

Chapter 10: Healthy Communities

Health and Well-being Strategy

10.1 The NPPF requires that planning policies and decisions achieve healthy, inclusive, and safe places, facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. This not only applies to promoting physical and recreational activities but also includes enabling the creation of healthy living environments for people of all ages, to reduce health inequalities, and to engender social interaction for emotional health and well-being, all of which are equally important for resilient communities. As defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) "Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing, rather than the absence of disease." This definition recognises the wider determinants of health which are a key influence on population wellbeing and health outcomes.

10.2 We will work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the public health issues and needs of the local growing population, including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being. This is positive planning, as set out by the PPG and can encourage healthier communities with healthier lifestyles; and identify and secure the facilities needed for primary and secondary/acute care facilities.

10.3 As well as local authorities, there are many organisations which have a crucial role in delivering sport and physical activity opportunities. Sport England, through their 'Active Design' policy, promote 10 principles that encourage activity, health and stronger communities through the way towns and cities are designed and built. Active Travel England (ATE) is a statutory consultee to ensure new planning applications consider active travel provision from the outset. The Essex Design Guide provides guidance on the construction of spaces that can deter crime through design, and which help to create socially inclusive and active communities. The Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) also campaign to raise awareness about the important links between planning and health.

10.4 The Mid and South Essex Integrated Care Board (ICB), or the Essex Integrated Care Board cluster as the successive organisation, covering Basildon Borough, is responsible for commissioning primary and secondary/ acute healthcare services, emergency ambulance services, and prepares plans for this purpose. It is responsible for ensuring that its commissioning plans link to the Essex Joint Health and Well-being Strategy 2022-2026. As an acute service provider Basildon and Thurrock University Hospital has an important role in delivering services required by the ICB and is therefore essential to the health and well-being of residents in the Borough, and neighbouring areas. The ambulance hub at Nethermayne, proposed by the East of England Ambulance Service Trust (EEAST) is important new infrastructure in close proximity to Basildon and Thurrock University Hospital, as an opportunity to improve health outcomes in the borough. There are a range of other providers for GP, community health, and mental health services.

10.5 Whilst there are measures that can be taken to ensure that both existing communities and new development create opportunities for people to live well, there will always be a demand for health services, and evidence has indicated that an ageing population will continue to give rise to strains on these services into the future. Service delivery and estate is also being reviewed in response to the policy paper Fit for the future: 10 Year Health Plan for England (30 July 2025) (the 10 Year Plan) sets out a new way of delivering

health services that will increase activity in communities and reduce the need for patients to attend traditional hospital sites. This change in the healthcare services delivery model is known as 'left shift' and will impact the infrastructure requirements for healthcare services.

10.6 Whilst the Council expects development to minimise health impacts, there will remain a need for additional healthcare provision, and developments will be expected to fully mitigate their impact on healthcare infrastructure by making financial contributions or providing additional capacity on-site (in line with Policy INF2). This may take the form of new GP hubs, the expansion of existing facilities, or the provision of infrastructure which enables existing facilities to be used more effectively, or for longer. It will be for NHS England and the ICB, in consultation with the service providers, to determine the types of interventions needed in each area to support growth as early as possible and incorporate these into the Borough's Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This approach will be shaped by the 10 Year Health Plan, the strategic pathway for the Government's mission to build a health service fit for the future. It sets out how the Government will reinvent the NHS through 3 radical shifts including hospital to community, analogue to digital and sickness to prevention.

10.7 The Essex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy seeks to increase the proportion of people able to live healthy lifestyles and highlights that access to a good quality environment, with green spaces and places to walk contributes to both the physical and mental wellbeing of people. The strategy also highlights the need to address the wider determinants of health which are the contributing factors to health outcomes through socio-economic factors, access to healthcare, lifestyles and the environment which are key to addressing both health outcomes and issues associated with deprivation. The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy also focuses on the intersectionality of health inequality and consideration should be focused on how the built environment positively impacts those most likely to have poor health.

10.8 For all major development schemes, a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) should be carried out in accordance with the latest guide from the Essex Planning Officer's Association (EPOA) Essex Healthy Places Guidance. The HIA should respond to the latest local public health data and community insights gathered by the applicant's team.

10.9 The HIA scope is to be agreed with the Council's development management and public health teams prior to commencement of the assessment at the earliest opportunity. The HIA must be undertaken at an early stage of the development process and there should be a clear demonstration that the assessment has informed the overall design of the proposal.

POLICY HC1: Health and Well-Being Strategy

The Council will improve and promote strong, vibrant, and healthy communities through ensuring a high quality environment, with local services to support health, social and cultural well-being and reduce inequalities. Measures that will help contribute to healthier communities and reduce health inequalities must be incorporated into a development where appropriate.

The Council, with its partners, in the NHS and Public Health will seek to improve the health and well-being of residents by:

1. Supporting the NHS (including local GP Surgeries and Public Health) to deliver a service which meets the needs of residents,
2. Ensuring residents can access high quality primary and secondary/acute health care services and that new and improved services are put in place, where appropriate, to meet the needs of residents and serve the growing population;
3. Working with stakeholders to provide better service integration, locating services where access can be improved, particularly for vulnerable groups and communities;
4. Directing new development to sustainable locations that incorporate active travel principles;
5. Requiring a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) on all development sites delivering:
    a. 50 or more dwellings;
    b. All development in Use Class C2 (Residential Institutions);
    c. All non-residential developments delivering 1,000 square metres or more gross internal floor space; and
    d. '*Sui Generis*' hot food takeaways.
6. Seeking mitigation, provided and/or secured by planning obligations or by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) as appropriate, towards new or enhanced health facilities from developers where new housing development would result in a shortfall or worsening or health provision; and
7. Promoting well designed and safe places to ensure climate resilience, increased access to open spaces, leisure, and recreation, which offer opportunities for physical activities through green infrastructure and open space strategies to create active environments as part of the design of the public realm, open spaces, and sports facilities.

Reasoned Justification

10.10 Spatial planning and public health are intrinsically linked. The health and well-being of individuals and communities is affected by a wide range of factors encompassed by the determinants of health; and can be supported through high-quality planning, design and management of the environment; providing convenient local healthcare services; public and open spaces and natural environments to encourage people to be physically active, engender community participation with inclusive public spaces; housing that supports ageing, intergenerational cohesion and independent living; promoting access to healthy and locally sourced food; and encouraging active travel, particularly cycling and walking for healthy lifestyles.

10.11 The Council will work to improve the health and wellbeing of residents and communities by working in partnership with the NHS and Public Health to ensure residents and communities can access high quality primary and secondary/ acute health care services and that new and improved services are put in place, where appropriate, to serve the growing population, particularly for vulnerable groups and communities.

10.12 The NPPF recommends that local authorities should consider opportunities to support people to live healthy lifestyles including planning for an environment that helps promote active travel and physical activity. Good quality infrastructure encourages active travel and the use of public transport. Improved active travel corridors and access to public transport makes it easier for our residents and communities to use healthier travel choices which helps prevent obesity. All new and improved walking and cycling routes should be designed to ensure they are coherent, direct, safe, walkable, comfortable, and attractive. The Basildon Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP, 2025) sets out priorities for improving access to key services by walking, cycling, and wheeling.

10.13 For development of 50 or more units and non-residential development in excess of 1,000 sqm (excluding agricultural buildings), a rapid or desktop assessment may be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this policy. For larger scale developments and schemes where a rapid or desktop assessment indicates more significant impact upon health and wellbeing and health services, a comprehensive HIA will be required. A comprehensive HIA can include matters such as housing quality and design, access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure, access to open spaces and the natural environment, air quality and noise impact, accessibility and travel options, crime reduction and community safety, access to healthy food, social cohesion and minimising the use of resources. Early engagement with the Council and Public Health officers is recommended prior to commencement of an HIA to help ensure that the HIA can inform proposals effectively. The Council will liaise with the Mid and South Essex Integrated Care System and Public Health officers when assessing the scope and scale of likely impacts. A HIA should be prepared following the current best practice advice and reflect the most up to date evidence.

Policy Links

- SG1 - Growth Needs
- SG2 - Settlement Hierarchy
- HOU3 - Specialist Housing for Older People
- R2 - Development in Basildon Town Centre
- R3 - Primary Shopping Areas (PSA)
- D2 - Major Developments – Design
- HC2 - Open Spaces, Local Green Spaces, Sport and Recreation
- STAT1 - Strategic Transport
- INF1 - Infrastructure Delivery
- INF2 - Securing Infrastructure Contributions
- INF3 - Social and Community Infrastructure

Evidence Links

- Essex Joint Health and Well-being Strategy 2022-2026 (2022)
- Fit for the future: 10 Year Health Plan for England (2025)

Open Spaces, Local Green Spaces, Sport and Recreation

10.14 The NPPF is clear that access to high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities. There is an expectancy that once identified, open spaces, allotments, playing fields and other recreational land will be preserved from development.

10.15 Open and green spaces offer great value as places for people to participate in organised sport, play, informal recreational activity, and appreciation of the natural environment. The need to retain open space and places with nature will continue to be important as the Borough's population grows; even more so given the documented co-benefits that nature has on our health and well-being:

- Climate resilience - through natural drainage and temperature regulation, planting can help prevent flash flooding through absorbing excess rainfall; and can provide shade and water retention during periods of warmer weather. Planting (nature-based solutions) can be added to the ground and the roof or walls of buildings; and can also sequester carbon from fossil fuel emissions which continue to increase global warming.
- Biodiversity – Planting supports insects which pollinate flowers and crops and can breakdown organic waste. The decline of insect species has led to the decline in birds, bats, fish, and other animals that feed on insects and bring balance to the ecosystems which support human life
- Air quality – Foliage can remove dangerous particulate matter from traffic and other fossil fuel pollution
- Nature – Quality of place with natural colours, sound and space for mental well-being and relaxation
- Community cohesion – through gardening and food growing schemes
- Local economy – Planting provides a softening and attractive framing to a building which can result in more business interest within the Borough with the creation of local jobs.

10.16 As such, new development should have regard to nature-based solutions as an integral and essential multi-faceted design intervention.

OPEN SPACES

10.17 Open space in the Borough can be defined as publicly accessible land consisting of Parks and Gardens; Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space; Outdoor Sports Facilities; Amenity Green Space; Provision of Places for Children and Young People; Education Fields; Allotments; Churchyards, Cemeteries, and burial grounds. Public open space does not include private open space and land which has no public right of access such as domestic gardens, grounds around buildings, car parks, agricultural land, and forestry plantations.

10.18 The Basildon Open Space Study (2026) assessed the provision of open space in the Borough, the condition, distribution, and its overall quality, providing recommendations to help inform the priorities for open space provision as part of the borough's future population distribution and planned growth.

CEMETERIES

10.19 There are 17 sites classified as cemeteries/churchyards, equating to over 19 hectares of provision in Basildon, of which 3 are Council owned (Great Burstead, Pitsea New and Wickford cemeteries). The largest contributor to burial provision is Pitsea Cemetery, which equates to over five hectares. The need for additional cemetery provision has been informed by The Basildon Open Space Study (2026) which includes an audit of existing provision. Understanding the needs, rituals and practices of different faiths and cultures must be considered to ensure that

adequate provision is made for all.

10.20 The Environment Agency approach to the regulation of cemeteries to protect the environment, covers both new cemetery developments and existing cemeteries and includes position statements detailing its approach to groundwater protection when dealing with cemeteries in Section L of The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection.

LOCAL GREEN SPACES

10.21 The NPPF introduces the ability for local communities to protect green spaces of local significance by designating them as Local Green Spaces in Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. This designation would prevent new development being permitted on these spaces unless very special circumstances exist.

SPORTS AND RECREATION

10.22 The Council's Basildon Playing Pitch Strategy & Outdoor Sport Strategy Report (2025), the Basildon Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sport Strategy Assessment Report (2025), Basildon Built Facilities Strategy Report and Action Plan (2024) and Basildon Built Facilities Strategy Needs Assessment (2024) considered the quantity, quality and accessibility of playing pitch and outdoor sport facilities, in the Borough and advised on the approach that should be taken to each site. They highlighted where open spaces should be retained for leisure and recreation purposes. They also set standards for the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space and identified the approach that should be taken to secure new playing pitch provision.

ALLOTMENTS

10.23 There are 7 allotment sites across the Borough, of which 3 are run by the Local Authority, the remaining sites are operated by Allotment Associations. The largest site in the Borough is Crays Hill Allotment Gardens at 2.03 hectares. The need for additional allotment provision has been informed by The Basildon Open Space Study (2026) and in consultation with the Council's Parks and Countryside service.

PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATED WITH EDUCATION FACILITIES

10.24 School-based playing field provision exists primarily to meet educational needs; however, it also has the potential to be used by the wider community where there is a policy or practice promoting such dual use, outside educational hours. The re-use of educational premises can help to meet modern expectations of the quality of provision and residents' needs for such facilities, particularly in areas where access is otherwise limited.

PRIVATE OPEN SPACES - CONDITIONAL ACCESS

10.25 There are a range of private and voluntary club facilities within the Borough which offer a greater or lesser degree of community use for their activities. Sports clubs and other private facilities make an important contribution to open space provision in the Borough.

POLICY HC2: Public Open Spaces, Local Green Spaces, Sport, and Recreation

1. The Council will protect and enhance the Borough's parks, public open spaces and playing fields, working closely with a range of stakeholders to address deficiencies in quantity, quality, and access.
2. Public open spaces will be safe, inclusive, and easily accessible by walking, wheeling, cycling, and public transport for all users, with supportive infrastructure including crossings, cycle parking, bus stops; and appropriate clear signage provided near to the entrance of open spaces;
3. There is a presumption against development of existing open space, local green spaces, allotments, sports and recreational buildings and land, playing fields (including Associated with Education Facilities), unless:
    a. A surplus of provision is identified in the locality, and the development will result in replacement provision of equal or better quantity and/ or quality on an alternative site nearby; or
    b. The development is for education and/or sports provision, and opportunities to ensure the remaining provision is of a high quality incorporated into the proposals; or
    c. As part of the change of use or redevelopment of individual education facilities; or
    d. The development proposal is for regeneration or estate renewal, and provision will be replaced with an equivalent or better quantity and quality in a suitable location.
4. All major and strategic development proposals will be required to incorporate open space in accordance with the minimum quantity standards and provide on-site wherever possible. Where proposals cannot provide for open space on-site, and it is considered that the creation and/or improvement of off-site provision in the locality is appropriate, a financial contribution in lieu may be accepted. The provision of new open space provision must:
    a. meet the needs of current and future residents;
    b. be of a high-quality that is accessible, inclusive, and safe for all users;
    c. provide multiple benefits, including recreation, food growing, SuDS, delivery of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) through improvements to nature recovery, enhancement of pollinator corridors, incorporation of climate resilient planting or shaded routes and demonstrate support for the Essex Local Nature Recovery Strategy priorities, in compliance with policies D2 and NE1. Open Space must connect to the local Green and Blue Infrastructure networks on and adjacent to the development site.
    d. be informed by the most recent evidence base.
5. The *Playing Pitch and Built Facilities Strategies* seek to improve the quality, quantity, accessibility, and sustainability of provision in the Borough. Unless

on-site provision is specified within a strategic housing site allocation policy, all other residential developments will be expected to contribute towards off-site provision in accordance with the approach set within these strategies.

6. Existing allotment sites are to be retained to support sustainable local food production, and to enhance opportunities for leisure, social interaction, improved physical and mental health, and education. Opportunities to extend existing and provision of new allotment sites will be encouraged in line with best practice from The National Allotment Society.

7. There is a presumption against development of existing private open spaces with conditional access for primary users. These will be retained for their primary sport or recreation uses, and;

    a. The development of appropriate facilities including changing rooms, toilets and car parking will be supported;

    b. Where development would involve the loss of private pitches, provision will be expected to be relocated to maintain the security of local playing pitch provision in the Borough. Private open spaces including ancillary facilities, should be replaced with an equivalent or better facility, in terms of quantity and quality, in a suitable location.

8. Where there is a requirement for additional cemetery capacity, extending existing sites should be considered as a preference. Where this need cannot be met at existing cemeteries, new cemeteries should be considered. The feasibility of extending existing or provision of new cemeteries should consider potential impacts including transport, accessibility, landscape, ecological, heritage and visual impacts.

Reasoned Justification

10.26 The Local Plan policies will seek to achieve a net gain for biodiversity by retaining public open spaces and green spaces as well as providing new public open spaces, including high quality green infrastructure built into the designs and masterplans of new development.

10.27 High quality open spaces are valuable in terms of supporting health and well-being, flood risk mitigation, helping to mitigate against climate change, promotion of healthier lifestyles, creation of safer and accessible places for all. Where development proposals are contributing to the delivery of sufficient new publicly accessible open space, consideration should be given to crime prevention measures implemented in the early stages of the design to provide a safe environment for all.

10.28 The NPPF offers the opportunity for local communities to protect green spaces of local significance by designating them as Local Green Spaces in Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans. Following the nomination of some Local Green Spaces as part of the Council's work on the local list of heritage assets, consideration has been given to including a specific list of Local Green Spaces which prevents new development being permitted on these spaces unless very special circumstances exist.

10.29 The Basildon Borough Council Open Space Study (2026) provides details regarding the provisions that exist in the area, their condition, distribution, and overall quality. The table below sets out the quantity figures for current provision levels identified and the relevant national benchmark. This is presented on a hectares per 1,000 population. Current (2026) levels for parks, amenity and natural greenspace are shown to be greater than those suggested by Fields in Trust (FIT). The exceptions are in play and allotments which the current quantity levels are lower than the standard suggested by FIT. However, this is not unusual especially for play (as the FIT play figure incorporates surrounding land).

Typology	Fields in Trust (FIT) Standards (ha per 1,000 pop)	2026 quantity provision (ha)
Parks & gardens	0.80	1.04
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	1.80	2.64
Amenity greenspace	0.60	1.13
Provision for children & young people	0.55	0.08
Allotments	0.25	0.04

Above: Existing open space quantity provision compared to national benchmark

10.30 The table below demonstrates the required quantity standards to inform future requirements based on the growth identified within the Local Plan (Policy SG1). The recommended standards by national organisations such as FIT and the National Allotment Society, ensure that there is an adequate provision of open space across the Borough. The setting and application of quantity standards is necessary to determine shortfalls in provision and to inform what new developments should contribute to the provision of open space across the area.

Typology	Fields in Trust (FIT) Standards (ha per 1,000 pop)
Parks & gardens	0.80
Natural & semi-natural greenspace	1.80
Amenity greenspace	0.60
Provision for children & young people	0.55
Allotments	0.25

Above: Minimum open space quantity standards associated with Policy HC2

Policy Links

- CC4 - Operational Energy and Carbon (Net Zero) in Homes and Buildings
- D2 - Major Developments - Design
- HC1 - Health and Well-being Strategy
- STAT1 - Strategic Transport
- INF1 - Infrastructure Delivery
- INF2 - Securing Infrastructure Contributions
- INF3 - Social and Community Infrastructure

Evidence Links

- Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sport Strategy Assessment Report (2025)
- Playing Pitch & Outdoor Sport Strategy Report (2025)
- Built Facilities Strategy Needs Assessment – Final Report (2024)
- Built Sports Facilities Strategy Report & Action Plan (2024)
- Open Space Study - Link to be added

Strategic Approach to Education, Skills, and Learning

10.31 The NPPF places great importance on ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities are expected to take a proactive, positive, and collaborative approach to promoting development that will widen choice in education by giving great weight to the need to create, expand, or alter schools.

10.32 At a local level meanwhile, the Council recognises the vital role that good education opportunities at all stages - including early years and childcare - play in ensuring that local people are able to fulfil their potential. This is considered particularly important given the levels of deprivation and the inequalities that exist in the Borough. The Council is therefore committed to improving education opportunities in the Borough in partnership with the lead Authority for Education (including childcare) and others, including neighbouring authorities, as part of its Corporate Plan and ambitions.

10.33 The Council is committed to support the allocation and delivery of new Early Years and Childcare, Primary School, Secondary School and Special Education Needs and Disabilities School provision as required to meet the level of planned growth in this Local Plan. Sufficient suitable education and childcare land required to deliver infrastructure to support the housing growth set out in the Local Plan is included in relevant site allocation policies (Chapter 15: H1-H30). Where necessary, the Council will also secure suitable additional land for education and childcare use to support windfall sites and general population growth.

10.34 In order to ensure sufficient education and childcare place provision to align with growth, existing schools will be extended where appropriate. Suitable land will be allocated for provision land allocated Use Class F1(a) for new schools for primary, secondary and Special Education Needs and allocated Use Class E(f) for standalone Early Years and childcare provision.

10.35 All applicable developments will be expected to contribute proportionately towards education and childcare (including early years, primary, secondary and SEND) and post 16 education, provision, having regard to ECC's Developers' Guide to Infrastructure Contributions (and successor documents) and Essex New Schools Design Principles (2025). Suitable land for education and / or childcare use, to meet on-site and wider strategic need, will also be secured from appropriate developments.

POLICY HC3: Education Provision

1. Development will be supported where it can be demonstrated that sufficient education infrastructure capacity is available, or will be made available in a timely manner, to meet the needs arising from the development.
2. Where development generates a need for additional school places, or exacerbates existing pressure on education infrastructure, developers will be required to provide, or make appropriate financial contributions towards, the delivery, expansion, or enhancement of education facilities to meet the identified need.

   This may include, where justified by evidence and agreed with the Education Authority:

   a. the provision of land for new education facilities; and/or

   b. the delivery of new or expanded on-site education facilities; and/or

   c. financial contributions towards the expansion or improvement of off-site education provision, including early years, primary, secondary, post-16 provision, and provision for pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND).
3. Where on-site provision is required, this may include early years and primary education facilities within major developments where justified by the scale of development and associated need. Secondary education provision may be required on-site where there is clear evidence that the scale and location of development justify such provision and suitable land has been identified and secured.
4. Developer contributions will be determined having regard to:

   a. the latest available evidence of education capacity and demand provided by the Education Authority at the time of determination;

   b. the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (or successor documents);

   c. pupil yield evidence and methodology set out in supporting guidance and/or Supplementary Planning Documents, and

   d. the scale, location, and phasing of development.
5. The Council will work in partnership with the relevant Education Authority and education providers to identify education infrastructure requirements and to ensure that provision is planned and delivered in step with housing growth.

   Contributions will be secured through planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), or any successor mechanism where appropriate.
6. All contributions will be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development, necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, and in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), or any successor legislation.
7. Contributions will be secured and delivered at appropriate phases of development to ensure that education infrastructure is provided prior to, or alongside, the occupation of development.

8. Where education infrastructure impacts arising from development cannot be appropriately mitigated through on-site provision or off-site contributions, planning permission will not be granted.

Reasoned Justification

10.36 There is limited capacity within parts of the plan area's existing primary and secondary school network to accommodate projected increases in pupil numbers arising from planned growth. Evidence provided by the Education Authority indicates that additional school places will be required over the plan period to meet demand generated by development.

10.37 Where capacity constraints are identified, it is expected that these will be addressed through a combination of the expansion of existing schools and, where necessary, the delivery of new education infrastructure supported by developer contributions. Education provision may also be supported by other public funding sources, including national education capital funding programmes, where applicable.

10.38 New development will be expected to contribute proportionately towards mitigating its impact on education infrastructure. This may be through on-site provision within major developments where justified by scale and need, or through financial contributions towards off-site expansion, improvement, or provision of education facilities.

10.39 The scale and nature of contributions will be informed by the most up-to-date available evidence of education capacity and demand provided

by the Education Authority at the time of determination, alongside the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (or successor documents).

10.40 Pupil yield arising from development will be assessed using a consistent methodology agreed with the Education Authority. This methodology will be set out in supporting guidance and/or Supplementary Planning Documents, which will be kept under review to ensure they reflect the most up-to-date evidence.

10.41 In the absence of an adopted Supplementary Planning Document, the Council will apply the most up-to-date available evidence and agreed methodology with the Education Authority on a case-by-case basis to ensure consistent and proportionate decision-making.

10.42 This approach will ensure that education infrastructure is planned and delivered in a coordinated and timely manner, supporting sustainable growth and the provision of school places alongside the occupation of new development.

Policy Links

- EMP5 - Aligning Skills and Jobs
- INF1 - Infrastructure Delivery
- INF2 - Securing Infrastructure Contributions
- INF3 - Social and Community Infrastructure

Evidence Links

- 10 Year Plan: Meeting the demand for mainstream school places in Essex 2025-2034 (2025)
- Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (2024)

