide are 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ /yearly mean. Exceedances of Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean objective of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ are shown in Table 7 below.
- 9.1.11 There are no instances of this monitoring showing exceedance of the EU limit value since 2013, and the trend of results across all monitored sites indicates that Air Quality is improving.
- 9.1.12 Air Quality Monitoring undertaken in respect of the Environment Act at the local level is distinct from work being undertaken by Defra to meet the requirements of the Air Quality Framework Directive. This measures pollutants in a different way, looking at the proximity of potential receptors (people) to sources of pollution. Locations on a stretch of the A127 and two areas to the south of it (notably in East Mayne) in Basildon have been identified as exceeding legal limits for nitrogen dioxide when assessing exposure at roadside locations.
- 9.1.13 To tackle the air pollution along the A127 and surrounding area, Essex County Council, Basildon Borough Council is proposing to introduce a non-charging Clean Air Zone. The key action was the introduction of a 50mph speed limit along the A127

from the Fortune of War to Pound Lane junction. Businesses within the zone will be offered advice and support on upgrading to cleaner vehicles and installing electric charging points and cycle parking.

- 9.1.14 The introduction of speed management on the A127 in January 2020 has proved to be successful, with average speeds within the speed management area dropping to below 50 mph. However, due to the overwhelming impact that the reduced traffic flows in 2020 have had on local air quality, it is not possible to directly apportion an air quality impact to the speed management. Even with the reduced traffic flows in 2020, exceedances of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) objective were still found at some monitoring locations. It is likely, however, that the overall reduction in concentrations in the vicinity of the speed management area is, in part, attributable to the speed management itself.
- 9.1.15 In addition to this stretch of the A127, two areas to the south of it (notably in East Mayne) in Basildon have been identified. A scheme to relocate the existing pedestrian and cycle route in East Mayne away from the central reservation to reduce people's exposure to air pollution at the roadside in the worst affected area is due to commence in late 2021.
- 9.1.16 A scheme to relocate the existing pedestrian and cycle route in East Mayne away from the central reservation to reduce people's exposure to air pollution at the roadside in the worst affected area is due to commence in late 2021.

Figure 7- Proposed Non-Charging clean Air Zone

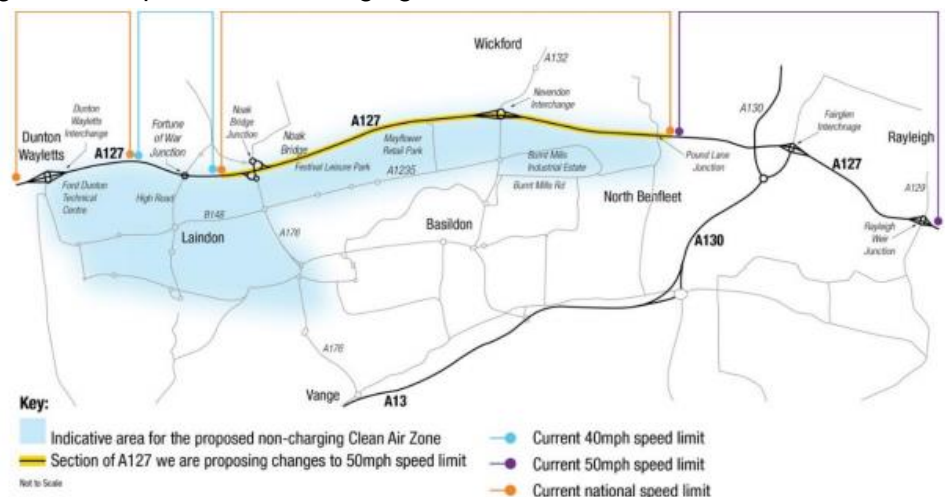


Table 7: Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results

Site ID	Site Name		Pollutants Monitored	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%)	Valid Data Capture 2019(%)	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) (3)				
						2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BAS001	Pound Lane Laindon	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	91.67	91.67	27.43	28.91	27.51	25.36	22.31
BAS002	High Road Laindon	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	83.33	83.33	28.55	27.59	29.58	22.90	24.27
BAS003	Honiley Ave	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	91.67	91.67	33.74	34.97	36.52	30.76	31.39
BAS006	The Meads	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	100	100	27.28	29.56	30.58	27.22	26.14
BAS007	52 Merricks Lane	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	100	100	27.54	29.76	29.57	26.44	26.24
BAS008	Panadown	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	100	100	25.08	27.25	24.92	24.37	22.68
BAS009	Delimands	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	91.67	91.67	23.25	26.36	24.53	23.93	23.68
BAS010	AQS	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	91.67	91.67	30.52	31.9	34.09	28.13	29.54
BAS015	Harold Gardens	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	100	100	24.7	24.86	25.23	23.03	23.74
BAS016	Nevedon Road	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	91.67	91.67	35.33	34.03	33.96	30.35	30.97
BAS017	Honeypot Lane	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	91.67	91.67	26.69	27.84	30.22	27.42	25.45
BAS18	Dunton Caravan Park	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	100	100	N/A	N/A	23.14	19.71	18.68
BAS019	Ford Dunton	Diffusion Tube	NO ₂	91.67	91.67	N/A	N/A	28.57	26.13	24.09

10. SO4: Creating Vibrant and Thriving Town Centres

Strategic Objective Aims

Maintain Basildon Town Centre's role as a Regional Centre by ensuring it contributes to the Borough's overall growth targets and becomes the prime focus for new retail and leisure developments.

Conserve the distinct identities of the Borough's other town centres, whilst improving their local community roles and functions through mixed-use developments that provide a better range of shopping, leisure, educational and employment opportunities, alongside an enhanced transport infrastructure and public realm.

- 10.1.1 These indicators assess the health of town centres across the Borough and the performance of town centre policies that have been set through the Local Plan.
- 10.1.2 This should ensure that the Borough's town centres remain competitive and continue to support its communities, accommodate its growing population, and create town centre employment opportunities, services, leisure and civic amenities.
- 10.1.3 The monitoring of the indicators should also trigger early warning signs of the need to reimagine the design and function of our town centres in the face of changing economic conditions or changing social or shopping habits.

Table 8: % of Use Classes within Town Centre Primary Shopping frontages

Town Centre	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D1	D2	Suis Generis	Other	Vacant	% of A1 Use Classes	A1 Target
Basildon	78	6	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	76%	Within Primary shopping frontage A1 retail uses at ground floor level should not fall below 75%
Billericay	75	18	20	3	1	3	0	8	0	5	56%	Within Primary shopping frontage A1 retail uses at ground floor level should not fall below 60%
Wickford	59	14	8	0	4	0	0	10	0	2	61%	Within Primary shopping frontage A1 retail uses at ground floor level should not fall below 60%
Pitsea	17	2	3	0	3	0	0	5	1	0	55%	Within Primary shopping frontage A1 retail uses at ground floor level should not fall below 60%

10.1.4 The figures above are from the Basildon Council Shopping Frontage Review 2015 and will be used as the baseline for future reviews. Future reviews will not be undertaken on an annual basis but will be undertaken on a regular basis in order to capture and initiate any possible intervention.

10.1.5 Basildon and Wickford Town Centre are currently operating above the targets, but Billericay and Pitsea Town centres are below the targets. Billericay Town Centre’s below target provision of A1 uses can be attributed to the proposed change to increase the total length of primary shopping frontage (PSF) within the emerging Local Plan when compared to that currently designated. The new PSF has been used for this monitoring period as it will set the baseline for future comparisons and monitoring. However, the expansion of the PSF is expected to attract more retail outlets on the High Street in order to improve the retail offer of the centre.

10.1.6 At the time of the Shopping frontage review, Pitsea town centre was in transition as there were major regeneration works underway to complete new retail stores and relocate the street market and it is expected that the completion of these works is expected to deliver an uplift in the provision of A1 retail uses and improve the overall vitality and viability of the town centre.

Table 9: % of Use Classes within Town Centre Secondary Shopping frontages

Town Centre	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	D1	D2	Suis Generis	Other	Vacant	% of A1 Use Classes within Secondary shopping frontage	A1 Target
Basildon	52	19	11	1	4	1	2	18	0	33	37%	Within Secondary shopping frontage A1 retail uses at ground floor level should not fall below 30%
Billericay	12	8	4	3	2	0	0	4	1	2	33%	Within Secondary shopping frontage A1 retail uses at ground floor level should not fall below 30%
Wickford	10	6	5	2	9	0	0	7	0	5	23%	Within Secondary shopping frontage A1 retail uses at ground floor level should not fall below 30%
Pitsea	10	2	3	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	45%	Within Secondary shopping frontage A1 retail uses at ground floor level should not fall below 30%

10.1.7 Basildon, Billericay and Pitsea town centres have secondary shopping frontages that are performing above the set targets.

10.1.8 Wickford town centre is performing below the set target and this is partly attributed

to the relatively high rate of vacant shops within the secondary shopping frontage clustered around the junction of The Broadway and Lower Southend Road. Regeneration and improvements in the quality of the public realm may act to promote vitality in this area.

- 10.1.9 Basildon Town Centre has a relatively high proportion of vacant units with a combined total of 45 vacant units (18.4%).
- 10.1.10 Vacant outlets can point to a variety of reasons including poor maintenance, inactive marketing or simply because the units are unsuited to modern retailing requirements. National decisions to close stores (Marks and Spencer), move out of town (Clarks) and retailers entering administration (Toys R Us and Maplin) have also recently impacted on Basildon’s range of retailers in a short space of time.
- 10.1.11 However, a low vacancy rate does not necessarily mean that a centre is performing well, whereas proliferation of low value uses such as charity shops may be a sign of the decline of a centre, particularly if they are in prime locations.
- 10.1.12 The comprehensive regeneration plans underway within Basildon Town centre are expected to help reverse this.

Table 10: Net additional square metres of retail floor space

	Square metres of retail floor space A1 Completed 2020/2021	Square metres of retail floor space A1 losses 2020/2021	Net additional square metres of retail floor space A1 2020/2021
Basildon TC	0	0	0
Billericay TC	195	358	-163
Pitsea TC	0	0	0
Wickford TC	0	0	0
Outside Town Centres	0	0	0
Total	195	358	-163

- 10.1.13 The above set of indicators monitor completed A1 retail floor space within the Borough.
- 10.1.14 There was an overall net loss of A1 retail floor space of 163sm over the period 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021 in the Borough.
- 10.1.15 Billericay Town centre’s net retail floor space loss was due to a reconfiguration of existing units to provide mixed retail and residential.
- 10.1.16 In addition, the council expects improvements in Basildon Town Centre to continue as the regeneration of the town centre progresses and the strategy is updated. Elements of the previous Town Centre Masterplan 2012 have already been delivered, with the new college completed and new cinema complex having commenced. The regeneration of Basildon Town Centre will enhance its role as a regional centre.

Dwellings completions per annum within town centres

10.1.17 The Council will aim to optimise the use of previously developed land in the urban areas where it is suitable for development purposes. Residential development within the town centres will contribute to meeting housing demand within the Borough while utilising previously developed land and at the same time introducing vitality and viability by introducing a town centre resident population. More people living in the town centre means more support for retail, service and leisure uses in the town centre and the introduction of a town centre resident population is a key component to the success of all the town centre regeneration projects.

10.1.18 The indicator below monitors dwelling completions within town centres and monitors against targets set out in the emerging Local Plan.

Table 11: Town Centre Dwelling Completions 2020/21

Town Centre	Gross completions 2020/21	Losses 2020/21	Net dwelling Completions	Total Completions Since 2014	Target (Over the Plan Period 2014-2034)
Basildon TC	0	0	0	868	2,128
Billericay TC	23	0	23	68	None
Pitsea TC	0	0	0	0	None
Wickford TC	26	0	26	125	15 -100
Laindon TC	0	0	0	0	200 -300

10.1.19 There were 23 net dwelling completions in 2020/21 in Billericay Town centre and 26 net dwelling completion in Wickford Town centre.

10.1.20 There are currently no residential units expected to be delivered in Billericay and Pitsea Town centres within the plan period and any dwelling completions in these town centres will be treated as windfall.

10.1.21 Laindon Town centre will be undergoing extensive regeneration work from 2018 involving the demolition of various existing buildings that will deliver a brand new high street, a new public realm, NHS health centre and 224 residential units. Redevelopment will provide new shops, offices and a much more appealing environment for shoppers with an improved public realm and introduce a resident population within the Town centre.

Table 12: Town Centre Dwelling Completions Since 2014

Town Centre	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	Total Completions Since 2014
Basildon TC	141	314	255	51	87	20	0	868
Billericay TC	5	3	13	0	0	1	23	45
Pitsea TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wickford TC	0	44	16	5	0	8	26	99
Laindon TC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.1.22 There have already been some dwelling completions since 2014 that contribute to the total housing need for the Borough over the plan period. 868 have been completed in Basildon Town Centre, 45 in Billericay Town Centre and 99 in Wickford Town Centre.

11. SO5: Strengthening the Competitiveness of the Local Economy

Strategic Objective Aims

Maintain the Borough's position as a sub-regional economic hub by providing enough land, in suitable locations, with supporting infrastructure to accommodate business needs, both big and small, and support the diversification of the Borough's employment sector mix.

Improve the robustness of the local economy by ensuring opportunities to maintain and enhance business support programmes, access to early, primary, secondary, further & higher education and skills training are available to improve investor confidence in locating to or remaining in the Borough.

Promote the Borough on a local, national, European and international scale as an attractive base for businesses.

- 11.1.1 In order to ensure that employment levels within the Borough are maintained and increased, it is important to monitor both loss and provision of new employment space.
- 11.1.2 The set of indicators below monitor the provision of employment floor space within the Borough.

Table 13: Employment Floorspace gains in 2020/2021

Use Class	Gain from Non B Class Use(m2)	Change/ Gain from other B Class Use(m2)	Gain from Vacant Underutilised Land(m2)	Total Floor space Gain(m2)
B1 (a) Offices (other than those that fall within A2).	0	0	880	880
B1(b) Research and development	0	0	0	0
B1(c) Light industry appropriate in a residential area.	0	294	0	294
B2 General Industrial	0	0	0	0
B8 Storage or distribution	0	0	0	0
Flexible use	0	20737	0	20737
Total	0	21031	880	21911

- 11.1.3 Basildon Borough has a thriving economy and has a great heritage in advanced manufacturing and engineering and is home to international names such as Ford Motor Company Ltd, Leonardo, Konica Minolta, Costa Coffee, IVECO and New Holland Agriculture.
- 11.1.4 The Borough's strategic position close to London and transport links close to the

Thames docks provides an excellent location for business and industry.

Table 14: Employment Floorspace lost in 2020/2021:

Use Class	Loss to Non B Class Use(m2)	Change/ loss to other B Class Use(m2)	Total Floorspace Loss(m2)
B1 (a) Offices (other than those that fall within A2).	0	0	0
B1(b) Research and development	0	0	0
B1(c) Light industry appropriate in a residential area.	0	0	0
B1a/B2	0	19200	19200
B2 General Industrial	0	0	0
B8 Storage or distribution	0	0	0
Flexible use	0	0	0
Total	0	19200	19200

11.1.5 19,200m2 of employment floor space changed from one B class use to another B class use.

11.1.6 Table 15: Net Employment Provision in 2020/21

Use Class	Total Floorspace Gain(m2)	Total Floorspace Loss(m2)	Net Employment Floorspace 2018/19
B1 (a) Offices (other than those that fall within A2).	880	0	880
B1(b) Research and development	0	0	0
B1(c) Light industry appropriate in a residential area.	294	0	294
B1a/B2	0	19200	-19200
B2 General Industrial	0	0	0
B8 Storage or distribution	0	0	0
Flexible use	20737	0	20737
Total	21911	19200	2711

11.1.7 There was an overall net gain of 2,711 m² employment floorspace in the borough during 2020/21 as highlighted in Table 15.

Table 16: Employment Floorspace Provision by Employment Area 2020/21

Employment Area	Loss to Non B Class Use	Gain from Non B Class Use(m2)	Gain from B Class Use(m2)	Gain from Vacant Underutilised Land(m2)
Cranes, Basildon	0	0	21031	0
Pipps Hill, Basildon	0	0	0	880
Total	0	0	21031	880

The Economic Productivity – GVA

- 11.1.8 After following gross domestic product (GDP) for many years, policy makers have now also started looking at gross value added (GVA) to analyse growth. Gross value added (GVA) is a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services.
- 11.1.9 Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector. Simplistically it is the value of the amount of goods and services that have been produced after deducting the cost of inputs and raw materials that have gone into the production of those goods and services.
- 11.1.10 Gross value added is used for measuring gross regional domestic product and other measures of the output of entities smaller than a whole economy. It measures the growth of an area.
- 11.1.11 In previous years the ONS have produced two separate measures of GVA, one based on income and one based on production. These two measures have been weighted and combined to produce a new balanced measure of GVA.
- 11.1.12 Since 2018 ONS has produced a chained volume measure of GVA. A chained volume measure is a series of economic data from successive years, put in real terms by computing the production volume for each year in the prices of the preceding year, and then '[chain linking](#)' the data together to obtain a time-series of production figures from which the effects of price changes (i.e., monetary inflation or deflation) are considered to have been removed.
- 11.1.13 The indicator below measures the GVA for Basildon Borough and compares it to nearby local authorities and is based on the latest release on 12 December 2018⁷. This uses the new chained volume balanced measure of GVA as opposed to the one based on income used in last year's AMR.
- 11.1.14 In 2017, GVA from Basildon Borough was worth £4991 million. This compares with £4725 million from the previous year, an increase of 5.63%. Strong economic foundations are critical to the future success of an area, creating quality employment opportunities for local people and Basildon Borough's economy is ranked very highly compared to other Essex economies.

⁷ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedbylocalauthorityintheuk2.68>

Table 17: Economic productivity – GVA

Gross Value Added (Balanced) by Local Authority (£ million)										
LAU1 code	LA name	SIC07 Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Increase from 2016
E06000033	Southend-on-Sea	All industries	2928	2983	2952	3085	3117	3110	3145	1.13
E06000034	Thurrock	All industries	3440	2940	3034	3164	3313	3483	3566	2.38
E07000067	Braintree	All industries	2757	2603	2770	3017	3032	3368	3639	8.05
E07000071	Colchester	All industries	3922	4169	4031	4220	4379	4140	4315	4.23
E07000076	Tendring	All industries	1948	1891	1890	1916	1894	1889	1947	3.07
E07000072	Epping Forest	All industries	2715	2618	2597	2833	2980	3381	3512	3.87
E07000073	Harlow	All industries	1888	1932	1907	2064	2173	2006	2114	5.38
E07000077	Uttlesford	All industries	1802	1926	1934	2069	2142	2046	2054	0.39
E07000068	Brentwood	All industries	1983	1933	1929	2249	2490	2510	2582	2.87
E07000070	Chelmsford	All industries	3934	3992	3990	3986	4194	4111	4221	2.68
E07000074	Maldon	All industries	891	907	926	888	905	914	970	6.13
E07000066	Basildon	All industries	4749	4840	4818	4955	4909	4725	4991	5.63
E07000069	Castle Point	All industries	891	907	926	888	905	914	970	6.13
E07000075	Rochford	All industries	937	1027	1026	995	1044	1095	1014	-7.40

Source: Regional gross value added (balanced) local authorities published 12 December 2018

Unemployment rates

- 11.1.15 This indicator measures the unemployment rate in Basildon Borough and is expressed as a % of those who are economically active.
- 11.1.16 Jobless people who have not been looking for work within the last 4 weeks or who are unable to start work within the next 2 weeks are classed as economically inactive. Examples of economically inactive people include people not looking for work because they are students, looking after the family or home, because of illness or disability, or because they have retired.
- 11.1.17 Basildon Borough's unemployment rate has increased slightly from 4.0% to 4.3%. This is higher than the unemployment rate for the East of England which has remained at 3.2%.

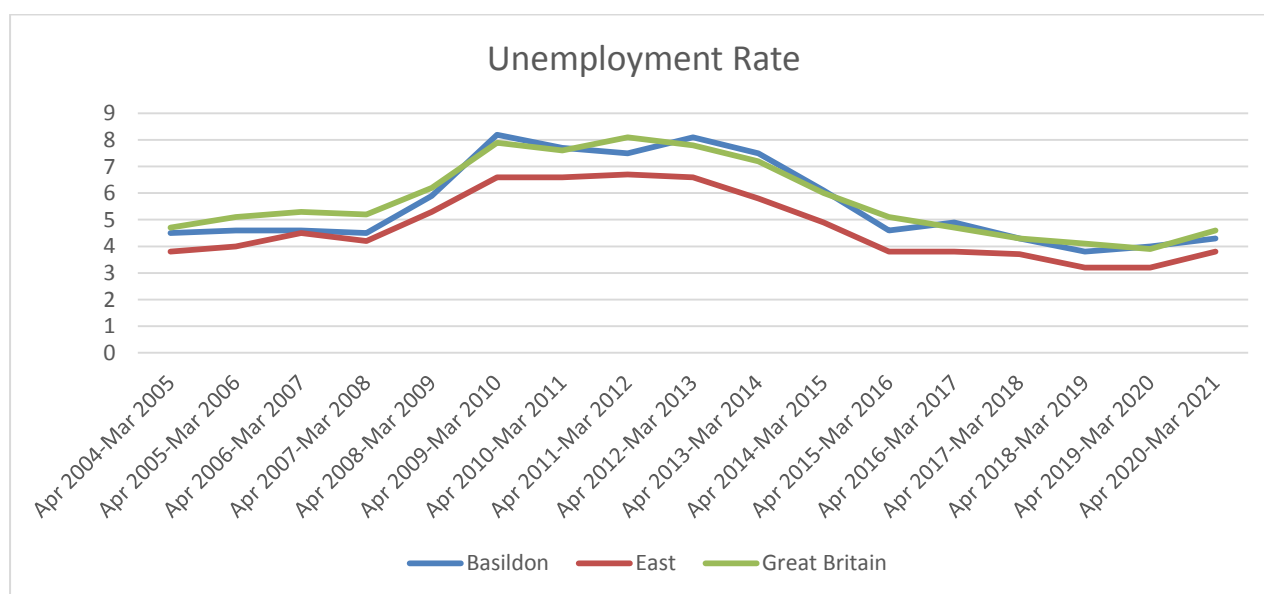
Table 18: Unemployment rate

Date	Basildon	East	Great Britain
Apr 2004-Mar 2005	4.5	3.8	4.7
Apr 2005-Mar 2006	4.6	4.0	5.1
Apr 2006-Mar 2007	4.6	4.5	5.3
Apr 2007-Mar 2008	4.5	4.2	5.2
Apr 2008-Mar 2009	5.9	5.3	6.2
Apr 2009-Mar 2010	8.2	6.6	7.9
Apr 2010-Mar 2011	7.7	6.6	7.6
Apr 2011-Mar 2012	7.5	6.7	8.1
Apr 2012-Mar 2013	8.1	6.6	7.8
Apr 2013-Mar 2014	7.5	5.8	7.2
Apr 2014-Mar 2015	6.1	4.9	6.0
Apr 2015-Mar 2016	4.6	3.8	5.1
Apr 2016-Mar 2017	4.9	3.8	4.7
Apr 2017-Mar 2018	4.3	3.7	4.3
Apr 2018-Mar 2019	3.8	3.2	4.1
Apr 2019-Mar 2020	4.0	3.2	3.9
Apr 2020-Mar 2021	4.3	3.8	4.6

Source: Nomis Official labour market statistics

11.1.18 Over the years the unemployment rate in Basildon Borough has been consistently higher than the East of England but has been closely related to the National rate.

Figure 7: Unemployment rate



Source: Nomis Official labour market statistics

12. SO6: Delivering New Homes

Strategic Objective Aims

Identify enough suitable land for new housing to meet Objectively Assessed Needs.

Provide sufficient housing, in a range of types and tenures that meet the Borough's needs, including specialist provision.

12.1.1 The monitoring indicators below monitor the residential development in the Borough over the financial year 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021 and provide information on the effectiveness of the Councils planning policies for housing development.

Table 19: Dwelling completions by Area for the year 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021

Area	Completions in Year(Gross)	Losses in Year	Net Completions
Basildon (including Laindon, Pitsea, Noak Bridge and Steeple View)	202	12	189
Billericay	92	20	82
Crays Hill	0	0	0
Ramsden Bellhouse	0	0	0
Wickford	50	5	45
Total	356	39	317

12.1.2 There were 356 gross dwelling completions within the Borough over the monitoring period and 39 losses resulting in 317 net completions for 2020/21.

12.1.3 59.6% of the net dwelling completions were in the settlement of Basildon, 25.9% in Billericay and 14.2% in Wickford.

Table 20: Total dwelling completions

Year	Gross Completions in Year	Losses in Year	Net Completions
April 2020 – March 2021	356	39	317
April 2019 - March 2020	471	11	460
April 2018 – March 2019	373	33	340
April 2017 - March 2018	354	13	341
April 2016 - March 2017	468	56	412
April 2015 - March 2016	847	31	816
April 2014 - March 2015	708	30	678
April 2013 - March 2014	275	156	119

Dwelling completions by housing allocation

- 12.1.4 There is currently only one strategic housing allocation from the emerging Local Plan that has planning permission. All the other strategic housing allocations require the release of Green Belt land or require a comprehensive approach to development and will most likely not commence until after the emerging Local Plan has been adopted.
- 12.1.5 Strategic Housing allocation H6, Land North of Dry Street, is not located on Green belt land and construction has commenced. As at 31 March 2021, 261 dwellings have been completed so far on this site.

Affordable dwelling completions

- 12.1.6 The indicator below measures the number of Affordable dwelling completions on developments of 11 units or more.
- 12.1.7 The NPPF defined affordable housing as “Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices”⁸.

Affordable dwelling completions 2020/21 (Net)	Market Housing Net completions on 11 units or more (Excluding PACU)	Net completions on PACU	Net completions on 11 units or less	Total gross dwelling completions 2020/21
31	170	34	82	317

- 12.1.8 There were a total of 31 affordable dwelling completions in the Borough in 2020/21.
- 12.1.9 There were 170 Market housing completions on sites that would have qualified for affordable dwelling provision.
- 12.1.10 This represents 18% of affordable dwellings completed in 2020/21 expressed as a percentage of completions on qualifying sites which represents an increase compared to 10% from 2019/20. This however represents 9.8% of affordable dwelling completions expressed as a percentage of total net dwelling completions.
- 12.1.11 There were a total of 116 dwellings completed on sites that did not qualify for affordable housing provision. These were 34 dwellings completed on sites that had Prior approvals change of use (PACU) from Offices to Residential dwellings and 82 dwellings were completed on sites of 10 units or less which do not qualify for affordable dwelling provision.

⁸ The NPPF2018 defines affordable housing as “housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions of affordable housing for rent, starter homes, discounted market sales homes or other affordable routes to home ownership

12.1.12 Office to residential development is permitted subject to the condition that before beginning the development, the developer applies to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for a determination as to whether the prior approval of the authority will be required as to (a) transport and highways impacts, (b) contamination risks on the site, and (c) flooding risks on the site. It is not, therefore, intended that a LPA should consider matters beyond those prescribed when determining a prior approval application and hence is not possible to seek contributions towards affordable housing.

Affordable homes granted consent on sites of 11 units or more

12.1.13 The indicator below monitors the amount of affordable dwellings granted planning permission on sites of 11 units or more.

Year	Affordable homes granted consent	Dwellings granted permission on sites of 11 units or more	% of Affordable homes secured on sites of 11 units or more
2020/21	93	525	17.7%

12.1.14 There were 93 affordable dwellings granted consent within the Borough in 2020/21. This represents 17.7% of affordable dwellings secured on permissions on sites of 11 units or more. This calculation excludes dwellings granted permission on Prior approvals change of use (PACU) as affordable homes cannot be secured on prior approvals.

S106 Contributions received in 2018/19 towards Affordable Housing

Year	S106 Contributions received in 2018/19 towards Affordable Housing
2020/2021	£929,413

Units of specialist accommodation

12.1.15 The set of indicators below measure the number of specialist accommodation units completed in the Borough.

12.1.16 The Borough is committed to provide accommodation to cater for the needs of different groups in the community including older people and people with disabilities.

12.1.17 Policy H2 of the emerging local plan seeks to secure at least 1,620 units of additional specialist accommodation for older people throughout the plan period and secure 720 additional residential care/nursing beds for older people throughout the plan period.

Year	Units of specialist accommodation (use class C3) completed for vulnerable adults (excluding older people).	Units of specialist housing accommodation (use class C2) completed for older people.	Residential care / nursing beds (use class C2) provided for older people.
2020/21	0	0	0

12.1.18 There were 0 units of specialist accommodation completed within the period 2020/21.

Affordable Housing need by property size

12.1.19 This indicator monitors the council's backlog on the supply of affordable housing in the Borough.

12.1.20 The shortfall in affordable housing needed to meet current demand on Basildon Council's Homeseeker Register is illustrated in Table 21 below. This will be reviewed regularly to take account of changing needs.

Table 21: Affordable Housing need by property size

Affordable Housing Need by Property Size		1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ beds	Total
Stage 1-Current Housing Need						
1	Existing affordable housing tenants in need	204	162	43	24	433
1	Other groups on housing register	326	247	23	12	608
1	Total current housing need (1.1+1.2)	530	409	66	36	1041
Stage 2 – Affordable Housing Supply						
2	Affordable dwellings occupied by households in need	269	76	77	11	433
2	Surplus Stock	0	0	0	0	0
2	Committed supply of new affordable housing	51	70	11	5	137
2	Units to be taken out of management	16	0	155	0	247
3	Total affordable housing stock available (2.1+2.2+2.3-2.4)	304	146	-67	16	323
Stage 3- 'Backlog Need' to clear the current A-D Housing Register over 5 years (net annual)						
3	Shortfall in affordable housing to meet current 'backlog' need ((1.5-2.5)/5)	45	53	13	4	115
	As percentage	39%	46%	11%	3%	

12.1.21 To clear the current backlog the Council has to provide 115 affordable dwellings per annum over the next five years.

Affordable Housing Net New Need

12.1.22 The addendum to the SHMA 2017, calculates the number of households likely to

have unmet needs for affordable housing, which, unless sufficient new stock is available to meet annual calculated needs in full, will add to the backlog position annually. Basildon Borough's **Net New Need is 288 affordable dwellings per annum**. This figure is in addition to the backlog identified in the previous section.

Gypsy & Traveller Sites

12.1.23 The NPPF makes it clear that local planning authorities should consider the Government's Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015), in conjunction with the NPPF, when preparing plans or making decisions on traveller sites in their area.

Count of Traveller Caravans

Table 22: Count of Traveller Caravans – January 2020

		Authorised sites (with planning permission)			Unauthorised sites (without planning permission)					
		Socially Rented Caravans ⁹	Private Caravans		All Private Caravans	No. of Caravans on Sites on Travellers' own land		No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Travellers		Total All Caravans
Year	Month		Temporary Planning Permission	Permanent Planning Permission		"Tolerated"	"Not tolerated"	"Tolerated"	"Not tolerated"	
2020	January	36	46	204	250	81	110	0	0	447
2019	July	36	12	173	185	71	67	0	0	359
2018	July	36	2	236	238	62	21	0	0	357
2017	July	37	7	174	181	46	37	0	0	301
2016	July	36	9	205	214	45	27	0	6	328

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/traveller-caravan-count>

12.1.24 Table above shows the Count of traveller caravans on authorised (socially rented and private) and unauthorised sites (on land owned or not owned by travellers and tolerated and not tolerated) for the January 2020 count, for Basildon Borough.

Five Year Housing Land Supply

12.1.25 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 requires local planning authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement.

12.1.26 The monitoring indicator below sets out Basildon Council's land supply position and highlights how this has been calculated.

12.1.27 Paragraph 61 of the NPPF 2018 states that to determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance.

⁹ Previously referred to as local authority sites. Includes sites owned by Private Registered Providers

Paragraph 2 states that the policies in the NPPF 2021 are material considerations which should be taken into account in dealing with applications from the day of its publication.

12.1.28 For the purposes of dealing with planning applications, a 5 Year housing supply position has been calculated using the new standard methodology available within national planning guidance.

12.1.29 The total requirement for housing within the next five years is 6,276 homes over 5 years or 1,255 dwellings per annum.

Table 23: 5 Year Housing Land Supply Calculation

Stages	Dwellings
Future Housing Requirement	5,040
Buffer	1,008
Total 5 Year Land Supply Requirement	6,048
Supply in Planning Consents	1,475
Supply from HELAA	980
Supply from Town Centre Regeneration	1,779
Total Supply	4,234
Five Year Housing Land Supply	3.5 years supply

12.1.30 The current total supply of housing for the next five years is 4,234 dwellings. This represents 70% of the total housing required over the same period (6,048 dwellings). This demonstrate that there is currently a shortfall in the Borough's housing land supply.

4,234 dwellings/6,048 dwellings x 100 = 70%

12.1.31 It is common, particularly in appeal situations for the supply of deliverable sites to be expressed as a number of years supply against the total annualised housing requirement.

12.1.32 For the purpose of dealing with planning applications, it is considered that there is 3.5 years worth of deliverable housing supply in Basildon Borough i.e. there is a shortfall of 1.5 years or 1,814 homes.

4,234 dwellings/1,210 dwellings per annum = 3.5 years supply

Housing Delivery Test

12.1.33 Paragraph 75 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework, published in July 2018 and updated in February 2019, formally introduced a new Housing Delivery Test (HDT) as a monitoring tool to demonstrate whether local areas are building enough homes to meet their housing need.

12.1.34 Basildon Borough has not delivered its annual housing target in the last three reporting years which has resulted in the Borough achieving only 44% of its expected housing delivery across the three year period. The average delivery performance across Essex for the same time period was 85% which is higher than in Basildon Borough.

12.1.35 The results require Basildon Borough to prepare an action plan aimed at further boosting the delivery of housing. This action plan is available at: <https://www.basildon.gov.uk/article/7593/Housing-Delivery-Test>

Table 24: Housing Delivery Test Results

No of homes required			Total no of homes required	No of homes delivered			Total no of homes delivered	Housing Delivery Test 2019 Measurement	Housing Delivery Test: 2018 consequence
2017-18	2018-19	2019-20		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
773	1,076	974 (11 months)	2,824	341	340	460	1,141	40%	Presumption

13. SO7: Capitalising on Local Tourism Opportunities

Strategic Objective Aims

Extend the Borough's leisure tourism offer by promoting its cultural and environmental assets.

Securing the provision of high quality accommodation and support facilities in the Borough to satisfy demand for businesses.

- 13.1.1 Tourism development is identified as a main town centre use and local planning authorities are required through the NPPF to allocate suitable sites that meet the scale and type of development needed in the town centre. Where there isn't an appropriate site within the town centre the local planning authority should set policies for meeting the identified need in appropriate edge of centre sites and then in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre.
- 13.1.2 The Basildon Borough Hotel Futures Report 2016 shows market potential for two large new hotels, some smaller hotels and possible extensions to existing hotels in the Borough, and scope for some small-scale accommodation development in Billericay and Wickford.
- 13.1.3 The indicator below measures the Square metres of hotel (C1) floor space (Granted Planning Permission) in the Borough.

Table 25: Square metres of hotel (C1) floor space permissions

Year	Permission	Floor space (m2)
2010/11	11/00097/FULL	22,429
2011/12	11/00112/OUT	25,000
2012/13	None	0
2013/14	13/00475/FULL	710
2014/15	14/01197/FULL	512
2015/16	15/00557/FULL	670
2016/17	None	0
2017/18	17/01454/FULL	1263
2018/19	None	0
2019/20	17/01454/FULL	1263
2020/21	None	0

14. S8: Helping Local People Maintain Healthier Lifestyles

Strategic Objective Aims

Provide an environment that is attractive, enjoyable, safe, accessible and easy to live and work in.

Ensure access to leisure, sport, recreation and cultural facilities is maintained to encourage active and healthier lifestyles.

Square metres of Leisure floor space completed in 2020/21

- 14.1.1 The monitoring indicator below measures the amount of leisure floor space completed within the Borough in 2020/21.
- 14.1.2 1694 sq.m of leisure floor space was completed in the Borough in 2020/21. This comprised of gym facilities and commercial leisure space.

Table 26: Square metres of Leisure floor space completed in 2020/21

Scheme	Square metres of Leisure floor space completed in 2020/21
10 Oban Court, Hurricane Way Wickford	117.3
Unit 9 Festival Leisure Park	1422
Basildon Golf Club	155
Total	1694.3

Value of S.106 contributions received for investment in leisure facilities.

- 14.1.3 The monitoring indicator below measures the S.106 contributions received for investment in leisure facilities. No contributions were received in 2020/21

Table 27: Value of S.106 contributions received for investment in leisure facilities

Year	S.106 contributions received for investment in leisure facilities.
2011/12	£30,000.00
2012/13	£0.00
2013/14	£0.00
2014/15	£0.00
2015/16	£21,289.00
2016/17	£568,800.00
2017/18	£0.00
2018/19	£0.00
2019/20	£0.00
2020/21	£0.00

Source: Sport England Community Insight

% of adult participation in sport

	Basildon	East Region	England
Nov 18- Nov 19	76.0%	78.4%	77.7%

14.1.4 The data above shows the estimated percentage of people who have participated in sport and physical activity (excluding gardening) at least twice in the last 28 days. Participation is defined as the equivalent of 30 minutes activity at least twice in the last 28 days, with each session being at least 10 minutes and of at least moderate intensity. This is modelled from them *Sport England (Active Lives Adult Survey)*.

15. SO9: Enhancing the Quality of Life for All

Strategic Objective Aims

Foster a dynamic and prosperous local economy, employing a highly trained, skilled and educated local workforce.

Reduce inequalities in employment by improving access to all levels of education, training and skills enhancement.

Addressing social exclusion and inequality in healthcare and education by ensuring good quality health, education and community support and cultural facilities are accessible to the Borough's residents of all ages.

Improve access to, and the provision of community, sports and cultural facilities, together with sufficient local infrastructure to ensure healthier and stronger communities develop.

Nurture stronger and safer communities, increasing peoples' safety and well-being by designing out crime, reducing disorder and its causes, encouraging community involvement and instilling civic pride.

Value of S.106 contributions received for Community Facilities

15.1.1 This indicator monitors the value of S106 contributions secured for community infrastructure within the financial period 2020/21.

15.1.2 No S106 contributions for Community Infrastructure were collected in 2020/21.

Table 28: Value of S106 contributions received for community infrastructure.

Permission	Site Name	S106 contribution (£)	Project Allocation
N/a	N/a	0.00	N/a

Net additional square metres of educational floor space

15.1.3 No permissions for additional educational floor space was granted in the 2020/21.

Table 29: Net additional square metres of educational floorspace

Permissions Granted (1 Apr 2019- 31 March 2020)	School	Additional Floor space (m ²)
0	0	0

Value of S.106 contributions received for education.

Table 30: Value of S.106 contributions received for education

Value of S.106 contributions received for education	Performance
2011/12	£228,500.00
2012/13	£0.00
2013/14	£406,289.00
2014/15	£318,200.75
2015/16	£2,680,666.40
2016/17	£0.00
2017/18	£233,855.86
2018/19	£429,389.51
2019/20	£0.00
2020/21	£0.00

15.1.4 There were no S106 contributions received for education in 2020/21

Value of S.106 contributions received for health.

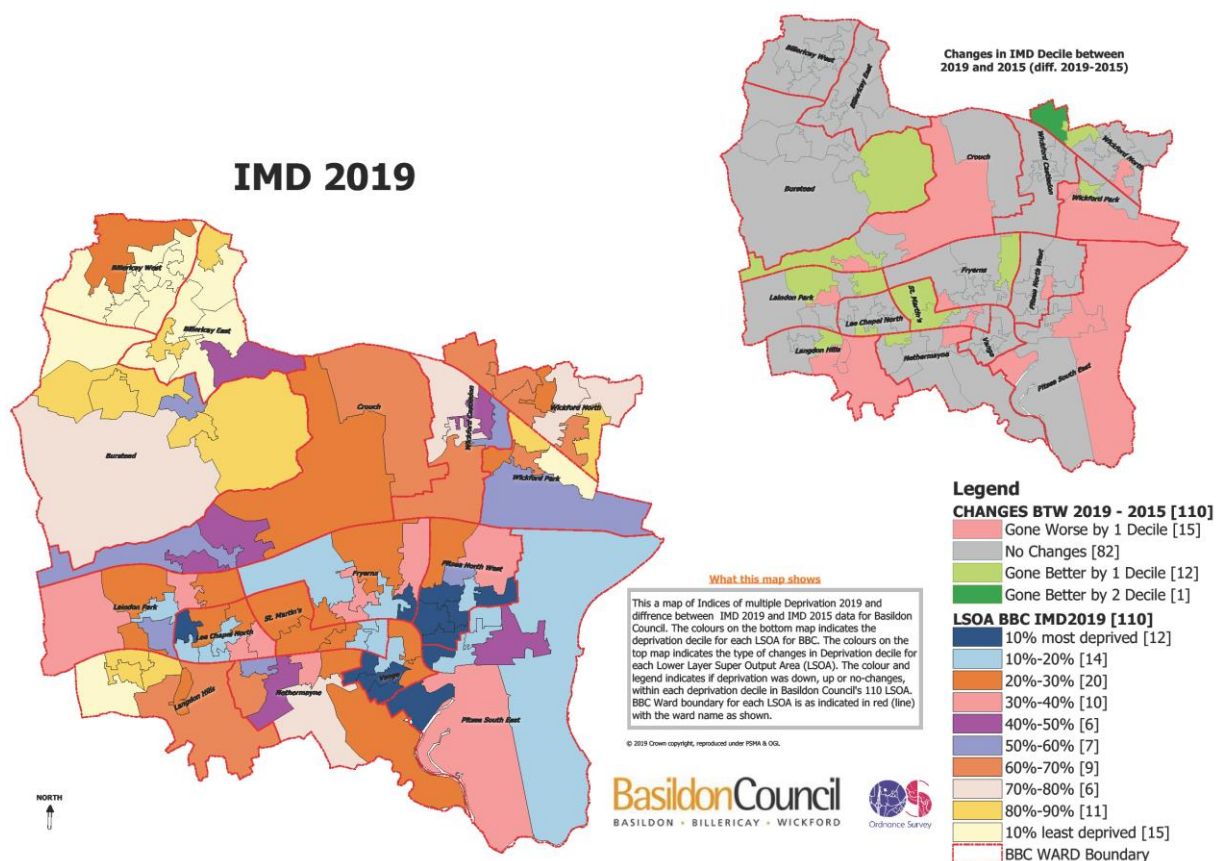
15.1.5 There were no S106 contributions received for health within the financial period 2020/2021

Change in the provision of Health Facilities (sqm)

15.1.6 There were no changes in the provision of Health Facilities in 2020/21.

Performance against index of multiple deprivation

Map 5: Performance against index of multiple deprivation



- 15.1.7 The Government's standard measure of deprivation and inequality in England is the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the Map 6 shows the deprivation levels in the Borough using the data extracted from the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019).
- 15.1.8 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are made up of a number of different domains including: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training and housing and services which impact the overall deprivation.
- 15.1.9 The distribution would suggest that there are a number of affluent areas within the Borough but many that are also deprived. The majority of areas experiencing deprivation are concentrated towards the south of the Borough, in the Basildon Urban Area.

16. SO10: Securing the Delivery of Supporting Infrastructure

Strategic Objective Aims

Ensure that all developments are in accessible locations to minimise the need to travel.

Promote a reduction in car use and out commuting where possible and encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling to minimise the impact of the Borough's growth on transport infrastructure.

Ensure all developments are supported by the necessary transport, utility, green, education, health and community infrastructure in an effective and timely manner to make the development sustainable and minimise its effect upon existing communities.

S.106 contributions received per annum for highway works

16.1.1 This indicator monitors the amount received through developer contributions for investments in highway works within the Borough.

Table 31: S.106 contributions accumulated per annum for highway works

S.106 contributions received per annum for highway works.	
2011/12	£228,500.00
2012/13	£107,000.00
2013/14	£1,032,562.00
2014/15	£29,950.00
2015/16	£159,553.00
2016/17	£0.00
2017/18	£113,091.92
2018/19	£80,747.17
2019/20	£0.00
2020/21	£0.00

16.1.2 There were no S106 contributions received for highway works within the financial period 2020/21

S.106 contributions received for public transport

16.1.3 There were no S106 contributions received for public transport within the financial

period 2020/21.

Average minimum travel time to 8 key services by public transport

Table 32: Average minimum travel time to 8 key services by public transport

Year	Public transport / Walking (minutes)	Public transport / Walking National Average	Cycle (minutes)	Cycle National Average	Car (minutes)	Car National Average
2017	15.9	17.8	13.2	15.2	9.9	10.8

Source: Government statistical data set - Journey times to key services (JTS01)

16.1.4 The average minimum journey times to access the services from where people live within Basildon Borough were 15.9 minutes by public transport/walking, 13.2 minutes by cycle and 9.9 minutes by car. These are taken from the Government's latest update from December 2018.

16.1.5 The 8 key services are medium sized employment centres, primary schools, secondary schools, further education colleges, GPs, hospitals, food stores and town centres.

% of residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of key services

Table 33: % of residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of key services

Journey times to key services	Percentage
% users within 30 minutes of employment centres with 500 to 4999 jobs available by PT/walk (Emp 207)	100
% users within 30 minutes of primary schools available by PT/walk (PS107)	100
% users within 30 minutes of secondary schools available by PT/walk (S107)	99
% users within 30 minutes of further education colleges available by PT/walk (FE107)	98
% users within 30 minutes of GPs by PT/walk (GP107)	100
% users within 30 minutes of hospitals by PT/walk (Hosp107)	40
% users within 30 minutes of food stores by PT/walk (Food107)	100
% users within 30 minutes of town centres by PT/walk (Town107)	99

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/journey-times-to-key-services-by-local-authority-its04>

16.1.6 There is only one Hospital in Basildon and 40% of the population in the Borough live within 30 minutes public transport/walking time from the hospital. 75% live within 45 mins and 99% live within 60 mins public transport/walking time from the hospital. The Basildon and Thurrock University Hospital is considering the

provision of non-emergency outpatient services such as blood tests in locations within the community. This will help to improve the accessibility of outpatient hospital services.

- 16.1.7 98% - 100% of residents live within 30mins public transport/walking time from all other key services within the Borough.