

# **Rochford District Council**

## **Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile**

**2008 – 2009**

**Prepared For  
Rochford District Council  
by  
Essex County Council**





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# 1 INTRODUCTION

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been defined as,

*'The formalised, systematic and comprehensive process of evaluating the environmental impacts of a policy, plan or programme and its alternatives, including the preparation of a written report on the findings of that evaluation, and using the findings in publicly accountable decision making.'* (Therival et al, 1992)

The European Directive on SEA (2001/42/EC) was adopted by the European Union in July 2001. It was transposed into English law in 2004 by the adoption of 'The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004 (SI 2004 No. 1633 Environmental Protection)'. The SEA Directive was introduced to ensure that the environmental impacts of certain plans and programmes are recognised and assessed before plan implementation. The SEA Directive requires that all local authorities collect and maintain an environmental baseline dataset.

This report has been prepared for Rochford District Council by Essex County Council. The County Council has entered into a Service Level Agreement with several local authorities in Essex to collect and maintain the baseline information to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

The information is collected in a series of three reports:

- The first is the **Executive Summary**. This draws together the conclusions from the more detailed baseline monitoring report. The summary is intended to give an overview of the baseline report, which can be then looked at in detail for specific information on specific topics.
- The second document is the **Baseline Information Profile** which itself is organised into the following topic areas, covered by the SEA Directive. Divided into two parts:

Part I deals with the Natural Environment, including the topics of,

- Biodiversity, flora and fauna
- Landscape
- Air Quality
- Climatic Factors
- Water Quality
- Flooding
- Soils, Minerals and Waste

Part II of the report deals with the Built Environment, and the following topics of,

- Cultural Heritage and Townscape
- Health
- Population and Social
- Economy
- Housing
- Transport

Each topic is presented in its own Chapter, with each chapter divided into 3 sections,

- Introduction
- Current Baseline Information – with sub-sections defined by the subject matter, including contextual and comparative information for broader geographic areas as appropriate and where possible;
- Summary

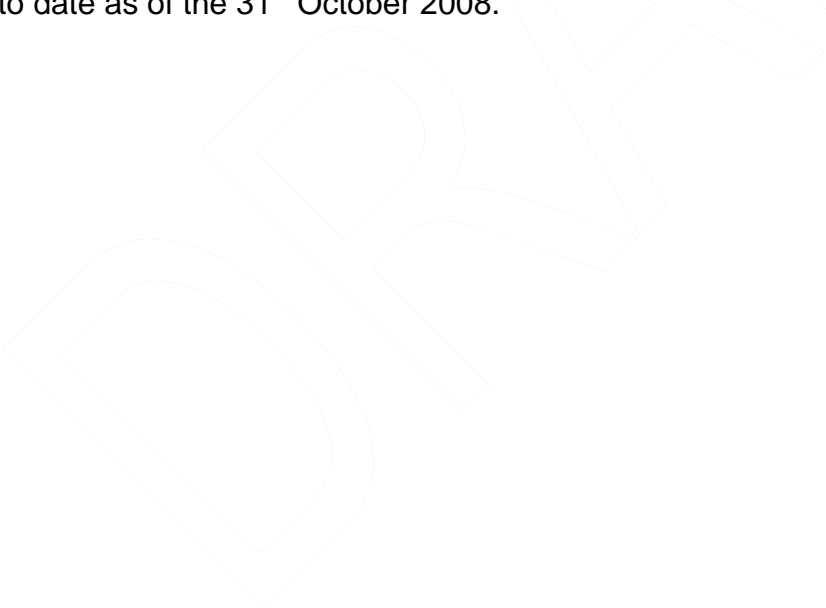
All the information in the baseline information report has been compiled using an extensive set of indicators from a variety of trusted sources. Each source is shown alongside the information it presents.

The document also includes hyperlinks to the web sites where the information originated from. All of the information and links used were accurate at the time the information in this report was compiled, that is to say by the 31<sup>st</sup> October 2008.

The last document is the:

- **Plans and Programmes** Annexe which sets put the policy context for each of the topics and subjects presented in the baseline information profile. It sets out a comprehensive list of International, National, Regional, County wide and Local contextual information. A brief summary of each of the Plans and Programmes is provided together with a web link to the document itself.

As in the Baseline Information Profile the information in the Plans and Programmes Annexe all the sources are linked to the main documents quoted by hyperlinks and all are up to date as of the 31<sup>st</sup> October 2008.



# **PART ONE: Natural Environment**

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## 2 BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA

### 2.1 Introduction

The term biodiversity simply describes the variety of all living things and their habitats. This can be as general to cover the diversity of plant and animal species (and their genetic variation) globally, or more detailed to cover single ecosystems. Biodiversity is important because it provides us with many of the things that sustain our lives. It is essential that biodiversity and the 'natural balance' of ecosystems are protected because it is necessary to maintain the current quality of life and standard of living.

However, as a result of human activity, over 100 species have been lost during the last century in the UK. On a global scale, the rate of loss is now recognised as a serious concern, requiring intensive international action to prevent continued loss of biodiversity.

### 2.2 CURRENT BASELINE INFORMATION

#### A. Indigenous Flagship Species

The Essex Biodiversity Action Plan (EBAP) contains action plans for 25 species and 10 habitats throughout Essex. Therefore to ensure that current and future planning policy appropriately addresses issues related to biodiversity and the natural environment that planning officers are aware of the biological factors evident in the local area. The section below illustrates the species and habitats native within the administrative boundary of Rochford District Council outlined in the BAP, the current status, factors causing loss or decline in the species and relevant policy actions that may be taken to protect and enhance the species.

All species receive extra protection if they are within a designated area, such as a SSSI or other nature or landscape designation.

#### i) Plants

- Native Black Poplar (*Populus Nigra* subspecies *Betulifolia*)

#### ii) Mammals

- Brown Hare (*Lepus Europaeus*)
- Dormouse (*Muscardinus Avellanarius*)
- Harbour Porpoise (*Phocoena Phocoena*)
- Pipistrelle Bats (*Pipistrellus Pipistrellus* and *Pipistrellus Pygmaeus*)

#### iii) Birds

- Grey Partridge (*Perdix Perdix*)
- Skylark (*Alauda Arvensis*)
- Song Thrush (*Turdus Philomelus*)

#### iv) Invertebrates

- Heath Fritillary (*Mellicta Athalia*)

#### v) Other

- Great Crested Newt (*Triturus Cristatus*)
- Allis Shad (*Alosa Alosa*) and Twaite Shad (*Alosa Fallax*)

Further information on the species listed above, their descriptions, status, forms of legal protection and the offences applicable should they or their habitats be detrimentally affected can be found at:

<http://www.essexwt.org.uk/main/welcome.htm> or <http://www.essexbiodiversity.org.uk/>

**B. Native Habitats**

- Ancient and/or Species Rich Hedgerows and Green Lanes.
- Ancient Woodland
- Cereal Field Margins.
- Coastal Grazing Marsh.
- Saline Lagoons.
- Sea Grass Beds.
- Heathland.
- Urban Areas.

Further information on the characteristics of these native habitats, which Essex Biodiversity Partnership identified species can be found in each, and the legal status of these areas can be found at:

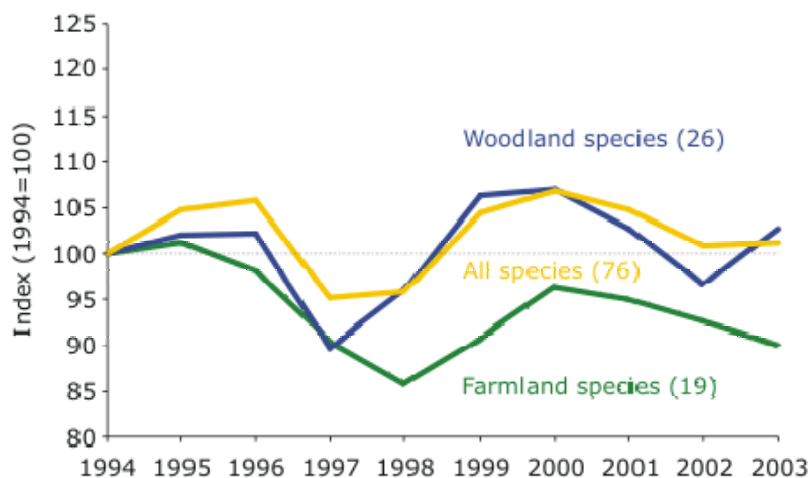
<http://www.essexwt.org.uk/main/welcome.htm> or <http://www.essexbiodiversity.org.uk/>

**2.3 Bird Populations**

Bird population can often be a useful indicator to the biodiversity in different areas such as, woodland and farmland. They are easier to locate and identify, than more illusive species and from their distribution, other species numbers and types (on which the birds are dependant) can be approximated.

Figure 1 shows the change in woodland and farmland bird species for the East of England, between 1994 and 2003.

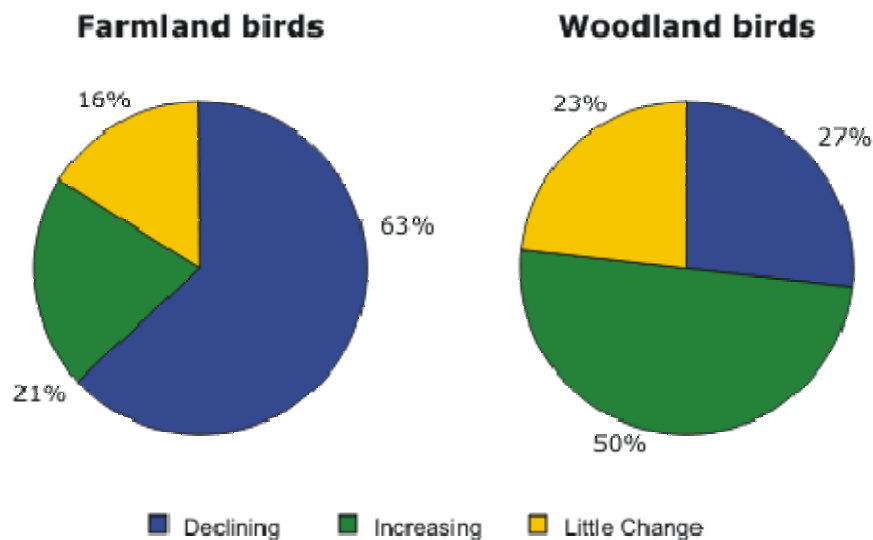
**Figure 1: Farmland and woodland bird population indices 1994 to 2003**



Source: DEFRA 2007

- The region's farmland bird populations decreased to 14 % below 1994 levels by 1998, recovered to 4 % below 1994 levels in 2000 but then declined again to 10 % below 1994 levels at 2003.
- Woodland bird populations in the East of England decreased by 10 % between 1994 and 1997, but then increased to 7 % above 1994 levels by 2000. However by 2003 woodland populations had fallen slightly and were just 3 % above 1994 levels.

**Figure 2: Percentage of farmland and woodland bird populations increasing, decreasing or showing little change from 1994 to 2003**



Source: DEFRA 2007

Figure 2 shows the percentage of bird populations that have changed between 1994 and 2003 in the east of England:

- Of the 19 farmland bird species monitored in the region, 21 % increased, 63 % declined and 16 % remained fairly stable.
- Of the 26 species of woodland bird monitored in the region, 50 % increased between 1994 and 2003, whereas 27 % declined and 23 % showed little change.
- Woodland bird species have recovered to the level they were at in 1994. The levels of farmland species, which experienced a steeper decline than woodland species, have not yet returned to those levels in 1994.

## 2.4 Land Designations

### A. Ramsar Sites

Ramsar sites are European designated sites, as part of the Natura 2000 network. The Habitat directive protects these sites and requires appropriate measures to reduce potential adverse impacts arising from development proposals.

The UK Government signed the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially for Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention) in 1973. Ramsar sites are areas which have been formally 'listed' (designated) as Wetlands of International Importance by the Secretary of State. Natural England carries out consultations on the proposed listing with owners, occupiers and local authorities. Many sites qualify for both Ramsar and SPA designations.

Within Rochford District there are the Mid-Essex Coast Ramsar Sites, within which the Crouch and Roach Estuaries (incorporating River Crouch Marshes) was phase three in 1998 and Foulness was phase five listed in 1996.

Further information about Ramsar Sites can be found at:

<http://www.english-nature.org.uk/about/facts3.htm>

## **B. Special Protection Areas (SPAs)**

Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are areas classified (designated) by the Secretary of State, under the Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds, adopted in 1979. This is a European designation as part of the Natura 2000 network. This Directive applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats, providing protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds in the European territory. It requires Member States to take measures to preserve a sufficient diversity of habitats for these wild bird species to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. It also requires Member States to take special measures to conserve the habitats of certain particularly rare species and of migratory species.

Within the Rochford District the same three sites meet the criteria for SPA status as those qualifying for Ramsar protection; Foulness classified in 1996, and Crouch and Roach Estuaries (classified in 1998).

Further information about SPAs can be found at:

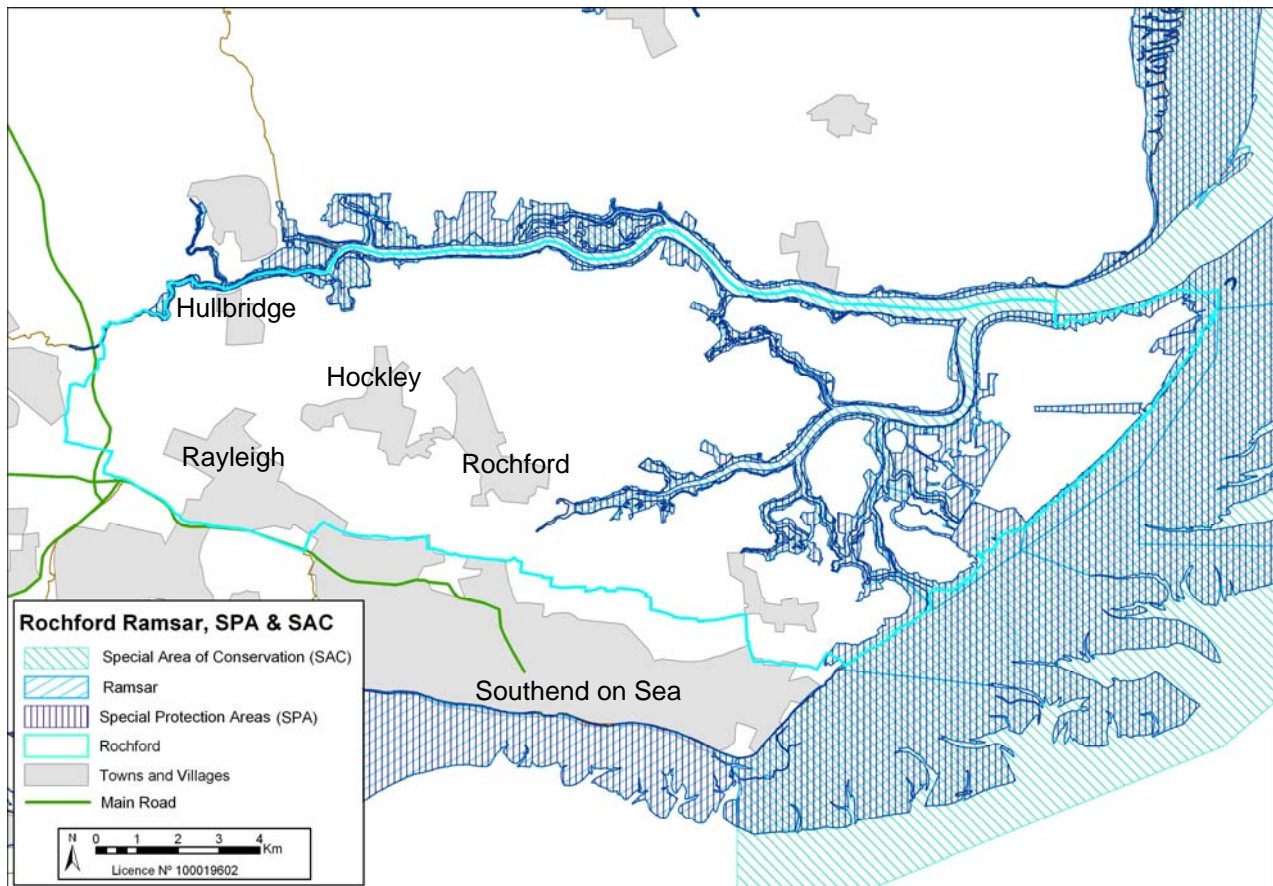
<http://www.english-nature.org.uk/about/facts3.htm>

## **C. Special Areas of Conservation**

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) are designated by the European Commission after a period of consultation under article 3 of the Habitats Directive (EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1992). These are European designations as part of the Natura 2000 network. This directive requires Member States to maintain or restore habitats and species at a favourable conservation status in the community. Special Protection Areas for birds (SPAs) and SACs will together make up a network of sites in Europe called Natura 2000.

There is a part of the Essex Estuaries SAC within the Rochford District. This SAC covers 46 140.82 ha within Essex and covers the whole of the Foulness and Crouch and Roach Estuaries from the point of the highest astronomical tide out to sea. As such it relates to the seaward part of the coastal zone. It was designated as a SAC due to various features of the habitat including:

- Pioneer saltmarsh
- Estuaries
- Cordgrass swards, Intertidal mudflats and sandflats
- Atlantic salt meadows
- Subtidal sandbanks
- Mediterranean saltmarsh scrubs

**Figure 3: Ramsars, SPAs and SACs in Rochford District**

Source: Essex County Council 2008

#### D. The Essex Estuaries European Marine Site (EEMS)

Where a SPA or SAC is continuously or intermittently covered by tidal waters, the site is referred to as a European Marine Site. The marine components of the Essex SPAs and SACs are being treated as a single European Marine Site called the Essex Estuaries Marine site (EEEMS). Effectively the whole of the District coastline is within the EEEMS, although terrestrial parts of the SPAs (i.e. freshwater grazing marshes inside the sea walls) are not included as they occur above the highest astronomical tide.

#### E. Sites of Specific Scientific Interest

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are designated areas of land which is considered to be of special interest due to its fauna, flora, geological or physiographical features. There are over 4,000 SSSIs in England, covering around 7% of the country's land area. SSSIs are important as they support plants and animals that find it more difficult to survive in the wider countryside.

The success of SSSIs is monitored by PSA targets in which the SSSIs are put in to one of five categories, ranging from favourable to destroyed. A SSSI is deemed to be meeting the PSA target by Natural England, if 95% or more of the total area is classed as "Favourable" or "Unfavourable Recovering".



**Table 1: Definition of SSSI categories**

Category	Definition
<b>Favourable</b>	The SSSI is being adequately conserved and meeting conservation objectives, however there is scope for enhancement.
<b>Unfavourable Recovering</b>	The SSSI is not yet fully conserved but all the necessary management measures are in place. Provided that the recovery work is sustained, the SSSI will reach a favourable condition in time.
<b>Unfavourable No Change</b>	The special interest of the SSSI is not being conserved and will not reach favourable condition unless there are changes to the site management or external pressures. The longer the SSSI remains in this condition, the more difficult it will be to achieve recovery.
<b>Unfavourable Declining</b>	The special interest of the SSSI is not being conserved. The site condition is becoming progressively worse.
<b>Part Destroyed</b>	There has been lasting damage to part of the conservation interest of the SSSI such that it has been irreversibly lost.
<b>Destroyed</b>	Lasting damage has occurred to all the special conservation interest of the SSSI that it has been lost. This land will never recover.

Source: Natural England 2008 (<http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF>)

The overall condition of SSSIs throughout Essex in 2005, 2006 and 2007 is illustrated in Table 2. This table highlights the proportion of the SSSIs that meet the PSA target. Natural England defines the PSA target as the proportion of SSSI sites that are deemed favourable or unfavourable recovering condition.

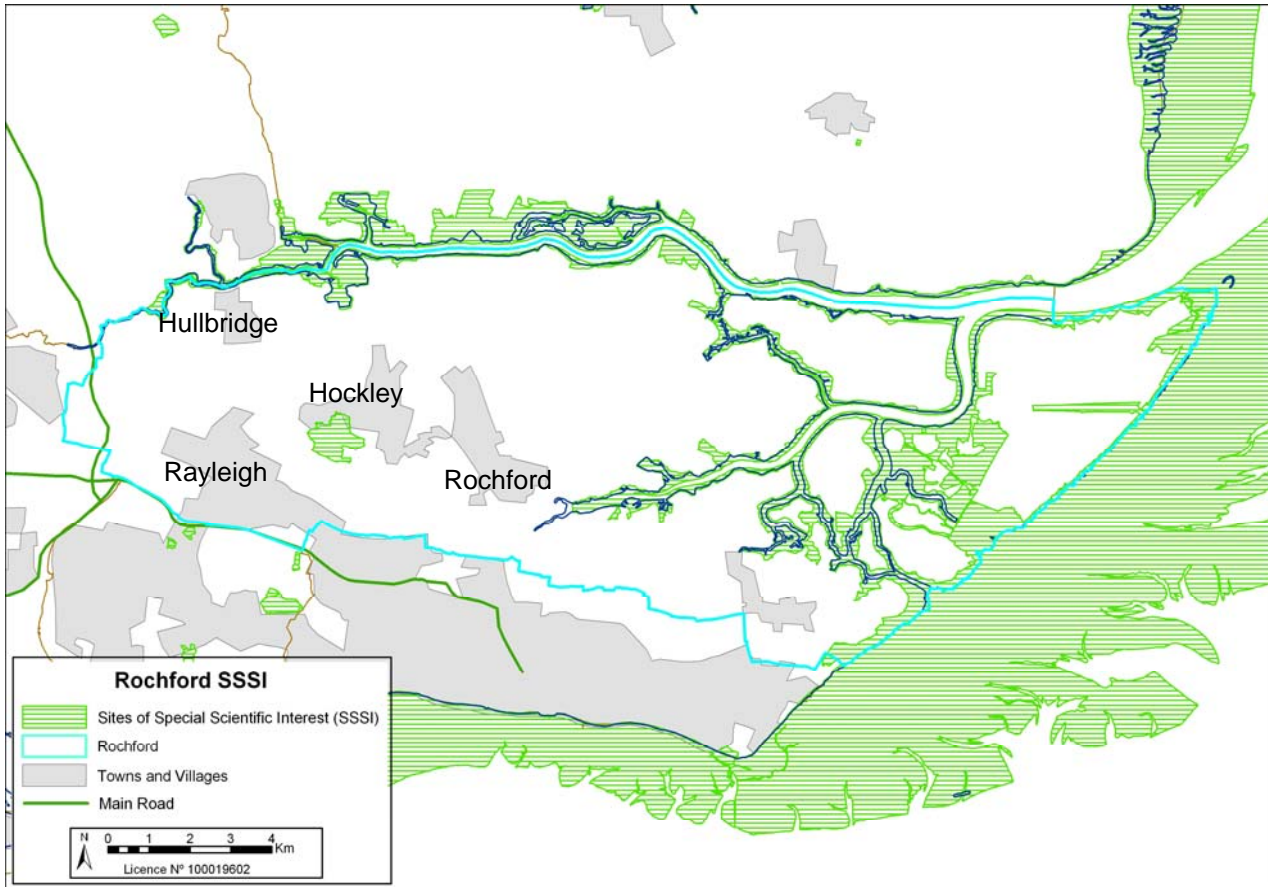
**Table 2: Condition of the Counties SSSIs**

Condition of Essex SSSIs	% Area			Change 2005-07
	2005	2006	2007	
<b>Meeting PSA target</b>	56.47	57.02	57.05	0.58%
<b>Favourable</b>	51.23	51.79	51.74	0.51%
<b>Unfavourable recovering</b>	5.24	5.23	5.31	0.07%
<b>Unfavourable no change</b>	2.74	2.71	2.64	-0.10%
<b>Unfavourable declining</b>	40.79	40.27	40.30	-0.49%
<b>Destroyed/part destroyed</b>	0	0	0	0%

Source: Natural England 2008 (<http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF>)

There are three SSSIs in the District at Hockley Woods, Foulness and the Crouch and Roach Estuaries as illustrated in Figure 4.

Figure 4: SSSI location within Rochford District.



Source: Essex County Council 2008

The description and condition of the above SSSIs are described in Table 3.

Table 3: SSSI location, description and condition

Hockley Woods			
<b>Location:</b>	To the South of Hockley	<b>Size:</b>	83.12 ha
<b>Habitat Type</b>	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	<b>PSA Target</b>	Currently Meeting
<b>Description &amp; Reasons For Notification</b>	<p>These are a contiguous group of ancient coppice woods incorporating Great Bull Wood, Great Hawkwell Wood, Beeches Wood and Parson's Snipe. They lie on the crest and slopes of a ridge of pre-glacial gravels and clay north-west of Southend-on-Sea, forming one of the most extensive areas of ancient woodland in South Essex. The dominant stand types comprising the Sweet Chestnuts variants of Pedunculate oak-hornbeam – birch-hazel variant and acid Sessile oak-hornbeam. The population of Sessile Oak <i>Quercus petraea</i> is probably the largest in eastern England.</p> <p>The ground fauna is dominated by Bramble and creeping Soft Grass <i>Holcus Mollis</i> with substantial areas of Bracken <i>Pteridium Aquilinum</i>.</p>		
<b>Condition</b> Most recent Assessment 20 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2006	<p>The ridges in this eastern section need specific management (rank vegetation to be cut and stools cut) to create favourable conditions for the Heath Fritillary butterfly and link in with an area proposed for short-coppice rotation.</p> <p>Overall, good mix of age structure with evidence of adequate regeneration and adequate open space provision.</p>		

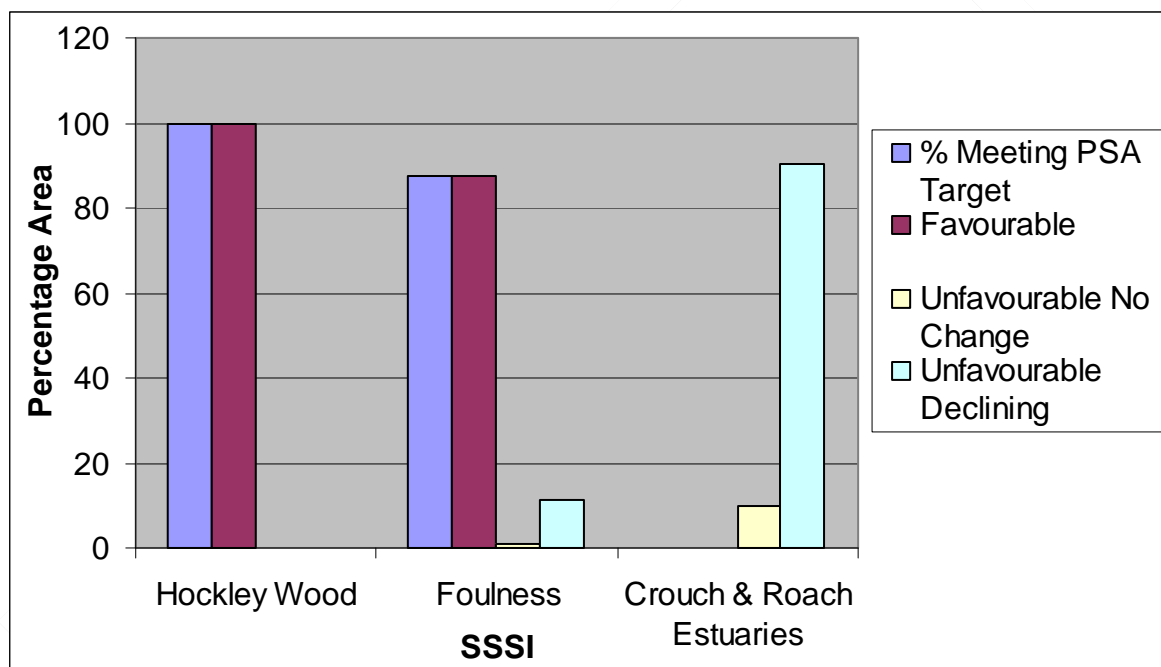
Foulness			
<b>Location:</b>	Foulness lies on the north shore of the Thames Estuary between Southend in the south and the Rivers Roach and Crouch in the north	<b>Size:</b>	9744.62 ha
<b>Habitat Type:</b>	Littoral Sediment Supralittoral Sediment Coastal Lagoon Neutral Grassland – Lowland Improved Grassland Broadleaved, Mixed & Yew Woodland - Lowland	<b>PSA Target</b>	87.48% of SSSI is Currently meeting Targets
<b>Description &amp; Reasons For Notification</b>	<p>A key site in "A Nature Conservation Review" edited by D.A Ratcliffe (Cambridge University Press, 1977), thus is regarded as an essential element in the success of nature conservation in Britain. It is also proposed as part of the mid-Essex Coast Special Protection Area, under the EEC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Directive 79/409/EEC) and as a Wetland of International Importance, under the Ramsar Convention.</p> <p>It comprises extensive intertidal sand-silt flats, saltmarsh, beaches, grazing marshes, rough grass and scrubland. The flats are of national and international importance as feeding grounds for nine species of wildfowl and wader, with islands, creeks and grazing land forming an integral part as sheltered feeding and roosting sites. The shell banks support nationally important breeding colonies of Little Terns, Common Terns and Sandwich Terns. The complex matrix of habitats also supports nationally important numbers of breeding Avocets along with plants and invertebrates. Numerous species are locally restricted in their distribution and nationally uncommon or rare.</p>		
<b>Condition</b> There are 31 Unit areas in total. The last assessment was 19 Aug 2005	Most of the SSSI is managed well. The areas for concern are due to Coastal squeeze Agriculture Inappropriate Scrub Control		
Crouch and Roach Estuaries (shared with Chelmsford Borough and Maldon District)			
<b>Location:</b>	South Essex	<b>Size:</b>	Total SSSI area: 1743.97 ha Within The District: 119.36 ha
<b>Habitat Type</b>	Littoral Sediment Neutral Grassland - Lowland	<b>PSA Target</b>	Not Currently meeting
<b>Description &amp; Reasons For Notification</b>	<p>The site comprises the former River Crouch Marshes SSSI with extensions and deletions. The Crouch and Roach Estuaries with both the Dengie SSSI and the Foulness SSSI. These sites run from the mouth of the River Crouch, the Dengie SSSI to the north, and the Foulness SSSI running southwards including the south bank of the River Crouch downstream. Part of the site overlaps the geological SSSI known as The Cliff, Burnham on Crouch.</p> <p>A proportion of the site forms part of the Mid Essex Coast Special Protection Area under EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild birds (Directive 74/409/EEC) and as a wetland of international importance under the RAMSAR convention. The tidal reaches of the Crouch and Roach estuaries are part of the Essex Estuaries possible Special Area of Conservation under the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/EEC).</p>		



	The River Crouch occupies a shallow valley between two ridges of London Clay, whilst the River Roach is set predominately between areas of brickearth and loams with patches of sand and gravel. The intertidal zone along the rivers Crouch and Roach is 'squeezed' between the sea walls on both banks and the river channel, leaving a relatively narrow strip of tidal mud in contrast with other estuaries in the County. This however is used by a significant numbers of three different species of waders and wildfowl. Additional interest is provided by the aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates and by the assemblage of nationally scarce plants.
<b>Condition</b> Unit 1 06 Oct 1998 Unit 2 07 Mar 2005	Unit 1 is unfavourable declining and Unit 2 is unfavourable no change. This condition is mainly due to coastal squeeze and inappropriate water levels. Grazing marsh is currently managed as ESA tier 1 but requires higher water levels. This is difficult due to the isolated nature of the grazing marsh which is surrounded by arable land.

Source: Adapted from Natural England 2008 (<http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/ssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdrt13&Category=C&Reference=1015>)

**Figure 5: Condition of SSSIs in Rochford District 2007**

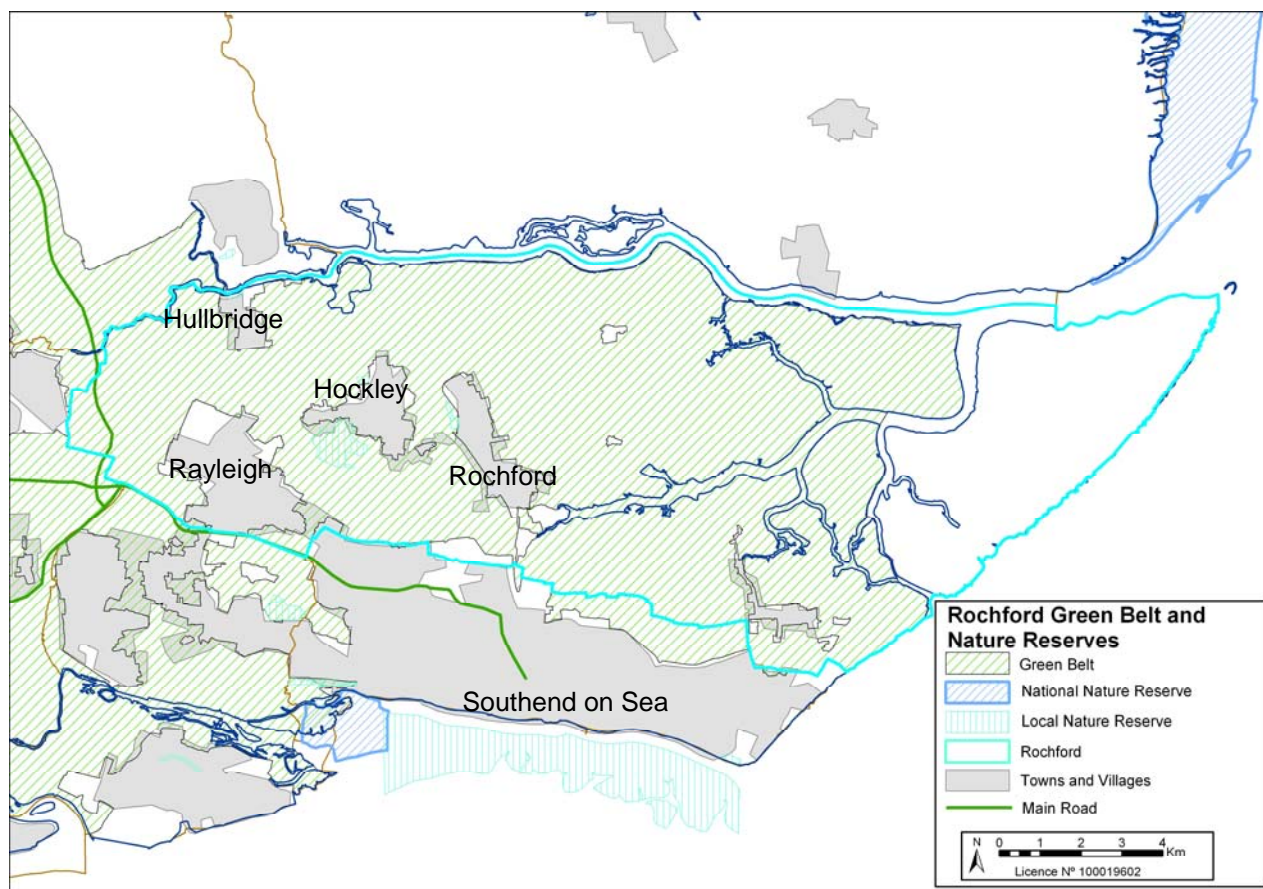


Source: Adapted from Natural England 2008 (<http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/ssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdrt13&Category=C&Reference=1015>)

Table 3 and Figure 5 shows that Hockley Woods SSSI has a high proportion of favourable habitats when last assessed. This indicates that with persistent management the SSSI will continue to meet the PSA targets. Foulness SSSI is an extremely large area, which is predominately favourable therefore meeting the PSA Targets. However, despite the percentage of the land which is not meeting the targets is quite small, the actual land area is a substantial 1219.89 ha. This means that unless appropriate management is undertaken the habitats shall worsen, and may be destroyed. The Crouch and Roach Estuary SSSI site is not meeting PSA targets with both units being categorised as either unfavourable no change or unfavourable declining. Therefore the site is not being adequately conserved and will fail to reach a favourable condition or be destroyed forever if appropriate management is not undertaken.

**F. Nature Reserves**

**Figure 6: Rochford District Local Nature Reserves**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

**i) National Nature Reserves (NNRs)**

There seven NNRs in Essex, of these there are none in Rochford District.

**ii) Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)**

These habitats of local significance contribute both to nature conservation and provide opportunities for the public to see learn about and enjoy wildlife. LNRs comprise a substantial part of the District’s identified wildlife habitats and also significantly contribute to the District’s biodiversity resource.

There are 46 LNRs within Essex. Of these, there are 4 within Rochford District:

- Hockley Woods (91 ha)
- Hullbridge Foreshore (4ha)
- Marylands (3.69 ha)
- Magnolia Fields (9.7 ha)

In addition to these there is a proposed extension of the Southend-on-Sea Foreshore LNR into the Rochford District to include the Maplin Bund in the near future.

Hockley Woods have more ancient woodland plants than any other wood in the country. Hockley Woods have survived because they have been coppice managed as a valuable resource.

Magnolia Fields is an area of habitat with a variety of species present including large numbers of the increasingly rare Bullfinch. The reserve was a former brickworks site and several signs of this trade are still apparent such as the pond that was redeveloped in 1996 to which wildlife has gradually returned. There is an extensive network of pathways through the woods, where there are numerous woodland bird species present.

**G. Local Wildlife Sites**

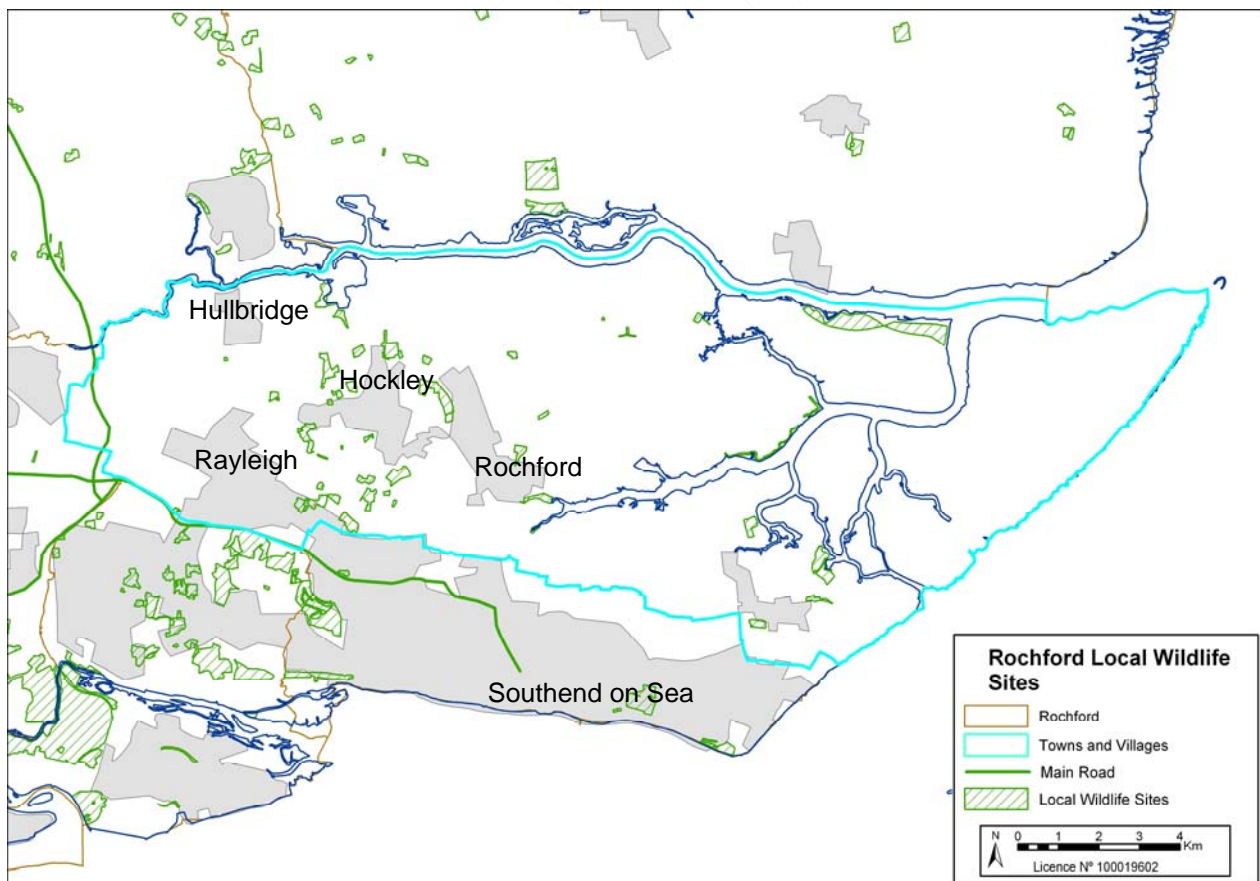
Local Wildlife Sites (LoWSs) are areas of land with significant wildlife value (previously known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and County Wildlife Sites (CWSs). Together with statutory protected areas, LoWSs represent the minimum habitat we need to protect in order to maintain the current levels of wildlife in Essex.

There are 39 LoWSs scattered throughout Rochford District, comprising of mainly Woodland, but with some Grassland, Mosaic, Coastal and Freshwater Habitats. The largest LoWS is Rouncefall and Magnolia Fields, which is a 24.35ha mosaic habitat.

Other significant LoWSs include Creeksea Road, an 18.71ha mosaic site and Grove Woods covering 16.62ha.

The extent and location of LoWSs in Rochford District is highlighted in the figure below.

**Figure 7: Rochford District Local Wildlife Sites**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

**2.5 Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Summary**

- The Greengrid Partnership provides opportunities to enhance and restore various Biodiversity issues.

- In Rochford District listed as in the Essex Biodiversity Action Plan there are:
  - One plant Species,
  - Four Mammal Species,
  - Three Bird Species
  - One Invertebrate Species
  - Great Crested Newts and Shads
  - Eight Habitats
- Within the East of England overall bird species and woodland bird species have remained stable between 1994 and 2003, but farmland bird species have shown some declines.
- There are two areas (Foulness and the Crouch and Roach Estuaries) designated as Ramsar Sites within the Rochford District, as part of the wider Mid Essex Coast Ramsar site. The same sites are also designated as SPAs, under the Natura 2000 network.
- Within Rochford District, there is part of the Essex Estuaries SAC designated in 1996.
- There are three SSSIs within the Rochford District, Hockley Woods, Foulness and the Crouch and Roach Estuaries.
- Only Hockley Woods is currently meeting the PSA targets of 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites to be brought into a favourable condition by 2010. Only 87.5% of Foulness is meeting this target, and the Crouch & Roach Estuaries is in poor condition as it is unfavourable no change, or unfavourable declining condition.
- Rochford District has no NNRs.
- Rochford District has a total of four LNRs, Hockley Woods, Hullbridge Foreshore Marylands and Magnolia Fields.
- Rochford District contains 39 LoWSs. These are predominantly woodland, but there are also significant areas of grassland, mosaic coastal and freshwater habitat types.

## 3 LANDSCAPE

### 3.1 Introduction

Since the end of the last Ice Age, natural processes and successive human use (especially since the Industrial Revolution) have shaped the Essex landscape into its present form. The result is a combination of physical components such as landform, visible spatial components (for example, scale and patterns) and even non visible spatial components which can incorporate sound and cultural associations.

It is the particular combination of these aspects which determines an areas distinctive character, which can then be classified into wider character areas, or remain as distinct unique areas (as described in Essex Landscape Character Assessment, Essex County Council, 2003).

### 3.2 CURRENT BASELINE INFORMATION

#### A. Designated Areas

Within the Essex landscape there are many areas of special interest which have been designated and protected from inappropriate development. The main areas of importance are (statutory landscape designations):

- Special Landscape Areas (SLAs)
- Landscape Character Areas (LCAs)
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)
- Ancient Woodlands
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Protected Lanes
- Special Verges

There are no AONBs in Rochford District.

#### B. Special Landscape Areas (SLAs)

SLAs are defined as a series of areas of distinctive scenic attraction and of great landscape value resulting from a combination of features such as vegetation cover and landform. They are non statutory designations, selected by Essex County Council. Their conservation is important resulting in a presumption against development unless it accords with the character of the area concerned. Any development that is permitted in SLAs will be expected to conform to the highest standards of design, siting and layout with materials appropriate to the character of the area, with appropriate landscaping. The conservation and maintenance of features important to the local landscape such as trees, hedges, copses, woodlands and ponds are encouraged.

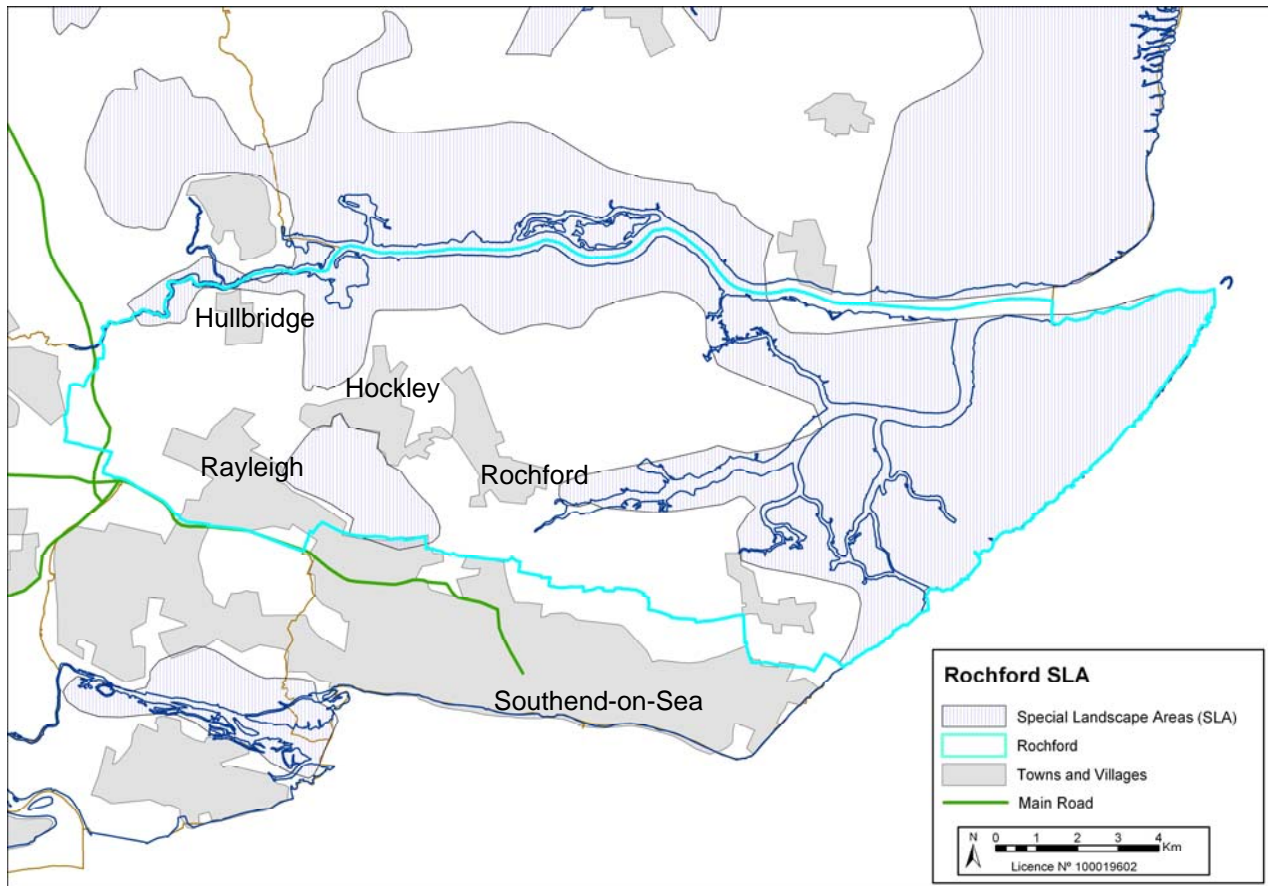
Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) are located within the District. These have been implemented to protect the visual quality of important areas. The major SLA is 'North Essex', which incorporates much of the District. However there some are smaller SLAs at:

- Hockley Woods, a complex of ancient woodlands and farmland on undulating ground between Hockley and Southend-on-Sea
- Upper Crouch containing numerous creeks, mudflats and saltings on either shore. It is relatively treeless and unspoiled



- The Crouch/Roach marshes consist of a number of islands, creeks, and channels with salt marsh, mudflats, and drainage ditches. It is mainly a remote area and supports a large bird population

**Figure 8: Special Landscape Areas within Rochford District**



Source: Essex County Council 2007

### C. Landscape Character Areas

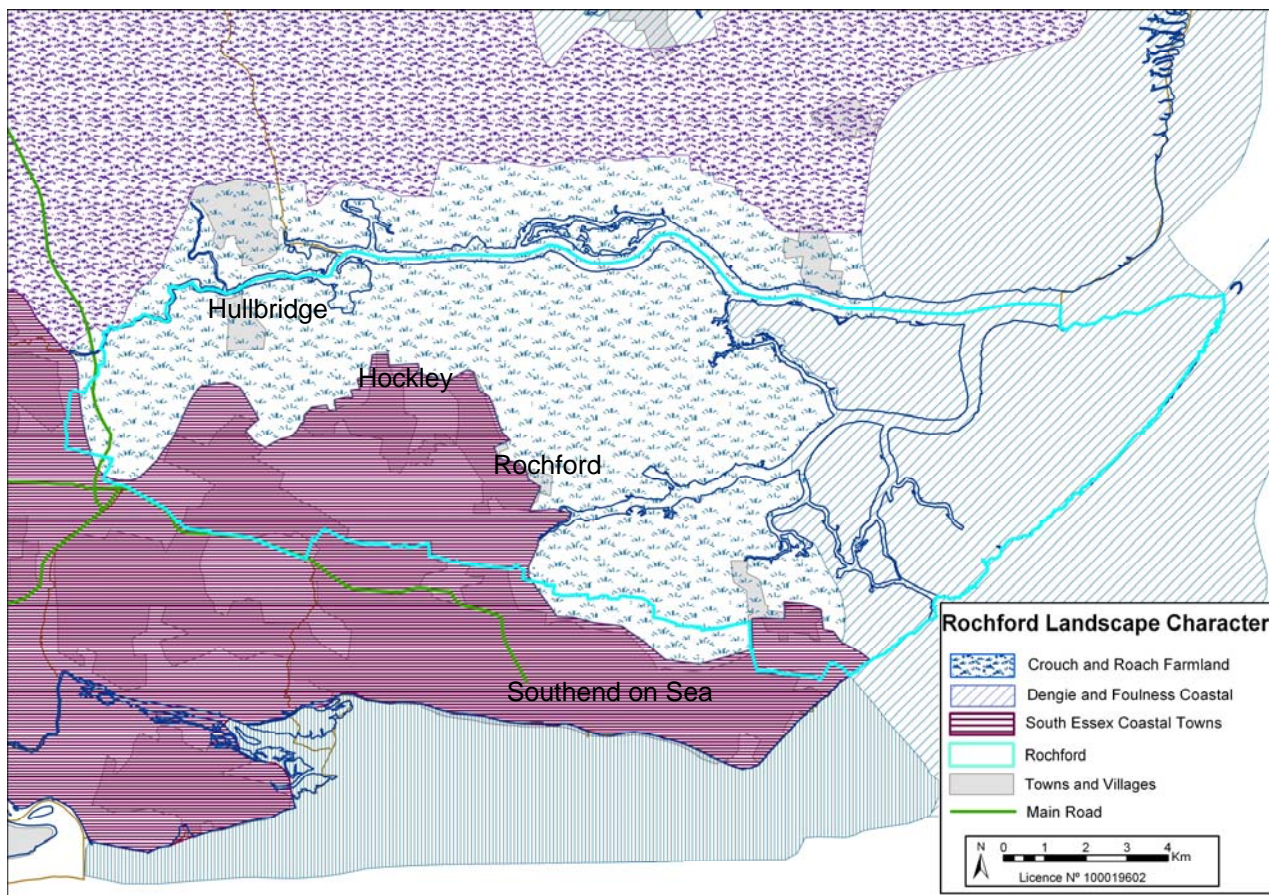
The Essex Landscape Character Assessment (Chris Blandford Associates, 2003) is based on the Countryside Agency’s guidance, and establishes a ‘baseline’ of the existing character of the Essex landscape. The assessment involved a broad review of the landscape. The study identified 35 ‘Landscape Character Areas’ within Essex which were geographical regions with a recognisable pattern of landscape characteristics, both physical and experiential, that combine to create a distinct sense of place.

Within Rochford District there are three Landscape Character Areas as shown in Figure 9.

Further information about the 2003 County wide report can be found at:

[http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Landscape design/CB Essex\\_LCA.pdf?channelOid=null](http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Landscape_design/CB_Essex_LCA.pdf?channelOid=null)

**Figure 9: Landscape Character Areas within Rochford District**



Source: Essex County Council 2007

From the landscape character map above, it can be seen that the District is evenly divided in to three Landscape Character Areas; Crouch and Roach Farmland, Dengie and Foulness Coast and South Essex Coastal Towns, which are described in the following tables.

20 Table 4: Coastal Landscapes (F)

Coastal Landscapes (F)		
<b>Crouch &amp; Roach Farmland (F2)</b>		<b>Sensitivity: Medium - High</b>
Summary of Character	<p>The coastal character of the area is defined by the narrow estuaries which penetrate far inland, with associated low lying mudflats, salt marsh and reclaimed marshlands, including grazing marsh. The lands between the estuaries and their immediate margins are undulating arable farmland. Moderate to steep sided estuary valley sides are a distinctive backdrop either side of the Crouch with long views across the farmland to the estuaries. Typically, the field boundaries are thick hedgerows dominated by scrub elm. However, there has been significant loss of hedgerows especially in the south of the area, as well as the general loss of elm, resulting in a fairly open character. There is a strong pattern of right angled lanes due to field boundaries. The settlement pattern is sparse along the edge of the estuaries, with small settlements positioned on higher drier land, with the largest town being South Woodham Ferrers with extensive modern estates. The area has a tranquil character, apart from where the A130 crosses the landscape and near the larger settlements.</p> <p>Other important landscape features include various Church towers and spires, wet gravel pits, scattered ponds and small reservoirs, and small caravan parks. There are also occasional marinas, pontoons and river moorings, especially at Burnham on Crouch.</p>	
Landscape Condition	Hedgerows	Many are fragmented
	Settlements	Very mixed, often including out of character modern infill
Past Trends And Changes		Likely Future Trends
<p>There has been significant loss of grazing marsh as a result of agricultural intensification since the Second World War.</p> <p>Loss of elm trees from the farmland in the 1960's and 1970's made the character of the area more open.</p>		<p>Urban development around South Woodham Ferrers.</p> <p>Transportation developments near Southend.</p> <p>Demand for additional boat moorings, marina facilities along the estuaries.</p> <p>Flood protection measures.</p>
<b>Dengie and Foulness Coast (F3):</b>		<b>Sensitivity: High - Medium</b>
Summary of Character	<p>Dengie and Foulness coast is an extensive area of reclaimed marshland, tidal mudflat sands and fringing salt marshes (rich in wildlife) beyond the sea wall. It is a flat exposed landscape, with a sense of openness and space, dominated by the sky and sea. A large scale pattern of arable fields on the marshlands is defined by straight or sinuous ditches, with very few trees and only limited hedging. Settlement is very sparse, the older marshlands have occasional farmsteads and barns, but on the more recent reclaimed areas there are isolated barns and farmsteads. The small villages are situated on the edge of the marsh. No major roads cross the area so this increases its remote tranquil character.</p> <p>Important features in the landscape include Bradwell Nuclear Power Station, a significant landmark along with the isolated church at Bradwell on Sea. Also there are Military ranges, decoy ponds, a shingle spit at Foulness Point, traces of redhills and the caravan sites/leisure parks at St Lawrence Bay.</p>	
Landscape Condition	Intrusion	<p>Some intrusive farm buildings occur around historic farmsteads.</p> <p>Locally intrusive industrial/warehouse buildings.</p>



Past Trends And Changes	Likely Future Trends
Since the Second World War there has been significant loss of coastal grazing marsh and of features such as decoy ponds and an old sea wall, as a result of agricultural intensification.	The main future influences on changes are likely to be agricultural and flood protection.

**Table 5: Urban Landscapes (G)**

Urban Landscapes (G)		
South Essex Coastal Towns (G3)		Sensitivity: Medium
Summary of Character	An area of very mixed character, but unified by the overall dominance of urban development, with frequent views of an urban skyline. The major urban areas of this area include Basildon New Town, Southend-On-Sea, Rayleigh, Hockley, Wickford and Canvey Island. The major towns spread over gently undulating or flat land, but locally extend over prominent ridgelines and hillsides as well. A distinctive steep sided south facing escarpment between Hadleigh and Basildon retains significant areas of open grassland, as well as a patchwork of small woods, including woods on former plotlands and small pastures. Contrasting flat coastal grazing marsh lies to the south. In some parts such as south of Hadleigh, and around Hockley, the urban form is softened by very large woodlands and the Roach Valley is largely undeveloped. However, many residential and industrial edges with areas of adjacent open arable farmland are hard and abrupt with few hedgerows and woodlands remaining. Pylon routes visually dominate the farmland in the A130 corridor. There are extensive flat coastal grazing marshes adjacent to the Thames Estuary. Other landscape features are the two castles at Rayleigh and Hadleigh, pylons and overhead lines, oil storage depots, and landfill sites near Canvey Island. Also of importance are the presence of Southend Airport and a large number of Golf Courses.	
Landscape Condition	Settlement	Very mixed, poor quality intrusive commercial 'shed' development is common within the area
	Hedgerows and woodland	Moderate.
Past Trends And Changes	Likely Future Trends	
The area has been subject to very significant change in the 20th Century, with massive expansion of urban areas,	Urban development	

Source Compiled from the County wide 2003 Landscape Character Assessment carried out by Chris Blandford Associates for Essex County Council.  
[http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Landscape\\_design/CB\\_Essex\\_LCA.pdf?channelOid=null](http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Landscape_design/CB_Essex_LCA.pdf?channelOid=null)

**i) District Wide Actions to Preserve Character Areas**

- Opportunities for large scale managed realignment together with creation/restoration of salt marshes and grazing marshes, see a move away from visually intrusive hard sea walls.
- Areas where traditional landscape character survives well, such as the Upper Roach Valley, the Crouch Valley, the Thames Marshes, Langdon Hills and Dunton Ridges need particular protection from development and/or changes in the landscape. Recreational pressures are also likely to be considerable.

**ii) Sensitivities within Landscape Character Areas**

As shown in Table 6 below, the sensitivity of these LCAs to change is quite variable. The most sensitive area is the Dengie and Foulness Coast (F3), which is highly sensitive to eight of the potential changes. The least susceptible LCA is the South Essex Coastal Towns (G3) which is only highly sensitive to two of the potential changes.

Overall, the LCAs in Rochford District are most sensitive to utilities development i.e. masts, pylons, and least sensitive to incremental small-scale developments.

**Table 6: Landscape sensitivity level to developments and changes in Rochford District**

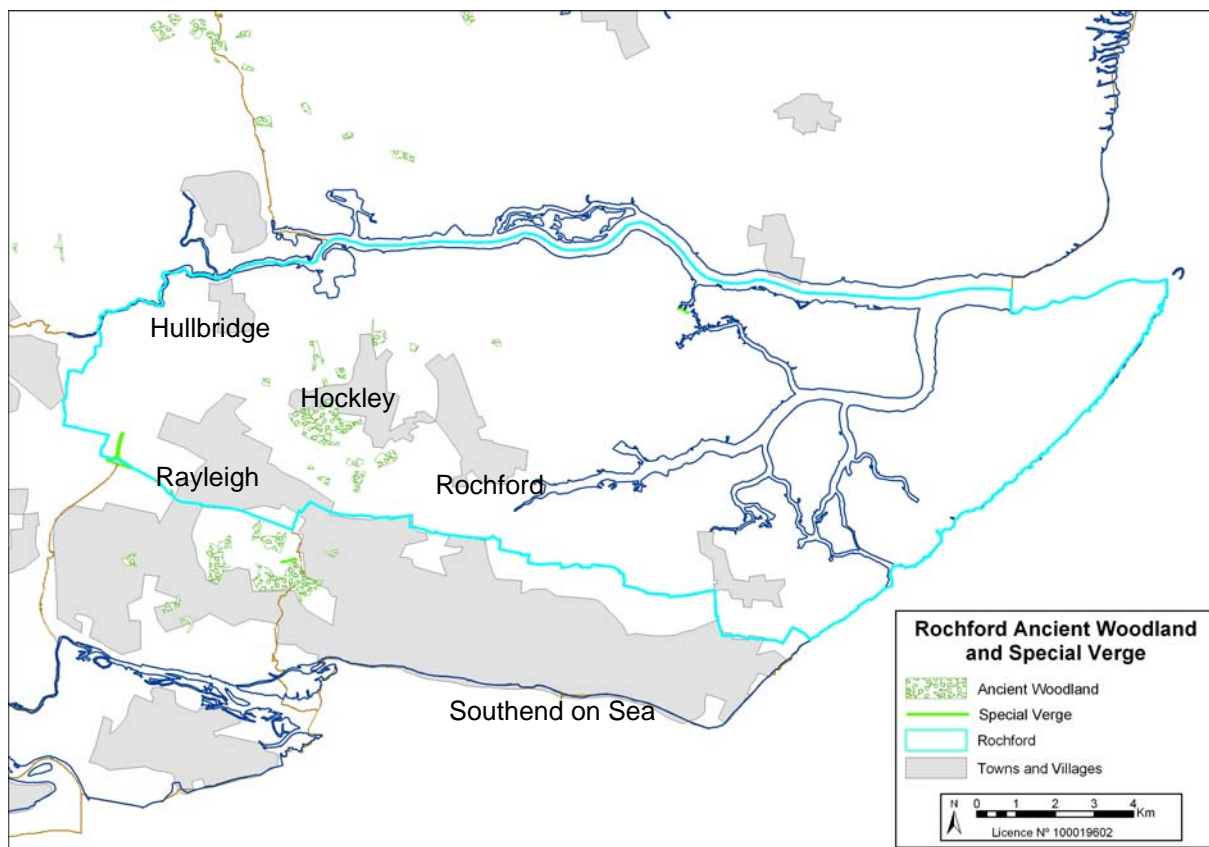
Type/Scale of Development/Change	Landscape Character Area		
	Crouch & Roach Farmland	Dengie & Foulness Coast	South Essex Coastal Towns
Major urban extensions (>5ha) and new settlements	H	H	M
Small urban extensions (<5ha)	M	H	L
Major transportation developments/improvements	M	H	M
Commercial/warehouse estate/port development	H	H	M
Developments with individual large/bulky buildings	H	H	L
Large scale 'open uses'	M	M	M
Mineral extraction/waste disposal	M	H	M
Incremental small-scale developments	M	M	L
Utilities development i.e. masts, pylons	H	H	H
Decline in traditional countryside management	M	H	H

Source: Compiled from the County Wide Landscape Character Assessment, 2003, by Chris Blandford Associates

[http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Landscape\\_design/CB\\_Essex\\_LCA.pdf?channelOid=null](http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Landscape_design/CB_Essex_LCA.pdf?channelOid=null)

## D. Other Landscape Designations

**Figure 10: Ancient woodland, historic parks and gardens, protected lanes and special verges within Rochford District**



Source: Essex County Council 2007

### i) Ancient Woodland

Trees covered most of prehistoric Essex and were managed carefully by coppicing and pollarding as wood was a vital resource. However, since the Industrial Revolution the need for wood has dwindled as has its management. Many neglected woods have been grubbed out, or planted with fast growing conifers for intensive wood production. The remaining ancient woodlands hold many rare plants and are one of the most irreplaceable of all the semi-natural habitats in the UK.

There are 14 areas of ancient woodland in Rochford District which are shown in Figure 10.

### ii) Historic Parks and Gardens

These are designated by English Heritage and defined as “a park or garden of special historic interest”. They are graded I (highest quality), II\* or II. There are 35 historic parks and gardens in Essex, of which there are none within Rochford District.

Further information can be obtained from the English Heritage website at:

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/conWebDoc.3766>

### iii) Protected Lanes

Protected lanes (Figure 10) have significant historic and landscape value. They generally originate from pre-historic track ways, which have been in continual (if lighter) use since.

Protected lanes are often narrow, sunken and enclosed by a combination of mixed deciduous hedges and mature trees, ditches and raised verges that can be indications of great age.

The volume, weights and speed of traffic is often limited to preserve the special character and due to their age and use they also have great biological value.

There are no grade one and two protected lanes within Rochford District.

#### iv) Special Verges

Roadside Verges are important and if sensitively managed they can increase the biodiversity of the verges themselves and from that also the surrounding countryside. The reason for this is that verges can act as corridors interlinking fragmented or isolated habitats. In terms of wildlife value, verges can be split into three broad types:

- Landscaped and intensively managed verges: poorest quality.
- Recently created verges left to colonise naturally: vary in ecological value.
- Ancient verges: often of high ecological value.

With this in mind, in the 1970s, Essex County Council Highways Agency, Nature Conservancy Council and Essex Wildlife Trust identified a number of important verges which were subsequently designated as Special Roadside Nature Reserves. They aim to protect the future of rare and uncommon flowers growing on them. There are over 100 special verges designated in Essex, one of which is within the District alongside the A127 as shown in Figure 10.

Further information can be found on the Essex County Council Website at:

<http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/dis/guc.jsp?channelOid=17089&guideOid=79388&guideContentOid=79523>

Or the Essex Wildlife Trust Site at:

<http://www.essexwt.org.uk/habitats/verges.htm>

### 3.3 Landscape Summary

- There are Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) located within the District, including the Crouch and Roach Marshes.
- Within Rochford District there are three Landscape Character Areas (LCAs).
- The Dengie and Foulness Coast Crouch & Roach Farmland LCAs are sensitive to change and development.
- The main approaches to protecting the sensitive LCAs are to use opportunities for managed coastal realignment, and restoring natural features such as salt and grazing marshes. Additionally areas where traditional landscape character survives well, there needs to be particular protection from landscape or development change.
- Rochford District has 14 areas designated as ancient woodland.
- There is one special verge along a portion of the A127.
- There are no protected lanes within Rochford District.

## 4 AIR QUALITY

### 4.1 Introduction

The quality of our air affects human health and quality of life as well as the natural environment. Poor air quality can also affect the health of our ecosystems, and can adversely affect our built cultural heritage. The air we breathe today is cleaner than at any time since before the Industrial Revolution, but recent research has indicated that some pollutants in the air are more harmful than previously believed.

(<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/index.htm>)

Local air quality is affected by emissions from industrial activity, airports, power stations and natural sources, but road transport accounts for around 40% of UK Nitrogen Dioxide emissions. Additionally, diesel vehicles are a significant source of the emissions of fine particulates.

### 4.2 Baseline Information

#### A. National Air Quality Standards

The UK has adopted objectives that are based on the Air Quality Regulations from 2000 and the amended Regulations of 2002. The following table, sourced from the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2000, details the relative objectives for a number of potential air pollutants.

**Table 7: National Air Quality Standards**

Pollutant	Objective		Date to be achieved by
	Concentration	Measured as	
Benzene	16.25µg/m <sup>3</sup> (5ppb)	Running annual mean	31 December 2003
	5µg/m <sup>3</sup> (1.5ppb)	Annual Average	31 December 2010
1,3-Butadiene	2.25µg/m <sup>3</sup> (1ppb)	Running annual mean	31 December 2003
Carbon monoxide	10mg/m <sup>3</sup> (8.6ppm)	Maximum daily running 8 hour mean	31 December 2003
Ozone	100µg/m <sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded more than 10 times a year.	8 hour mean.	31 December 2005
Poly aromatic hydrocarbons	0.25ng/m <sup>3</sup>	As annual average	31 December 2010
Lead	0.5µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31 December 2004
	0.25µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31 December 2008
Nitrogen dioxide	200µg/m <sup>3</sup> (105ppb) not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1 hour mean	31 December 2005
	40µg/m <sup>3</sup> (21ppb)	Annual mean	31 December 2005
Particles (PM <sub>10</sub> )	50µg/m <sup>3</sup> not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24 hour mean	31 December 2004
	40µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Annual mean	31 December 2004
Sulphur dioxide	350µg/m <sup>3</sup> (132ppb) not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1 hour mean	31 December 2004
	125µg/m <sup>3</sup> (47ppb) not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24 hour mean	31 December 2004
	266µg/m <sup>3</sup> (100ppb) not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15 minute mean	31 December 2005

Source: The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2000. (DEFRA in partnership with the Scottish Executive, The National Assembly for Wales and the Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland) (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/index.htm>)

The Essex Air Consortium was formed in 1995 to address local and strategic Air Quality issues across the County. This consortium includes Essex County Council, the 12 District Councils and the 2 Unitary Authorities, BAA Stansted Airport, University of Essex and the Environment Agency. The role of the Essex Air Quality Consortium is:

- To ensure that monitoring and modelling are carried out in a uniform manner

- To achieve data handling standardisation and data sharing across Essex
- To research and advise on the role, scope and effectiveness of available air quality modelling systems
- To consider and advise on the input and consequences of relevant legislation and air quality issues in Essex
- To help coordinate and share best practice on effective practical solutions to air quality management issues

## B. Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Essex County

Each local authority in the UK has been carrying out reviews and assessments of air quality within their area since December 1997. Air pollution is measured and the results are used to try to predict what the air will be like in the future. The aim of reviewing and assessing the information is to ensure that future and current air quality objectives can be achieved by the deadlines set. If a local authority has an area with measurements of air pollution that are unlikely to meet the objectives, an Air Quality Management Area must be declared. The size of this area can vary from 1 street to a much larger area of the locality.

Air quality in Essex is generally good. Most industrial processes in Essex are concentrated along the Thames Estuary. The air quality in Essex is influenced by its close proximity to mainland Europe. A total of 45 AQMAs have been designated within the East of England region, as shown below. There are currently 14 AQMAs within the County, 8 of which were newly introduced in 2005. The table below highlights the distribution of these AQMAs around the County.

**Table 8: AQMAs within Essex County 2008**

Local Authority	No. of AQMAs
Basildon	0
Braintree	0
Brentwood	7
Chelmsford	1
Colchester	2
Epping Forest	1
Harlow	0
Maldon	0
Rochford	0
Uttlesford	3
Total	14

Source: UK National Air Quality Archive 2008 (<http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/laqm/list.php>)

- All of the aforementioned AQMAs in Essex have been designated as such due to elevated levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>).
- There are no AQMAs within Rochford District.

## C. Pollution Monitoring

### i) Nitrogen Dioxide Monitoring in Rochford District

Technical guidance for Nitrogen Dioxide monitoring recommends the co-location of diffusion tubes with an automatic analyser to ensure the accurate and representative reporting of NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, with any positive or negative local bias taken into account. However, the Council does not monitor NO<sub>2</sub> continuously and therefore a locally derived bias adjustment factor is not available. Instead, a default factor obtained from DEFRA has been used. The bias adjustment factor used in 2007 was 0.903, down from



1.18 in 2005. The following three figures give the locations of NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tube sites in Rochford, with the accompanying table detailing NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring results from these three sites between 2005 and 2007. Figures within Table 9 in bold type represent readings which exceeded the World Health Organisation (WHO) annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> whilst 2010 results are projected from those in 2007 using DEFRA adjustment factors.

**Figure 11: Location of NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring tube 1: Rochford Market Square**



The location of the monitoring site indicates that it is close to relevant exposure.

Source: Third Round Updating and Screening Assessment for Rochford District Council 2006





**Figure 12: Location of NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring tube 2: Junction of Eastwood Road and High Street, Rayleigh**



The location of the monitoring site indicates that it is close to relevant exposure.

Source: Third Round Updating and Screening Assessment for Rochford District Council 2006

**Figure 13: Location of NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring tube 3: Bedloes Corner, Rawreth**



Source: Third Round Updating and Screening Assessment for Rochford District Council 2007

**Table 9: Bias adjusted NO<sub>2</sub> diffusion tube monitoring results in µg/m<sup>3</sup>**

Location	2005	2006	2007	2010
Rochford Market Square	40.4	34.6	33.7	30
Rayleigh (Eastwood Road / High Street	53.7	49.5	45.7	40.7
Rawreth (Bedloes Corner)	38.3	34.6	33.6	29.9

Source: Rochford District Council Local Air Quality Management Progress Report April 2005

- The NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring results for Rochford District show that one site has exceeded the WHO annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> objective of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Figures for the Rayleigh site do however show a year on year decrease from 53.7µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2005 to 45.7µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2007. There is still expected to be a 0.7µg/m<sup>3</sup> exceedence of the WHO objective in 2010.
- The Rochford site recorded a NO<sub>2</sub> concentration of 40.4µg/m<sup>3</sup> in 2005, a figure over the WHO objective. However, figures for both 2006 (34.6µg/m<sup>3</sup>) and 2007 (33.7µg/m<sup>3</sup>) are below the WHO NO<sub>2</sub> objective and this is also expected to be the case in 2010, with concentrations predicted to be 30µg/m<sup>3</sup>.
- The Rawreth monitoring site has remained below the WHO NO<sub>2</sub> objective between 2005 and 2007 and currently records a concentration of 33.6µg/m<sup>3</sup>. This is predicted to fall even further in 2010, to 29.9µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**ii) Particles (PM<sub>10</sub>)**

In 2007 Rochford Council carried out a study relating to PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring at Rawreth Industrial Estate. The results of this study can be found below. Please note that a value for 2006 was calculated from 2007 results whilst the number of exceedences was calculated using an equation defined in DEFRA guidance LAQM TG(03).

**Table 10: Annualised PM<sub>10</sub> monitored results for Rawreth Industrial Estate**

Monitoring Period	Monitoring Period Mean	Annualisation Factor	Annualised Mean	Days Exceedence of PM10 24hr Mean
May - Aug 2004	31.4	1.04	32.7	39
Feb - May 2005	33.9	1.03	34.9	49
Apr - Jul 2007 (representing 2006)	32	1.33	42.6	98
Apr - Jul 2007	32	1.21	38.8	71

Source: Rochford District Council Local Air Quality Management Progress Report April 2005

- The World Health Organisation sets a PM<sub>10</sub> annual mean of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>. From Table 10 it can be seen that this objective, to be achieved by December 2004, was calculated to have been exceeded in 2006.
- There have been complaints about dust at the Rawreth Industrial Estate. The potential sources in this area include the waste transfer station, a stonemason, a concrete batching plant, plus numerous movements of heavy road vehicles on unmade surfaces. Dust complaints have also arisen concerning fugitive emissions from the waste transfer sites at the Purdeys Industrial Estate, Rochford and at Great Wakering.
- Experience from monitoring in other areas with waste transfer sites has confirmed that high PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations can arise both from fugitive sources and the re-suspension of material deposited on roads.
- The study concluded that the Council should declare an AQMA in this area whilst additional monitoring will be carried out in a Further Assessment to clarify the extent of the exceedences of the PM<sub>10</sub> objective. The Detailed Assessment also

advised that improvements to mitigate the emissions were proposed at one of the likely emissions sources.

### iii) Benzene

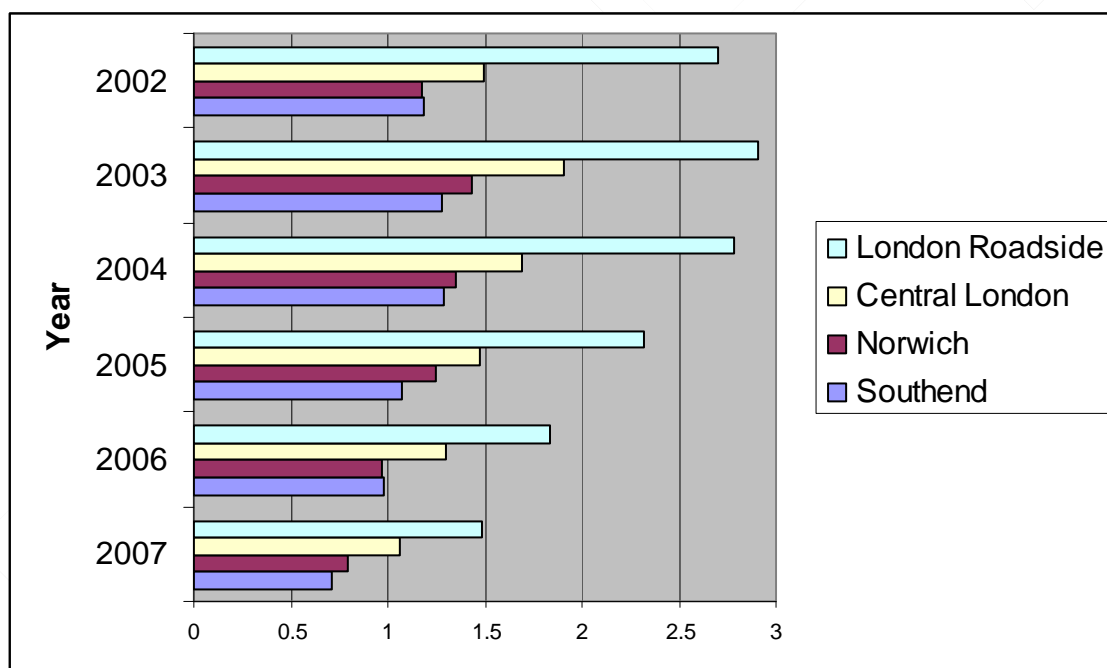
The Council does not undertake benzene monitoring in the District. However, monitoring is undertaken at the urban background site in Southend. These monitoring results are considered to be representative of the County area and are reproduced in Table 11 and Figure 14 below:

**Table 11: Annual mean concentrations of Benzene (concentrations in  $\mu\text{gm}^{-3}$ )**

Authority	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Southend	1.19	1.28	1.29	1.07	0.98	0.71
Norwich	1.18	1.43	1.35	1.25	0.97	0.79
Central London	1.49	1.91	1.69	1.47	1.3	1.06
London Roadside	2.7	2.91	2.78	2.32	1.83	1.48

Source: Third Round Updating and Screening Assessment for Rochford District Council 2006 ([www.essexair.org](http://www.essexair.org) and [www.airquality.co.uk](http://www.airquality.co.uk))

**Figure 14: Annual mean concentrations of Benzene (concentrations in  $\mu\text{gm}^{-3}$ )**



Source: Third Round Updating and Screening Assessment for Rochford District Council 2006 ([www.essexair.org](http://www.essexair.org) and [www.airquality.co.uk](http://www.airquality.co.uk))

At no stage in the above study did benzene readings exceed the NAQS December 2010 objective of  $5\mu\text{gm}^{-3}$ .

- 2007 represents the year during which all 4 locations reported the lowest annual mean of benzene. In all cases, benzene concentrations in 2007 can be seen to be just over half of their maximum measured annual mean, a value typically found in 2003.
- Across the 5 years measured, Southend displayed a lower annual mean of benzene than Norwich in 3 of those years. Where annual mean concentrations were exceeded in 2002 and 2006, this exceedence was  $0.01\mu\text{gm}^{-3}$  each time.

Annual mean concentrations in Southend have been below those found in Central London and on London roadsides.

- In each year, London roadsides have reported the highest annual mean concentrations of benzene. In all cases other than 2006, the London roadside concentration has been double that recorded in Southend.

#### iv) Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Rochford District Council does not undertake CO continuous monitoring in its area, however monitoring is undertaken in other Essex local/unitary authorities; Tendring, Southend and Thurrock. The results of this monitoring are considered to be representative of the Councils area. As there have been no significant changes in CO concentrations or emissions in the District since the second round of Updating and Screening Assessment (USA), a Detailed Assessment of CO based on monitoring is not required.

#### v) 1,3 Butadiene

The Council does not undertake monitoring of 1,3 Butadiene within the District. However, continuous monitoring is undertaken at the busy central London site of Marylebone Road which is part of the Government's automated network. No additional assessment was required for this compound and attainment of the Air Quality Standard is expected at all locations relevant to the assessment.

#### vi) Lead

The Council does not monitor lead in its area. Similarly there is no monitoring of lead undertaken by other authorities in Essex. However, lead monitoring based in London could be taken as being representative of the likely highest concentrations in the Council's area. The results indicate that the concentrations will not exceed the 2004 and 2008 lead objectives.

#### vii) Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

The Council does not undertake SO<sub>2</sub> monitoring in the District. However, monitoring is undertaken at Southend, Castle Point and Thurrock. These monitoring results are considered to be representative of the County area. There have been no significant changes to SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations or emissions and as a result a Detailed Assessment for SO<sub>2</sub> will not be required.

### D. Ambient Noise

Ambient or environmental noise is defined as noise which is either unwanted or harmful. It is created by human activities and includes noise emitted by transport including road traffic and air traffic, as well as from sites of industrial activity. This section will depict results from an air mapping exercise undertaken at Southend airport as well as a road map and link to a DEFRA hosted road noise map covering the East of England.

#### i) Southend Aircraft Noise Mapping 2006

This section will contain 2 maps centred around aircraft noise emissions. The difference between these maps, and the terminology used is summarised in the following table:

**Table 12: Summary of terms used**

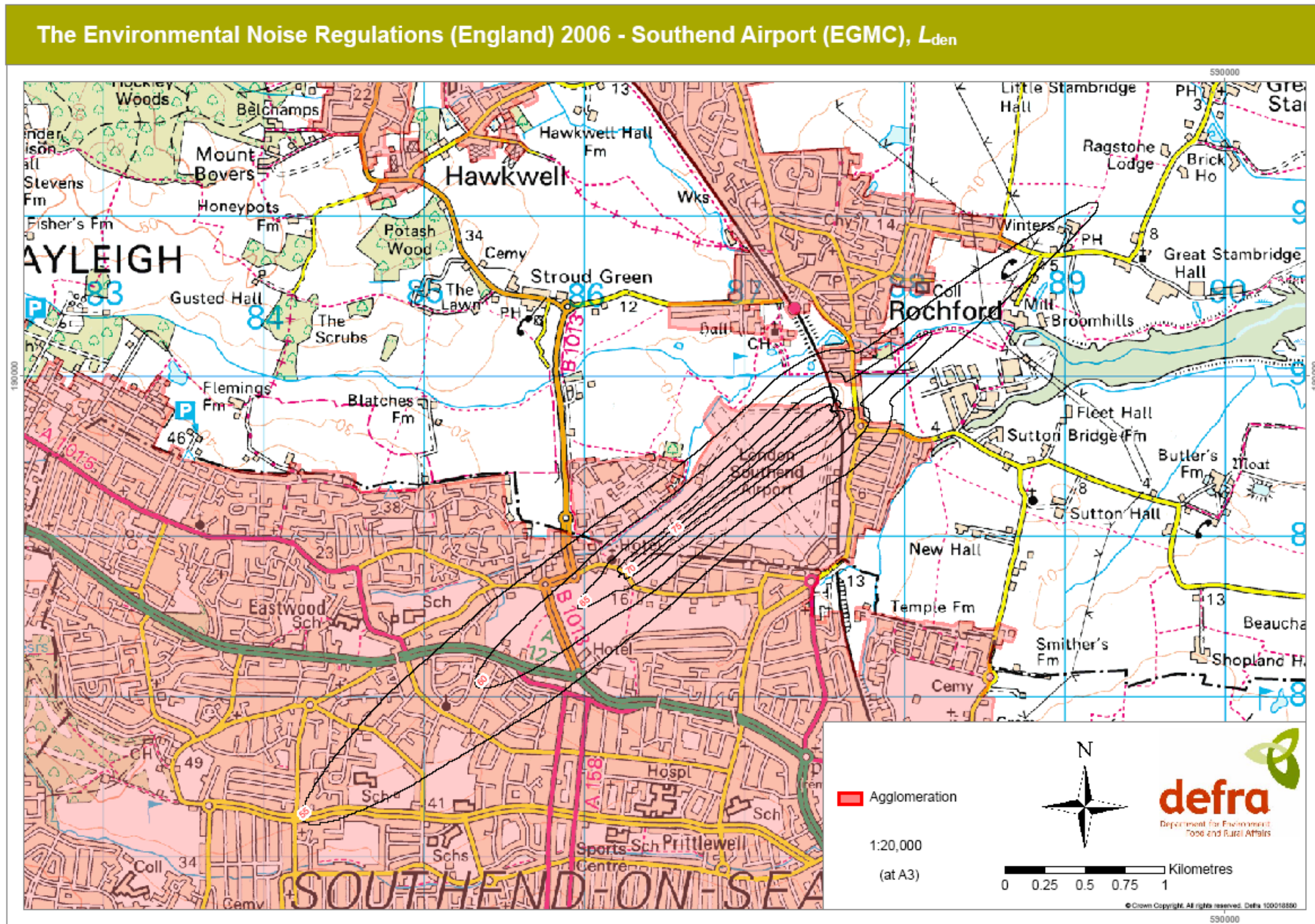
Term	Explanation
dB(A)	A unit of sound pressure level, adjusted in accordance with the A weighting scale, a scale which takes into account the increased sensitivity of the human ear at some frequencies.
Lden	The day, evening and night level. Lden is a logarithmic composite of the Lday, Levening and Lnight levels but with 5dB(A) being added to the Levening value and 10dB(A) being added to the Lnight level.
Lnight	The A-weighted average sound level over the 8 hour night period of 2300 – 0700 hours.

Source: Descriptions taken from DEFRA (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/noise/mapping/glossary.htm>)

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Figure 15: Southend Airport Lden noise contours

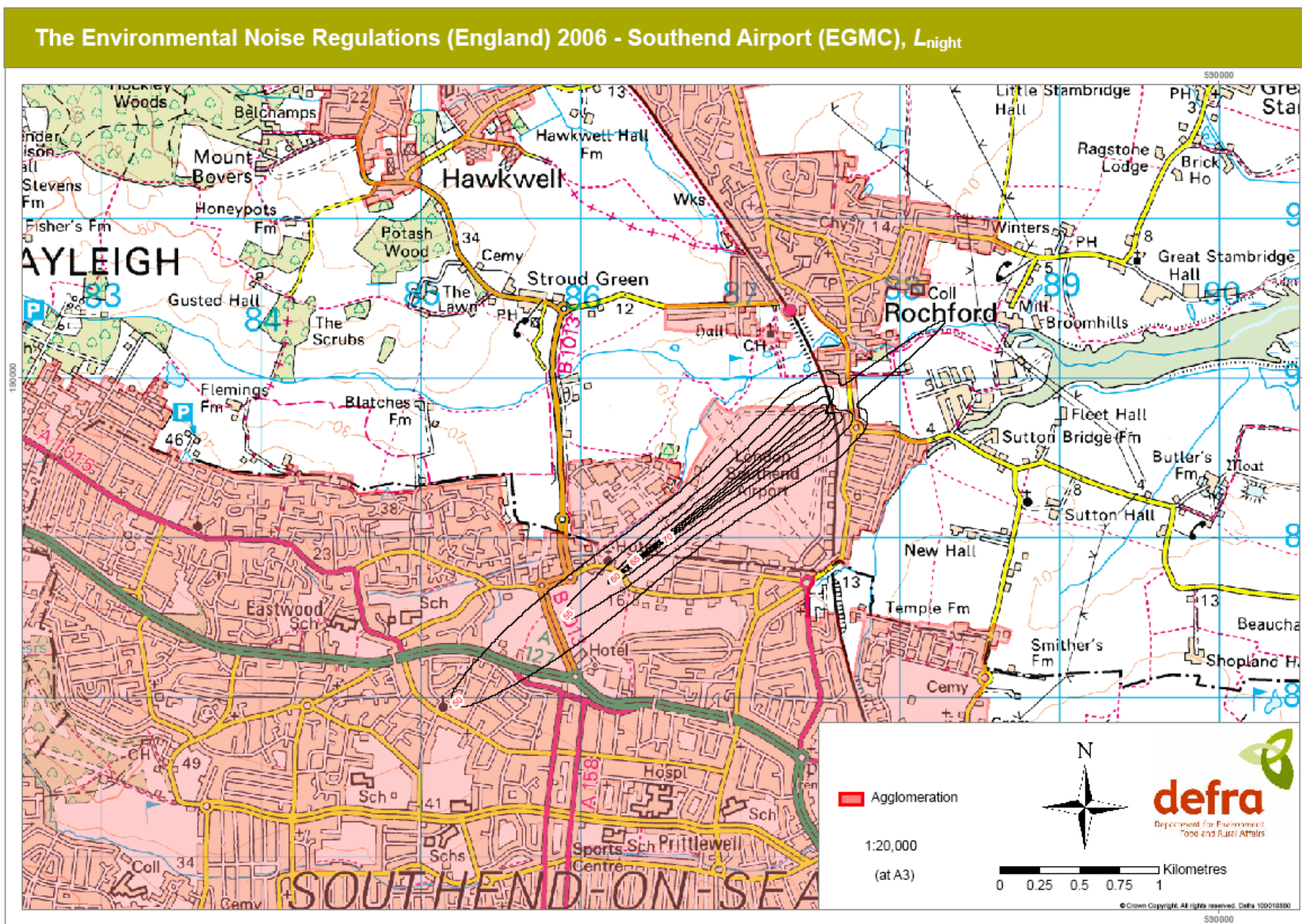


Source: DEFRA (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/noise/mapping/transportation/aviation/index.htm>)





Figure 16: Southend Airport Night noise contours



Source: DEFRA (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/noise/mapping/transportation/aviation/index.htm>)



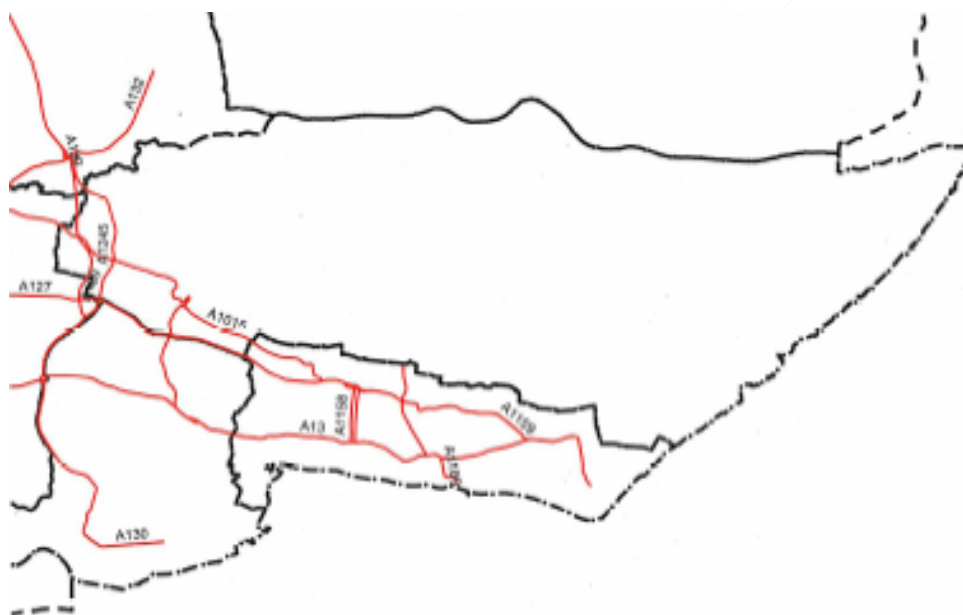


- As one would expect, the level and distribution of noise is greater in the Lden analysis than that seen in the Lnight map.
- Lden noise has been measured as 75dB(A) at Southend Airport whilst the Lnight figure drops to 70dB(A).
- The spatial extent of the 55dB(A) noise contour at its furthest points is approximately 6.94km for Lden recordings whilst the Lnight value is under half of this at approximately 2.23km.

## ii) Major Road Noise Mapping

Figure 17 shows that major roads within Rochford District include the A1015 and A1245.

**Figure 17: Major roads within Rochford District**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- DEFRA have produced a number of noise maps for major roads in order to satisfy the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006. A major road noise map covering the East of England has not been included in this report due to size restrictions but can be viewed by following the link below:

[http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/noise/mapping/transportation/roads/pdf/England\\_Major\\_Roads\\_Map\\_No\\_6\\_Lden\\_300\\_DPI\\_A3.pdf](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/noise/mapping/transportation/roads/pdf/England_Major_Roads_Map_No_6_Lden_300_DPI_A3.pdf)

## 4.3 Air Quality Summary

- There are 14 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) across Essex although none of these are located in Rochford District.
- Of the three NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring sites within Rochford District, only the tube located at the junction between Eastwood Road and the High Street at Rayleigh is currently exceeding the WHO NO<sub>2</sub> of 40 and it has been doing so since at least 2005. The Rochford Market Square site last exceeded its objective in 2005 whilst the Rawreth site has been within the WHO target since monitoring began in 2005.
- The World Health Organisation sets a PM<sub>10</sub> annual mean of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> to be achieved by December 2004. Monitoring at Rawreth Industrial Estate suggests this was exceeded in 2006 although concentrations were again below the WHO

target by 2007. Despite this studies have recommended that Rawreth Industrial Estate be declared an AQMA.

- The Council does not undertake benzene monitoring in the District. However, monitoring is undertaken at the urban background site in Southend and these monitoring results are considered to be representative of the County area. Between 2002 and 2007, benzene concentrations were below the NAQS objective.
- Lden noise above Southend Airport was measured at 75dB(A) whilst the Lnight value was recorded as 70dB(A).

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## 5 CLIMATIC FACTORS

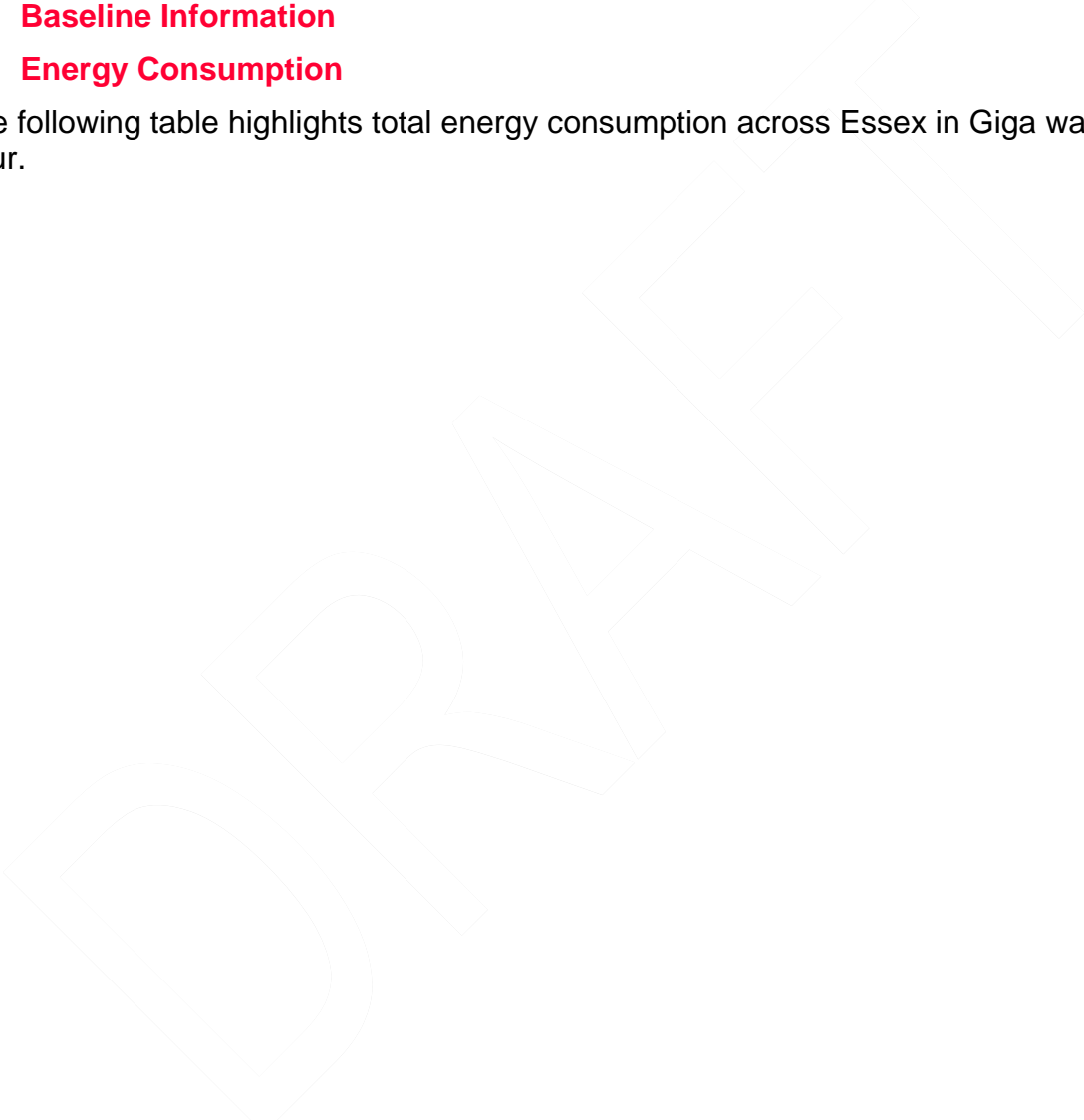
### 5.1 Introduction

Climate is an important contributing factor to quality of life, as many other attributes which affect quality of life, such as flooding and rising temperatures, are directly caused by changes in climate. Alongside continuing discussions about the causes of climate change, the Government is aiming to reduce the human factors which contribute towards it. A number of initiatives have been set up to seek to reduce greenhouse gases which contribute to climate change. These include reducing the consumption and emissions of fossil fuels and the recycling of waste products.

### 5.2 Baseline Information

#### A. Energy Consumption

The following table highlights total energy consumption across Essex in Giga watts per hour.





42 Table 13: Total energy consumption in GWh within Essex in 2005

Area	Coal			Manufactured Fuels			Petroleum Products					Natural gas			Electricity			Renewables & Waste	Grand Total
	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Total	Industry & Commerce	Domestic	Total	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Road transport	Rail	Total	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Total	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Total	Total	Total
Basildon	22.2	1.0	<b>23.2</b>	0.0	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	238.4	19.7	996.7	0.0	<b>1,254.8</b>	502.8	1,187.3	<b>1,690.1</b>	543.7	352.5	<b>896.2</b>	11.4	<b>3,875.6</b>
Braintree	5.6	6.3	<b>11.9</b>	0.0	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	261.5	109.6	1,306.5	5.3	<b>1,682.9</b>	296.0	789.3	<b>1,085.3</b>	339.4	312.8	<b>652.2</b>	4.2	<b>3,436.8</b>
Brentwood	1.5	1.7	<b>3.2</b>	0.0	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	65.0	29.4	1,192.2	4.1	<b>1,290.8</b>	164.4	622.7	<b>787.1</b>	171.8	160.0	<b>331.8</b>	1.3	<b>2,414.3</b>
Castle Point	0.4	0.2	<b>0.6</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	34.7	5.5	339.9	0.0	<b>380.1</b>	94.4	714.0	<b>808.4</b>	96.7	184.3	<b>281.0</b>	0.1	<b>1,470.2</b>
Chelmsford	6.9	5.0	<b>11.9</b>	0.0	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	181.7	87.4	1,432.3	4.4	<b>1,705.8</b>	333.4	1,038.9	<b>1,372.3</b>	409.2	364.2	<b>773.4</b>	7.4	<b>3,871.1</b>
Colchester	6.4	4.0	<b>10.4</b>	0.0	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	141.6	74.3	1,250.7	6.2	<b>1,472.8</b>	399.5	1,007.3	<b>1,406.7</b>	446.0	335.5	<b>781.5</b>	5.8	<b>3,677.5</b>
Epping Forest	2.7	4.4	<b>7.1</b>	0.0	2.5	<b>2.5</b>	95.8	73.0	2,331.1	0.6	<b>2,500.4</b>	619.5	951.7	<b>1,571.2</b>	230.7	285.2	<b>515.9</b>	5.3	<b>4,602.4</b>
Harlow	1.1	0.2	<b>1.2</b>	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	73.8	4.3	318.8	0.8	<b>397.7</b>	423.9	554.1	<b>977.9</b>	376.3	145.2	<b>521.5</b>	0.6	<b>1,898.9</b>
Maldon	0.8	3.7	<b>4.5</b>	0.0	0.2	<b>0.2</b>	78.2	68.5	299.4	0.0	<b>446.1</b>	109.5	285.7	<b>395.2</b>	206.4	151.3	<b>357.7</b>	2.1	<b>1,205.8</b>
Rochford	1.2	1.6	<b>2.8</b>	0.0	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	68.5	28.8	404.0	0.0	<b>501.4</b>	110.4	640.5	<b>750.9</b>	157.6	168.7	<b>326.2</b>	1.3	<b>1,582.6</b>
Tendring	4.4	4.8	<b>9.2</b>	0.0	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	190.2	85.9	800.1	4.6	<b>1,080.8</b>	258.9	957.1	<b>1,216.0</b>	261.8	318.1	<b>579.9</b>	100.9	<b>2,987.1</b>
Uttlesford	4.1	5.9	<b>10.0</b>	0.0	0.3	<b>0.3</b>	280.8	105.1	1,577.5	6.2	<b>1,969.4</b>	224.8	408.4	<b>633.3</b>	240.8	178.2	<b>419.0</b>	3.6	<b>3,035.6</b>
Essex Average	4.8	3.2	<b>8.0</b>	0.0	0.4	<b>0.4</b>	142.5	57.6	1,020.8	2.7	<b>1,223.6</b>	294.8	763.1	<b>1,057.9</b>	290.0	246.3	<b>536.4</b>	12.0	<b>2,838.1</b>
East of England	1,243.0	180.1	<b>1,423.1</b>	29.6	21.6	<b>51.2</b>	17,129.0	3,161.0	53,541.3	520.1	<b>74,351.4</b>	20,943.4	35,684.6	<b>56,628.1</b>	17,191.9	12,081.2	<b>29,273.1</b>	474.0	<b>162,200.8</b>
UK	32,065.7	5,480.5	<b>37,546.2</b>	11,789.9	2,588.2	<b>14,378.1</b>	181,418.7	39,242.5	518,279.6	8,046.4	<b>746,987.2</b>	...	...	<b>993,314.1</b>	205,345.5	122,615.9	<b>327,961.4</b>	25,274.6	<b>2,145,461.7</b>

Source: Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (<http://www.berr.gov.uk/>)

- At 1,582.6GWh, Rochford District consumed less energy in total than the Essex average of 2,838.1GWh. This is the second lowest in the County, above only Castle Point who recorded a fuel consumption of 1,470.2GWh.
- The fuel type most responsible for the energy consumed in Rochford District was Natural Gas, with 750.9GWh of the total 1,582.6GWh (47.45%) consumed being derived from this product. 640.5GWh of natural gas was consumed domestically with the remaining 110.4GWh being consumed within the industrial and commercial sectors. Domestic consumption was the 8<sup>th</sup> highest in the County, and is below the Essex average.
- The second most common fuel type used within Rochford District were petroleum products at 501.4GWh, or 31.68% of total energy consumed. The average amount of energy consumed through the use of petroleum products in Essex was 1,223.6GWh, with Epping Forest consuming the most (2,500 GWh) and Castle Point the least (380.1GWh)
- Rochford District consumed less energy than that seen across Essex on average within each sector for every fuel type analysed in Table 13 above.

**Table 14: Percentage use of energy generation products within Essex in 2005**

Area	Coal	Manufactured Fuels	Petroleum Products	Natural Gas	Electricity	Renewables and Waste
Basildon	0.60%	0.00%	32.38%	43.61%	23.12%	0.29%
Braintree	0.35%	0.01%	48.97%	31.58%	18.98%	0.12%
Brentwood	0.13%	0.00%	53.46%	32.60%	13.74%	0.05%
Castle Point	0.04%	0.00%	25.85%	54.99%	19.11%	0.01%
Chelmsford	0.31%	0.01%	44.07%	35.45%	19.98%	0.19%
Colchester	0.28%	0.01%	40.05%	38.25%	21.25%	0.16%
Epping Forest	0.16%	0.05%	54.33%	34.14%	11.21%	0.12%
Harlow	0.06%	0.00%	20.94%	51.50%	27.46%	0.03%
Maldon	0.38%	0.02%	37.00%	32.78%	29.66%	0.17%
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>0.17%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>31.68%</b>	<b>47.45%</b>	<b>20.61%</b>	<b>0.08%</b>
Tendring	0.31%	0.01%	36.18%	40.71%	19.41%	3.38%
Uttlesford	0.33%	0.01%	64.88%	20.86%	13.80%	0.12%
Essex Average	0.28%	0.01%	43.11%	37.27%	18.90%	0.42%
East of England	0.88%	0.03%	45.84%	34.91%	18.05%	0.29%
UK	1.75%	0.67%	34.82%	46.30%	15.29%	1.18%

Source: Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (<http://www.berr.gov.uk/>)

- At 47.45% of total energy generated, natural gas products were the most commonly used energy generation product within Rochford District in 2005, and this proportion is the third highest in Essex, exceeding the Essex average of 37.27%. Of the 12 Districts and Boroughs comprising Essex, 7 of these derived the highest proportion of their total generated energy in 2005 from petroleum. Of the remaining 5, all generated the single highest proportion of their total energy via natural gas.
- The value of 47.45% of Rochford District's total energy production being through the use of natural gas is a higher percentage than that seen across Essex (37.27%), the East of England (34.91%) and the UK (46.3%). Only Castle Point (54.99%) and Harlow (51.50%) exceeded this proportion.
- Other than electricity at 20.61%, all other energy generating products used within the District contributed a smaller percentage of total energy used in 2005 than they did in Essex, the East of England and the UK. Respective values for these geographical hierarchies are 18.9%, 18.05% and 15.29%.

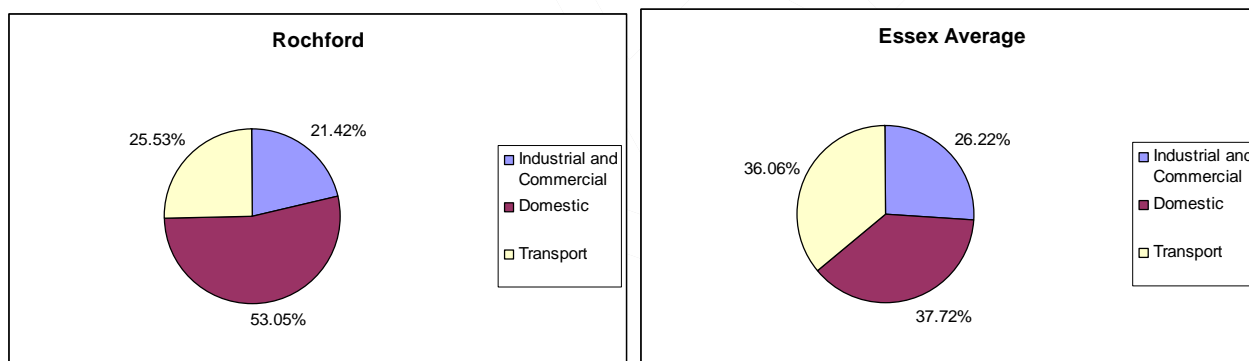
- Both Essex and the East of England have a greater reliance in terms of proportionality on petroleum products than the UK as a whole, whilst the UK has higher proportional natural gas consumption. The biggest relative difference can be seen within manufactured fuels, with the UK proportion of 0.67% eclipsing the 0.01% recorded in Essex.

**Table 15: Energy consumption in GWh by consuming sector in 2005**

Area	Industry & Commercial		Domestic		Transport		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Basildon	1,318.4	34.02%	1,560.5	40.27%	996.7	25.72%	3,875.6
Braintree	906.7	26.38%	1,218.3	35.45%	1,311.8	38.17%	3,436.8
Brentwood	404.0	16.73%	814.0	33.72%	1,196.3	49.55%	2,414.3
Castle Point	226.3	15.39%	904.0	61.49%	339.9	23.12%	1,470.2
Chelmsford	938.6	24.25%	1,495.7	38.64%	1,436.7	37.11%	3,871.1
Colchester	999.3	27.17%	1,421.3	38.65%	1,256.8	34.18%	3,677.5
Epping Forest	953.9	20.73%	1,316.7	28.61%	2,331.7	50.66%	4,602.4
Harlow	875.6	46.11%	703.7	37.06%	319.6	16.83%	1,898.9
Maldon	397.0	32.92%	509.4	42.25%	299.4	24.83%	1,205.8
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>339.0</b>	<b>21.42%</b>	<b>839.6</b>	<b>53.05%</b>	<b>404.0</b>	<b>25.53%</b>	<b>1,582.6</b>
Tendring	816.3	27.33%	1,366.2	45.74%	804.7	26.94%	2,987.1
Uttlesford	754.2	24.84%	697.8	22.99%	1,583.6	52.17%	3,035.6
Essex Average	744.1	26.22%	1,070.6	37.72%	1,023.4	36.06%	2,838.1
East of England	57,011.0	35.15%	51,128.5	31.52%	54,061.4	33.33%	162,200.8

Source: Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (<http://www.berr.gov.uk/>)

**Figure 18: Energy consumption in GWh by consuming sector within Rochford and Essex in 2005**



Source: Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (<http://www.berr.gov.uk/>)

- With a total of 1582.6GWh, Rochford District consumed less power than the Essex average, recorded as 2838.1GWh. Epping Forest consumed the most at 4602.4GWh whilst Maldon consumed the least at 1205.8GWh. Rochford District consumed the third lowest in the County.
- Domestic energy consumption in Rochford District totalled 839.6GWh, or 53.05% of the total energy consumed. Chelmsford Borough consumed the most energy within the Domestic sector at 1495.7GWh whilst Maldon consumed the least at 509.4GWh. The Essex average for domestic energy consumption was 1070.6GWh (37.72%) whereas in the East of England, the proportion was recorded as 31.52%.
- 21.42% of the total energy consumed within Rochford District was consumed within the Industrial and Commercial sectors, the 9<sup>th</sup> highest proportion in the District. This is lower than the average Essex proportion of 26.22%. This value is

also half of that recorded within Harlow, which recorded the highest proportion at 46.11%. Castle Point recorded the lowest proportion at 15.39%

- 404GWh, or 25.53% of the total energy consumed within Rochford District was consumed within the Transport sector. The Essex average for consumption within the Transport sector is 1023.4GWh, or 36.06%. Epping Forest consumed the most energy within the Transport sector (2331.7GWh) of all Districts and Boroughs whilst Uttlesford consumed the single highest proportion within transportation at 52.17%.

## B. Emissions

The use of fossil fuels in the production of energy creates greenhouse gas emissions. This is mainly in the form of Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), but also includes Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Nitrous Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), Sulphur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and water vapour, which all contribute towards climate change.

### i) CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

One of the main greenhouse gases is Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). The main causes of increased CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere are said to be deforestation and burning fossil fuels for:

- Electricity
- Heating dwellings and other buildings
- Transportation (using internal combustion of fossil fuels and fossil fuel products)

**Table 16: Carbon emission estimates in Kilo tonnes across Essex in 2005**

Local Authority	Industry and Commercial		Domestic		Road Transport		Land Use, Land Use Change		Total
Basildon	496.51	42.02%	396.19	33.53%	288.56	24.42%	0.26	0.02%	1181.51
Braintree	323.51	31.48%	332.14	32.32%	377.55	36.74%	-5.59	-0.54%	1027.61
Brentwood	143.84	20.88%	200.30	29.07%	344.24	49.96%	0.62	0.09%	689.01
Castle Point	79.16	19.79%	221.95	55.49%	98.39	24.60%	0.48	0.12%	399.98
Chelmsford	340.76	29.67%	395.94	34.47%	414.22	36.06%	-2.33	-0.20%	1148.59
Colchester	361.05	33.04%	371.73	34.02%	361.47	33.08%	-1.54	-0.14%	1092.71
Epping Forest	283.10	21.93%	336.45	26.06%	672.68	52.10%	-1.04	-0.08%	1291.19
Harlow	304.42	53.41%	173.47	30.43%	92.28	16.19%	-0.18	-0.03%	569.99
Maldon	151.13	38.97%	148.16	38.20%	86.41	22.28%	2.12	0.55%	387.82
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>124.75</b>	<b>27.51%</b>	<b>208.09</b>	<b>45.88%</b>	<b>116.84</b>	<b>25.76%</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>0.85%</b>	<b>453.54</b>
Tendring	242.10	29.06%	357.25	42.88%	231.16	27.74%	2.66	0.32%	833.17
Uttlesford	261.79	28.98%	194.22	21.50%	455.10	50.38%	-7.81	-0.86%	903.31
Essex Average	259.34	31.19%	277.99	33.43%	294.91	35.47%	-0.71	-0.09%	831.54

Source: DEFRA (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/globalghg.htm>)

- At 453.54kt, Rochford District emitted the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in Essex. Epping Forest emitted the highest at 1291.19kt whilst the lowest amount, 399.98kt, was recorded by Castle Point. The average amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted across Essex was 831.54kt.
- The single largest proportion of carbon emitted in Rochford District was through domestic practices. 45.88% of total emissions were from this sector, the highest value of any one District or Borough and above the Essex average of 33.43%. In terms of ktCO<sub>2</sub> released, at 208.09kt, Rochford emitted a smaller amount of CO<sub>2</sub> through domestic practices than the Essex average of 277.99kt. This was the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest amount across all Essex Districts and Boroughs, with Chelmsford emitting the most at 395.94kt and Maldon the least at 148.16kt.
- Road transport was responsible for 116.84kt (25.76% of total) of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions within Rochford in 2005 and is the smallest proportion from a single source. Only 3 other Districts share this fact, namely Harlow (16.19%), Maldon (22.28%) and

Tendring (27.74%). The Essex average was 294.91kt or 35.47% of total emissions, with both figures being above that of Rochford.

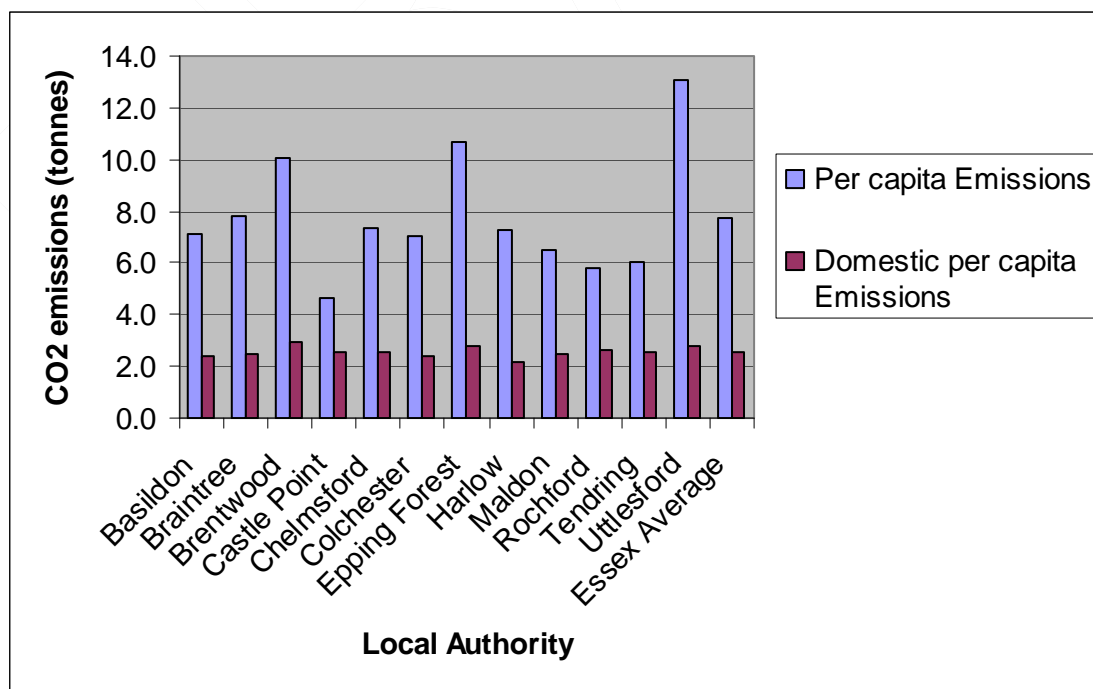
- Land use change in Rochford District has been responsible for an increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions which amount to an additional 3.86kt of CO<sub>2</sub> being released, representing an increase of 0.85% of total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This is the single largest increase across all District and Boroughs in terms of both kt of CO<sub>2</sub> and the proportion of total emissions. The Essex average was a reduction of 0.71kt of CO<sub>2</sub>, amounting to a reduction of 0.09% of emissions whilst Uttlesford decreased theirs by 7.81kt, representing the biggest proportional reduction at 0.86%.

**Table 17: Essex CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tCO<sub>2</sub>) in 2005**

Local Authority	Per capita Total CO <sub>2</sub> (tonnes)	Domestic per capita CO <sub>2</sub> (tonnes)	
Basildon	7.13	2.39	33.53%
Braintree	7.77	2.51	32.32%
Brentwood	10.07	2.93	29.07%
Castle Point	4.62	2.56	55.49%
Chelmsford	7.31	2.52	34.47%
Colchester	7.01	2.39	34.02%
Epping Forest	10.68	2.78	26.06%
Harlow	7.24	2.20	30.43%
Maldon	6.53	2.49	38.20%
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>45.88%</b>
Tendring	6.01	2.58	42.88%
Uttlesford	13.10	2.82	21.50%
Essex Average	7.77	2.57	33.06%

Source: DEFRA (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/galocalghg.htm>)

**Figure 19: Essex CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita (tCO<sub>2</sub>) in 2005**



Source: DEFRA (<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/galocalghg.htm>)

- During 2005, Rochford District emitted 5.78t of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita. This is the second lowest amount across the County, with only Castle Point recording a lower amount of CO<sub>2</sub> at 4.62t. The Essex average was recorded as 7.77t whilst Uttlesford had the highest per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at 13.1t.
- 2.65t (45.88%) of the total 5.78t of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by Rochford District was emitted domestically. This is the 4<sup>th</sup> highest per capita amount of CO<sub>2</sub> released domestically within Essex, which had an average of 2.57t (33.06%). Brentwood released the most CO<sub>2</sub> per capita at 2.93t whilst Harlow released the lowest amount at 2.2t. Castle Point Borough reported the highest proportion of domestic emissions to total emissions at 55.49% with Uttlesford the lowest at 21.5%.

### C. Renewable Energy Projects within Essex

The following tables highlight renewable energy projects which are either in operation or within the planning system as of December 2007. Projects that are undergoing their pre-planning application stage are not included in the following tables. Off-shore wind projects are also not included in these District based Monitoring Reports as their installation is not a matter for Local Government.

**Table 18: On-shore wind projects within planning system (>50kW)**

Council	Project	Capacity	Turbines	Notes
Maldon DC	Bradwell-on-Sea	15 - 25MW	10 Turbines	Decision Pending
Tendring DC	Earls Hall Farm, Clacton	10 - 11.5MW	5 turbines @ 2 - 2.3MW	Application March 2007

Source: Renewables East ([http://www.renewableseast.org.uk/uploads/2007-12-1\\_EoERenewableEnergyStatistics.pdf](http://www.renewableseast.org.uk/uploads/2007-12-1_EoERenewableEnergyStatistics.pdf) and Essex County Council 2008)

**Table 19: Biomass-using technologies**

Council	Project	Capacity	Nature	Status
Essex County Council (Braintree DC)	Rivenhall Airfield	Not known	Recycling AD and composting facility	Resolution to grant planning permission subject to s106 agreement. March 2007
Essex County Council (Colchester BC)	Stanway Quarry Hall	Not known	MBT with AD and composting	Resolution to grant planning permission subject to s106 agreement. September 2007
Essex County Council (Basildon DC)	Courtauld Road, Basildon	3 engines of 1.46MW	MRF / MBT facility with AD CHP plant using MSW	Planning application submitted Feb 2007. Decision expected 2008

Source: Renewables East ([http://www.renewableseast.org.uk/uploads/2007-12-1\\_EoERenewableEnergyStatistics.pdf](http://www.renewableseast.org.uk/uploads/2007-12-1_EoERenewableEnergyStatistics.pdf))

**Table 20: Landfill and sewage gas generators accredited for the Renewables Obligation (RO)**

Council	Generator Address	Total Installed Generating Capacity	Date Station Commissioned
Rochford DC	Barling Hall Farm, Little Wakering Road, Great Wakering Farm	2.443MW	May 1993
Colchester BC	Church Lane, Stanway	2.850MW	May 2004
Colchester BC	Stanway Pit, Warren Lane, Stanway	4.239MW	July 2003
Chelmsford BC	Chignal St James	1.255MW	July 2006
Uttlesford DC	Crumps Farm Landfill site, Little Canfield, Great Dunmow Road	0.615MW	September 2004

Source: Renewables East ([http://www.renewableseast.org.uk/uploads/2007-12-1\\_EoERenewableEnergyStatistics.pdf](http://www.renewableseast.org.uk/uploads/2007-12-1_EoERenewableEnergyStatistics.pdf))

- There are no onshore wind projects capable of generating 50kW of energy, either approved or within the planning system destined for Rochford District. The District also has no biomass-using technologies.



- There are currently no completed onshore wind projects capable of generating 50kW of energy within Essex County.
- There is a single landfill and sewage gas generator accredited for the Renewables Obligation within Rochford District. This was commissioned in May 1993 and has a capacity of 2.443MW.
- Within Essex there are 10 renewable energy schemes either built or in the planning system. These combine to produce a total of between 40.782–52.282MW, with the energy generating capacities for a further two biomass projects yet to be accounted for.

### 5.3 Climatic Factors Summary

- At 1,582.6GWh, Rochford District consumed less energy in total than the Essex average of 2838.1GWh. This is the second lowest in the County, above only Castle Point who recorded a fuel consumption of 1470.2Gwh. Basildon District consumed the most energy at 3875.6GWh.
- At 50.66%, over half of all energy consumed in the District was within the Transport sector. Second only to Uttlesford at 52.17%, the value reported by Epping Forest therefore eclipses the Essex value of 36.06% and is also higher than the East of England proportion, recorded as 33.33%. The other sectors in this analysis were 'Industry & Commercial' and 'Domestic'
- At 47.45%, of total energy generated, natural gas products were the most commonly used energy generation product within Rochford District in 2005, and this proportion is the third highest in Essex and exceeds the Essex average of 37.27%. Of the 12 Districts and Boroughs comprising Essex, 7 of these derived the highest proportion of their total generated energy in 2005 from petroleum. Of the remaining 5, all generated the single highest proportion of their total energy via natural gas
- At 453.54kt, Rochford District emitted the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in Essex. Epping Forest emitted the highest at 1291.19kt whilst the lowest amount, 399.98kt a year, was recorded by Castle Point. The average amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted across Essex was 831.54kt a year.
- The single largest proportion of carbon emitted in Rochford District was through domestic practices. 45.88% of total emissions were from this sector, the highest value of any one District or Borough and above the Essex average of 33.43%. However, in terms of CO<sub>2</sub>kt released, at 208.09kt, Rochford emitted a smaller amount of CO<sub>2</sub> through domestic practices than the Essex average of 277.99kt.
- During 2005, Rochford District emitted 5.78t of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita. This is the second lowest amount across the County, with only Castle Point recording a lower amount of CO<sub>2</sub> at 4.62t. The Essex average was recorded as 7.77t whilst Uttlesford had the highest per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at 13.1t.
- Within Essex there are 10 renewable energy schemes either built or in the planning system. These combine to produce a total of between 40.782–52.282MW, with the energy generating capacities for a further two biomass projects yet to be accounted for. Rochford District contains one of these schemes, namely a single landfill and sewage gas generator accredited for the Renewables Obligation. This was commissioned in May 1993 and has a capacity of 2.443MW.



## 6 WATER QUALITY

### 6.1 Introduction

Achieving a balance between the demands of competing uses of water is extremely important in the Eastern Region, since it is the driest region in the country (Our Environment, Our Future: The Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England East of England Regional Assembly and East of England Environment Forum, July 2003).

In addition to the ever increasing demand from human uses, water contributes to the natural environment, having ecological, aesthetic, scientific, educational and recreational value.

### 6.2 Baseline Information

There have been major changes to the number of sites the Environment Agency monitor as well as the General Quality Assessment (GQA) process for chemistry. This is because they are in a transition phase as they switch to using the new Water Framework Directive (WFD) methodologies of assessment river quality. Further information on WFD principles & methodologies can be found at:

<http://www.euwfd.com>, <http://www.wfduk.org> and <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/wfd/index.htm>

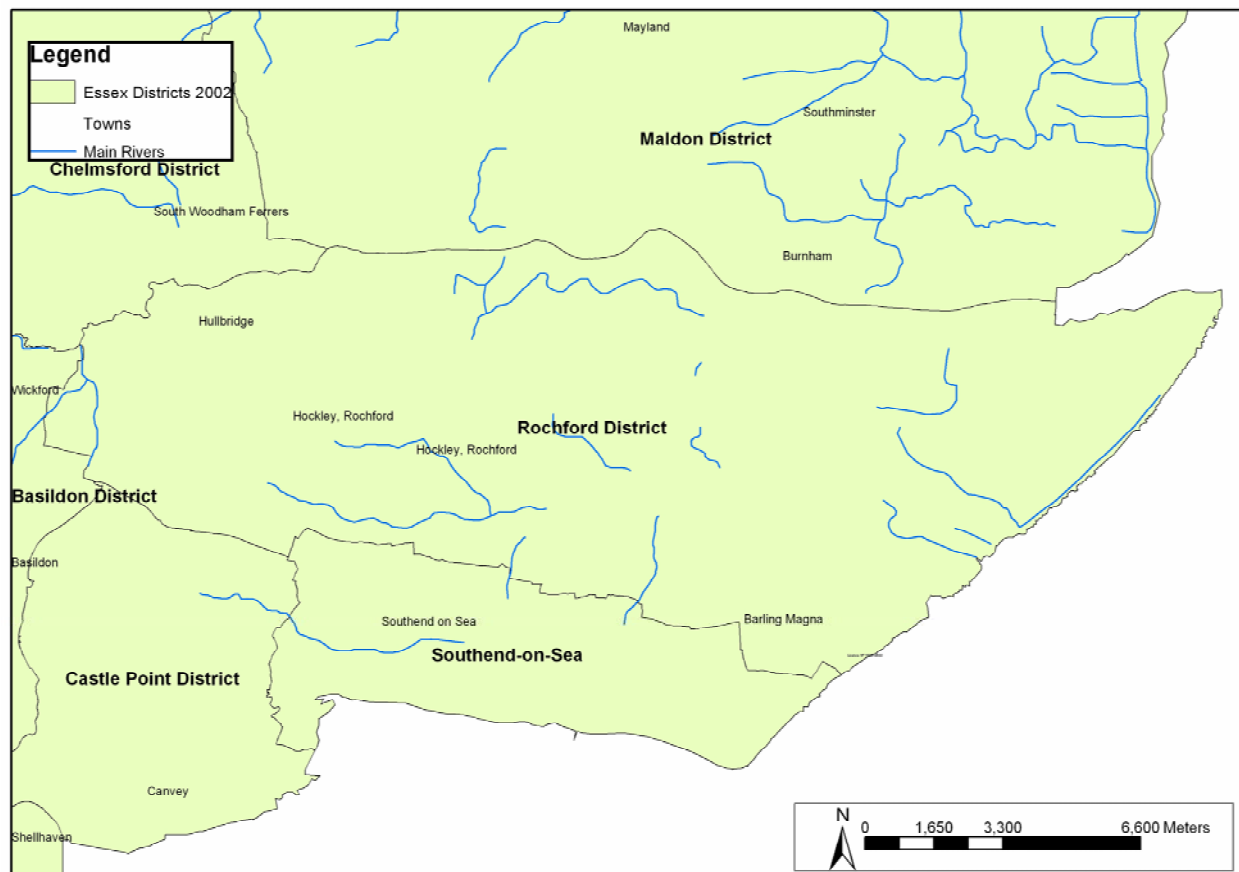
The changes mean the GQA for 2007 is no longer comparable to the historical GQA data set. Two GQA data sets now exist, the historical GQA set (2006 data and before using the historical sites and methods) and the new “interim” GQA data set. This new interim data set includes the 2007 data, plus some of the historical data recalculated, but only using the residual GQA monitoring sites that exist for the limited 2007 monitoring programme. The new interim data set has a significant reduction in GQA monitoring and does not use Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) in the calculation of GQA chemistry. In addition the historical objective settings (river ecosystem classification) for the river stretches are now obsolete. In the future, new objectives for water bodies will be set under the principles of the WFD. Given the reduction in GQA sampling sites, this means that figures for some local authorities cannot be calculated, although County level data will still exist.

#### A. Key Water Courses In Rochford District

The following figure shows the main water courses running through Rochford District.



**Figure 20: Main rivers within Rochford District**



Source: Essex County Council 2005

**B. Chemistry GQA**

**Table 21: Rochford District chemistry GQA length in grade**

		Length in Grade (Km)				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<span style="color:blue">■</span>	Very Good	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<span style="color:cyan">■</span>	Good	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
<span style="color:green">■</span>	Fairly Good	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<span style="color:lightgreen">■</span>	Fair	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<span style="color:orange">■</span>	Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<span style="color:red">■</span>	Bad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<b>Total Length</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>







  

Government Headline Indicator (Km)	
	2007
Good	0.0
Fair	9.0
Poor	0.0
Bad	0.0





Source: GQA Summary Report for Rochford DC (Environment Agency)

- 9kms of river stretches in Rochford have been tested for chemistry between 2003 and 2007. For every year of the study, all 9kms have been classified as good.

**Table 22: Essex chemistry GQA length in grade**

		Length in Grade (Km)				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Very Good	23.4	21.0	41.4	14.5	10.5
	Good	166.2	150.4	144.5	150.0	140.5
	Fairly Good	59.5	73.8	59.8	74.7	91.2
	Fair	28.0	31.9	18.4	21.4	13.5
	Poor	35.5	30.5	43.5	47.0	47.9
	Bad	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	9.0
	Total Length	312.6	312.6	312.6	312.6	312.6







Government Headline Indicator (Km)

		2007
	Good	151.0
	Fair	104.7
	Poor	47.9
	Bad	9.0





Source: GQA Summary Report for Essex (Environment Agency)

- Essex has seen a decrease in the length of river stretches classified as very good for chemistry between 2006 and 2007. Between these years there has also been a drop in the amount of very good stretches by 4.5kms.
- The length of river stretches classified as good for chemistry between 2006 and 2007 in Essex has dropped from 150kms to 140.5kms. In line with this there has been a similar increase in the length of river stretches classified as fairly good during these years, rising from 74.7kms to 91.2kms.
- There has been a 4km increase in river stretches classified as bad for chemistry in Essex between 2006 and 2007.

**Table 23: Rochford District chemistry GQA per cent length in grade**







		Percent Length in Grade				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Very Good	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Good	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Fairly Good	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Fair	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Poor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Bad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Government Headline Indicator (% Length)





		2007
	Good	0.0
	Fair	100.0
	Poor	0.0
	Bad	0.0

Source: GQA Summary Report for Rochford DC (Environment Agency)

**Table 24: Essex chemistry GQA per cent length in grade**

		Percent Length in Grade				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Very Good	7.49	6.72	13.24	4.64	3.36
	Good	53.17	48.11	46.23	47.98	44.95
	Fairly Good	19.03	23.61	19.13	23.90	29.17
	Fair	8.96	10.20	5.89	6.85	4.32
	Poor	11.36	9.76	13.92	15.04	15.32
	Bad	0.00	1.60	1.60	1.60	2.88

Government Headline Indicator (% Length)

		2007
	Good	48.3
	Fair	33.5
	Poor	15.3
	Bad	2.9

Source: GQA Summary Report for Essex (Environment Agency)

- 100% of Rochford District's river stretches were classified as good for chemistry in 2007. This is a significantly higher percentage for the same grade classification as the County as a whole, with a percentage of 44.95.
- Essex is performing better than the Rochford District for very good stretches, the 2007 figure of 3.36% being higher than Rochford's 0.00%.
- Essex has a higher percentage of fair, poor and bad river stretches than the District of Rochford.

C. Biology GQA

Table 25: Rochford District biology GQA length in grade

		Length in Grade (Km)				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Very Good		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Good		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fairly Good		0.0	0.0	2.0	8.0	6.0
Fair		8.0	8.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Poor		0.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0
Bad		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Length		8.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	6.0

Government Headline Indicator (Km)

		2007
Good		0.0
Fair		6.0
Poor		0.0
Bad		0.0

Source: GQA Summary Report for Rochford DC (Environment Agency)

- The total length of recorded river stretches for biology in Rochford has decreased from 17kms in 2006 to 6kms in 2007. This has seen a significant decrease in those stretches classified as poor for biology in the District.

Table 26: Essex biology GQA length in grade

		Length in Grade (Km)				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Very Good		198.7	177.2	162.5	117.2	85.4
Good		217.0	225.0	238.7	272.9	155.0
Fairly Good		89.0	112.5	101.5	118.1	23.3
Fair		36.5	36.5	30.0	19.0	0.0
Poor		12.5	21.5	34.5	40.0	0.0
Bad		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Length		553.7	527.7	567.2	567.2	263.7

Government Headline Indicator (Km)

		2007
Good		240.4
Fair		23.3
Poor		0.0
Bad		0.0

Source: GQA Summary Report for Essex (Environment Agency)

- There has been a decrease in the total length of recorded river stretches in Essex from 567.2kms in 2006 to 263.7kms in 2007.
- There have therefore been significant decreases in the length of all grade classifications in 2007.
- 2006 figures for fair and poor river stretches in Essex were 19kms and 40kms respectively. In 2007 no river stretches fell under these classifications for biology; all being very good, good and fairly good.

Table 27: Rochford District biology GQA per cent length in grade

		Percent Length in Grade				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Very Good		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Good		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fairly Good		0.00	0.00	11.76	47.06	100.00
Fair		100.00	47.06	35.29	0.00	0.00
Poor		0.00	52.94	52.94	52.94	0.00
Bad		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Government Headline Indicator (% Length)

		2007
Good		0.0
Fair		100.0
Poor		0.0
Bad		0.0

Source: GQA Summary Report for Rochford DC (Environment Agency)

**Table 28: Essex biology GQA per cent length in grade**

		Percent Length in Grade				
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Very Good</b>		35.89	30.94	28.65	20.66	32.39
<b>Good</b>		39.19	39.29	42.08	48.11	58.78
<b>Fairly Good</b>		16.07	19.64	17.89	20.82	8.84
<b>Fair</b>		6.59	6.37	5.29	3.35	0.00
<b>Poor</b>		2.26	3.75	6.08	7.05	0.00
<b>Bad</b>		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Government Headline Indicator (% Length)**

		2007
<b>Good</b>		91.2
<b>Fair</b>		8.8
<b>Poor</b>		0.0
<b>Bad</b>		0.0

Source: GQA Summary Report for Essex (Environment Agency)

- In 2007, 100% of Rochford's river stretches are classified as fairly good for biology, which is a higher percentage than the County at 8.84%.
- The majority of Essex' river stretches however, were in a better condition for biology than the District's river stretches as 58.78% were classified as Good and 32.39% were Very Good.

### 6.3 Water Quality Summary

- There have been major changes to the number of sites the Environment Agency monitor and the method of assessing GQA for chemistry. This is because they are in a transition phase as they switch to using the new Water Framework Directive (WFD) methodologies of assessment river quality.
- 9kms of river stretches in Rochford have been tested for chemistry between 2003 and 2007. For every year of the study, all 9kms have been classified as good.
- 100% of Rochford District's river stretches were classified as good for chemistry in 2007. This is a significantly higher percentage for the same grade classification as the County as a whole, with a percentage of 44.95.
- Essex is performing better than the Rochford District for very good stretches, the 2007 figure of 3.36% being higher than Rochford's 0.00%.
- Essex has a higher percentage of fair, poor and bad river stretches for chemistry than the District of Rochford.
- The total length of recorded river stretches for biology in Rochford has decreased from 17kms in 2006 to 6kms in 2007. This has seen a significant decrease in those stretches classified as poor for biology in the District.
- There has been a decrease in the total length of recorded river stretches in Essex from 567.2kms in 2006 to 263.7kms in 2007.
- In 2007, 100% of Rochford's river stretches are classified as fairly good for biology, which is a higher percentage than the County at 8.84%.
- The majority of Essex' river stretches however, were in a better condition for biology than the District's river stretches as 58.78% were classified as Good and 32.39% were Very Good.

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## 7 FLOODING

### 7.1 Introduction

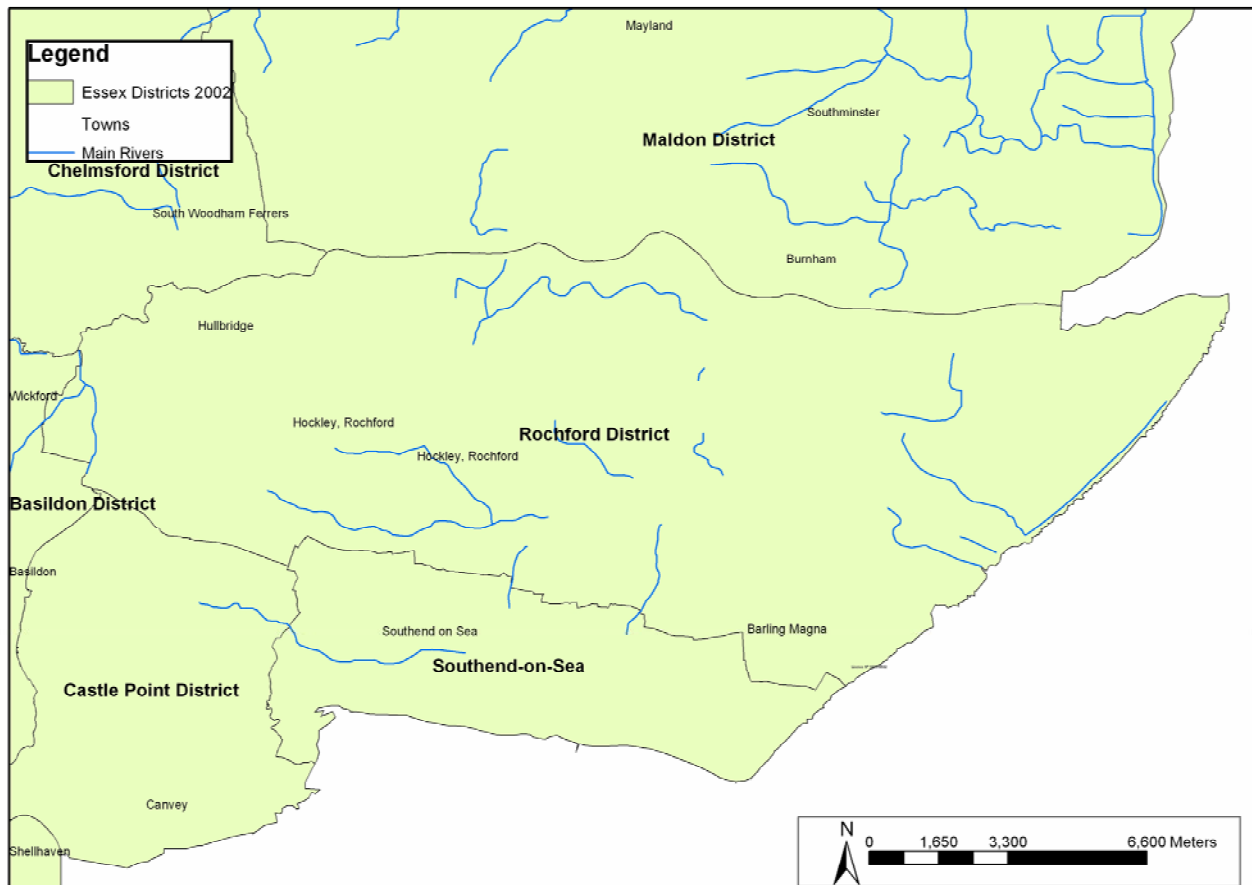
River flooding is a natural process that plays an important role in shaping the natural environment. However, flooding threatens life and causes substantial damage to property, therefore incurring significant costs. The effects of heavy and/or prolonged rainfall can be increased in severity as a result of planning decisions about the location, design, nature of settlement and land use. Increasingly flooding is viewed as a potential consequence of future climate change. Although flooding cannot be completely prevented, its impacts can be avoided and reduced through good planning and management.

### 7.2 Baseline Information

#### A. Rivers in Rochford District

Figure 21 details the geographical location of the major rivers within Rochford District.

**Figure 21: Main rivers/watercourses within the District**



Source: Essex County Council 2007

### 7.3 Flood Zones

Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk requires developments to be carried out in areas of as low a risk of flooding as possible. Annex D of PPS 25 sets out a risk-based sequential test to be applied at all stages of the planning process. Its aim is to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. A hierarchy of flood zones for application of the sequential test is defined as,

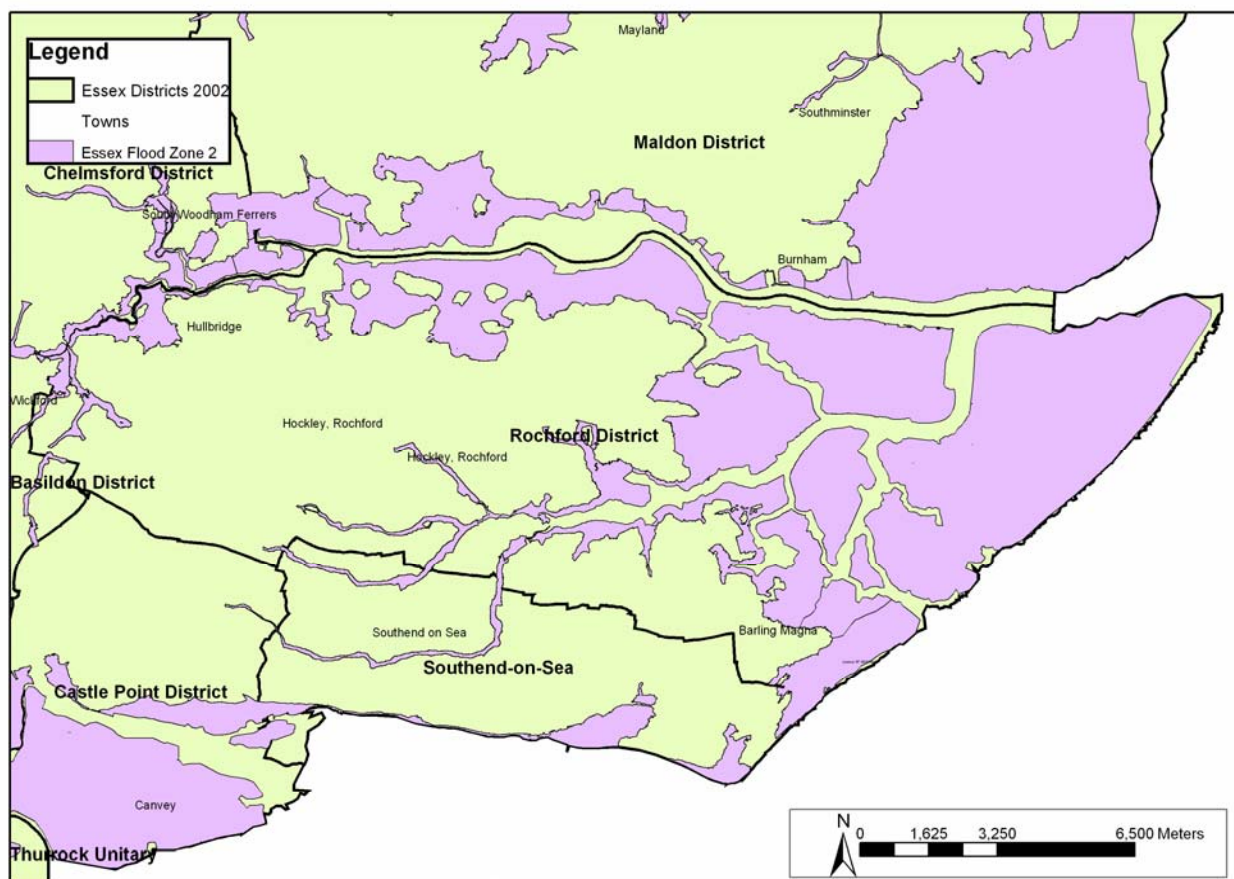


- Zone 1 - Low Probability  
Encompasses land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 annual probability of flooding in any year (<0.1%).
- Zone 2 - Medium Probability  
Comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%).
- Zone 3a - High Probability  
Covers land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%) in any year.
- Zone 3b - The Functional Floodplain  
This zone consists of land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood. It is land which would flood with an annual probability of 1 in 20 (5%) or greater in any year.

Further information on flood risk zones can be found in PPS 25 at:

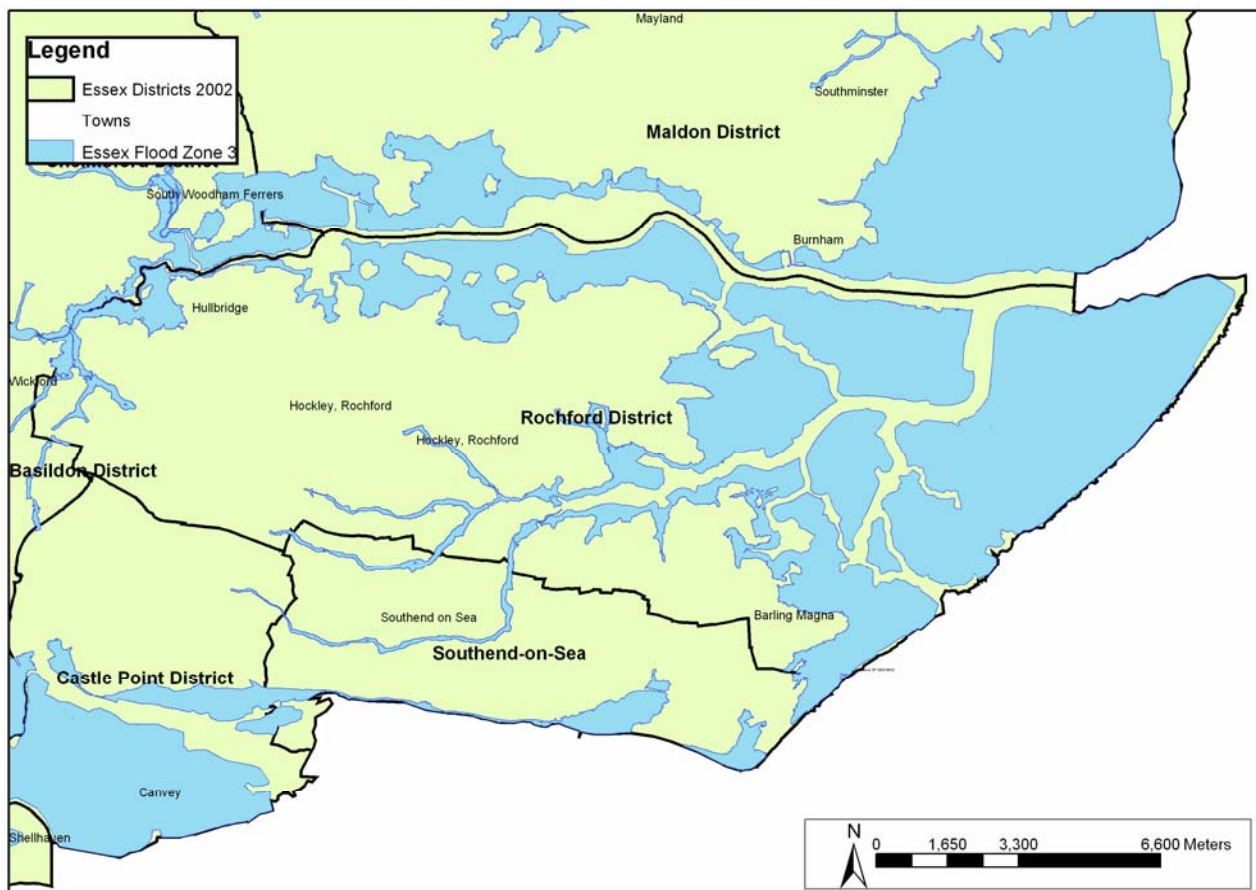
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk>

**Figure 22: Spatial extent of Essex flood zone 2**



Source: Essex County Council 2007

Figure 23: Spatial extent of Essex flood zone 3



Source: Essex County Council 2007

- Essex Flood Zone 2 and Flood Zones 3a and 3b cover the same broad area. The areas that are the most susceptible to flooding in the District are those surrounding the coast and the Crouch estuary.

#### 7.4 EA Objections To Development

- The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) on either flood defence grounds or water quality is one of the Governments Core Output Indicators. It shows how many planning permissions have been granted either on designated flood plain, or which could adversely affect water quality.
- Each year the Environment Agency produces a national list of planning applications which were objected to on flood defence, which can be found at <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/908812/1351053/1449570>.
- Between the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008, no developments were granted planning permission irrespective of Environment Agency objections.

#### 7.5 Flooding Summary

- Both Essex Flood Zones 2 and 3 basically cover the same area and are more susceptible to flooding from the coast and the Crouch estuary.
- Between the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008, no developments were granted planning permission irrespective of Environment Agency objections.

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## 8 SOILS, MINERALS AND WASTE

### 8.1 Introduction

Both the soil types and minerals within Essex have helped to shape the landscape, wildlife and economy of the County and as such they are worthy of a mention in an Annual Monitoring Report.

The safe, efficient and sustainable disposal of waste is a major and growing concern across the whole of the United Kingdom, with the monitoring of waste and recycling data being imperative to the identification of trends in both waste generation and disposal habits.

### 8.2 Baseline Information

The chapter begins with a look at the different types of agricultural soil present in Essex and Rochford District and then moves on to waste analysis. Both the amount of waste recycled and landfilled is analysed on a total amount and per dwelling basis between 1999 – 2000 and 2007 – 2008. The chapter concludes with a brief look at the type of mineral and waste applications which were submitted between 1st January and 31st December 2007 which had had a decision made by 1st September 2008.

#### A. Agricultural Land Classification

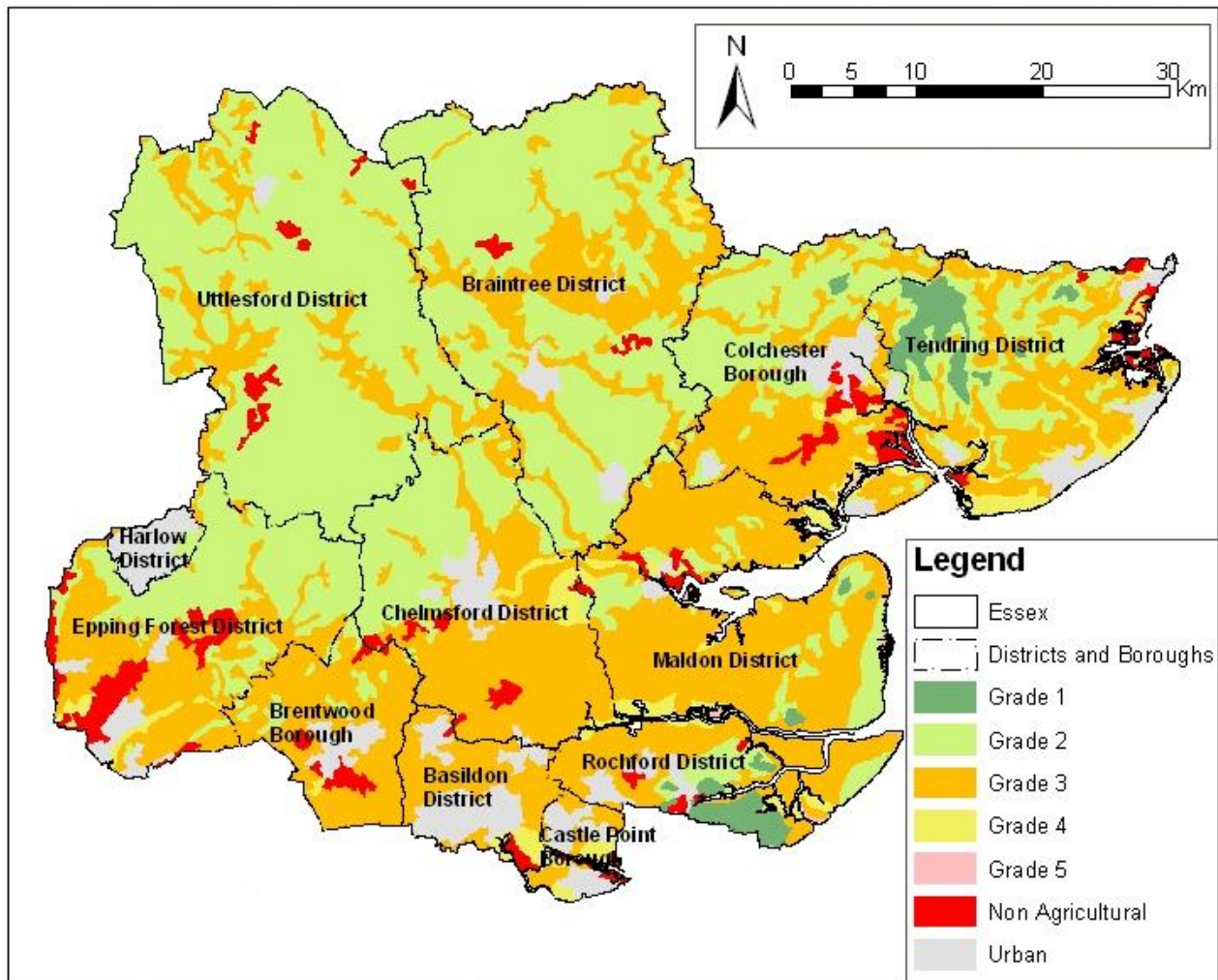
##### i) Agricultural Land Classification in the East of England

The East of England contains 58% of the country's Grade 1 and 2 land, with 72% of agricultural land in the region under cultivation. This compares to 29% nationally (Our Environment, Our Future: The Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England. East of England Regional Assembly and East of England Environment Forum, July 2003). The East of England contains just 10% of the country's Grade 4 and 5 land.



ii) Agricultural Land in Essex

Figure 24: Agricultural land classification in Essex



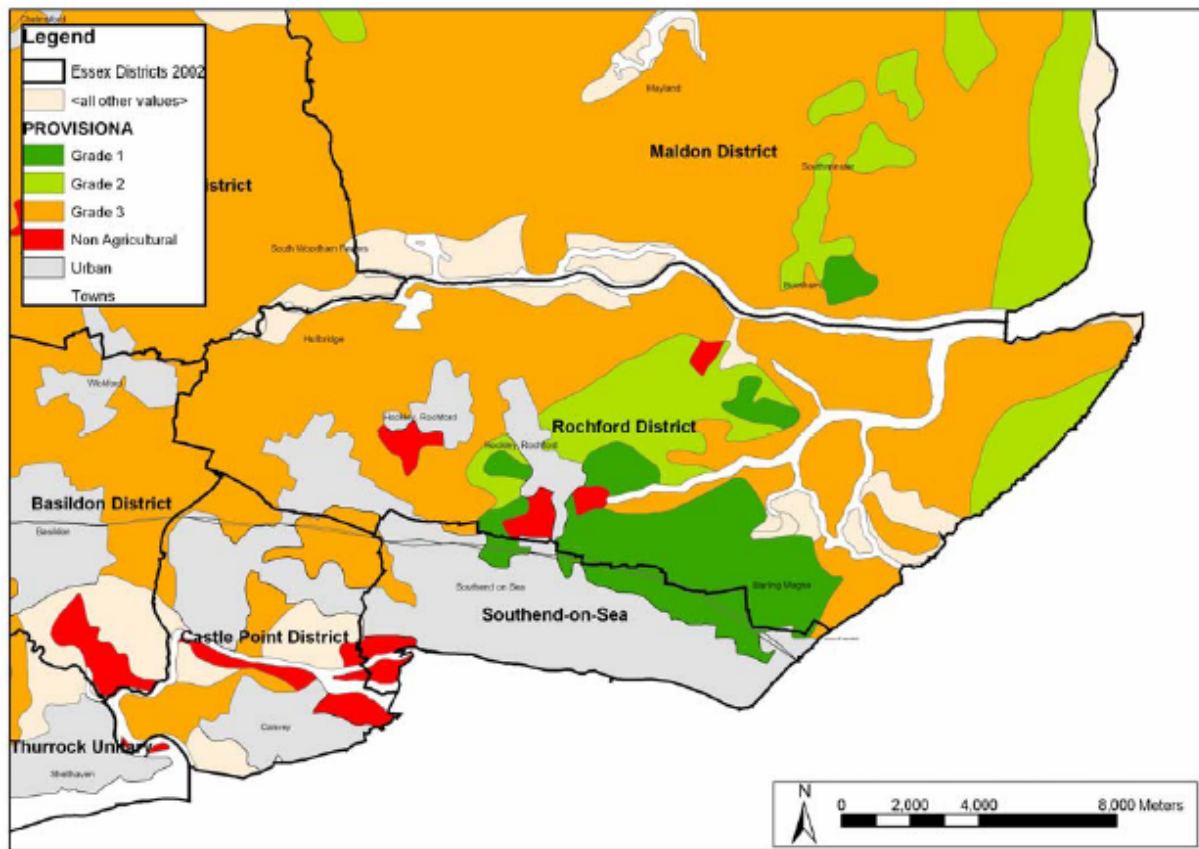
Source: Essex County Council 2008

- The majority of agricultural land within Essex can be broadly classified as Grade 2 in the north and Grade 3 to the south, as defined by the Agricultural Land Classification System, published by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF), now the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). This is related to the location of the Essex till, with better quality land located in the north-west of the County. There are also significant areas of Grade 1 agricultural land within Tendring and Rochford Districts.



### iii) Agricultural Land in Rochford District

Figure 25: Agricultural land classification in Rochford District



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- Within Rochford District, 13.8% (2,352 hectares) of agricultural land is classified as Grade 1, 14.2% (2,417 hectares) as Grade 2, and 55.6% (9,488 hectares) is classified as Grade 3.
- Figure 25 shows that the majority of grade 1 listed agricultural soils can be found to the south of the District on the border with Southend-on-Sea Unitary Authority, with the majority of grade 2 listed land centrally located in the District as well as there being a small isolated area present to the east.
- The highest grade land is found to the east of the settlements of Rochford and Ashingdon, between the Crouch estuary and the built-up areas of Southend-on-Sea, and between the settlements of Rochford and Hawkwell. This land falls into the 'best and most versatile' category in Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, and should therefore be considered a national resource for the future and be given considerable weight when preparing development plans and in exercising development control.

### B. Waste Movements

This section will look at the proportion of both total waste and total waste per dwelling which went to landfill and was recycled in Rochford District and Essex between 1999 - 2000 and 2007 - 2008. Each analysis will come in two parts, first waste collected from the home (otherwise known as District waste) and second, wastes collected from Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC), formerly known as Civic Amenity sites. A wide range of items can be recycled at these centres, including glass, paper, plastic and garden waste.

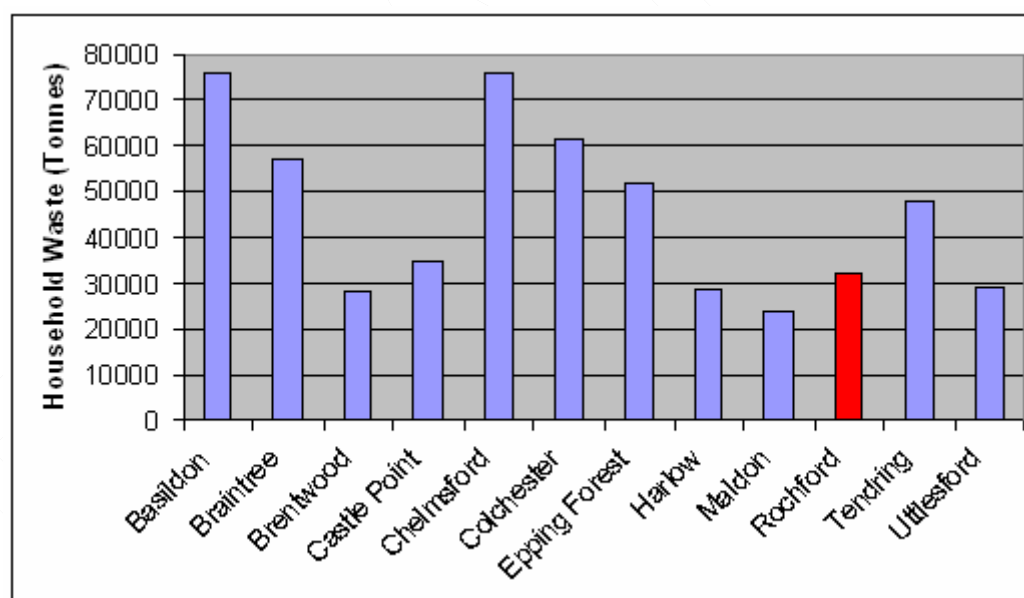
## i) Total Waste Collected

Table 29: Total waste collected by District or Borough 2007 – 2008

District	Total Household Waste Arising
Basildon	75,770.28
Braintree	57,233.31
Brentwood	28,226.55
Castle Point	34,812.10
Chelmsford	76,117.80
Colchester	61,467.98
Epping Forest	51,559.29
Harlow	28,902.56
Maldon	23,440.19
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>32,252.29</b>
Tendring	47,989.66
Uttlesford	29,175.84
<b>Essex</b>	<b>546,947.9</b>

Source: Essex County Council 2008

Figure 26: Total waste collected by District or Borough 2007 – 2008



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- Within Rochford District, 32,252.29 tonnes of waste was produced in 2007 – 2008. This was the 8<sup>th</sup> highest amount in the County, with Essex as a whole producing 546,947.9 tonnes across the 12 Districts and Boroughs.
- Chelmsford Borough is the single largest producer of waste at 76,117.80 tonnes whilst Maldon District produced the least at 23,440.19 tonnes.



## ii) Landfilled District Waste by District or Borough

Table 30: Landfilled waste by District or Borough

District	Year								
	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008
Basildon	62,885.36	66,674.26	67,323.71	66,561.43	65,948.85	66,307.79	62,966.56	56,548.75	51,352.49
Braintree	52,961.62	51,044.28	48,455.11	49,018.73	44,627.93	43,624.27	42,625.39	36,732.90	32,742.21
Brentwood	24,885.73	25,464.64	25,212.46	25,019.69	30,914.41	23,961.29	24,133.28	19,978.85	16,596.87
Castle Point	30,322.55	29,613.82	30,464.72	30,285.10	30,459.40	30,566.52	29,243.67	26,470.52	25,388.99
Chelmsford	70,064.12	70,420.49	69,951.05	67,618.22	61,976.51	64,311.34	62,257.79	53,320.10	49,195.96
Colchester	48,170.62	47,442.50	48,651.48	49,617.91	48,656.59	48,196.04	46,808.26	43,134.65	41,125.65
Epping Forest	37,965.80	39,169.24	39,333.33	39,734.85	40,861.36	41,197.37	38,275.15	31,460.59	30,072.32
Harlow	30,453.57	30,221.66	28,611.83	26,053.98	25,558.01	24,796.30	22,939.00	23,045.95	22,001.24
Maldon	16,999.00	17,631.88	17,997.04	18,030.09	17,943.13	17,881.29	16,776.65	16,145.68	15,261.61
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>30,465.23</b>	<b>30,012.58</b>	<b>29,918.04</b>	<b>28,261.13</b>	<b>29,321.28</b>	<b>29,376.74</b>	<b>28,566.54</b>	<b>27,538.96</b>	<b>25,997.01</b>
Tendring	39,763.86	41,362.87	42,211.98	41,830.30	40,194.36	39,199.80	38,002.52	37,675.96	35,080.90
Uttlesford	30,058.96	32,377.95	30,721.29	29,874.51	29,328.11	28,038.65	27,501.52	16,516.14	13,346.30
<b>Essex</b>	<b>474,996.42</b>	<b>481,436.17</b>	<b>478,852.04</b>	<b>471,905.94</b>	<b>465,789.95</b>	<b>457,457.40</b>	<b>440,096.33</b>	<b>388,569.06</b>	<b>358,161.56</b>

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- The amount of waste taken to landfill in both Essex County and Rochford District has decreased over the period of study.
- Across the 8 years studied, the total amount of waste sent to landfill in Rochford District has decreased from 30,465.23 tonnes to 25,997.01 tonnes, meaning that Rochford District sent 85.33% of its total landfilled waste in 1999 – 2000 to landfill in 2007 – 2008. This is a smaller proportion than last year, where 90.39% of the total amount of waste landfilled in 1999 – 2000 was landfilled in 2006 – 2007. The corresponding figure for Essex as a whole is 75.4%, down from 81.8% in 2006 - 2007.
- The amount of waste landfilled in the District has not decreased year-on-year. Between 2002 – 2003 and 2004 – 2005, the amount of waste landfilled increased, and did not fall back below 2002 – 2003 levels until 2006 – 2007. Within Essex as a whole, there has been a year-on-year decrease.
- Within Rochford District the single largest yearly decrease was seen between 2001 – 2002 and 2002 – 2003 whereas in Essex the biggest decrease was between 2005 – 2006 and 2006 – 2007.
- It is a stated aim of the Waste Strategy for England 2007 that the amount of waste entering landfill is to be reduced. The strategy also considers the outcome of removing the ban on local authorities in introducing household financial incentives for waste reduction and recycling. It is predicted that this could reduce annual landfilled waste by up to 15%.

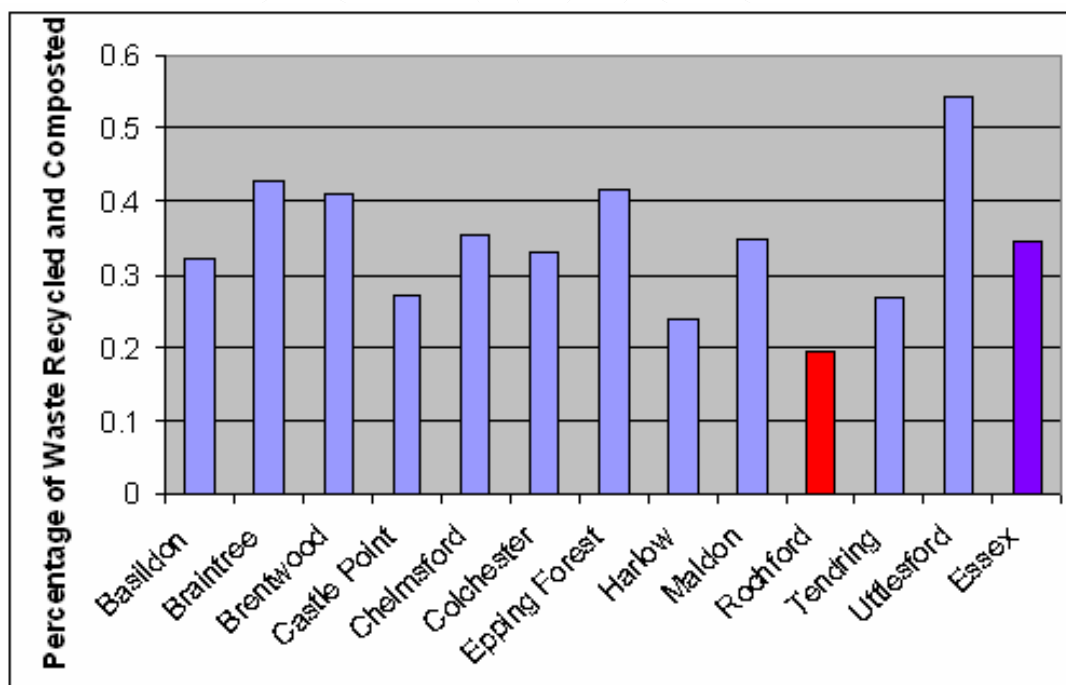
iii) Recycled District Waste by District or Borough

Table 31: Proportion of district waste which was recycled and composted in Essex 2007 – 2008

District	Total Waste Tonnage	Tonnes of Waste Recycled and Composted	Percentage of Waste Recycled and Composted
Basildon	75,770.28	24,417.79	32.23%
Braintree	57,233.31	24,491.10	42.79%
Brentwood	28,226.55	11,629.68	41.20%
Castle Point	34,812.10	9,423.11	27.07%
Chelmsford	76,117.80	26,921.83	35.37%
Colchester	61,467.98	20,342.33	33.09%
Epping Forest	51,559.29	21,486.97	41.67%
Harlow	28,902.56	6,901.32	23.88%
Maldon	23,440.19	8,178.59	34.89%
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>32,252.29</b>	<b>6,255.28</b>	<b>19.39%</b>
Tendring	47,989.66	12,908.76	26.90%
Uttlesford	29,175.84	15,829.54	54.26%
<b>Essex</b>	<b>546,947.9</b>	<b>188,786.30</b>	<b>34.52%</b>

Source: Essex County Council 2008

Figure 27: Proportion of district waste recycled and composted in Essex 2007 – 2008



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- 19.39% of Rochford District’s household waste was recycled or composted in 2007 – 2008, up from 17.18% in 2006 - 2007. In both cases this was the lowest proportion in the County, with Essex reporting an average of 34.52% in 2007 – 2008 and an average of 29.99% in 2006 – 2007.

- With 54.26% of household waste recycled, Uttlesford District was the highest performer in this field.
- The Household Waste Recycling Act states that there is a national target for recycling and composting, with at least 25% of all household waste to be treated in this manner by 2005. This target is to be raised to 30% in 2010 and 33% by 2015. At this time only Rochford and Harlow Districts are not complying with this Act.

iv) Waste Production per Dwelling

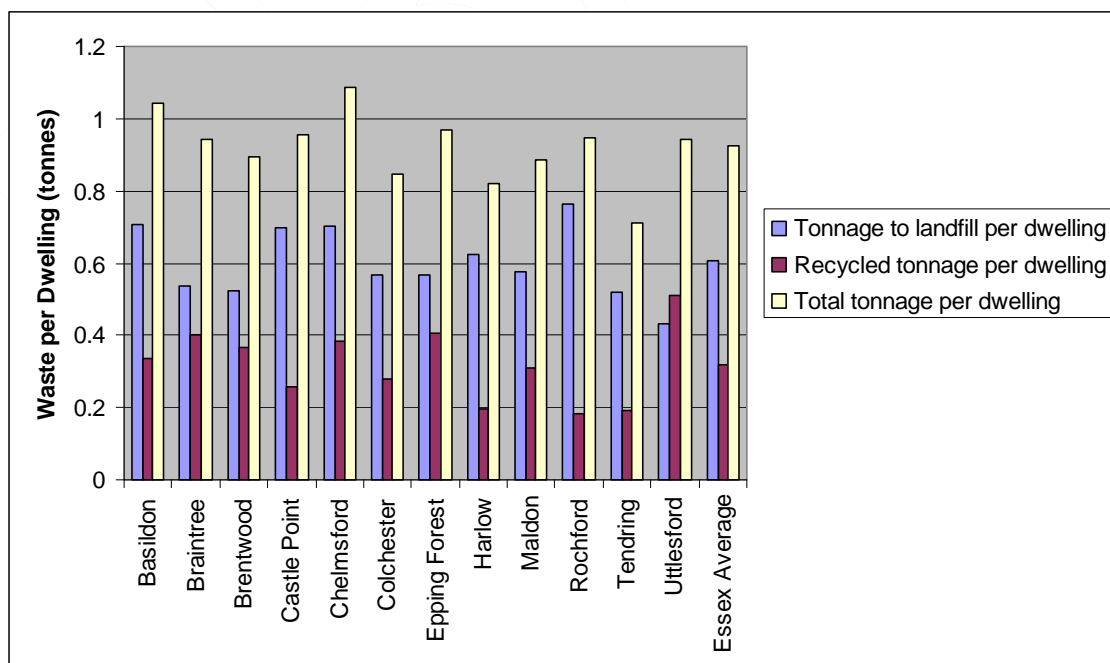
Table 32: District waste collected in tonnes per dwelling across Essex in 2007 – 2008

District	Dwellings	Tonnage to landfill per dwelling	Ranking (1 = lowest per dwelling)	Movement from last year (+ = worse)	Recycled tonnage per dwelling	Ranking (1 = highest per dwelling)	Movement from last year (- = worse)	Total tonnage per dwelling	Ranking (1 = lowest per dwelling)	Movement from last year (+ = worse)
Basildon	72550	0.71	11	0	0.34	6	+1	1.04	11	0
Braintree	60835	0.54	4	-3	0.40	3	+1	0.94	6	-1
Brentwood	31595	0.53	3	-5	0.37	5	+1	0.89	5	-1
Castle Point	36470	0.70	9	0	0.26	9	0	0.95	9	+2
Chelmsford	69960	0.70	10	-2	0.38	4	-2	1.09	12	0
Colchester	72523	0.57	6	+2	0.28	8	0	0.85	3	-1
Epping Forest	53167	0.57	5	+3	0.40	2	+1	0.97	10	+1
Harlow	35138	0.63	8	+3	0.20	10	0	0.82	2	0
Maldon	26516	0.58	7	+4	0.31	7	-2	0.88	4	+1
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>34063</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-1</b>
Tendring	67500	0.52	2	+1	0.19	11	0	0.71	1	0
Uttlesford	31000	0.43	1	-5	0.51	1	0	0.94	7	0
Essex Average	591317	0.61			0.32			0.92		

Please note that “per dwelling” values may not always fully equate to total waste values due to inaccuracies inherent in the rounding process.

Source: Essex County Council 2008

Figure 28: District waste collected in tonnes per dwelling across Essex in 2007 – 2008



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- For each dwelling within Rochford District, 0.95 tonnes of waste was collected in 2007 – 2008. This was the 8<sup>th</sup> lowest amount in the County and an improvement of one place relative to all local authority performance in 2006 – 2007 where the District achieved the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest amount of waste. In 2007 – 2008 the District produced less household waste than the County average of 0.97 tonnes per dwelling.
- The highest amount of waste per dwelling was collected in Chelmsford, at 1.09 tonnes per dwelling. With 0.71 tonnes, Tendring District produced the least amount of waste by tonnage per dwelling.
- Of the 0.95 tonnes of waste collected per Rochford dwelling, 0.76 tonnes went to landfill. This is the highest amount in the County and represents a fall of two places relative to all local authority performance in the previous year. The highest performing local authority was Uttlesford District at 0.43 tonnes per dwelling whilst the Essex average was 0.61 tonnes per dwelling.
- 0.18 of the total 0.95 tonnes per dwelling was recycled in the District. This is the lowest amount by weight although there is no change from last year in this field. Uttlesford is again the highest performer, recycling 0.51 tonnes per dwelling, whilst the Essex average is 0.32 tonnes per dwelling.

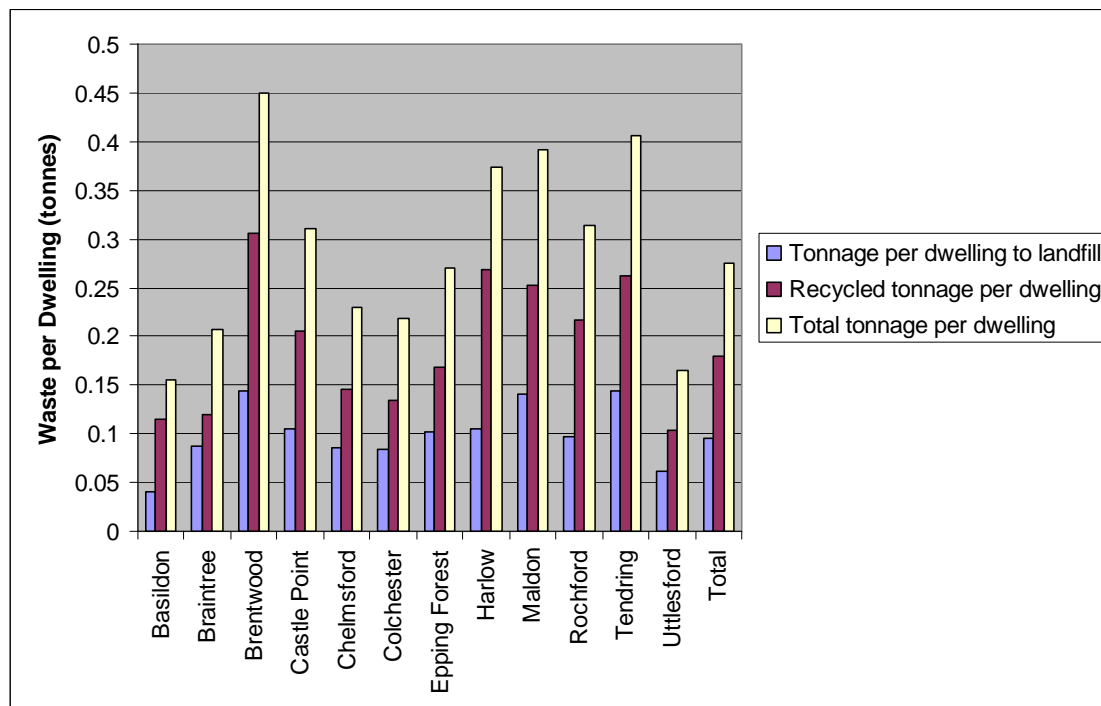
**Table 33: HWRC waste collected in tonnes per dwelling across Essex in 2007 – 2008**

District	Dwellings	Tonnage per dwelling to landfill	Ranking (1 = lowest per dwelling)	Movement from last year (+ = worse)	Recycled tonnage per dwelling	Ranking (1 = highest per dwelling)	Movement from last year (- = worse)	Total tonnage per dwelling	Ranking (1 = lowest per dwelling)	Movement from last year (+ = worse)
Basildon	72550	0.04	1	0	0.11	11	0	0.15	1	0
Braintree	60835	0.09	5	0	0.12	10	0	0.21	3	0
Brentwood	31595	0.14	11	0	0.31	1	0	0.45	12	0
Castle Point	36470	0.11	8	0	0.21	5	+1	0.31	8	0
Chelmsford	69960	0.09	4	+1	0.15	8	0	0.23	5	0
Colchester	72523	0.08	3	-1	0.13	9	0	0.22	4	0
Epping Forest	53167	0.10	7	0	0.17	7	0	0.27	6	0
Harlow	35138	0.11	9	0	0.27	4	-2	0.37	9	0
Maldon	26516	0.14	10	0	0.25	2	+2	0.39	10	0
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>34063</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
Tendring	67500	0.14	12	0	0.26	3	0	0.41	11	0
Uttlesford	31000	0.06	2	0	0.10	12	0	0.16	2	0
Total	591317	0.10			0.18			0.27		

Please note that “per dwelling” values may not always fully equate to total waste values due to inaccuracies inherent in the rounding process.

Source: Essex County Council 2008

**Figure 29: HWRC waste collected in tonnes per dwelling across Essex in 2007 – 2008**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- 0.31 tonnes of waste per Rochford dwelling was sent to a HWRC in 2007 – 2008. This was the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest amount in the County and above the Essex average of 0.27 tonnes per dwelling. Brentwood sent the most waste at 0.45 tonnes per dwelling whilst Basildon sent the least at 0.15 tonnes per dwelling.
- 0.1 of the total 0.31 tonnes per dwelling was sent to landfill. This was the 6<sup>th</sup> lowest amount in the County and equal to the Essex average. Tendring landfilled the highest amount of HWRC waste at 0.14 tonnes per dwelling, with Basildon the least at 0.04 tonnes.
- 0.22 tonnes per dwelling of HWRC waste was subsequently recycled in Rochford District. This was the 6<sup>th</sup> highest amount in the County and above the Essex average of 0.18 tonnes per dwelling. Brentwood recycled the highest amount at 0.31 tonnes per dwelling with Uttlesford the lowest at 0.1 tonnes per dwelling.

#### v) Rochford District and Essex County Landfilled and Recycled Waste Tonnage per Dwelling Figures 1999 – 2008

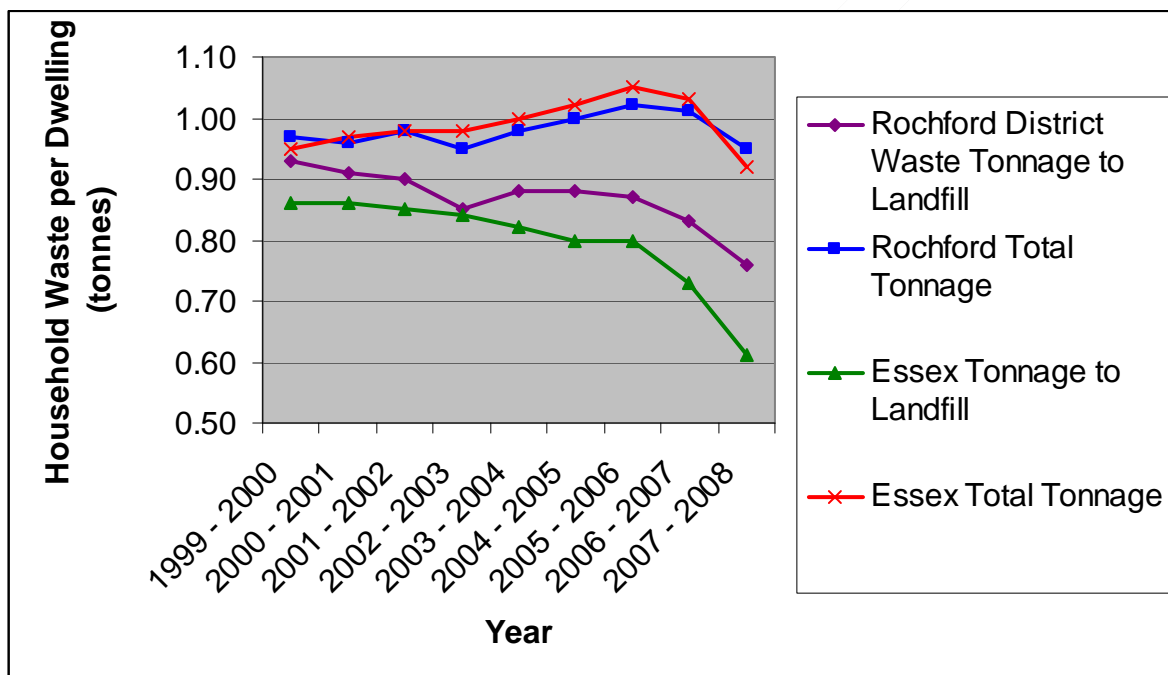
This section includes four separate tables with associated graphs, with two tables recording District (household) waste movements and the remaining two focussing on HWRC waste. Each graph will display the total amount of waste collected per dwelling in Rochford and Essex as well as the total amount that was either recycled or landfilled. Whilst it is realised that each pair of tables and graphs are the inverse of the other, they are included here for completeness.

**Table 34: District waste landfilled per dwelling in Rochford District and Essex 1999 – 2008**

	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008
Rochford District Waste Tonnage to Landfill	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.83	0.76
Rochford Total Tonnage	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.95
% District Waste Landfilled	95.88%	94.79%	91.84%	89.47%	89.80%	88.00%	85.29%	82.18%	80.00%
Essex Tonnage to Landfill	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.73	0.61
Essex Total Tonnage	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.92
% Essex Waste Landfilled	90.53%	88.66%	86.73%	85.71%	82.00%	78.43%	76.19%	70.87%	66.30%

Source: Essex County Council 2008

**Figure 30: District waste landfilled per dwelling in Rochford District and Essex 1999 – 2008**

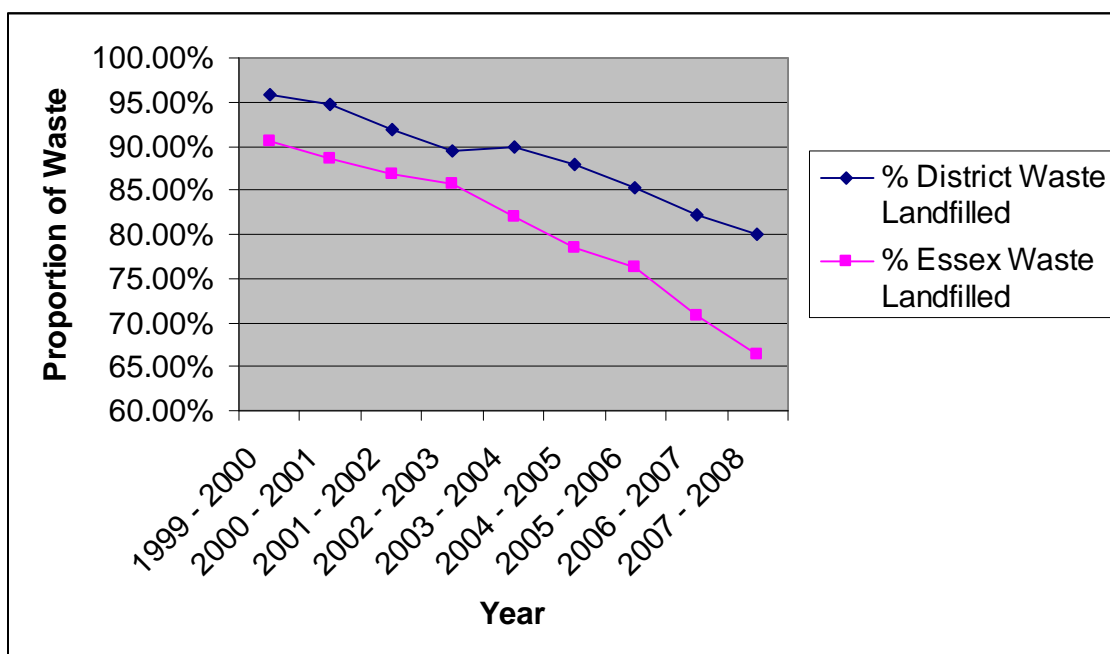


Source: Essex County Council 2008

- Between 1999 – 2000 and 2007 – 2008 the total amount of household waste produced in Rochford District has decreased from 0.97 tonnes per dwelling to 0.95 tonnes per dwelling. This is however the lowest value since 2002 – 2003, with waste production peaking in 2005 – 2006 at 1.02 tonnes per dwelling. The amount of waste collected in Essex was reported as 0.95 tonnes per dwelling in 1999 – 2000. By 2007 – 2008 it had reduced to 0.92 tonnes per dwelling. In each year following 2001 – 2002, the total amount of waste produced per dwelling in Essex has been above that in Rochford District.
- The amount of household waste being sent to landfill has decreased in both Rochford and Essex. In Rochford this reduction has been from 0.93 tonnes per dwelling in 1999 – 2000 to 0.76 tonnes per dwelling in 2007 – 2008, meaning that Rochford landfilled 81.72% of its total waste in 1999 – 2000 in 2007 - 2008. In Essex the reduction has been from 0.86 tonnes per dwelling to 0.61 tonnes per dwelling, or 70.93% of its 1999 – 2000 amount.



**Figure 31: Proportion of district waste landfilled in Rochford District and Essex 1999 – 2008**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

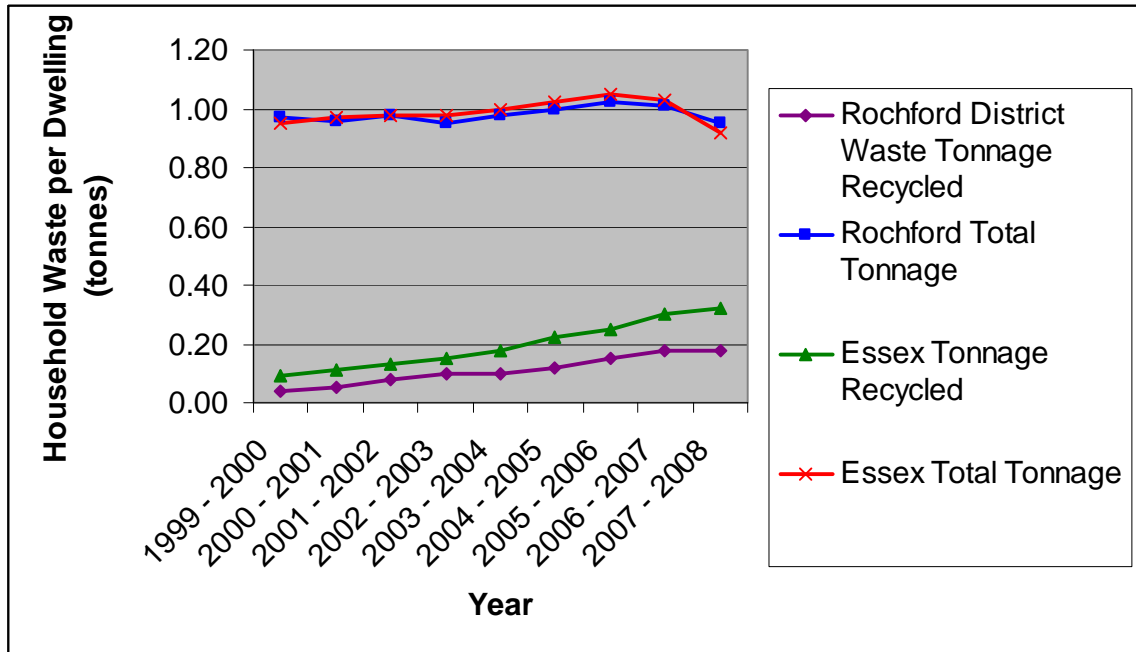
- The proportion of household waste which was subsequently landfilled has decreased across the study in both Rochford and Essex. Rochford has seen the proportion fall from 95.88% to 80% whilst in Essex it has reduced from 90.53% to 66.3%.
- The period between 2002 – 2003 and 2003 – 2004 is the only time that there was not a year-on-year decrease in the proportion of household waste landfilled in the District. However, across the study the District has landfilled a higher proportion of its household waste than Essex and this gap is bigger in 2007 – 2008 than it was in 1999 – 2000. In 2007-2008 the difference between the District and County was 13.7%, which in 1999-2000 was on 5.35%. The latest figures also represent the largest difference in any single year.

**Table 35: District waste recycled per dwelling in Rochford and Essex 1999 – 2008**

	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008
Rochford District Waste Tonnage Recycled	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.18
Rochford Total Tonnage	0.97	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.95
% District Waste Recycled	4.12%	5.21%	8.16%	10.53%	10.20%	12.00%	14.71%	17.82%	18.95%
Essex Tonnage Recycled	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.30	0.32
Essex Total Tonnage	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.92
% Essex Waste Recycled	9.47%	11.34%	13.27%	15.31%	18.00%	21.57%	23.81%	29.13%	34.78%

Source: Essex County Council 2008

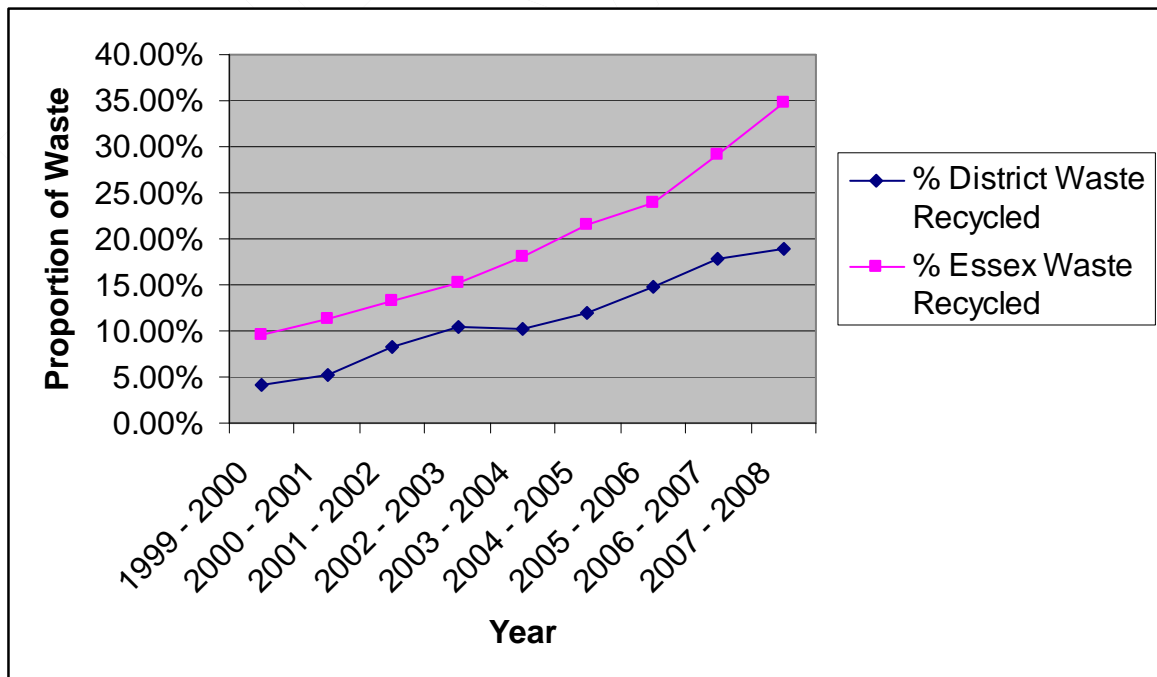
Figure 32: District waste recycled per dwelling in Rochford and Essex 1999 – 2008



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- The total amount of household waste which is collected and then recycled has increased in both the District and the County across the period of study. In Rochford District the amount has more than quadrupled, from 0.04 tonnes to 0.18 tonnes per dwelling, whilst in Essex it has increased from 0.09 tonnes to 0.32 tonnes.

Figure 33: Proportion of district waste recycled in Rochford District and Essex 1999 – 2008



Source: Essex County Council 2008

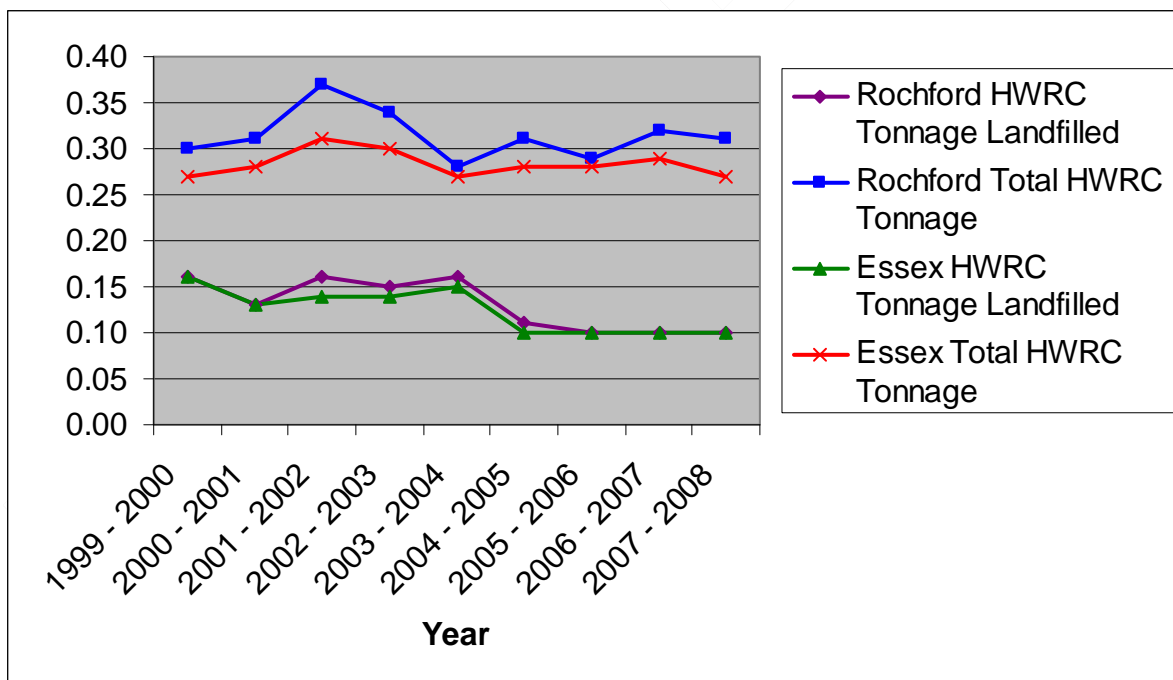
- The proportion of District waste recycled in Rochford has more than quadrupled, from 4.12% in 1999 – 2000 to 18.95% in 2007 – 2008. In Essex it has increased from 9.47% to 34.78% over the same period, representing over a three fold increase.
- Whilst Rochford District has shown itself to be recycling a higher proportion of its waste each year since 2003 – 2004, it has consistently recycled a lower proportion than Essex. Since 2003 – 2004, the rate of increase in recycling proportions has also been higher in Essex than Rochford District.

**Table 36: Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) waste landfilled per dwelling in Rochford and Essex 1999 – 2008**

	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008
Rochford HWRC Tonnage Landfilled	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10
Rochford HWRC Total Tonnage	0.30	0.31	0.37	0.34	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.31
% District HWRC Waste Landfilled	53.33%	41.94%	43.24%	44.12%	57.14%	35.48%	34.48%	31.25%	32.26%
Essex HWRC Tonnage Landfilled	0.16	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Essex Total HWRC Tonnage	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.27
% Essex HWRC Waste Landfilled	59.26%	46.43%	45.16%	46.67%	55.56%	35.71%	35.71%	34.48%	37.04%

Source: Essex County Council 2008

**Figure 34: Household Waste Recycling Centre waste landfilled per dwelling in Rochford District and Essex 1999 – 2008**

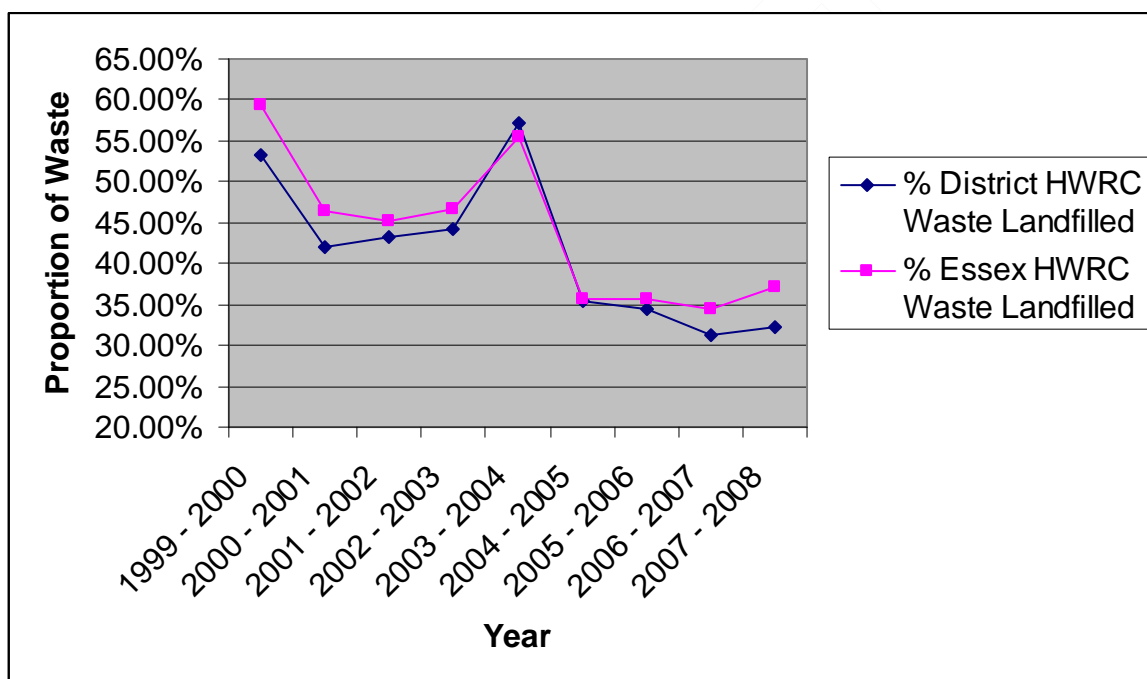


Source: Essex County Council 2008

- Between 1999 – 2000 and 2007 – 2008, Rochford residents were sending more waste per dwelling to a HWRC than residents of Essex County as a whole.
- The total amount of waste being sent to a HWRC per dwelling by Rochford District residents has increased across the length of study, from 0.3 to 0.31 tonnes per dwelling. The value of 0.31 tonnes per dwelling recorded in 2007 – 2008 represents a reduction on the 2006 – 2007 value of 0.32 tonnes per dwelling, with the amount of waste sent peaking in 2001 – 2002 at 0.37 tonnes per dwelling.

- Within Essex the amount of waste sent to HWRCs rose between 1999 – 2000 and 2001 – 2002. It then reduced until 2004 – 2005 where the amount of Essex waste being sent to HWRCs has since been relatively stable, although at 0.27 tonnes per dwelling in 2007 – 2008 it is also currently at its equal lowest amount.
- The amount of HWRC waste being landfilled has decreased in both Rochford and Essex, with both hierarchies showing a similar pattern in their landfill of HWRC waste. Both Rochford and Essex landfilled 0.16 tonnes per dwelling of HWRC waste in 1999 – 2000, reducing to 0.1 tonnes per dwelling in 2007 – 2008. Rochford has been landfilling 0.1 tonnes of HWRC waste since 2005 – 2006 whilst this has been the case in Essex since 2004 – 2005.

**Figure 35: Proportion of Household Waste Recycling Centre waste landfilled in Rochford and Essex 1999 – 2008**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

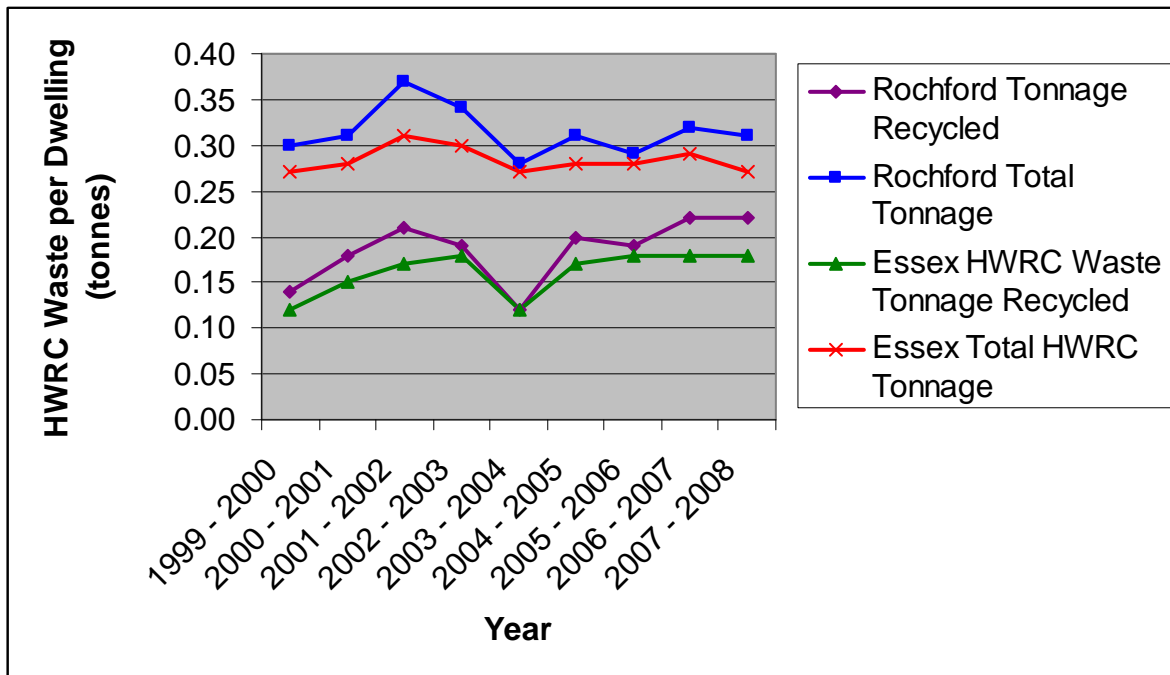
- Across much of the study the proportion of HWRC waste going to landfill has been higher in Essex than in Rochford District, with 2003 – 2004 being the only exception.
- Within Rochford, the proportion of landfilled HWRC waste has fallen from 53.33% in 1999 – 2000 to 32.26% in 2007 – 2008. In Essex the reduction in landfilled proportion has been from 59.26% to 37.04%.

**Table 37: Household Waste Recycling Centre waste recycled in Rochford District and Essex 1999 – 2008**

	1999 - 2000	2000 - 2001	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008
Rochford Tonnage Recycled	0.14	0.18	0.21	0.19	0.12	0.20	0.19	0.22	0.22
Rochford Total Tonnage	0.30	0.31	0.37	0.34	0.28	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.31
% Rochford HWRC Waste Recycled	46.67%	58.06%	56.76%	55.88%	42.86%	64.52%	65.52%	68.75%	70.97%
Essex HWRC Waste Tonnage Recycled	0.12	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18
Essex Total HWRC Tonnage	0.27	0.28	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.27
% Essex HWRC Waste Recycled	44.44%	53.57%	54.84%	60.00%	44.44%	60.71%	64.29%	62.07%	66.67%

Source: Essex County Council 2008

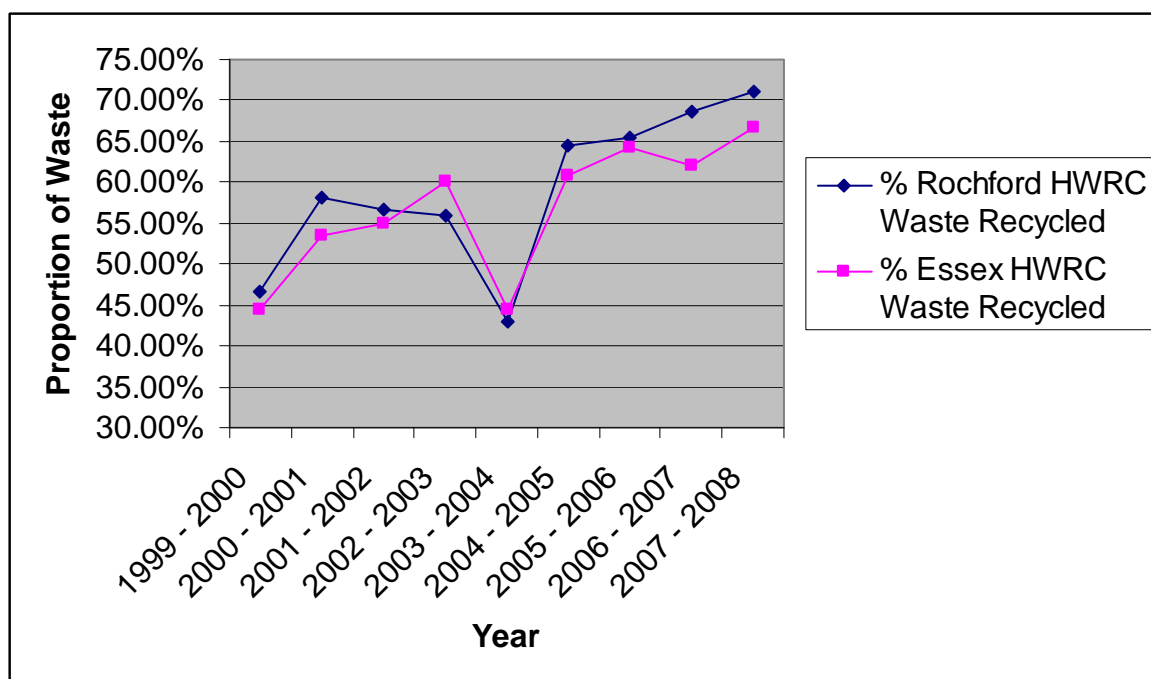
**Figure 36: Household Waste Recycling Centre waste recycled in Rochford District and Essex 1999 – 2008**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- The amount of waste sent to a HWRC and subsequently recycled has increased at both District and County level. Within Rochford District the amount of HWRC waste recycled has increased from 0.14 tonnes per dwelling to 0.22 tonnes per dwelling across the study with the equivalent Essex figure being 0.12 tonnes per dwelling to 0.18 tonnes per dwelling. There has not been a year on year increase however, with 2003 – 2004 seeing a reduction in the amount of HWRC waste recycled in both hierarchies. Rochford District also shows a reduction in the amount of waste recycled relative to previous years in both 2002 – 2003 and 2005 – 2006.

**Figure 37: Proportion of Household Waste Recycling Centre waste recycled in Rochford and Essex 1999 – 2008**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- The proportion of HWRC waste subsequently recycled has increased in both Rochford District and Essex. Rochford reported a proportional increase of 46.67% to 70.97% whilst in Essex this increase was from 44.44% to 66.67%.
- Both hierarchies follow a similar pattern regarding the changes in proportion between 1999 – 2000 and 2007 – 2008 although the District has recycled a higher proportion of its HWRC across all years other than 2003 – 2004 and 2004 - 2005.

**C. Rochford District Performance against Best Value Performance Indicators 82a(i) and 82b(i).**

Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) 82a(i) is concerned with the percentage of the total tonnage of household waste which has been recycled whilst BVPI 82b(i) measures the percentage of household waste which was recycled.

Please note that these national measures are being replaced by the introduction of new national indicators and targets are to be agreed at a later date in accordance with the Essex Local Area Agreement Two (LAA2). The targets shown for BVPI 82a(i) from 2008/2009 onwards represent the expected achievements for both waste and recycling.

**Table 38: Rochford District BVPI 82a(i) performance 2005 – 2008**

		2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007	2007 / 2008	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011
BVPI 82a	Percentage of the total tonnage of household	14.01%	15.46%	17.16%	N/A	N/A	N/A
BVPI 82a Target	waste arisings which have been recycled	16.76%	17.40%	20.00%	35.00%	50.00%	55.00%

Source: Essex County Council and Rochford District Council Best Value Performance Plan ([http://www.rochford.gov.uk/rdc/PDF/plans\\_and\\_strategies\\_performance\\_plan.pdf](http://www.rochford.gov.uk/rdc/PDF/plans_and_strategies_performance_plan.pdf))



- Performance under BVPI 82a(i) has increased from 14.01% in 2005-2006 to 17.16% in 2007 / 2008. There has been a year-on-year increase in this field across the study.
- Rochford District has not attained its BVPI 82a(i) target for each of the three years for which information was received. From 2008/2009, direct comparisons using the existing BVPI 82a(i) indicator will not be possible.

**Table 39: Rochford District BVPI 82b(i) performance 2005 – 2008**

		2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007	2007 / 2008
BVPI 82b	Percentage of the total tonnage of household	0.54%	1.78%	2.31%
BVPI 82b Target	waste arisings which have been composted	9.20%	1.90%	2.00%

Source: Essex County Council and Rochford District Council Best Value Performance Plan ([http://www.rochford.gov.uk/rdc/PDF/plans\\_and\\_strategies\\_performance\\_plan.pdf](http://www.rochford.gov.uk/rdc/PDF/plans_and_strategies_performance_plan.pdf))

- Performance under BVPI 82b(i) has increased from 0.54% in 2005-2006 to 2.31% in 2007-2008. There has been a year-on-year increase in this field across the study.
- Rochford District attained its BVPI 82b(i) target in 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. Evidently there was a need to revise the BVPI 82b(i) target from 2005-2006 in light of outputs received.

#### **D. Waste and Mineral Applications Submitted between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 with a Decision Made by 1<sup>st</sup> September 2008**

Table details all of the mineral and waste applications which have been made between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 in Essex which have had decisions made by 1<sup>st</sup> February 2008.

76 Table 40: Waste and mineral applications submitted between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 with a decision made by 1<sup>st</sup> September 2008

District / Borough	Sand and Gravel		Recycling Facilities		Waste Transfer		Composting		Mineral Processing		Sewage Works		Renewable Energy		Mineral Related		Land Reclamation		Other		Total
	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused	Approved	Refused	
Basildon													1							1	1
Braintree	3			1																1	5
Brentwood																					0
Castlepoint					1																1
Chelmsford			1	1											1						3
Colchester	2		1		1			1							1						6
Epping Forest							1														1
Harlow					1				1												2
Maldon															1						1
<b>Rochford</b>					2					1					1						4
Tendring	3				1		1												2		7
Uttlesford	1					1	1						1	1	2			1			8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39</b>

Note: No applications were made pertaining to scrap metals or landfill sites and as such these columns have been removed from the above figure

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- 39 waste and mineral applications made between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> September 2007 had reached a decision by 1<sup>st</sup> September 2008 in Essex. 34 of these (87.18%) were approved.
- Four mineral and waste applications were made within Rochford District across the defined period, and all were approved. Two of these relate to waste transfer, with a further application concerning sewage works and the final one regarding mineral development. The applications are summarised below:

**Table 41: Mineral and waste application details**

<b>Application Reference</b>	<b>Application Description</b>	<b>Decision and Date Made</b>
ESS/22/07/ROC	The replacement of an old sewage treatment plant with a new system comprising of up to date Submerged Aerated Filter Technology – National Grid, London Road, Rawreth, Essex	Granted 18/07/07
ESS/25/07/ROC	Continued use of Plots G4, G5 and G6 as an inert waste recycling centre with extension onto Plot G7 (description abridged) – Plots G4, G5, G6 and G7 Purdeys Way, Purdeys Industrial Estate, Rochford	Granted 6/12/07
ESS/30/07/ROC	Proposed replacement of existing portable building as previously permitted under ESS/13/98/ROC dated 22 May 1998 by two portable buildings of similar gross floor area – Barling Quarry and Landfill Site, Barling Marsh, Barling Magna	Granted 14/9/07
ESS/62/07/ROC	The erection of a GRP control kiosk at Rayleigh Waste Water Treatment Works – Rayleigh Waste Water Treatment Works, Connaught Road, Rayleigh	Granted 29/1/08

Source: Essex County Council 2008

### 8.3 Soils, Minerals And Waste Summary

- The majority of agricultural land within Essex can be broadly classified as Grade 2 in the north and Grade 3 to the south. Within Rochford District, 13.8% (2,352 hectares) of agricultural land is classified as Grade 1, 14.2% (2,417 hectares) as Grade 2, and 55.6% (9,488 hectares) is classified as Grade 3. The majority of grade 1 listed agricultural soils can be found to the south of the District on the border with Southend-on-Sea Unitary Authority
- Within Rochford District, 32,252.29 tonnes of waste was produced in 2007 – 2008. This was the 8<sup>th</sup> highest amount in the County, with Essex as a whole producing 546,947.9 tonnes across the 12 Districts and Boroughs.
- Between 1999 – 2000 and 2007 – 2008, the total amount of waste sent to landfill in Rochford District has decreased from 30,465.23 tonnes to 25,997.01 tonnes,

meaning that Rochford District sent 85.33% of its total landfilled waste in 1999 – 2000 to landfill in 2007 – 2008. Essex as a whole landfilled 75.4% of its total waste in 1999 – 2000 in 2007 – 2008.

- 19.39% of Rochford District's household waste was recycled or composted in 2007 – 2008. This was the lowest proportion in the County, with Essex reporting an average of 34.52% in 2007 – 2008.
- For each dwelling within Rochford District, 0.95 tonnes of waste was collected in the home in 2007 – 2008. This was the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest amount in the County, with the Essex average being 0.92.
- Of the 0.95 tonnes of waste collected per Rochford dwelling, 0.76 tonnes went to landfill. This is the highest amount in the County, with the Essex average being 0.61 tonnes per dwelling.
- 0.31 tonnes of waste per Rochford dwelling was sent to a HWRC in 2007 – 2008. This was the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest amount in the County and above the Essex average of 0.27 tonnes per dwelling.
- Performance under BVPI 82a(i) has increased from 14.01% in 2005-2006 to 17.16% in 2007-2008. Rochford District has attained its BVPI 82a(i) target for each of the three years for which information was received.
- Performance under BVPI 82b(i) has increased from 0.54% in 2005-2006 to 2.31% in 2007-2008. Rochford District has attained its BVPI 82b(i) target in 2006-2007 and 2007-2008.
- 39 waste and mineral applications made between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 had reached a decision by 1<sup>st</sup> September 2008 in Essex. Four of these were made within Rochford District and all were approved. In total, 34 of the 39 applications (87.18%) were approved.

# PART TWO: Built Environment

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## 9 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TOWNSCAPE

### 9.1 Introduction

The historic environment should be effectively protected and valued for its own sake, as an irreplaceable record which contributes to our understanding of both the present and the past. The cultural heritage adds to the quality of life, by enhancing the local scene and sustaining a sense of local distinctiveness, which is an important aspect of the character and appearance of towns, villages and countryside. It also has an importance for leisure and recreation.

### 9.2 CURRENT BASELINE INFORMATION

#### A. Listed Buildings

Listed buildings of special architectural or historic interest are important in contributing to the character of the District. A listed building is regarded as a structure that is of national or architectural interest therefore listed buildings are not purely older buildings.

The total number of listed buildings or groups of buildings in England is 373,235 and in Essex there are 13,974 of which only 309 are within Rochford District (English Heritage, 2008). This proportion of listed buildings accounts for 2.34% of the total number of listed buildings within Essex. Table 42 outlines the listed building composition for Rochford District and Figure shows their spatial pattern.

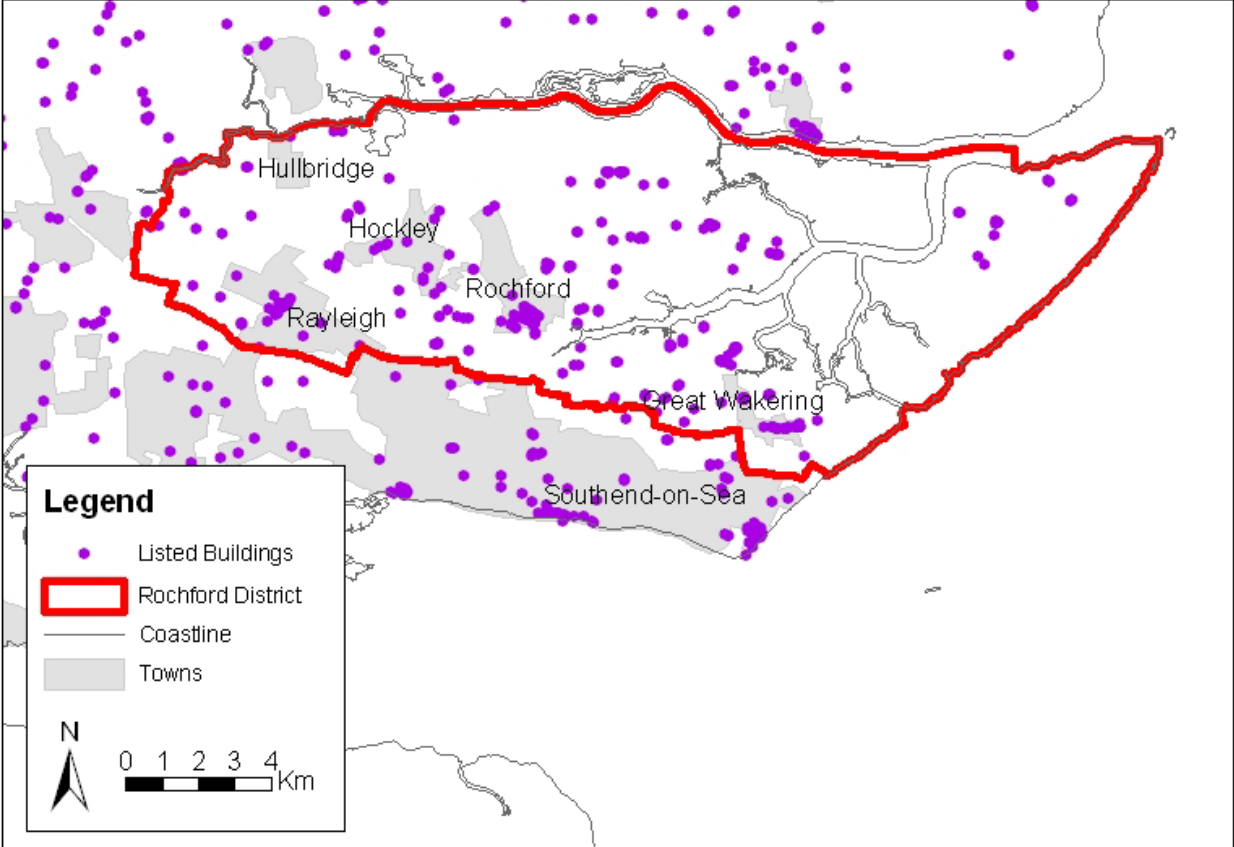
**Table 42: Listed building composition for Rochford District**

Type of Listed Building	Total Number
Grade I	1
Grade II*	17
Grade II	309
Grade A (Church)	0
Grade B (Church)	0
Grade C (Church)	0
Total	327

Note: Grade A = I, Grade B = II\*, Grade C = II. These letter grades are gradually being phased out

Source: Historic Environment Record 2008, Essex County Council

Figure 38: Listed buildings in Rochford District



Source: Essex County Council 2008

As can be seen from the figure above, there are clusters of listed buildings within the historic settlements with few in the more rural parts of the District.

**i) Historic Buildings at Risk Register (BARR)**

The Historic Buildings at Risk Register contains details of buildings known to be ‘at risk’ through neglect and decay, or vulnerable of becoming so. The objective of the register is to outline the state of repair of these buildings with the intention of instigating action towards securing their long term conservation. Table 43 illustrates the number of buildings at risk, newly at risk and removed from the BARR in 2006, 2007 and 2008.

**Table 43: Illustrates the number of buildings at risk, newly at risk and removed from the Buildings At Risk Register in 2006, 2007, and 2008**

Administrative Area	At Risk			Newly At Risk			No Longer At Risk		
	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006	2008	2007	2006
Basildon	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Braintree	23	24	31	0	3	3	4	10	5
Brentwood	8	9	11	1	0	2	1	4	1
Castle Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chelmsford	12	12	5	0	4	11	4	4	1
Colchester	36	21	22	0	17	4	2	5	4
Epping Forest	16	15	14	7	0	1	0	0	1
Harlow	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	2	1
Maldon	10	10	11	1	0	0	0	1	2
Rochford	7	8	7	0	1	1	2	0	0
Tendring *	26	22	20	2	4	7	0	5	7
Uttlesford	15	16	14	1	0	2	1	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>

Source: Essex County Council 2008

([http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Heritage\\_2008\\_bar\\_webtext2008.pdf?channelOid=null](http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Heritage_2008_bar_webtext2008.pdf?channelOid=null))

The register addresses a 'moving target' as some buildings which are repaired and taken off, others become 'at risk' and are added. The success of the Register may be measured by the number of buildings added, furthermore both the success and failure of the conservation measures employed is reflected in the numbers removed.

In 2008 there was total of seven buildings on the BARR ('at risk' + 'newly at risk') which is two less than the previous year and one less in number than in 2006. These are:

- Ridgemarsh Farmhouse, Court End, Foulness (Grade II)
- Barn SE of Ridgemarsh Farmhouse, Court End, Foulness (Grade II)
- Quay Farmhouse (Monkton Barns), Foulness (Grade II)
- Bake/Brewhouse 3m N of Quay Farmhouse, Foulness (Grade II)
- Trenders Hall, Trenders Avenue, Rawreth (Grade II)
- Outbuilding at Apton Hall Farmhouse, Canewdon (Grade II)
- Clements Hall, Victor Gardens, Hawkwell (Grade II)

There were no buildings in Rochford that became 'newly at risk' in 2008 and the two buildings which were repaired and are 'no longer at risk' are:

- Mill Dam and Tide Gates, Battlesbridge
- Bay Tree Cottage, Hockley

Further information about the individual buildings on the BARR in the District visit Essex County Council website at:

[http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Heritage\\_2008\\_bar\\_rochford.pdf](http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/Heritage_2008_bar_rochford.pdf)

## **B. Archaeology, Recorded sites and finds in Rochford**

As with rest of Essex, and indeed the rest of the UK it true to say that the majority of archaeological sites and deposits in Rochford District remain buried, hidden and thus

preserved. However, the known archaeological resource in the District is very varied and highly significant; there are 1,149 records of archaeological sites and finds, recorded on the Essex County Council's Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). The archaeological deposits range in date from the Palaeolithic, through to structures related to the Cold War. However, it should also be remembered that the EHER records represent only the known deposits with many new sites being identified each year. Archaeological sites (and their setting) constitute a finite, non-renewable resource, vulnerable to damage.

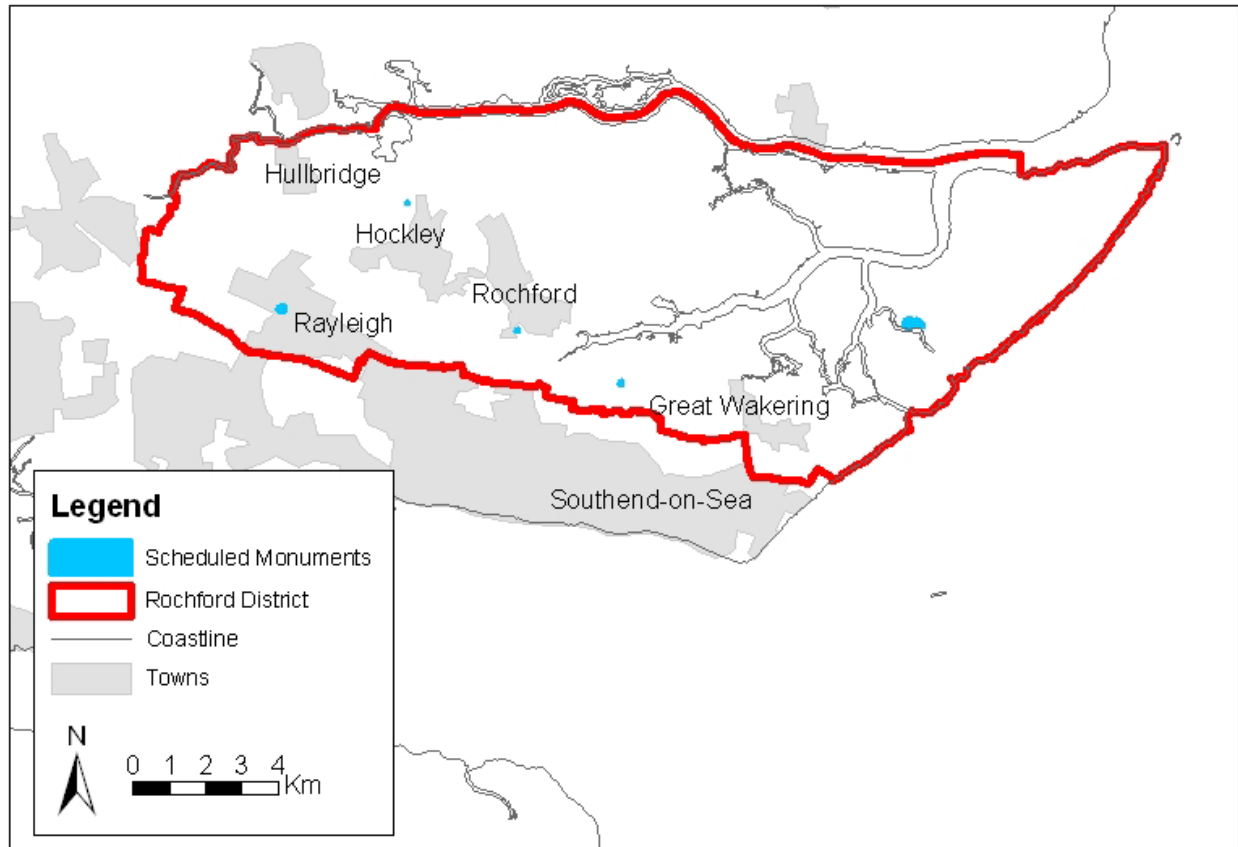
In Rochford District the Heritage Conservation Record (HCR) has listed over 350 sites of archaeological interest ranging from Palaeolithic flint axes through a variety of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval settlements to post-medieval / modern industrial sites and World War II / Cold War monuments.

**C. Scheduled Ancient Monuments**

Scheduled Monuments (SMs) are sites of national importance and protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The purpose of designating SMs is to preserve the monument for the future and protect it from damage, destruction or any unnecessary interference. Throughout Essex there are 297, ranging from prehistoric burial mounds to unusual examples of World War II defensive structures.

There are five SMs (Figure 39) in the District which are:

- Plumberow Mount, Hockley
- Heavy Anti-aircraft gun site, 380m SE of Butler's Gate, Sutton
- Romano-British burial site on Foulness Island, Foulness
- Rayleigh Castle, Rayleigh
- Rochford Hall (uninhabited portions), Rochford

**Figure 39: Scheduled monuments in Rochford District**

Source: Essex County Council 2008

For further information on Scheduled Monuments visit Rochford District Council Website at:

<http://www.rochford.gov.uk/rdc/main.asp?page=361>.

#### D. Historic Landscape

The District is dominated by the urban areas of Rayleigh and Rochford. Both of these are mainly Post World War II developments, with smaller historic cores (both of which are designated Conservation Areas) located within them. The town of Rayleigh contains a fourteenth century church, and the moat of a Norman Royal Castle.

Beyond the urban areas there is generally a flat landscape around the coastal areas and gently undulating arable farmland around the rivers Crouch and Roach. There are many isolated farms and barns and small fringe villages.

Across the District woodland is concentrated to large blocks in the centre of the area. Between the towns, narrow bands and broader areas of gently undulating arable farmland separate urban areas as does a complex network of major transportation routes.

The landscape of the District can be summarised into three categories; urban, farmland and coastal. Farmland areas, concentrated to areas surrounding the two rivers in the District contain a network of lanes to which small settlements arise. The coastal areas of the District contain vast tidal mudflats and sands, extensive salt marshes and arable farmland of reclaimed marshlands, intersected by ditches and dykes.

Information on exact locations of important sites can be found in the Historic Environment Record (HER).

**i) Historic Landscape Character Assessment**

In development is the Essex Historic Landscape Character Area Descriptions. This is a document which focuses on the distinct Historic Landscape Character Areas of the County. It is similar to the Landscape Character Areas that are already well established.

**E. Conservation Areas**

Essex currently has 215 designated Conservation Areas of which Rochford District contains 10; one is designated jointly with Chelmsford. The Conservation Areas are defined as having ‘special architectural or historical interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’ which are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990). The objective of the Conservation Area designation is to ensure that the character of the defined area is preserved from developments which would not preserve or enhance its character.

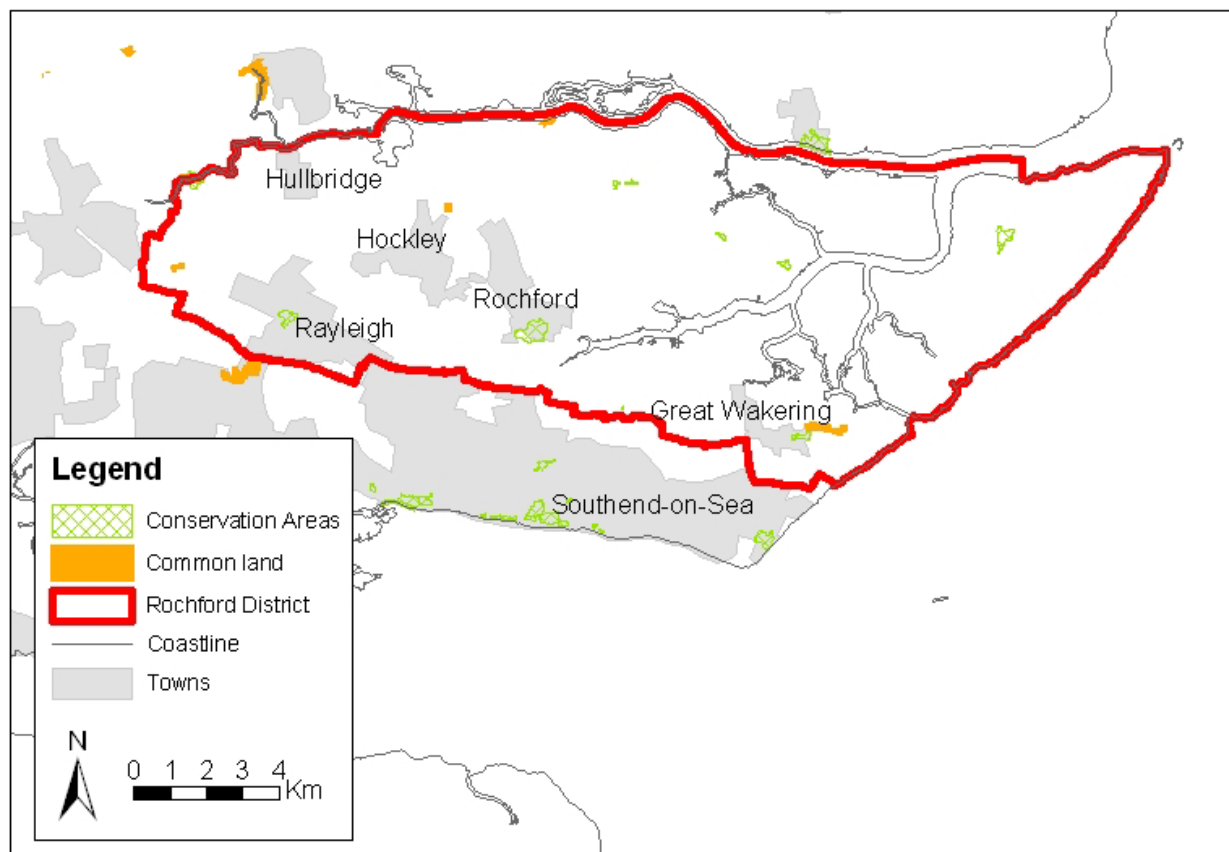
Table 44 illustrates the name of the Conservation Area and the date of designation and/or last amendment, while Figure 40 shows the location of these.

**Table 44: Conservation area and the date of designation and/or last amendment**

	<b>Name of Conservation Area</b>	<b>Date of Designation (amended)</b>
1	Battlesbridge (with Chelmsford BC)	March 1992
2	Canewdon Church	March 1986
3	Canewdon High Street	March 1986
4	Foulness Churchend	March 1992
5	Great Wakering	March 1986 (March 2006)
6	Pagelsham Churchend	November 1973
7	Pagelsham East End	March 1986
8	Rayleigh	October 1969 (March 2001)
9	Rochford	June 1969 (March 2001)
10	Shopland Churchyard	March 1992

Source: Rochford District Council 2007 (<http://www.rochford.gov.uk/rdc/main.asp?page=362&atoz=01>)



**Figure 40: Conservation areas and Common land in Rochford District**

Source: Essex County Council 2008

## F. Common Land and Registered Village Greens

Common Land and Village Greens are defined as Cultural Assets in the Commons Act 2006. This Act replaces and clarifies the previous law on registering land as a town or village green and the laws relating to common land. Further information can be found at:

<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/20060026.htm>.

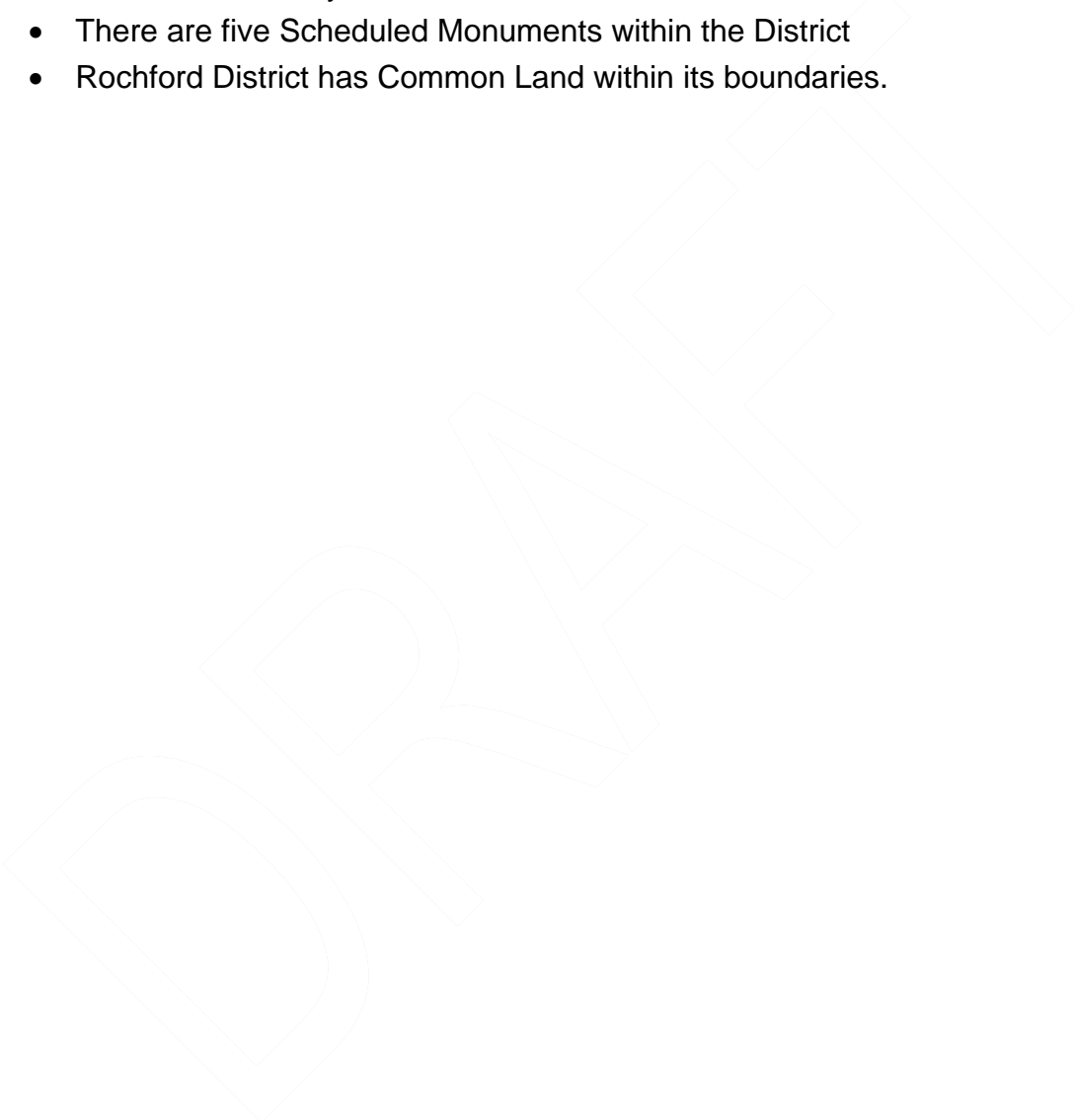
Historically, 'common land' is land owned by one person over which another person is entitled to exercise rights of common (such as grazing animals or cutting bracken for livestock bedding). However legally this is more complicated, with varying legal definitions since the Metropolitan Commons Act 1866. An attempt to clarify the meaning of a right of common is that all the land which was registered under the 1965 Act. However, some common land was exempted from registration under the Act, and so is not registered as such, even though it is widely recognised as common land today (such as the New Forest and Epping Forest). Many commons are still important for agriculture and serve the economic interest of farming communities. At present there is a lack of effective mechanisms for managing agricultural activity, in particular grazing, on commons.

Village greens are defined as 'any land on which a significant number of the inhabitants of any locality, or any neighbourhood within a locality, have indulged in lawful sports and pastimes, for 20 years'. Historically, many village greens developed when three principle roads meet in a village creating a triangular 'common' area, where 'lawful pastimes' were established, such as village fetes and sports.

Within the Rochford District there are registered common lands, one being Great Wakering Common.

**9.3 Cultural Heritage and Townscape Summary**

- Rochford District holds 327 of Essex’s total of 13,974 listed buildings. Of these 327, 1 is Grade 1 and 17 are Grade II\*.
- In 2008, there were seven listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register
- There were two listed buildings removed from the register and none added as being ‘newly at risk’.
- There are currently ten Conservation Areas in Rochford District.
- There are five Scheduled Monuments within the District
- Rochford District has Common Land within its boundaries.



## 10 HEALTH

### 10.1 Introduction

Health is of paramount importance to the sustainability of any community although until recently it hasn't formed a central part of the planning process. A good quality of health is inextricably linked to such factors as the potential for economic growth, poverty and other forms of deprivation, quality of life, population and housing.

### 10.2 Baseline Information

The Health chapter opens with an analysis of age standardised mortality rates for cancer and heart disease. The expected life expectancy at birth within the District will be compared to Regional and National results as will the rate of teenage pregnancy. Following this will be an analysis of the proportion of Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance to the total population. The chapter includes information relating to sport participation and the availability of sport and leisure centres and also includes a look at the public perception of the availability of leisure facilities, open space and activities for teenagers. This is looked at across the County and is broken down by Local Authority. The chapter concludes with an analysis of the changing amount of leisure facility floorspace (D2) in the District.

#### A. Directly Standardised Mortality Ratio

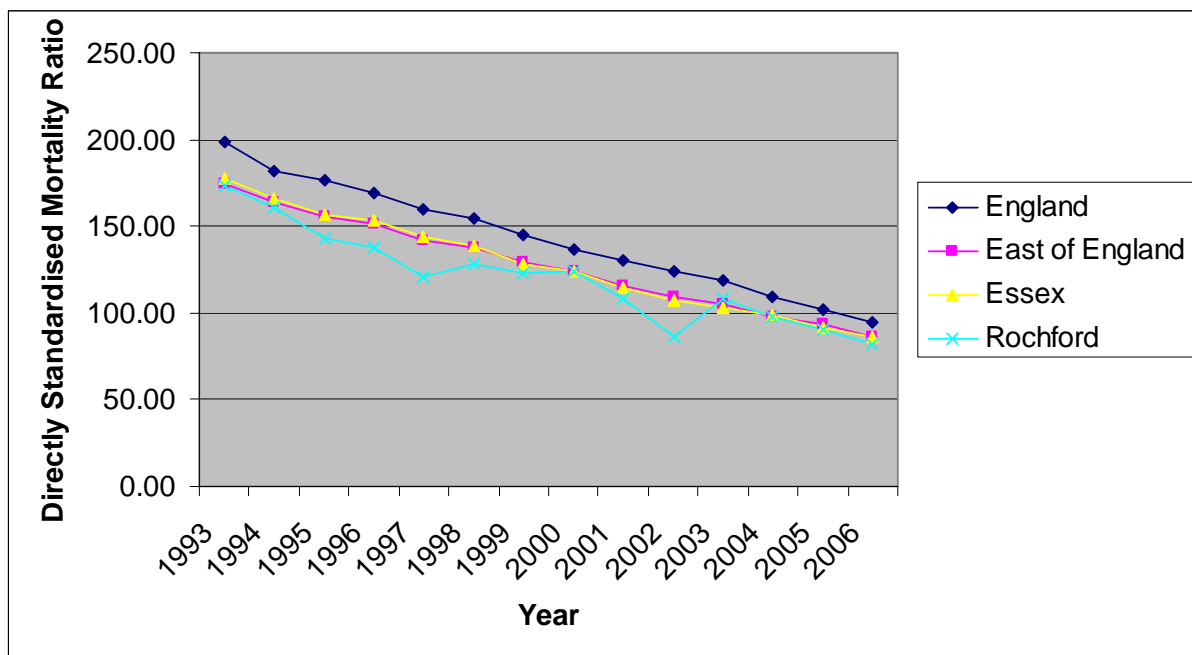
The directly standardised mortality rate is used for calculating the number of mortalities that would occur in a standard population (per 100,000) if that standard population had the age specific mortality rates of a given area. In this case the European standard population is used. Separate directly standardised mortality ratios are presented for coronary heart disease and cancer for both 'all ages' and those under 75. This distinction is made as deaths under the age of 75 are deemed 'early deaths' and are the most preventable.

**Table 45: Directly Standardised Mortality Rate (DSMR) for coronary heart disease across Essex 1993 – 2006 for all ages**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
England	198.17	181.87	175.96	169.53	159.82	154.79	145.15	136.18	130.05	124.40	119.18	109.40	101.91	94.11
East of England	174.36	163.77	155.54	151.03	142.06	138.09	129.72	123.50	116.01	109.30	104.91	98.07	93.50	86.06
Essex	177.40	165.83	156.37	152.87	144.36	138.26	128.63	123.57	114.73	106.97	102.52	98.56	91.83	86.64
Basildon	195.82	178.82	171.25	163.20	152.05	142.41	147.93	122.40	109.73	111.11	99.92	100.89	90.29	97.60
Braintree	183.56	144.98	172.63	160.13	161.42	152.58	137.76	141.54	124.71	115.04	101.92	113.64	103.79	87.71
Brentwood	164.36	155.82	151.22	182.47	149.72	140.10	137.55	117.30	98.91	75.10	91.23	83.56	90.53	85.47
Castle Point	157.99	173.73	150.70	164.23	147.02	147.97	137.30	137.04	137.43	137.21	113.50	107.95	91.59	95.94
Chelmsford	159.15	164.35	157.89	147.77	140.59	145.27	110.78	120.29	120.18	97.60	102.55	87.13	77.54	70.60
Colchester	170.97	155.85	141.21	132.82	129.12	135.57	118.24	114.18	111.05	102.25	96.44	92.08	84.91	85.02
Epping Forest	170.59	173.04	143.59	141.74	131.15	132.45	122.70	117.81	98.38	105.38	91.26	97.13	93.71	95.48
Harlow	203.96	164.37	170.00	170.67	141.39	138.47	114.86	108.96	112.79	120.57	117.55	114.76	98.69	90.77
Maldon	189.28	190.00	175.69	152.64	160.61	140.07	130.92	134.13	115.12	107.63	118.71	117.74	102.38	82.74
Rochford	173.79	160.72	142.39	137.87	120.33	128.02	123.35	123.74	107.68	85.93	108.02	98.02	90.24	81.77
Tendring	182.15	167.15	153.19	143.83	141.42	134.88	134.74	125.52	113.25	118.58	96.29	96.94	101.40	92.06
Uttlesford	185.20	164.16	142.93	165.47	174.13	116.62	122.56	125.00	137.73	88.99	123.24	96.36	84.92	70.64

Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base 2007 (<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>)

**Figure 41: Rochford District comparison of DSMR for coronary heart disease 1993 – 2006 for all ages**



Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base 2007 (<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>)

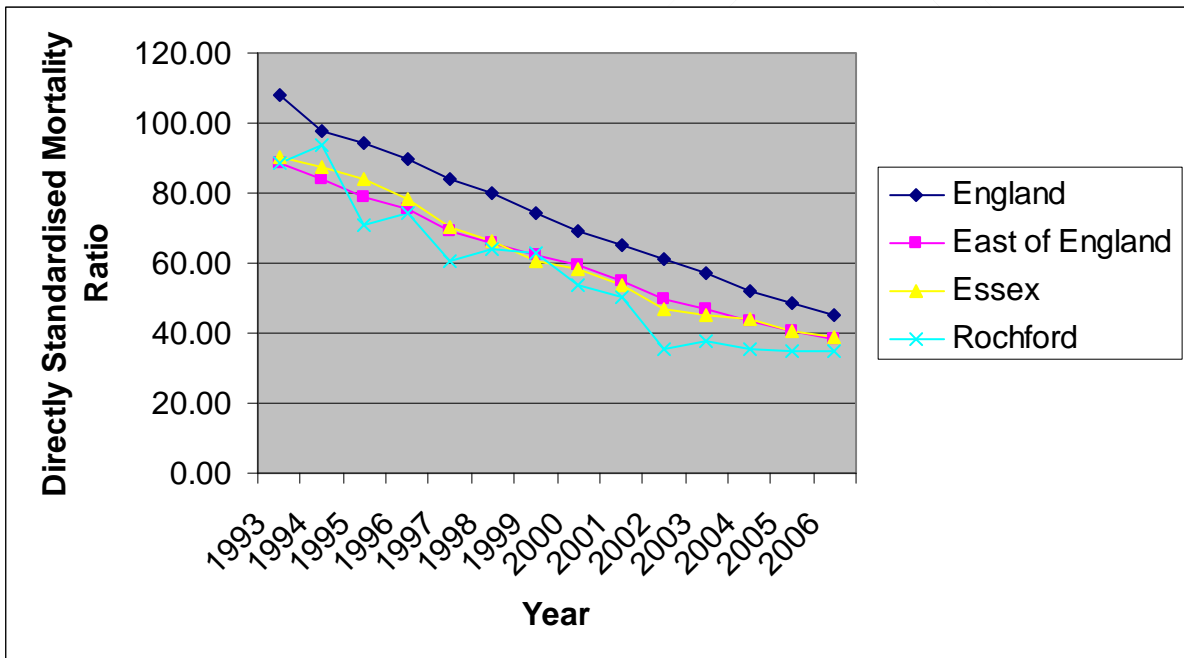
- There has been a decrease in the number of deaths suffered by coronary heart disease at all geographical hierarchies represented.
- In 1993, 173.79 per 100,000 people could be expected to die from coronary heart disease in Rochford District. This had reduced to 81.77 by 2006. This is a lower 2006 mortality rate than that seen in England (94.11), East of England (86.06) and Essex (86.64).
- Between 1993 and 2006, mortality through coronary heart disease in Rochford District has largely been below that found in England, East of England and Essex. The only two exceptions to this rule can be found in 2000 and 2003. In the first instance, Rochford’s mortality of 123.74 was 0.17 above that of Essex. In 2003 however, Rochford’s mortality of 108.02 was above that of both Essex (102.49) and the East of England (104.87).
- The highest rate of mortality through coronary heart disease in Essex during 2006 can be found in Braintree District (97.6) and the lowest in Chelmsford (70.6). Across the study, mortality figures for England have been higher than that seen at the smaller geographical hierarchies. The mortality rate in Rochford District from coronary heart disease is the 6th lowest in the County.

**Table 46: DSMR for coronary heart disease across Essex 1993 – 2006 for people under 75.**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
England	107.76	97.80	94.07	89.88	83.78	80.26	74.12	69.13	65.09	60.97	57.20	52.10	48.29	44.89
East of England	88.70	84.03	78.82	75.18	69.09	65.77	62.06	59.31	54.97	49.47	46.90	43.33	40.31	38.45
Essex	90.41	87.42	84.07	78.54	70.36	66.39	60.71	58.10	53.55	46.68	45.21	43.98	40.77	39.08
Basilidon	112.37	97.10	92.05	88.66	79.11	69.84	77.78	56.32	58.56	53.81	50.10	45.75	45.50	47.7
Braintree	96.18	72.39	96.33	81.97	73.63	62.14	56.37	62.18	48.39	48.47	43.79	48.48	43.92	39.99
Brentwood	78.12	71.49	77.77	88.58	64.77	62.34	57.56	55.39	46.77	27.10	42.11	29.88	49.72	32.86
Castle Point	79.19	114.35	89.27	75.64	72.73	78.29	70.18	68.61	54.74	62.89	47.07	43.22	35.32	39.63
Chelmsford	76.08	82.00	81.54	78.04	72.86	75.29	46.87	59.52	55.28	39.74	40.01	37.77	30.52	29.64
Colchester	82.69	78.04	75.27	63.88	62.29	65.39	53.54	51.26	57.77	39.63	41.38	39.06	35.13	36.71
Epping Forest	83.74	87.86	78.33	80.23	56.97	56.99	64.02	51.64	43.23	49.84	42.55	43.91	36.32	39.77
Harlow	107.60	96.99	109.66	96.97	87.04	81.77	65.65	57.57	52.28	57.87	58.65	58.38	50.46	41.46
Maldon	93.48	106.58	102.03	69.99	83.23	58.48	55.15	64.86	45.92	49.47	57.48	65.96	51.89	41.75
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>88.49</b>	<b>93.71</b>	<b>71.03</b>	<b>74.33</b>	<b>60.36</b>	<b>64.01</b>	<b>62.72</b>	<b>53.94</b>	<b>50.02</b>	<b>35.40</b>	<b>37.87</b>	<b>35.44</b>	<b>34.64</b>	<b>35.13</b>
Tendring	97.25	87.10	77.63	70.95	70.50	67.43	68.47	64.45	59.05	54.90	42.46	46.90	51.53	49.26
Uttlesford	80.72	71.79	64.21	79.44	68.21	51.13	40.96	52.80	58.25	32.35	49.85	45.27	29.05	28.48

Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base 2007 (<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>)

**Figure 42: Rochford District comparison of DSMR for coronary heart disease 1993 – 2006 for people under 75**



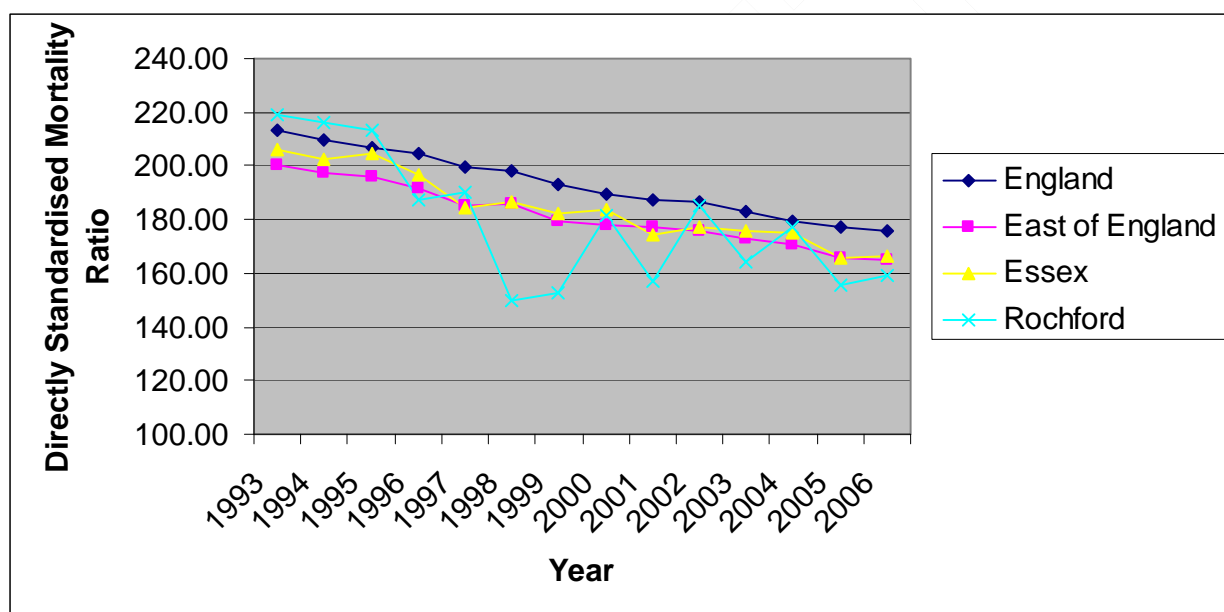
Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base 2007 (<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>)

- There has been a decrease in mortality from coronary heart disease in the under 75's between 1993 and 2006 at all geographical hierarchies.
- Excluding results from 1994 and 1999, Rochford District has had a lower cancer mortality rate in the under 75's than England, East of England and Essex.
- In 2006, Rochford District had a mortality rate of 35.13. This compares favourably to England (44.89), East of England (38.45) and Essex (39.08).
- Between 1999 and 2006 it can be seen that the mortality rate in England is decreasing at a quicker rate than that seen in the East of England and Essex.
- Across the period of study, the coronary heart disease mortality rate in the under 75's has more than halved in the District. This is also the case in England, the East of England and Essex.
- The 2006 mortality rate in Rochford District was the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in the County, down from 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest in the County in 2005.

**Table 47: DSMR for all cancers across Essex 1993 – 2006 for all ages**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
England	213.28	209.97	206.99	204.88	199.23	198.23	193.05	189.37	187.51	186.73	182.90	179.45	177.14	175.6
East of England	200.31	197.53	195.72	191.76	185.37	185.95	179.59	178.02	177.05	176.07	173.13	170.96	165.69	164.69
Essex	205.81	202.41	204.70	196.59	184.62	186.87	182.27	183.67	174.60	177.35	175.63	175.10	165.35	166.69
Basildon	241.07	205.52	238.51	214.91	197.32	209.76	198.72	175.34	173.67	216.23	199.51	187.02	180.04	197.56
Braintree	167.56	205.13	190.70	167.52	169.28	189.13	182.97	176.36	174.15	183.73	208.93	153.22	156.40	149.7
Brentwood	177.74	205.17	200.66	201.56	181.71	169.69	178.86	193.17	136.60	165.86	145.19	163.11	145.91	170.95
Castle Point	189.95	224.08	213.57	223.51	195.71	189.15	195.62	205.31	182.06	191.39	190.41	189.38	151.52	174.1
Chelmsford	198.68	184.69	184.17	170.31	174.95	181.42	178.05	162.45	172.92	160.03	160.34	179.53	160.60	147.64
Colchester	197.94	204.26	194.66	190.00	183.43	189.66	179.51	189.04	168.44	160.09	161.28	158.42	160.60	157.06
Epping Forest	226.18	199.31	190.14	201.72	170.19	194.44	191.00	200.51	182.99	177.96	165.98	175.91	164.01	170.71
Harlow	243.97	205.53	208.72	247.03	213.03	189.52	188.23	217.22	214.24	180.00	199.17	160.78	179.41	176.71
Maldon	217.84	214.97	230.94	208.70	209.42	180.81	148.53	166.77	190.24	139.35	185.73	209.44	158.73	191.95
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>219.41</b>	<b>216.49</b>	<b>213.40</b>	<b>187.42</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>149.76</b>	<b>152.77</b>	<b>181.65</b>	<b>156.92</b>	<b>185.08</b>	<b>164.37</b>	<b>177.57</b>	<b>155.89</b>	<b>158.85</b>
Tendring	212.51	194.65	208.18	192.81	189.28	198.66	186.85	188.17	184.52	181.78	172.78	179.64	183.32	160.52
Uttlesford	181.60	202.43	194.94	192.38	161.26	156.22	176.91	163.54	165.93	160.88	146.96	179.68	169.82	166.45

Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base 2007 (<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>)

**Figure 43: Rochford District comparison of DSMR for all cancers 1993 – 2006 for all ages**

Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base 2007 (<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>)

Whilst there appears to be more variance in the trend witnessed for Rochford District, it is recognised that direct standardisation (and indirect standardisation) will show a wider variation in its results when the calculations are made using a relatively smaller population and therefore a smaller number of deaths. The fact that directly standardised calculations are also based on the number of deaths in separate age groups further exacerbates this problem.

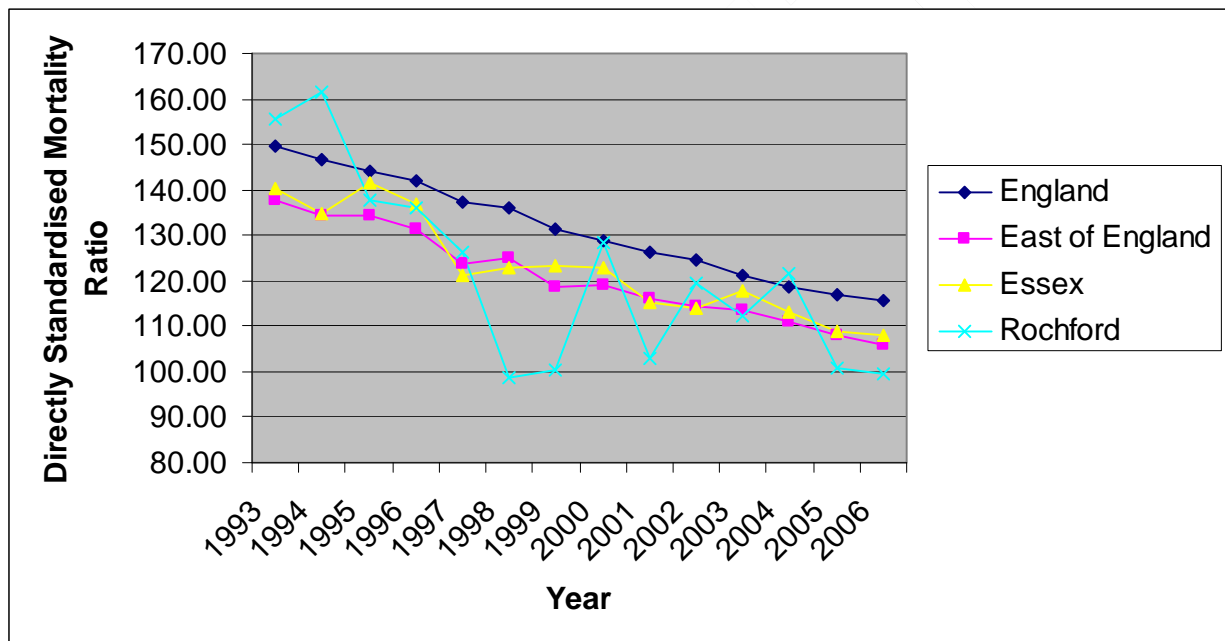
- It can be said that mortality rates from cancer have reduced in the District, from 219.41 per 100,000 people in 1993 to 158.85 in 2006.
- Whilst Rochford District had the highest mortality rate for all cancers for people of all ages in 1993, it had the lowest by 2006.
- Rochford District's current mortality rate of 158.85 compares favourably to 175.6 in England, 164.69 in the East of England and 166.69 in Essex. The highest rate in Essex in 2006 was found in Basildon (197.56) and the lowest in Braintree (147.64).
- Rochford District's 2006 mortality rate was the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest in the County.



**Table 48: DSMR for all cancers across Essex 1993 – 2006 for people under 75**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
England	149.56	146.63	144.21	142.18	137.23	135.96	131.52	128.66	126.07	124.76	121.34	118.82	116.84	115.54
East of England	137.80	134.16	134.24	131.55	123.76	125.12	118.67	119.17	116.29	114.44	113.58	110.93	108.18	105.91
Essex	140.22	134.58	141.59	136.88	121.25	122.80	123.16	122.67	115.17	114.06	117.75	113.15	108.55	108
Basildon	164.11	143.27	166.98	148.92	137.88	141.63	132.45	108.57	119.30	140.37	133.09	130.08	123.38	130.57
Braintree	110.66	137.58	132.77	113.16	113.74	114.42	124.33	108.73	112.74	122.75	137.40	92.36	102.06	102.03
Brentwood	113.39	123.52	130.72	139.84	97.76	110.10	112.48	124.11	83.84	112.38	92.04	99.38	95.60	116.29
Castle Point	131.42	141.60	147.43	162.10	133.04	129.02	129.34	135.68	110.83	111.37	121.93	126.57	100.63	114.07
Chelmsford	137.46	119.08	125.23	113.44	116.54	117.16	112.12	104.43	109.37	101.85	107.44	109.61	104.11	88.61
Colchester	127.43	141.33	136.99	125.07	117.11	122.94	129.61	128.06	106.29	100.56	110.02	95.33	100.78	107.76
Epping Forest	151.43	127.62	129.72	133.11	108.83	125.44	129.95	138.55	122.14	113.53	110.39	116.61	105.23	109.44
Harlow	147.98	123.03	142.29	178.49	136.22	130.63	129.98	152.95	150.71	113.83	137.56	102.64	118.35	120.62
Maldon	162.70	150.32	166.43	154.65	140.80	133.25	93.43	109.51	130.01	87.99	121.41	148.37	108.88	117.17
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>155.77</b>	<b>161.66</b>	<b>137.71</b>	<b>135.94</b>	<b>126.15</b>	<b>98.88</b>	<b>100.35</b>	<b>128.35</b>	<b>102.90</b>	<b>119.57</b>	<b>112.22</b>	<b>121.53</b>	<b>100.96</b>	<b>99.44</b>
Tendring	148.88	128.12	147.13	140.07	128.78	133.74	134.40	133.61	128.57	120.86	118.89	118.27	125.57	102.93
Uttlesford	135.65	135.71	135.19	129.77	94.12	92.32	109.93	108.17	108.63	100.07	103.44	108.52	107.04	97.26

Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base 2007 (<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>)

**Figure 44: Rochford District comparison of DSMR for all cancers 1993 – 2006 for people under 75**

Source: Clinical and Health Outcomes Knowledge Base 2007 (<http://www.nchod.nhs.uk/>)

- There has been a decrease in mortality from all cancers in the under 75's between 1993 and 2006 at all geographical hierarchies.
- In 1993 it can be seen that Rochford District had a higher cancer mortality ratio (155.77) in the under 75's than England (149.56), East of England (137.8) and Essex (140.22).
- By 2006 however, Rochford District's mortality ratio had fallen to 99.44, lower than England (115.54), East of England (105.91) and Essex (108).
- In 2006, Rochford District's mortality rate in the under 75's from all cancers was the third lowest in the County.

## B. Life Expectancy

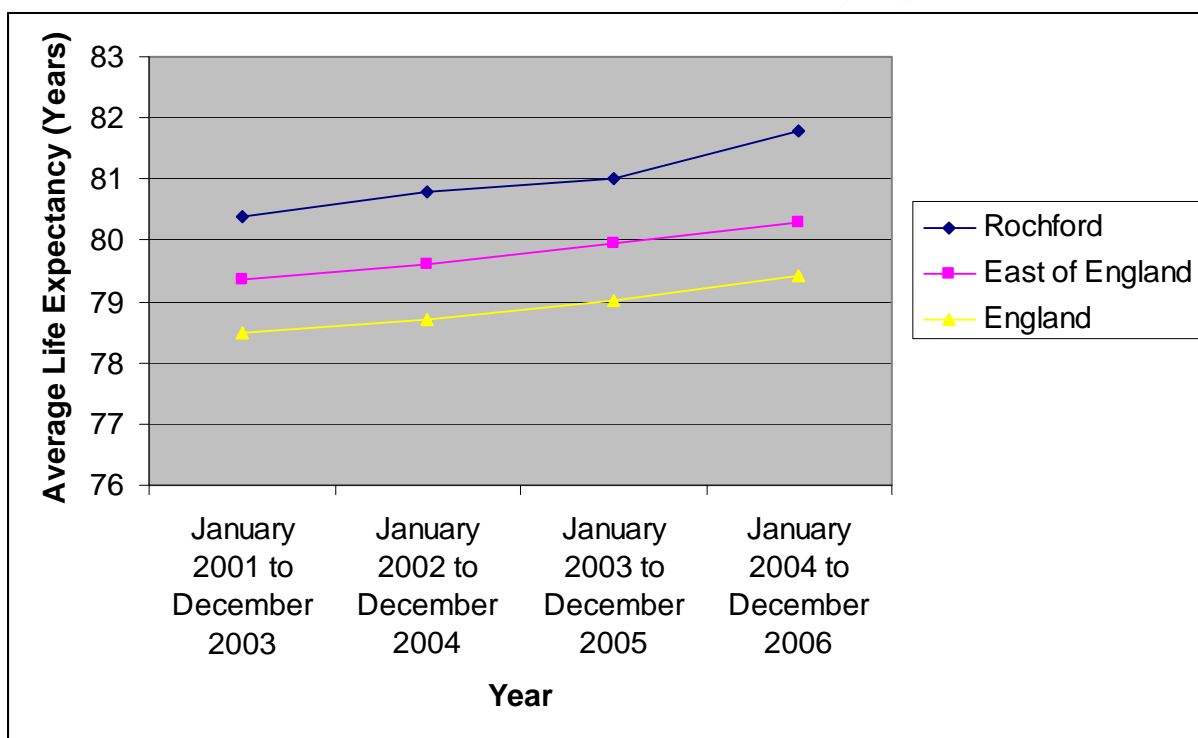
Table 49 highlights the average life expectancy of Rochford District, East of England and England residents at birth. Male and female life expectancies have been amalgamated. Please note that all references to 'life expectancy' should be taken to mean 'life expectancy at birth' in the remainder of this section.

**Table 49: Average life expectancy at birth in Rochford District, East of England and England**

Year	Rochford	East of England	England
January 2001 to December 2003	80.40	79.35	78.48
January 2002 to December 2004	80.80	79.60	78.72
January 2003 to December 2005	81.00	79.95	79.02
January 2004 to December 2006	81.80	80.30	79.44

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2007 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>)

**Figure 45: Average life expectancy at birth in Rochford District, East of England and England**



Source: ONS 2007 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>)

- Life expectancy has increased in all geographic regions in the above graph, with 2001 – 2003 representing the period that each geographic region reported the lowest life expectancy, and 2004 – 2006 the highest.
- In 2001 - 2003, Rochford District residents had a life expectancy of 80.4 years, above both the 79.35 reported in the East of England and 78.48 reported in England.
- By 2004 – 2006, residents within Rochford District had an average life expectancy of 81.8 years; above the East of England value of 80.3 and the England value of 79.44.
- Between 2001 and 2006, Rochford has had a higher life expectancy than that seen in the East of England, whilst both the East of England and Rochford District have reported a higher life expectancy than England across the study.
- The rate of increase witnessed in life expectancy remained relatively constant across all hierarchies until 2004 – 2006, where life expectancy increased at a quicker rate in the District relative to the East of England and England.

### C. Teenage Pregnancy

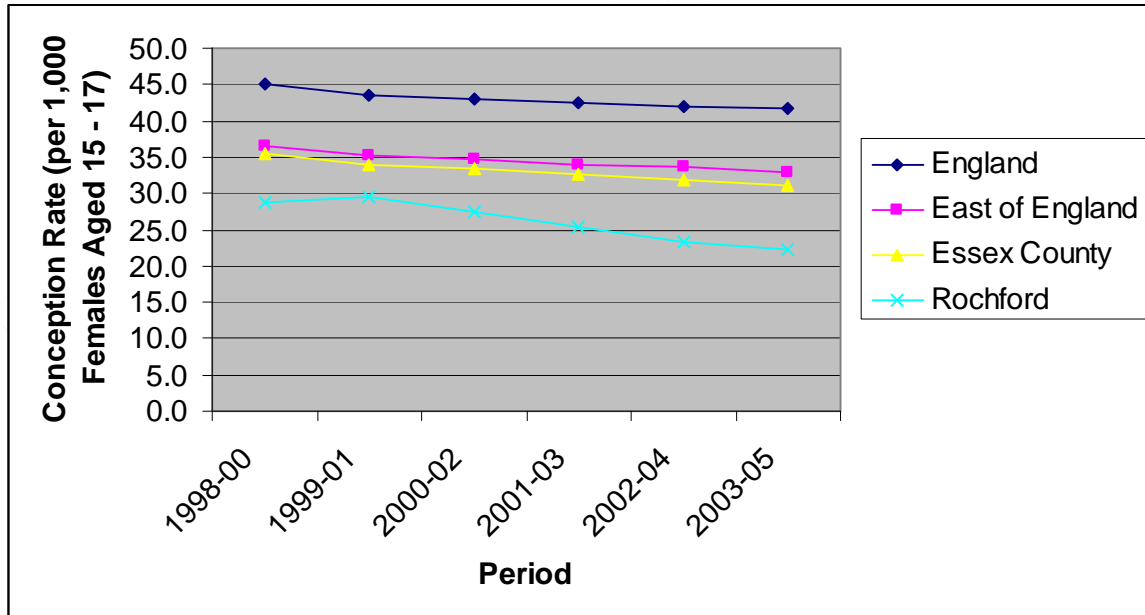
Table 50 highlights the number of teenage conceptions and the conception rate per 1,000 of the female population aged between 15 and 17 across Essex, with national and regional results included to allow comparison. A trend analysis for Rochford District is then presented covering the years 1998 – 2005, and then following this 2003 – 2005 results across Essex are graphed in Figure 48.

**Table 50: Teenage conception rates across Essex per 1,000 females aged 15 - 17**

Area of Residence	1998-00		1999-01		2000-02		2001-03		2002-04		2003-05	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
England and Wales	127,496	45.4	124,367	43.9	124,290	43.1	125,103	42.6	126,311	42.3	126,547	41.7
England	119,036	45.0	116,408	43.6	116,511	42.9	117,364	42.4	118,496	42.1	118,829	41.6
East of England	10,343	36.5	10,062	35.2	10,066	34.6	10,109	34.0	10,190	33.6	10,198	33.0
Essex County	2,407	35.4	2,319	33.9	2,327	33.5	2,322	32.6	2,343	31.9	2,340	31.0
Basildon	486	53.5	449	49.7	463	51.1	490	53.1	475	50.3	456	47.2
Braintree	220	33.0	209	31.6	201	29.5	210	29.6	209	28.0	241	31.3
Brentwood	79	22.1	78	21.8	81	22.9	81	22.5	80	21.6	68	17.8
Castle Point	148	32.6	148	31.6	150	30.8	154	30.3	162	31.2	166	31.9
Chelmsford	237	27.3	218	25.2	215	24.8	210	23.5	227	24.6	222	23.3
Colchester	329	40.4	330	40.9	331	40.9	304	36.5	287	33.2	297	33.2
Epping Forest	167	29.0	167	27.8	157	25.2	150	23.5	164	25.2	172	25.4
Harlow	216	49.3	207	46.6	205	45.7	204	45.0	228	49.8	227	49.6
Maldon	70	23.7	63	21.1	69	22.8	69	22.0	75	23.2	79	23.8
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22.4</b>
Tendring	274	44.1	275	43.5	288	44.2	287	42.7	277	39.8	256	35.6
Uttlesford	63	15.9	54	13.8	53	13.6	55	13.8	57	13.9	56	13.3

Source: Audit Commission 2007 ([http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0))

**Figure 46: Teenage conception rate trend analysis 1998 - 2005**

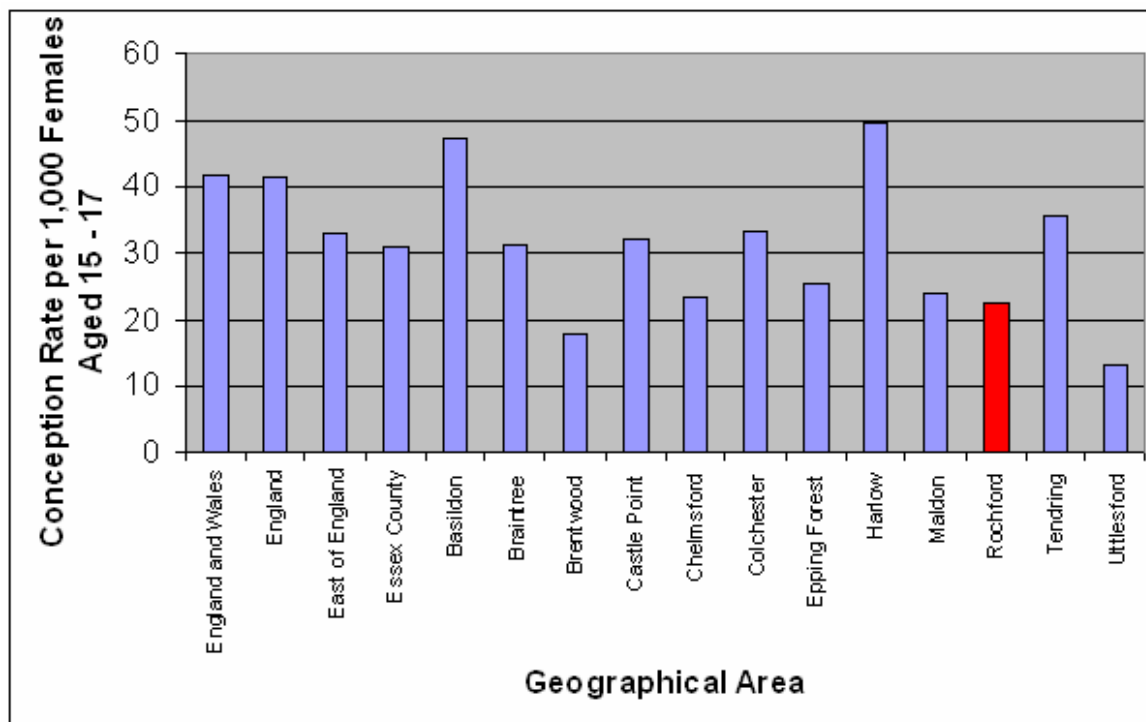


Source: Audit Commission 2007 ([http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0))

- Teenage conception rates have consistently been lower in Rochford District than England, the East of England region and Essex County.
- Between 1999 and 2005 the teenage conception rate has fallen at a quicker rate in the District than at the other hierarchies.

- Between 1998 and 2001 there was a marginal increase in conception rate in the District, from 28.7 to 29.6. This is the only increase seen across all hierarchies.
- The most recent figures report a teenage conception rate of 22.4 in the District, 31.0 in Essex, 33.0 in the East of England and 41.6 in England.
- Throughout the study, the national teenage conception rate has been above that of the East of England, itself marginally above that of Essex.

**Figure 47: Teenage conception rate (per 1,000 females aged 15 – 17) in 2003 - 2005**



Source: Audit Commission 2007 ([http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0))

- Rochford District has the third lowest teenage conception rate in Essex. Harlow District had the highest rate at 49.6 per 1,000 females aged 15 – 17, and Uttlesford the lowest at 13.3. The Essex average was reported as 31 in 2003 – 2005.

#### D. Incapacity Benefit And Severe Disablement Allowance

Incapacity Benefit is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work due to six defined reasons. These are mental disorders, diseases of the nervous system, disease of the respiratory or circulatory system, muscular skeletal disease, injury or poisoning and 'other'.

Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) claimants have to be aged between 16 and 65, be unable to work for at least 28 weeks and are unable to get Incapacity Benefit. Since April 2001 it has not been possible to make a new claim for SDA.

There now follows a table detailing the breakdown in Incapacity Benefit and SDA claimants in Rochford District, the East of England, and England.

**Table 51: Total incapacity benefit and SDA claimants in November 2007**

	Rochford	Percentage	East of England	Percentage	England	Percentage
Total Population	82,200		5,661,000		51,092,000	
Total Receiving Benefits	2,015	2.45%	181,780	3.21%	2,170,190	4.25%
<b>Claimants</b>						
Total Incapacity Benefit Claimants	1,810	89.83%	160,720	88.41%	1,955,155	90.09%
Total Severe Disablement Claimants	205	10.17%	21,060	11.59%	215,035	9.91%
Male	1,130	56.08%	101,945	56.08%	1,251,145	57.65%
Female	885	43.92%	79,835	43.92%	919,045	42.35%
<b>Age of Claimant</b>						
Claimants Aged 16-24	125	6.20%	12,460	6.85%	139,710	6.44%
Claimants Aged 25-49	890	44.17%	87,600	48.19%	1,039,915	47.92%
Claimants Aged 50-59	680	33.75%	58,030	31.92%	710,100	32.72%
Claimants Aged 60+	320	15.88%	23,685	13.03%	280,410	12.92%
<b>Claim Duration</b>						
Claim Duration Less Than 6 Months	190	9.43%	18,850	10.37%	217,765	10.03%
Claim Duration 6 Months - 1 Year	120	5.96%	11,800	6.49%	132,430	6.10%
Claim Duration 1-2 Years	200	9.93%	17,350	9.54%	192,715	8.88%
Claim Duration 2-5 Years	400	19.85%	36,625	20.15%	428,315	19.74%
Claim Duration 5 Years+	1,105	54.84%	97,095	53.41%	1,201,965	55.39%

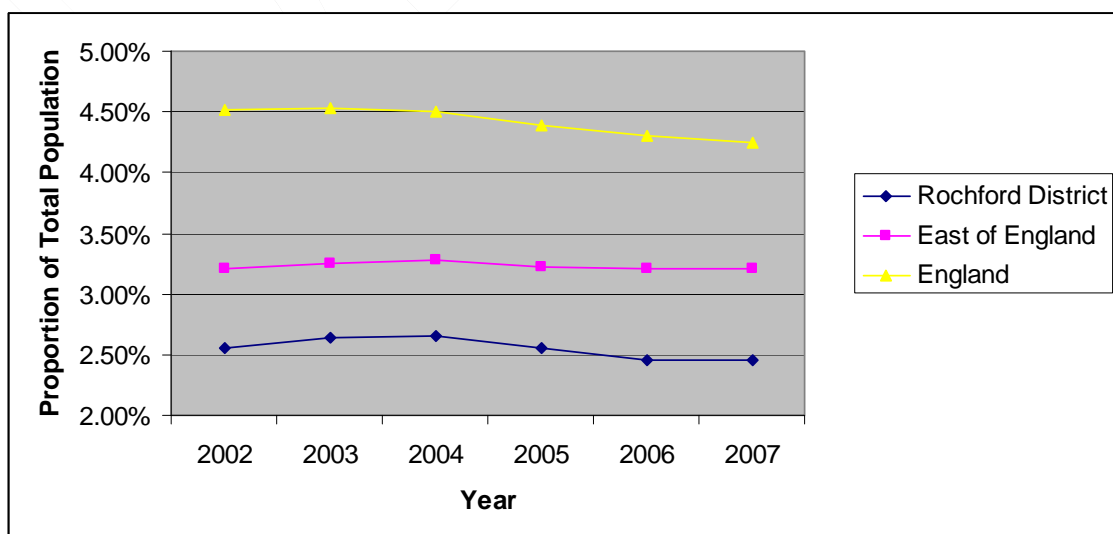
Source: ONS 2008 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>).

- The proportion of residents in Rochford District receiving benefits, at 2.45%, is lower than that witnessed in the East of England (3.21%) and England (4.25%).
- The main deviation from the regional and national situation in the District is in the proportion of 25-49 year olds receiving benefit. This was recorded as 44.17% of all claimants in the District, below the 48.19% recorded in the East of England and 47.92% in England.

**Table 52: Total incapacity benefit and SDA claimants as a percentage of total population**

Geographical Region	Total Claimants as Percentage of Total Population					
	Nov-02	Nov-03	Nov-04	Nov-05	Nov-06	Nov-07
Rochford District	2.55%	2.64%	2.65%	2.56%	2.46%	2.45%
East of England	3.21%	3.26%	3.29%	3.22%	3.20%	3.21%
England	4.52%	4.53%	4.51%	4.38%	4.31%	4.25%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

**Figure 48: Total claimants as a percentage of total population**

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

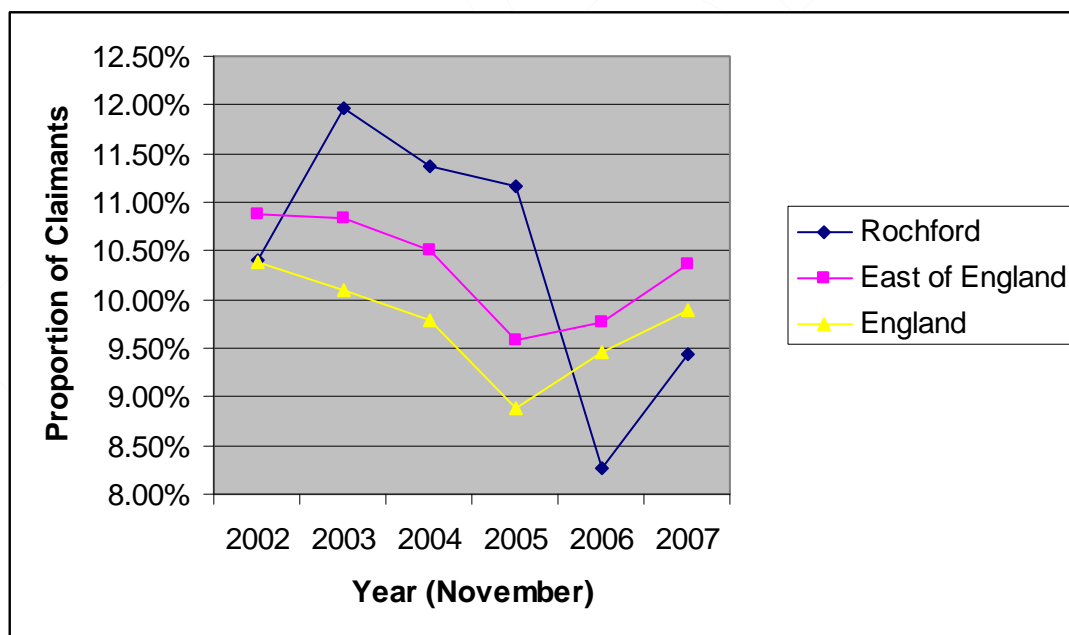
- The proportion of people claiming benefits has consistently been lower in Rochford District than either the East of England or England.
- Across the period of study, the proportion of claimants has fallen in Rochford District by 0.10%, has stayed the same in the East of England and has decreased by 0.27% in England.
- The proportion of benefit claimants peaked in November 2004 within Rochford District at 2.65% and stood at 2.45% in February 2007.
- November 2007 figures for the East of England and England are 3.21% and 4.25% respectively.

**Table 53: Proportion of claimants claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance for a period of less than six months**

Year	Proportion Who Have Claimed For Less Than 6 Months		
	Rochford	East of England	England
Nov-02	10.40%	10.88%	10.38%
Nov-03	11.96%	10.83%	10.10%
Nov-04	11.37%	10.52%	9.79%
Nov-05	11.17%	9.59%	8.88%
Nov-06	8.27%	9.77%	9.47%
Nov-07	9.43%	10.37%	9.90%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>)

**Figure 49: Proportion of claimants claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance for a period of less than six months**



Source: ONS 2008 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>)

- The proportion of short term claimants peaked in the District at 11.96% in 2003. This compared to 10.24% in November 2002.
- By 2007, 9.43% of claimants in the District had been claiming for a period of less than 6 months. This is lower than both the East of England (10.37%) and England (9.90%) proportions in 2007.



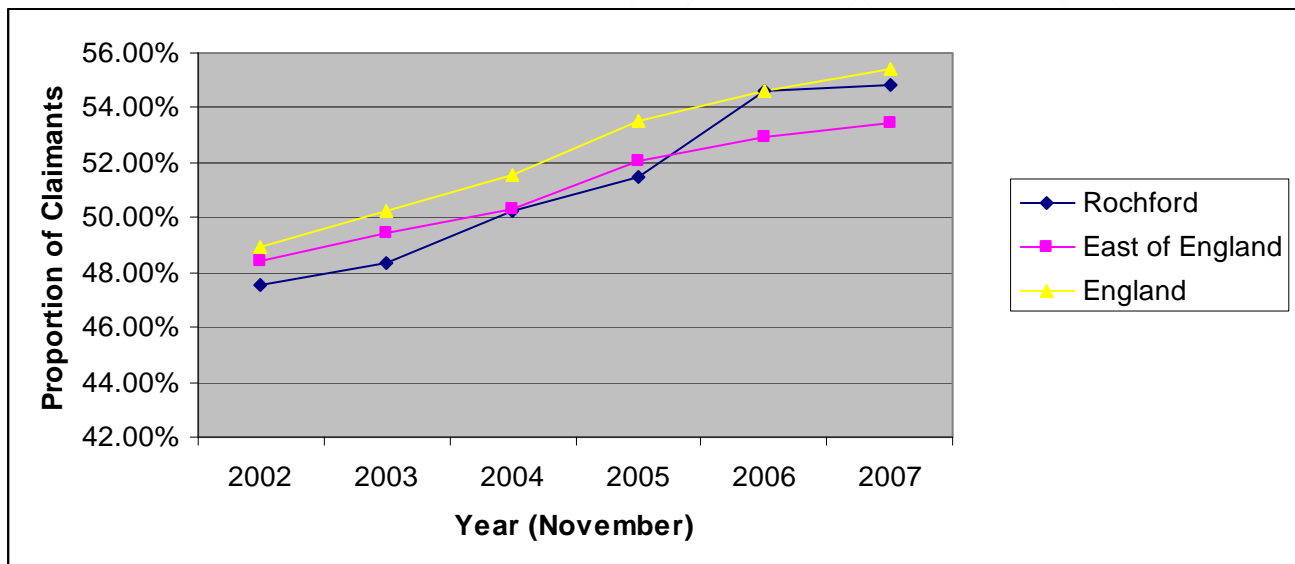
- The decrease of claimants in the District between November 2002 and November 2007 was 0.97%. This compares to decreases of 0.51% regionally and 0.48% nationally.

**Table 54: Comparison between proportion of claimants claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance for a period over 5 years**

Year	Proportion Who Have Claimed For More Than 5 Years		
	Rochford	East of England	England
Nov-02	47.52%	48.44%	48.93%
Nov-03	48.33%	49.43%	50.26%
Nov-04	50.24%	50.35%	51.52%
Nov-05	51.46%	52.04%	53.50%
Nov-06	54.64%	52.92%	54.60%
Nov-07	54.84%	53.41%	55.39%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>)

**Figure 50: Proportion of claimants claiming incapacity benefit/severe disability allowance for a period over 5 years**



Source: ONS 2008 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>)

- The proportion of benefit claimants who have claimed for a period of over 5 years can be seen to have increased at all geographical hierarchies.
- In 2002, Rochford District, at 47.52% of all claimants, had the lowest proportion of long term claimants. In comparison, the East of England reported 48.44% and England 48.93%.
- By 2007, Rochford District had a higher proportion at 54.84% than the regional average of 53.41% although this proportion was lower than the 55.39% recorded nationally.
- Across all hierarchies there has been a year on year increase in the proportion of claimants who have been claiming for a period of 5 years or longer.

## E. Participation in Sport

The following results have been taken from the Active People Survey carried out by Sport England in 2006. The definition of 'participation' in this instance is a measure of the percentage of the adult population who participate in at least 30 minutes of sport and

active recreation of at least moderate intensity at least 3 days a week. Walking and cycling are included in this measure.

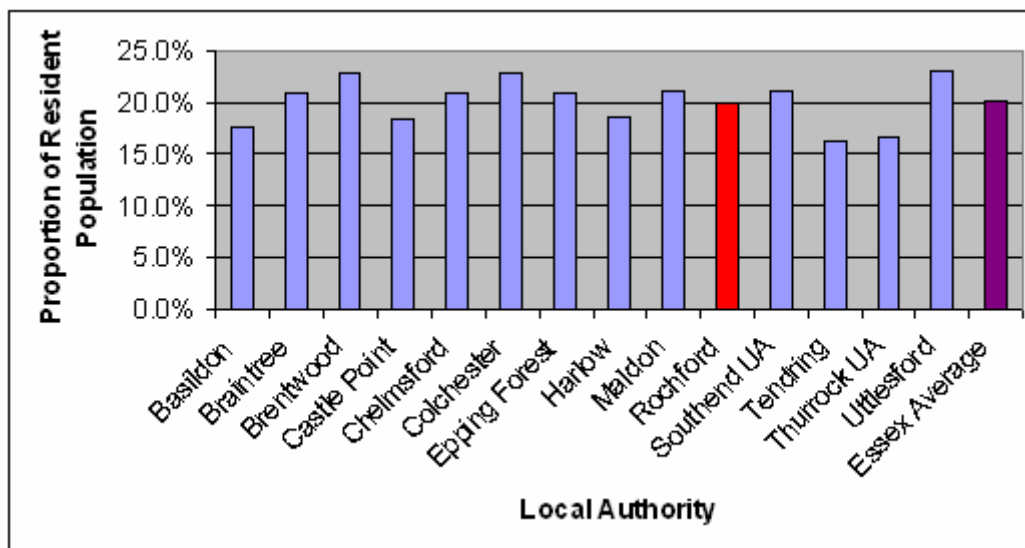
**Table 55: Participation in sport across Essex County October 2005 – October 2006**

Local Authority	Gender			Age			Ethnic		Limiting disability	
	All	Male	Female	16 to 34	35 to 54	55+	White	Non white	Yes	No
Basildon	17.6%	21.7%	13.8%	25.6%	19.8%	8.1%	17.4%	20.9%	7.6%	19.3%
Braintree	20.9%	20.9%	21.0%	30.1%	23.3%	11.6%	21.0%	19.0%	9.7%	22.7%
Brentwood	22.7%	22.9%	22.6%	28.7%	25.5%	16.4%	22.8%	21.5%	7.7%	24.9%
Castle Point	18.3%	23.3%	13.7%	30.4%	21.3%	9.1%	18.0%	32.1%	6.0%	20.7%
Chelmsford	20.9%	21.7%	20.1%	31.3%	19.2%	13.8%	21.1%	15.1%	6.9%	22.7%
Colchester	22.9%	23.3%	22.6%	31.5%	28.1%	9.6%	22.7%	27.8%	15.0%	24.3%
Epping Forest	20.9%	23.1%	18.8%	30.9%	22.4%	12.2%	20.8%	22.4%	8.6%	22.6%
Harlow	18.5%	22.5%	14.8%	28.4%	18.6%	8.3%	18.2%	22.2%	8.5%	20.4%
Maldon	21.0%	23.5%	18.5%	31.0%	23.9%	12.5%	21.1%	14.8%	6.2%	23.5%
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>
Southend UA	21.0%	25.6%	16.7%	32.4%	21.5%	12.0%	21.1%	18.4%	7.3%	23.6%
Tendring	16.2%	17.3%	15.1%	29.0%	17.9%	9.9%	16.2%	13.2%	5.5%	18.8%
Thurrock UA	16.6%	18.7%	14.7%	22.4%	19.2%	7.7%	17.1%	12.2%	9.7%	17.9%
Uttlesford	23.1%	23.0%	23.1%	35.6%	23.5%	14.6%	23.5%	0.0%	5.8%	25.8%
Essex Average	20.0%	22.2%	18.1%	30.0%	22.0%	11.1%	20.1%	17.5%	8.2%	22.1%

Source: Sport England Active People Survey 2006

([http://www.webreport.se/apd/public\\_access/register\\_user.aspx](http://www.webreport.se/apd/public_access/register_user.aspx))

**Figure 51: Participation in sport across Essex County October 2005 – October 2006**



Source: Sport England Active People Survey 2006

([http://www.webreport.se/apd/public\\_access/register\\_user.aspx](http://www.webreport.se/apd/public_access/register_user.aspx))

- The percentage of adults participating in sport across the District, at 19.9%, is below the Essex County average of 20%. This is the 5<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion in Essex (excluding Unitary Authorities).
- 22.6% of males are recorded as participating in sport, with 17.4% of females also participating. On a County wide basis, these figures are 22.2% and 18.1% respectively.
- Within the District, there are higher proportions of 16 to 34 and 35 – 54 year olds participating in sport but a lower percentage of those aged 55 or above.
- Across Essex, 17.5% of ethnic minorities participate in sporting activity whilst the proportion in Rochford, at 4.7%, is less than a third of this.

- The District does however have a larger proportion of those with a limiting disability engaging in sport, 10.5% compared to 8.2%.

## F. Choice of Sporting Facility

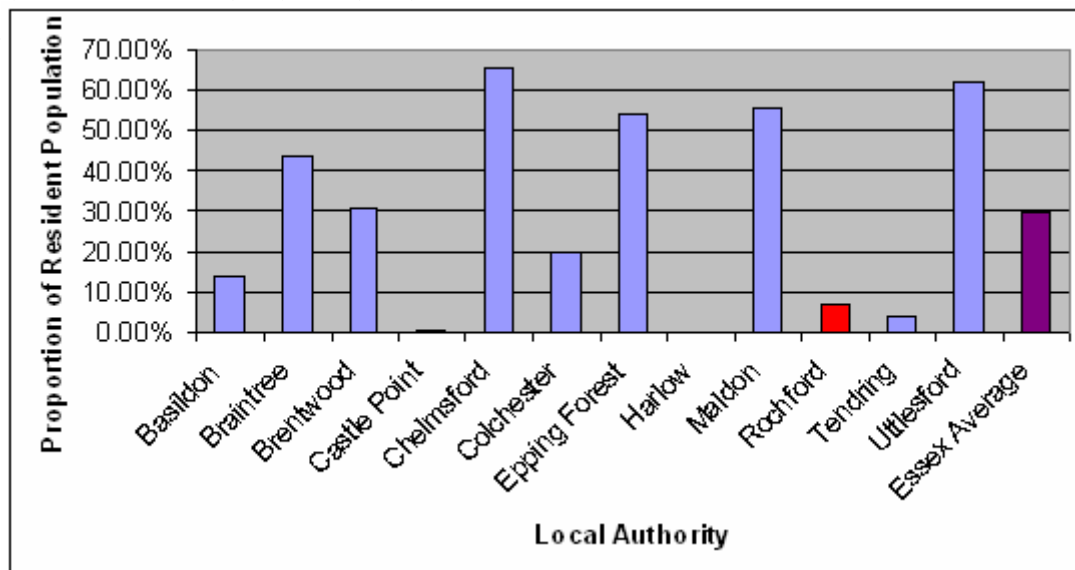
Residents who have a range of sporting facilities within a short journey of their residence are more likely to use such facilities and reap the health benefits of doing so. The following table highlights the percentage of residents in an area who have access to at least 3 sporting facilities within 20 minutes travel time, with at least one of these being awarded a quality mark. The 20 minute journey time constraint is dependent on the type of area lived in, meaning a 20 minute walk in urban areas and a 20 minute drive in rural areas.

**Table 56: Percentage of residents living within 20 minutes travelling time of 3 different types of sporting facility of which at least one has been awarded a Quality Mark June 2007**

	Dec-05	Dec-06	June -07 (interim)
Basildon	13.60%	13.63%	13.63%
Braintree	46.40%	53.37%	43.68%
Brentwood	30.80%	30.63%	30.63%
Castle Point	1.20%	1.44%	0.25%
Chelmsford	33.50%	59.79%	65.40%
Colchester	20.40%	19.77%	19.77%
Epping Forest	7.70%	53.90%	54.09%
Harlow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Maldon	58.50%	56.49%	55.27%
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>20.60%</b>	<b>6.95%</b>	<b>6.95%</b>
Tendring	4.30%	4.12%	4.12%
Uttlesford	9.50%	62.07%	61.82%

Source: Audit Commission / Sport England 2007 ([http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55\)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004848](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004848))

**Figure 52: Percentage of residents living within 20 minutes travelling time of 3 different types of sporting facility of which at least one has been awarded a Quality Mark June 2007**



Source: Sport England 2007 ([http://www.sportengland.org/cpa\\_scores\\_interim\\_june\\_2007-3.xls](http://www.sportengland.org/cpa_scores_interim_june_2007-3.xls))

- The proportion of people who live within 20 minutes travelling time of three different sporting facilities, of which one has to be awarded with a quality mark, has fallen in the District, from 20.6% to 6.95%.
- Through consultation with Sport England, it is likely that the removal of the 'Quest' quality mark from the Clements Hall Leisure Complex in Hawkwell is the main reason for this fall in proportion as this indicator is most affected by the awarding and removal of quality marks.
- Two public parks in Southend also lost quality marks. Both Chalkwell and Shoebury parks lost their Green Flag awards and this could also lower the overall proportion.
- Chelmsford and Uttlesford are the two highest performing local authorities at this time, with both reporting scores of over 60%. At 0% and 0.25% respectively, Harlow and Castle Point are the two lowest performing local authorities in June 2007.
- Rochford District is the 4<sup>th</sup> lowest performing Local Authority in Essex.
- A single new sports centre was completed in the District between May 2006 and April 2007. This is located in Park School, Rawreth Lane in the Downhall and Rawreth Ward and totals 3100m<sup>2</sup>. All of this development took place on Greenfield land. Within the same period, planning permission was given for a fitness and health club. This is to be constructed on Aviation Way in Rochford Civil Parish and totals 1000m<sup>2</sup>, with all development on previously developed land.

### G. Public Perceptions Of Facilities In Their Local Area

This section is concerned with how the residents of a local area perceive the range of facilities that are on offer to them. Examined here are residents' satisfaction with sports provision, the scope for activity provision for teenagers and the availability of open space. Residents were asked if they felt that these had improved or stayed the same over the last 3 years.

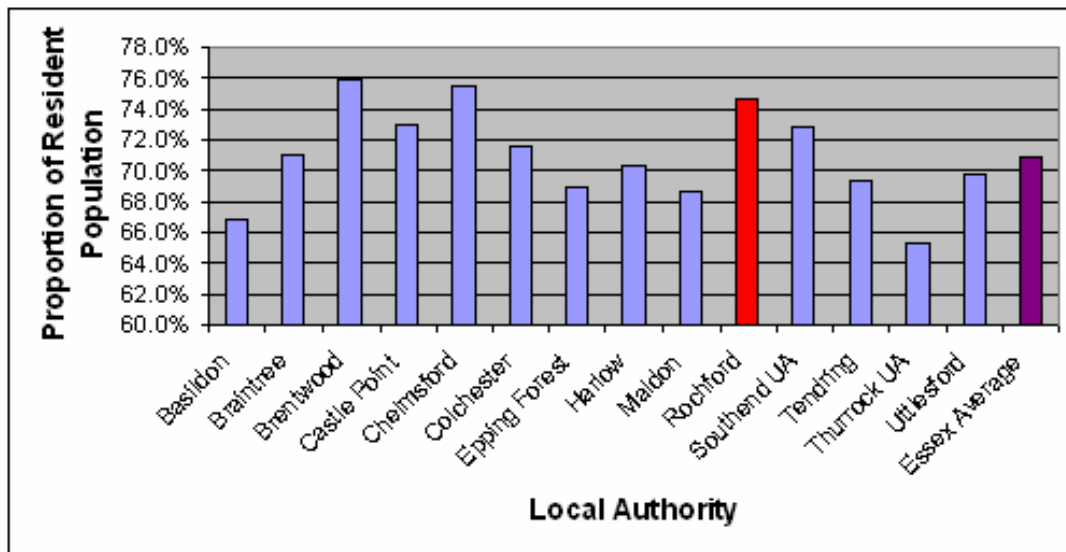
**Table 57: Proportion of the adult population who are satisfied or very satisfied with sports provision in their local area October 2005 – October 2006**

Local Authority	All	Gender		Age			Ethnic		Limiting disability	
		Male	Female	16 to 34	35 to 54	55+	White	Non white	Yes	No
Basildon	66.8%	65.3%	68.3%	61.7%	67.6%	71.5%	67.6%	50.3%	57.5%	68.3%
Braintree	71.1%	71.0%	71.2%	71.7%	67.8%	74.7%	71.8%	35.4%	67.9%	71.5%
Brentwood	75.9%	78.4%	73.5%	73.1%	76.2%	77.8%	76.4%	66.2%	66.3%	77.0%
Castle Point	72.9%	72.7%	73.2%	72.6%	69.8%	76.1%	73.1%	63.4%	72.1%	73.1%
Chelmsford	75.5%	75.7%	75.4%	71.5%	76.3%	78.7%	76.3%	55.7%	75.9%	75.5%
Colchester	71.5%	69.6%	73.4%	64.8%	75.0%	75.0%	72.1%	57.2%	62.3%	72.8%
Epping Forest	69.0%	66.2%	71.6%	63.4%	72.2%	70.0%	69.8%	53.8%	62.8%	69.7%
Harlow	70.4%	71.3%	69.5%	64.5%	67.7%	81.1%	71.6%	55.2%	73.6%	69.8%
Maldon	68.7%	68.9%	68.5%	67.0%	66.3%	72.4%	68.7%	70.3%	58.6%	70.3%
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>74.7%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>76.8%</b>	<b>74.1%</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>76.7%</b>	<b>74.9%</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>63.4%</b>	<b>76.4%</b>
Southend UA	72.8%	71.3%	74.3%	71.1%	70.7%	76.8%	73.4%	58.8%	72.1%	72.9%
Tendring	69.3%	69.4%	69.2%	62.8%	68.4%	73.4%	69.9%	35.4%	67.9%	69.5%
Thurrock UA	65.3%	63.9%	66.6%	63.6%	63.3%	70.1%	65.9%	58.9%	57.5%	66.5%
Uttlesford	69.8%	67.2%	72.3%	70.1%	66.7%	73.1%	70.1%	52.6%	64.8%	70.4%
Essex Average	71.0%	70.3%	71.7%	68.0%	70.1%	74.8%	71.5%	55.6%	65.9%	71.7%

Source: Sport England Active People Survey 2006

([http://www.webreport.se/apd/public\\_access/register\\_user.aspx](http://www.webreport.se/apd/public_access/register_user.aspx))

**Figure 53: Proportion of the adult population who are satisfied or very satisfied with sports provision in their local area October 2005 – October 2006**



Source: Sport England Active People Survey 2006  
 (([http://www.webreport.se/apd/public\\_access/register\\_user.aspx](http://www.webreport.se/apd/public_access/register_user.aspx)))

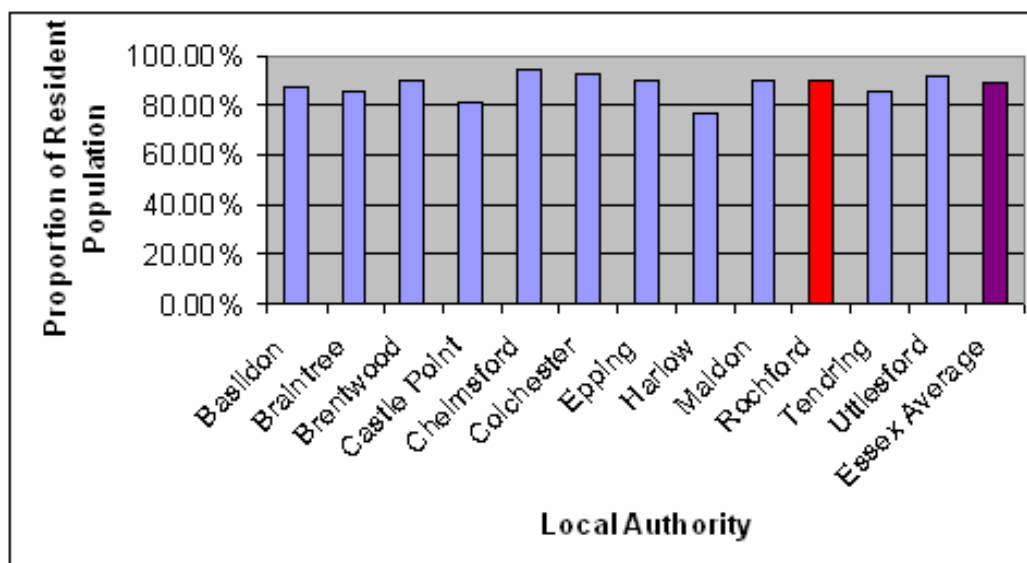
- 74.7% of Rochford District residents were satisfied or very satisfied with sports provision in their local area. This is above the average Essex value of 71% and is the third highest in the County.
- At 75.9%, Brentwood District residents were most satisfied with sports provision whilst Thurrock residents were the least satisfied at 65.3%. Satisfaction is rated above the Essex average across all age groups and genders although people recorded as having a limiting disability are less satisfied in the District than across Essex, with the District satisfaction value of 63.4% comparing to the Essex average of 65.9%.
- The data used for this indicator has been taken from a survey carried out in 2003-2004, and therefore the 'last 3 years' refers to the period 2000-2001 – 2003-2004.

**Table 58: Proportion of residents who think that availability of parks and open spaces have got better or stayed the same in the last 3 years in their local area 2004**

Local Authority	Percentage
Basildon	87.06%
Braintree	85.62%
Brentwood	90.19%
Castle Point	80.63%
Chelmsford	93.77%
Colchester	92.31%
Epping	90.00%
Harlow	77.30%
Maldon	90.20%
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>90.29%</b>
Tendring	85.12%
Uttlesford	91.74%
Essex	88.60%

Source: Audit Commission 2007 ([http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0))

**Figure 54: Percentage of residents who think that availability of parks and open spaces have got better or stayed the same in the last 3 years in their local area 2004**



Source: Audit Commission 2007 ([http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0))

- The public perception of the changing state of parks and open spaces has been largely positive.
- Over 75% of people in each Local Authority felt that the availability of parks and open spaces has either got better or stayed the same over the last 3 years.
- 90.29% of Rochford District residents gave positive responses in this area, placing them 4<sup>th</sup> highest in the County and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quartile nationally. Chelmsford Borough achieved the highest score, 93.77%, with Harlow District's score of 77.3% being the lowest.

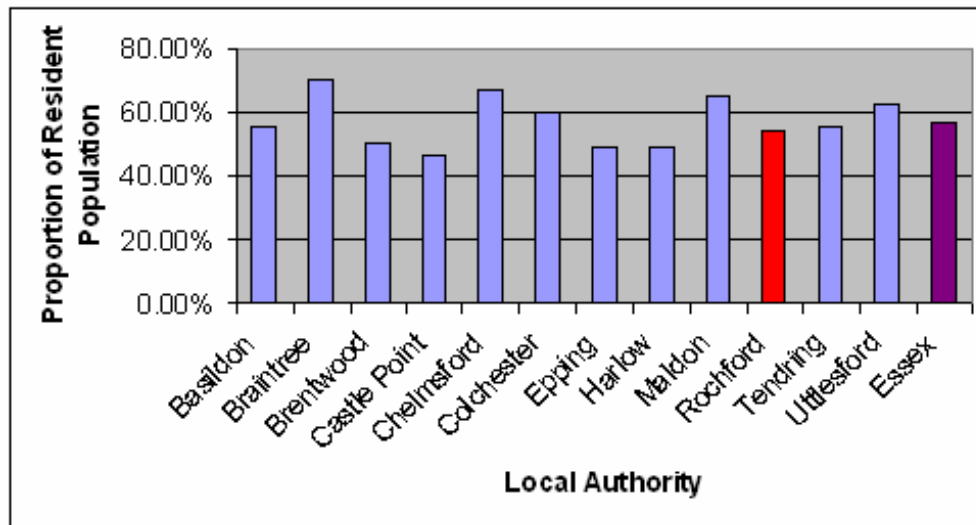
**Table 59: Proportion of residents who feel that activities for teenagers have got better or stayed the same over the last 3 years 2004**

Local Authority	Percentage
Basildon	55.42%
Braintree	70.39%
Brentwood	50.11%
Castle Point	46.68%
Chelmsford	67.03%
Colchester	60.02%
Epping	49.07%
Harlow	49.26%
Maldon	64.90%
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>54.26%</b>
Tendring	55.59%
Uttlesford	62.41%
Essex	56.72%

Source: Audit Commission 2007 ([http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0))



**Figure 55: Percentage of population who think that activities for teenagers have got better or stayed the same over the last 3 years in their local area 2004**



Source: Audit Commission 2007 ([http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(1ohxf545mbxala551z0nlk55)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0))

- Performance in this field is far more varied, ranging from 46.68% in Epping Forest District to 70.39% in Braintree District.
- Evidently residents do not feel as though there are sufficient facilities for teenagers in many of their respective Local Authorities.
- 54.26% of Rochford District residents felt that activities for teenagers got better or stayed the same between 2000-2001 to 2003-2004, placing them 9<sup>th</sup> in the County.

#### H. Leisure Facility Planning Permissions Implemented and Outstanding

Between April 2007 and March 2008, permission was implemented for a single leisure facility in the District, the details of which can be found below. Please note that there were no implemented planning permissions for leisure facilities in the District during this period.

**Table 60: Outstanding Planning Permissions for Leisure Facility Floorspace April 2007 – March 2008**

Ward	Outstanding D2 Floorspace (Gross)	Potential Floorspace Loss	Outstanding D2 Floorspace (Net)	Potential PDL Land Use (Gross)	Potential Greenfield Land Use (Gross)
Hockley Central	1500	0	1500	1500	0
Rochford CP	1000	0	1000	1000	0
Total	2500	0	2500	2500	0

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- Outstanding planning permission exists for a total of 2,500m<sup>2</sup> of D2 floorspace in Rochford District. This is spread over 2 planning applications, with the largest totalling 1,500m<sup>2</sup> and being located in Hockley Central. This is located at 7 – 10 Eldon Way, Hockley and is for a change of use of the existing development to a bowling alley.

- The remaining application is located in the Rochford CP ward and will total 1,000m<sup>2</sup> upon completion. This development is to be sited at Flights Leisure, Aviation Way and is for a new health and fitness club.

### 10.3 Health Summary

- Between 1993 and 2005 the rate of mortality for people of all ages caused by coronary heart disease has decreased in the District, from 173.79 to 90.4 per 100,000 people. This decrease follows the trend witnessed in England, the East of England and Essex. The coronary heart disease mortality rate in people under 75 has also decreased between 1993 and 2005 in the District, from 88.49 to 34.89 per 100,000 people.
- Mortality caused by all cancers has fallen in the District, region and nation in both people of all ages and those under 75. In 2005, the mortality rate for both all ages (156.29) and for those under 75 (101.4) in the District is above that seen regionally and nationally.
- Life expectancy has increased within the District between 1991 and 2005, from 77.4 years in 1991 – 1993 to 81 years in 2003 – 2005. This is 1.97 years above the average life expectancy in the country, and 1.1 years below that seen regionally.
- At 22.4 conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15 – 17, the rate of teenage conception in Rochford District is below that seen in England, the East of England and Essex County. The conception rate is the third lowest in the County. The proportion of residents in Rochford District receiving benefits, at 2.45%, is lower than that witnessed in the East of England (3.21%) and England (4.25%).
- The main deviation from the regional and national situation in the District is in the proportion of 25-49 year olds receiving benefit. This was recorded as 44.17% of all claimants in the District, below the 48.19% recorded in the East of England and 47.92% in England.
- 19.9% of Rochford District residents engage in at least 30 minutes of sporting activity 3 days a week. This is below the Essex average of 20% and is the 5th lowest in Essex.
- 6.95% of Rochford District residents live within 20 minutes of at 3 or more different leisure facilities, of which at least one has received a quality mark. This is the 4th lowest in the County and below the Essex average.
- 74.7% of Rochford District residents were satisfied or very satisfied with sports provision in their local area. This is above the Essex average of 71%. 90.29% of Rochford District residents felt that parks and open spaces had improved or stayed the same whilst 54.26% felt that activities for teenagers had got better or stayed the same. The former is above the Essex average of 88.6% whilst the latter is below the Essex average of 56.72%.
- Outstanding planning permission exists for a total of 2,500m<sup>2</sup> of D2 floorspace in Rochford District. This is spread over 2 planning applications, with the largest totalling 1,500m<sup>2</sup> and being located in Hockley Central and the remaining 1,000m<sup>2</sup> in Rochford CP.

## 11 POPULATION AND SOCIAL

### 11.1 Introduction

This section focuses on the aspects of the population of Rochford District, and contains data on the population structure, number of pupils attending schools and their achievements, crime and indices of multiple deprivation (IMD's).

### 11.2 Current Baseline Information

This chapter incorporates data and analysis on population, education, crime and deprivation within the District of Rochford. Population data will include Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates to 2006, ONS projections and East of England Regional Assembly (EERA) forecasts from 2001 to 2021 and a comparison between the two. Education data will detail school attendances and capacity within the District as well as GCSE and equivalent qualifications for the school-year 2005-2006. Deprivation data includes Rochford's average rank within the Essex County Council area as well as a more detailed breakdown of the character of deprivation throughout the County.

#### A. Population Change since 2001

- The ONS publishes annual mid-year population estimates and biannual projections. Consideration of these figures is important in many facets of sustainable planning because they indicate the number of people likely to be living in an area and provide a base for estimating activity levels.
- This sub-section looks at population change from 2001 in the form of the ONS' latest mid-year estimates and the ONS projections to 2021.

**Table 61: ONS mid-year estimates 2001-2007**

	2001	2007	Difference	Percentage Change
Rochford District	78,700	82,200	3,500	4.45%
Essex County Council Area	1,312,600	1,376,400	63,800	4.86%
East of England Region	5,400,500	5,661,000	260,500	4.82%
England	49,449,700	51,092,000	1,642,300	3.32%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- Table 61 identifies the population change between the 2001 and 2007 mid-year estimates for Rochford District, Essex and regionally and nationally.
- The figures show that population growth in Rochford at 4.45% is lower than that of the County and the East of England region at 4.86% and 4.82% respectively and also the national figure of 3.32%.

**Table 62: ONS mid-year estimates population structure 2001-2007**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	MID 2001	MID 2007	MID 2001	MID 2007	MID 2001	MID 2007
All Persons; Aged 0-4	5.7%	5.1%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%
All Persons; Aged 5-14	12.8%	12.4%	12.9%	11.9%	12.9%	11.7%
All Persons; Aged 15-19	5.6%	6.3%	5.9%	6.4%	6.2%	6.6%
All Persons; Aged 20-44	31.6%	30.3%	34.3%	33.5%	35.5%	35.1%
All Persons; Aged 45-64	26.4%	27.1%	24.5%	25.6%	23.7%	24.8%
All Persons; Aged 65+	17.7%	18.6%	16.5%	16.8%	15.8%	16.0%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The above table identifies the population change between the 2001 mid year estimates, and the 2007 mid year estimates for Rochford District.
- Rochford District has a slightly lower proportion of the population aged 15-44 than the East of England average and national figures.
- There is a higher percentage than regionally and nationally aged 45-64. The implications of these ages are relevant to economic policies within the District.
- Within the District, there are slightly lower percentages of the overall population of the ages of 0-14 than regionally and nationally. This can have implications on school capacities (see below) and educational attainment, leading on to future employment prospects for this generation.

### i) ONS Projections

The ONS projections for 2021 are trend based projections. Generally this means that future populations are based on assumptions that births, deaths and migration will continue observed trends over the previous five years. They show what the future population of an area will be if these trends continue. They do not reflect any future policy intentions. The currently available ONS population projections are 2006-based projections published by ONS on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2008.

**Table 63: ONS revised 2006-based population projections**

	2006	2021	Difference	Percentage Change
<b>Rochford District</b>	81,100	89,800	8,700	10.73%
<b>Essex County Council Area</b>	1,361,200	1,522,200	161,000	11.83%
<b>East of England Region</b>	5,606,600	6,471,000	864,400	15.42%
<b>England</b>	50,762,900	56,757,000	5,994,100	11.81%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The Rochford District population will rise by 10.73% to 89,800 in 2021. This percentage increase is lower than the County average of 11.83%, the regional average at 15.42% and the nation wide average of 11.81%.

**Table 64: ONS mid-year estimates 2006 - natural change and migration summaries**

		Population	Natural Change	Births	Deaths	All Migration Net	Internal Migration In	Internal Migration Out	International & Cross Border Migration In	International & Cross Border Migration Out
<b>Rochford</b>	2008	82.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	3.9	3.3	0.3	0.4
	2021	89.8	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	4.2	3.6	0.3	0.4
<b>Essex</b>	2008	1386.7	3.1	16	12.9	10.2	45.6	38	12.7	10
	2021	1562.2	4.4	17.5	13.2	9.2	49.1	41.8	12.8	10.9
<b>East of England</b>	2008	5715.1	16.9	69.2	52.2	40.2	139.7	118.9	64.2	44.8
	2021	6471	21.8	75.2	53.5	36.2	150.2	129.8	64.4	48.6
<b>England</b>	2008	51487.5	183.3	653.9	470.6	208.6	0	0	692.4	483.7
	2021	56757	231.2	690.3	459.1	171.2	0	0	694.4	523.2

All figures are in thousands

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- These natural change and migration summaries are trend based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on a continuation of observed levels mainly over the previous five years.
- Rochford's population is projected to increase by 7,500 people over the period of 2008 to 2021. This is mainly due to an increase in birth rates and internal migration in.

## ii) Chelmer Forecasts

In December 2006 EERA commissioned population forecasts from the Population and Housing Research Group (PHRG) at Anglia Ruskin University (ARU). The forecasts illustrate the population consequences of the housing provisions (Policy H1) of the East of England Plan.

**Table 65: EERA population forecasts – based on the East of England Plan.**

	2001	2021	Difference	Percentage Change
<b>Rochford District Council</b>	78,400	81,400	3,000	3.83%
<b>Essex County Council Area</b>	1,311,200	1,392,500	81,300	6.20%
<b>East of England Region</b>	5,400,100	5,973,100	573,000	10.61%

Source: EERA 2007 (<http://www.eera.gov.uk/>)

- Data shows that Rochford's population would rise to 81,400, an increase of 3.83%. This is below the County and regional data, with Essex's overall population expected to rise by 6.20% to 1,392,500 and the regional population by 10.61% to 5,973,100.

## iii) Comparison of ONS Projections and Chelmer Forecasts

The differences between the ONS projections and the EERA forecasts are largely due to the difference in approach between the two datasets. The ONS projections reflect continuations of recent trends into the future. The EERA forecasts reflect future policy in respect of housing provision.

**Table 66: Comparison of population at 2021**

		AGES				
		0--14	15--44	45--64	65+	Total
<b>Rochford District</b>	<b>ONS Projections</b>	15,200	29,000	24,300	21,000	89,800
	<b>EERA Forecasts</b>	12,700	24,000	21,600	23,200	81,400
<b>Essex</b>	<b>ONS Projections</b>	277,700	559,000	399,100	326,500	1,562,200
	<b>EERA Forecasts</b>	277,900	596,600	453,500	390,900	1,718,900
<b>East of England</b>	<b>ONS Projections</b>	1,161,200	2,362,800	1,633,800	1,313,300	6,471,000
	<b>EERA Forecasts</b>	975,000	2,129,500	1,571,000	1,297,500	5,973,000

Source: ONS (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>) and EERA (<http://www.eera.gov.uk/>)

- The ONS figures indicate a higher District population in Rochford than the Chelmer figures across all ages, with the exception of those aged 65+.
- In the County as a whole, the Chelmer figures forecast a higher population than the ONS figures project across all ages, particularly in the 65+ year old category with a difference of approximately 65,000.
- Regionally, the ONS data projects a higher population in 2021 than the Chelmer forecast figures.

## B. Education

Table 67: Number attending and capacity of schools in Rochford District

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007 Capacity
Primary	7,286	7,143	7,046	6,883	6,728	7,352
Secondary	5,473	5,522	5,617	5,724	5,694	5,674
Special Schools	0	0	0	0	0	*
District total	12,759	12,665	12,663	12,607	12,422	13,026

\* Excludes Special Schools

Source: The Essex School Organisational Plan 2007-2012, Essex County Council

[http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/SOP/DraftSOP07\\_12.pdf?channelOid=null](http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/SOP/DraftSOP07_12.pdf?channelOid=null)

- The numbers attending and the capacity of schools is important in light of the population age profile estimates previously mentioned.
- The number of those attending primary schools has fallen annually over the period 2003-2007.
- The numbers attending secondary schools have risen annually between 2003 and 2006 by 251 pupils but decreased by 30 pupils between 2006 and 2007.
- Capacity figures for 2007 indicate that on a District wide basis there are enough primary school places for the current year. However there is currently a deficit of 20 in regards to secondary school places. For capacity figures of individual schools please refer to the full Draft School Organisational Plan.

Table 68: GCSE or equivalent qualifications achieved by all pupils (on roll) 2006-2007

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Sept '05 - Aug '06	Sept '06 - Aug '07	Sept '05 - Aug '06	Sept '06 - Aug '07	Sept '05 - Aug '06	Sept '06 - Aug '07
15 Year Old Pupils; Total;	1,053	1,032	65,469	66,073	648,942	649,159
All 15 Year Old Pupils Achieving 5+ A* - C;	78.3%	78.7%	59.1%	61.2%	58.5%	62.0%
All 15 Year Old Pupils Achieving 5+ A* - G;	94.0%	94.7%	91.5%	92.3%	89.4%	91.7%
All 15 Year Old Pupils Achieving 5+ A* - G Including English and Mathematics;	..	55.6%	..	48.4%	86.8%	46.7%
All 15 Year Old Pupils With Any Passes;	99.1%	98.9%	97.4%	97.9%	96.7%	98.9%
All 15 Year Old Pupils with No Passes;	0.9%	1.1%	2.6%	2.1%	3.3%	1.1%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The above table shows that the number of those taking GCSEs in the District had fallen by 21 pupils between 2005/06-2006/07, a trend not matched regionally and nationally.
- The figures show that the District is performing below considerably above the East of England region and nationally in the attainment of 5+ A\*-C grades and is showing a percentage decline between 2005/06-2006/07, a trend not matched by regional and national percentage increases.
- The number of pupils receiving no passes is lower at 1.1% than the wider region at 2.1% and equal to the country as a whole at 1.1%.



## C. Crime

**Table 69: Offences in the District**

	Rochford District Council		England & Wales Average	
	2006/2007	% Increase from 2005/2006	2006/2007	% Increase from 2005/2006
Population figures	80,000	n/a	53,390	n/a
Household figures	33,000	n/a	22,309	n/a
Violence against the person offences recorded	603	0	1,029,506	-1
Sexual offences recorded	33	-3	56,504	-7
Robbery offences recorded	17	-29	99,404	4
Burglary dwelling offences recorded	143	-14	292,282	-3
Theft of a motor vehicle offences recorded	140	-14	192,905	-10
Theft from a vehicle offences recorded	314	-4	498,478	-1
Recorded crime BCS comparator offences recorded	2,074	-18	3,242,415	-2

Source: Up My Street (<http://www.upmystreet.com/local/police-crime/figures/l/epping.html>)

- Rochford has seen a percentage reduction in crime figures across all the indicators listed with the exception of violence against the person offences, where there has been no change between 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.
- Robbery offences in the District have fallen by 29% from the years 2005-2006 to 2006-2007.
- Burglary dwelling offences and theft of a motor vehicle offences have both fallen by 14% from the years 2005-2006 to 2006-2007.

## D. Deprivation

**Table 70: Essex's Borough/District rankings on IMD2007 measures**

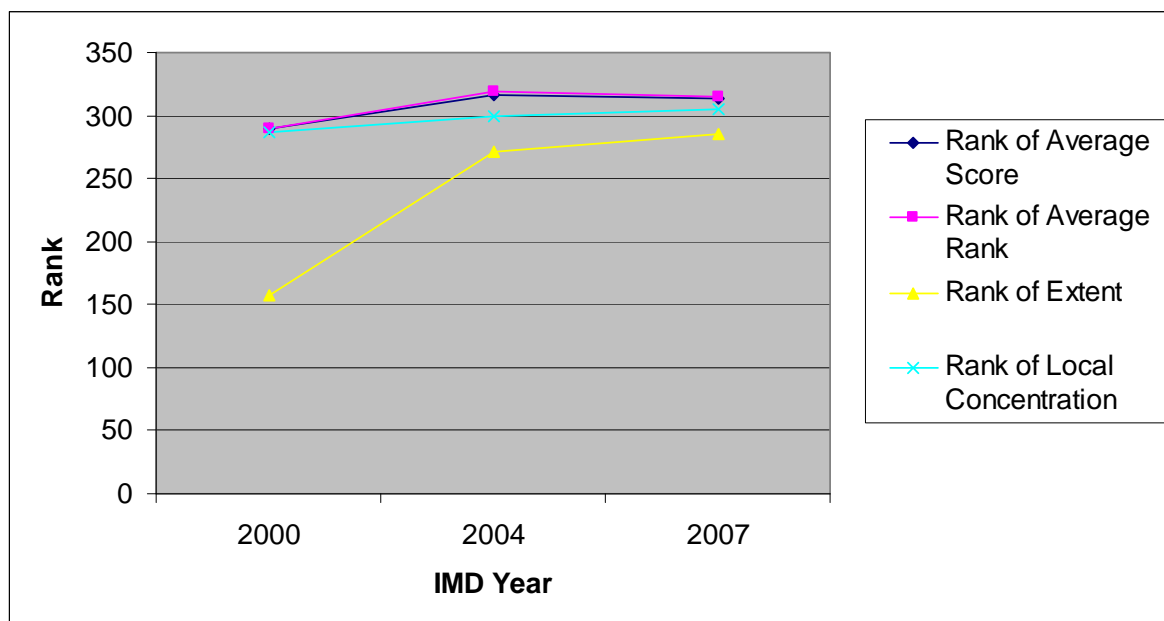
Rank Essex	Average Score	Average Rank	Extent	Local Concentration
1	Tendring 103	Tendring 91	Basildon 114	Tendring 109
2	Harlow 121	Harlow 105	Tendring 126	Basildon 134
3	Basildon 136	Basildon 151	Harlow 186	Colchester 200
4	Colchester 224	Epping Forest 220	Colchester 202	Harlow 207
5	Epping Forest 229	Colchester 224	Epping Forest 247	Epping Forest 246
6	Braintree 239	Braintree 232	Castle Point 263	Braintree 252
7	Castle Point 249	Castle Point 246	Braintree 265	Castle Point 261
8	Maldon 255	Maldon 252	Chelmsford 270	Chelmsford 276
9	Chelmsford 312	Brentwood 312	<b>Rochford 285</b>	Brentwood 293
10	<b>Rochford 314</b>	Chelmsford 314	Brentwood 295	Maldon 294
11	Brentwood 315	<b>Rochford 315</b>	Maldon 309=	<b>Rochford 305</b>
12	Uttlesford 347	Uttlesford 347	Uttlesford 309=	Uttlesford 352

Source: Communities and Local Government (CLG)

(<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/citiesandregions/xls/131300.xls>,  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/xls/lasummaries2004.xls>,  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/xls/576504.xls>)

- The above table shows the national ranking of Essex Districts for four measures from the IMD. The number alongside each District name is the District's national rank for that measure. A lower rank means a greater incidence of deprivation within the Local Authority.
- Rochford District is the third best ranked District/Borough out of the twelve in the County.

Figure 56: Index of multiple deprivation trend analysis



Source: CLG (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/citiesandregions/xls/131300.xls>,  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/xls/lasummaries2004.xls>,  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/xls/576504.xls>)

- Rochford District's average score rank has fluctuated year on year, from 290 in 2000, to 316 in 2004 and 314 in 2007.
- This has also been the case for the average rank, changing from 289 in 2000 to 319 in 2004 and 315 in 2007.
- Rochford District's rank of extent has risen from 158 in 2000 to 271 in 2004 and 285 in 2007.
- The rank of local concentration in Rochford has successfully increased from 287 in 2000 to 299 in 2004 and then to 305 in 2007.

Table 71: Character of deprivation

	IMD	Income	Employment	Health & Disability	Education, Skills & Training	Barriers to housing & services	Living Environment	Crime
Essex CC	14.04	0.11	0.07	-0.53	20.15	21.85	9.75	-0.37
Basildon	20.62	0.16	0.09	-0.02	31.83	20.29	6.28	0.17
Braintree	13.71	0.11	0.07	-0.56	21.04	25.99	9.40	-0.58
Brentwood	9.30	0.08	0.06	-1.10	9.10	21.41	9.13	-0.33
Castle Point	13.03	0.11	0.07	-0.57	24.11	12.80	11.01	-0.41
Chelmsford	9.26	0.09	0.06	-0.97	11.94	17.36	11.05	-0.49
Colchester	14.81	0.11	0.07	-0.31	19.07	26.90	11.42	-0.41
Epping Forest	14.15	0.11	0.07	-0.62	17.52	26.24	11.92	0.01
Harlow	21.67	0.16	0.10	0.15	31.85	24.56	6.97	0.37
Maldon	12.20	0.10	0.06	-0.49	18.67	23.07	8.68	-0.73
Rochford	9.35	0.09	0.06	-0.81	15.66	13.90	8.52	-0.65
Tendring	23.32	0.16	0.12	0.21	33.78	24.81	14.72	-0.27
Uttlesford	7.05	0.07	0.04	-1.27	7.19	24.84	7.87	-1.08

Source: CLG (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/zip/indices2007.zip>)

- The District is less deprived than the County average in all of the listed categories, showing a good performance.

Table 72: Deprivation character by sub-domain

	Child Poverty' (IDAC)	Older people poverty' (IDAOP)	Education sub-domain: children & young people	Education sub-domain: working age skills	Barriers sub-domain: geog barriers to services	Barriers sub-domain: wider barriers to housing	Environment sub-domain: 'indoors'	Environment sub-domain: 'outdoors'
Essex CC	0.15	0.15	18.79	21.48	0.31	-0.20	8.28	12.68
Basildon	0.23	0.20	30.12	33.54	0.21	-0.12	3.15	12.56
Braintree	0.13	0.16	19.57	22.51	0.48	0.02	9.07	10.05
Brentwood	0.11	0.12	7.96	10.24	0.34	-0.23	8.38	10.62
Castle Point	0.15	0.16	18.47	29.47	0.03	-0.49	4.47	24.09
Chelmsford	0.12	0.12	11.18	12.70	0.26	-0.48	9.93	13.30
Colchester	0.16	0.16	20.60	17.53	0.16	0.34	9.18	15.89
Epping Forest	0.15	0.14	15.39	19.66	0.30	0.21	9.68	16.40
Harlow	0.24	0.19	33.12	30.59	0.00	0.34	4.49	11.92
Maldon	0.13	0.15	17.36	19.99	0.63	-0.48	9.79	6.45
Rochford	0.11	0.13	11.30	20.02	0.18	-0.72	5.72	14.12
Tendring	0.21	0.17	35.21	32.34	0.18	0.16	15.41	13.36
Uttlesford	0.08	0.11	5.25	9.13	0.93	-0.96	10.12	3.35

Source: CLG (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/zip/subdomains07.zip> and <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/xls/576508>)

- The District performs poorly in the Environment sub-domain 'outdoors' at 14.12 which is above the County average of 12.68 and is the fourth highest in the Essex County Council area. This sub-domain contains two criteria consisting of air quality and road traffic accidents.
- The District performs well and below the County average in all other sub-domains, most notably in the education sub-domain: children and young people, where a score of 11.30 is significantly below the County's 18.79 average.

### 11.3 Population and Social Summary

- ONS mid-year estimates 2001-2007 show that population growth in Rochford at 4.45% is lower than that of the County and the East of England region at 4.86% and 4.82% respectively and also the national figure of 3.32%.
- ONS revised 2006 based population projections state that the Rochford District population will increase by 10.73% to 89,800 in 2021. This percentage increase is lower than the County average of 11.83%, the regional average at 15.42% and the nationwide average of 11.81%.
- ONS revised 2006 based population projections state that Rochford's population is projected to increase by 7,500 people over the period of 2008 to 2021. This is mainly due to an increase in birth rates and internal migration in.
- EERA population forecasts indicate that Rochford's population would rise to 81,400, an increase of 3.83%. This is below the County and regional data, with Essex's overall population expected to rise by 6.20% to 1,392,500 and the regional population by 10.61% to 5,973,100.
- The number of those attending primary schools in the District of Rochford has fallen annually over the period 2003-2007.
- The numbers attending secondary schools in the District of Rochford have risen annually between 2003 and 2006 by 251 pupils but decreased by 30 pupils between 2006 and 2007.
- Capacity figures for 2007 indicate that on a District wide basis there are enough primary school places for the current year. However there is currently a deficit of 20 in regards to secondary school places.
- The number of those taking GCSEs in the District had fallen by 21 pupils between 2005/06-2006/07, a trend not matched regionally and nationally.

- The District is performing below considerably above the East of England region and nationally in the attainment of 5+ A\*-C grades and is showing a percentage decline between 2005/06-2006/07, a trend not matched by regional and national percentage increases.
- The number of pupils receiving no passes is lower at 1.1% than the wider region at 2.1% and equal to the country as a whole at 1.1%.
- Robbery offences in the District have fallen by 29% from the years 2005-2006 to 2006-2007.
- Burglary dwelling offences and theft of a motor vehicle offences have both fallen by 14% from the years 2005-2006 to 2006-2007.
- Rochford District is the third best ranked District/Borough out of the twelve in the County on IMD2007 measures.
- The District is less deprived than the County average in all of the listed categories concerning character of deprivation, showing a good performance.
- The District performs well and below the County average in the education sub-domain: children and young people, where a score of 11.30 is significantly below the County's 18.79 average.

## 12 ECONOMY

### 12.1 Introduction

For an area to be sustainable, it must be able to attract industry and commerce in order for its citizens to gain employment and contribute to a successful local economy. This chapter presents information on the types of industry and commerce in Rochford District, including an analysis of the types of employment available in Rochford District, floor space vacancy rates and employment levels.

### 12.2 Baseline Information

The chapter begins with an overview of the type and number of businesses in the District. A count of VAT enterprises, also by type, is presented first. The amount of floor space assigned to each business type is also examined, as is the overall industrial and commercial land vacancy rates. Businesses are then looked at by employment size and an analysis of the proportion of total employees in each business class and Standard Occupational Classification type is presented. The job density between 2000 and 2005 within the District is also analysed here. Economic activity of residents, including average wage and unemployment levels follow this. Concluding the report is a look at all new completed and outstanding A1 – A2, B1 and B1 – B8 development between April 2007 and March 2008.

Please note:

- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) frequently round data in order to protect confidentiality and therefore it is possible that unit counts may not equate across data sets.
- Reference is made to both Local Units and Enterprises in this chapter. A local unit is defined as a statistical unit in an enterprise, being an individual site in a geographically identifiable place. This will often take the form of a factory or a shop. An enterprise is defined as a group of local units which have a certain degree of autonomy or control and essentially this can be defined as a business, often taking the form of a head office or main operating site.
- All data released by NOMIS prior to the period April 2005 to March 2006 has not been weighted in line with the latest ONS estimates as these were not available at the time of this report. Consequently any historical data prior to this date has had to be removed for the purpose of this report but will subsequently be reinstated as it becomes available. For more information please go to <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/374.aspx>

#### A. Count of VAT Based Enterprise by Age of Business in Rochford District

**Table 73: Count of VAT based Enterprise by age of business 2007**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
<b>All VAT Based Enterprises</b>	2,310		169,205		1,421,645	
Less than 2 Years Old	375	16.23%	27,340	16.16%	245,915	17.30%
2 to 3 Years Old	350	15.15%	23,690	14.00%	207,960	14.63%
4 to 9 Years Old	585	25.32%	43,450	25.68%	364,570	25.64%
10 or More Years Old	1,000	43.29%	74,725	44.16%	603,200	42.43%

Source: ONS 2007 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- There are a similar proportion of business ages across all 3 hierarchies. In each case enterprises that are 10 or more years old are the most prevalent, with the

Rochford District proportion of 43.29% being below that of the East of England (44.16%) and above the percentage for England (42.43%).

- Rochford District has the highest proportion of businesses aged between 2 and 3 years old and the lowest proportion of businesses aged 4 to 9 years old. As mentioned above however, these proportional differences are small.



## B. VAT Based Units by Location

Table 74: Count of VAT based Local Units by location 2005 – 2007

Year	Urban Location						Rural Location					
	Rochford		East of England		England		Rochford		East of England		England	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
2005	2060	77.44%	127125	62.99%	1300285	74.50%	605	22.74%	74680	37.01%	444995	25.50%
2006	2050	77.65%	128045	62.84%	1310885	74.39%	590	22.35%	75705	37.16%	451290	25.61%
2007	2070	77.82%	129385	62.64%	1330965	74.26%	590	22.18%	77165	37.36%	461300	25.74%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The maintenance of stable levels of economic growth is a part of one of the four aims set out in PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development. The number of VAT registered local units has increased each year in both urban and rural locations across the length of the study.
- Rochford District has had a higher proportion of urban local units than the East of England and England across the period of study. In 2007 Rochford recorded a proportion of 77.82% of local business units being in an urban location compared to 62.64% in the East of England and 74.26% in England.
- The proportion of local business units in an urban location has increased each year in Rochford District but can be seen to be falling in both the East of England and England. In each case this percentage change has been below 0.4%.

### C. VAT Registered Local Units by Industry Group

**Table 75: VAT registered Local Units by industry group March 2007**

	Rochford District		East of England		England	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
All VAT Based Enterprises	2310		169205		1421645	
Agriculture	70	3.03%	11355	6.71%	88575	6.23%
Production	230	9.96%	14400	8.51%	116855	8.22%
Construction	510	22.08%	25270	14.93%	170025	11.96%
Motor Trades	105	4.55%	7330	4.33%	56255	3.96%
Wholesale	135	5.84%	10900	6.44%	91435	6.43%
Retail	210	9.09%	15920	9.41%	152495	10.73%
Hotels & Catering	100	4.33%	9870	5.83%	94550	6.65%
Transport	100	4.33%	6470	3.82%	49025	3.45%
Post & Telecommunications	25	1.08%	1795	1.06%	14180	1.00%
Finance	10	0.43%	745	0.44%	8970	0.63%
Property & Business Services	645	27.92%	50680	29.95%	445350	31.33%
Education	10	0.43%	1265	0.75%	11310	0.80%
Health	10	0.43%	1160	0.69%	9165	0.64%
Public Admin & Other Services	150	6.49%	12045	7.12%	113455	7.98%

Source ONS 2007 (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The wide range of employment opportunities within the District is in accord with Policy E3 of the East of England plan which states that employment land is to be allocated to a range of business types.
- The composition of Rochford District's industry is broadly similar to both the regional and national composition although there are exceptions. Property and Business services are the most prevalent in the District at 26.13% of all VAT registered businesses. This is however below that found regionally (27.99%) and nationally (29.04%), where this business type is also the most prevalent.
- At 3.03%, Rochford District can be seen to have an agricultural sector which is proportionately just over half of the size of that found regionally and nationally respective to the entirety of the business sector.
- The District does display a relative over representation of Construction enterprises. 19.17% of all businesses in Rochford District are related to construction, compared to 12.49% in the East of England and 9.82% in England.
- All other industry types in the District are present in broadly the same proportions as that found in the East of England and England.

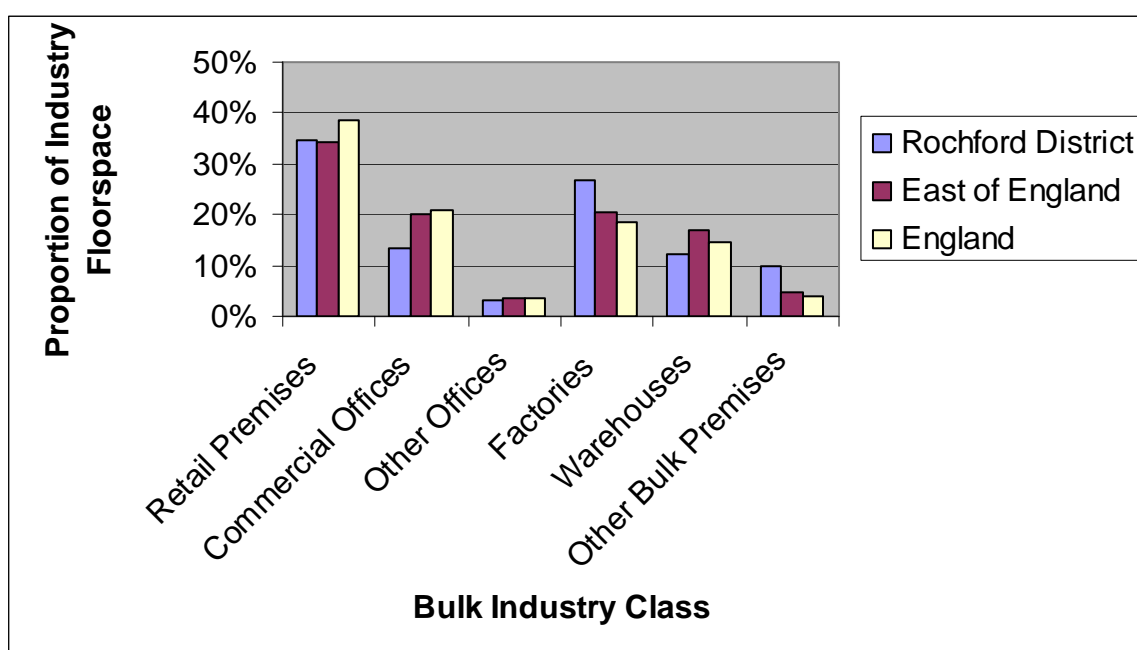
## D. Industrial Floor space Composition by Bulk Industry Class

**Table 76: Industrial and commercial floor space composition by bulk industry class in m<sup>2</sup> March 2007**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
All Bulk Classes	1,593		136,091		1,341,622	
Retail Premises	550	34.53%	46,854	34.43%	515,961	38.46%
Commercial Offices	213	13.37%	27,465	20.18%	281,634	20.99%
Other Offices	48	3.01%	4,608	3.39%	47,127	3.51%
Factories	428	26.87%	27,637	20.31%	247,273	18.43%
Warehouses	197	12.37%	22,913	16.84%	194,588	14.50%
Other Bulk Premises	157	9.86%	6,614	4.86%	55,039	4.10%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

**Figure 57: Industrial and commercial floor space composition by bulk industry class in m<sup>2</sup> March 2007**



Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- Retail Premises account for the majority of industrial floor space at all geographical hierarchies with 34.53% used in this way within the District, above the 34.43% reported regionally but lower than the national figure of 38.46%.
- Commercial Office floor space, at 13.37% in the District, shows the greatest under representation when compared to the other geographical hierarchies, with 20.18% of floor space being utilised by commercial offices in the East of England and 20.99% in England.
- The percentage of floor space for Warehouses is also underrepresented within the District with 12.37% used in this way compared to 16.84% regionally and 14.50% nationally.
- Much of these deficits within Rochford District can be accounted for by the relatively larger Other Bulk Premises class and Factories class, which both account for larger floor spaces than the equivalent proportions at a regional and national level.

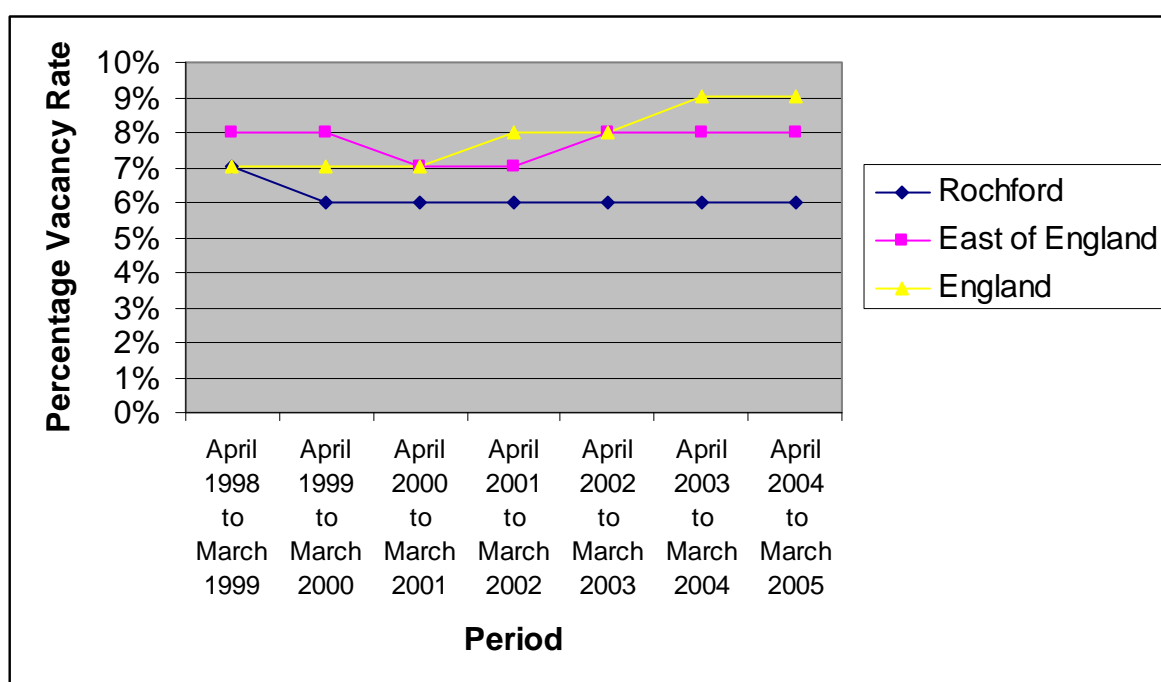
### E. Commercial and Industrial Property Vacancies

**Table 77: Commercial and Industrial vacancy rates in Rochford District**

Time Period	Rochford	East of England	England
April 1998 to March 1999	7%	8%	7%
April 1999 to March 2000	6%	8%	7%
April 2000 to March 2001	6%	7%	7%
April 2001 to March 2002	6%	7%	8%
April 2002 to March 2003	6%	8%	8%
April 2003 to March 2004	6%	8%	9%
April 2004 to March 2005	6%	8%	9%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

**Figure 58: Commercial and industrial vacancy rates in Rochford District April 1998 – March 2005**



Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The percentage of commercial and industrial land vacant in the District has remained stable between April 1999 and March 2005 at 6%.
- At no point in the above study did vacancy rates in the East of England and England drop below 7%.
- Despite a slight fluctuation the vacancy rate in the East of England during April 1998 – March 1999 and April 2004 – March 2005 was recorded as 8%. Vacancy rates in England as a whole have slowly increased across the study, from 7% to 9%.

Table 78 highlights the employment sites which are currently vacant within Rochford District

**Table 78: Vacant employment sites within Rochford District by ward**

Ward/Parish	Site Easting	Site Northing	Address	Proposed Use Code Description	Identified	Development Plan	PDL	Site Area (Ha)
Downhall and Rawreth Ward	579621	192510	Adjacent Superstore, Rawreth Industrial Estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	2004 / 2005	Y	N	0.44
Downhall and Rawreth Ward	579662	192303	Rawreth Industrial Estate. Opposite Stirling Close	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	2004 / 2005	Y	N	0.09
Rochford Ward	585906	189161	Plot B, East of B1013, Aviation Way Industrial Estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	2004 / 2005	Y	N	1.38
Rochford Ward	585950	189253	Plot C, Aviation Way Industrial Estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	2004 / 2005	Y	N	1.08
Rochford Ward	586256	189342	Plot G, Aviation Way Industrial Estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	2004 / 2005	Y	N	0.57
Rochford Ward	585997	189007	Plot H, Aviation Way Industrial Estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	2004 / 2005	Y	N	0.57
Rochford Ward	588068	189972	Plot Gb, Purdeys Industrial Estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	2004 / 2005	Y	N	1.02
Rochford Ward	588906	190059	Plot B, Sutton Wharf	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	2004 / 2005	Y	N	1.4

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- There is currently 6.55ha of land earmarked for non-residential land uses in employment areas all of which are located on previously developed land.
- All these sites have a development plan and should all be identified in the adopted local plan.

## F. Business Comparison by Employment Size

**Table 79: VAT based Local Unit comparison by employment size in Rochford District, East of England and England March 2005 – March 2007**

	Rochford District			East of England			England		
	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07
<b>All VAT Based Local Units</b>	2,660	2,640	2,655	201,520	203,435	206,245	1,741,870	1,758,270	1,788,670
<b>0 to 4 Persons Employed</b>	1,965	1,930	1,965	138,015	139,685	141,705	1,164,020	1,177,465	1,200,540
<b>5 to 9 Persons Employed</b>	370	380	365	29,500	29,225	29,065	264,690	264,675	264,165
<b>10 to 19 Persons Employed</b>	170	175	175	16,320	16,510	17,220	148,425	149,840	156,770
<b>20 or More Persons Employed</b>	155	150	150	17,685	18,010	18,255	164,735	166,290	167,195

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

**Table 80: VAT based Local Unit comparison by employment size in Rochford District, East of England and England March 2005 – March 2007**

	Rochford District			East of England			England		
	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07	Mar-05	Mar-06	Mar-07
<b>0 to 4 Persons Employed</b>	73.87%	73.11%	74.01%	68.49%	68.66%	68.71%	66.83%	66.97%	67.12%
<b>5 to 9 Persons Employed</b>	13.91%	14.39%	13.75%	14.64%	14.37%	14.09%	15.20%	15.05%	14.77%
<b>10 to 19 Persons Employed</b>	6.39%	6.63%	6.59%	8.10%	8.12%	8.35%	8.52%	8.52%	8.76%
<b>20 or More Persons Employed</b>	5.83%	5.68%	5.65%	8.78%	8.85%	8.85%	9.46%	9.46%	9.35%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- While the East of England and England have seen a yearly increase in the number of VAT Based Local Units Rochford District experienced a decline in the total number in 2006. This was then followed by an increase in 2007 but to a figure still below that of 2005.
- Businesses which employ between 0 and 4 people have been by far the most prevalent at all geographical hierarchies during the period of study.
- In Rochford District this employment size has shown the greatest drop in numbers in 2006 to 1,930 from the previous year's 1,965. This is also reflected in the percentage change of people working in this employment size which decreased from 73.87% in 2005 to 73.11% in 2006. The only other employment size where the number and percentage employed decreased in 2006 was 20 or more persons.
- Regionally and nationally there has been a decline in those employed in businesses with 5 to 9 persons across the period 2005 – 2007. In the East of England the percentage decreased from 14.64% to 14.09% and in England the change was from 15.20% to 14.77%.
- At 74.01% in 2007, Rochford District had a higher percentage of Local Based Units with 0 to 4 persons employed than both the region and nation with 68.71% and 67.12% respectively. The District is relatively under represented in all other employment bands when compared to the regional and national average.

## G. Job Density

Job density is the term given to the ratio of total jobs to the working age population. These figures include employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

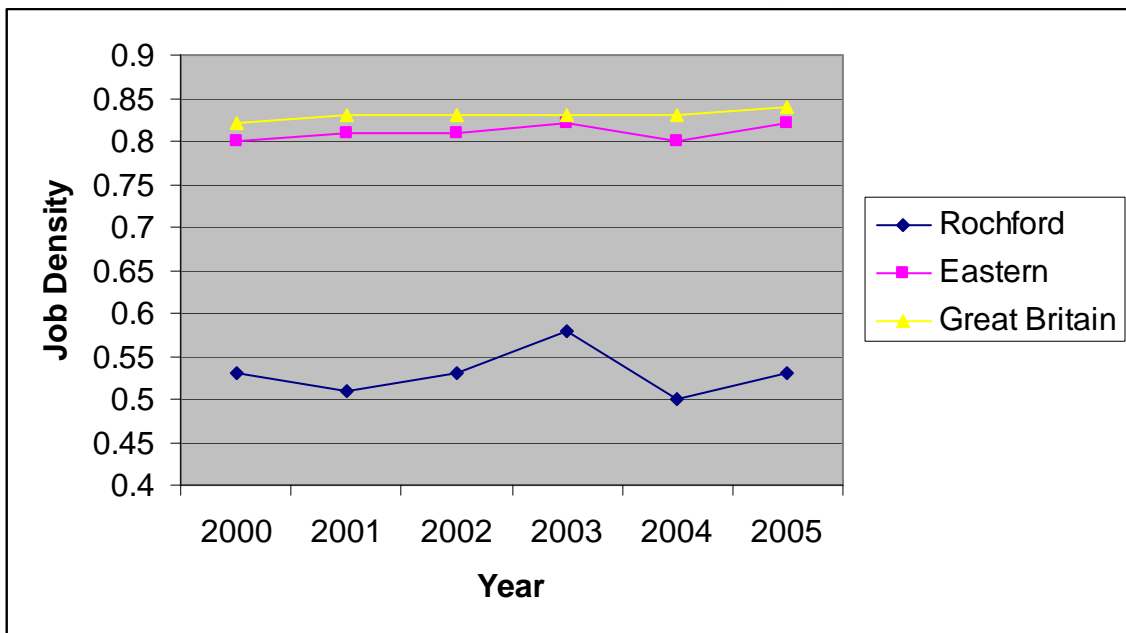


**Table 81: Job density 2000 – 2005**

Year	Rochford	Eastern England	Great Britain
2000	0.53	0.8	0.82
2001	0.51	0.81	0.83
2002	0.53	0.81	0.83
2003	0.58	0.82	0.83
2004	0.5	0.8	0.83
2005	0.53	0.82	0.84

Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/jd\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/jd_time_series/report.aspx))

**Figure 59: Job density 2000 – 2005**

Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/jd\\_time\\_series/report.aspx?](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/jd_time_series/report.aspx?))

- The job density witnessed within Rochford District has been below that seen in both the East of England and England across the period of study.
- Job density peaked in the District in 2003 at 0.58. At no point in the study has job density in the East of England or England fallen below 0.8, with job density at the national level typically being around 0.83.
- Following a decrease in 2004, Rochford District job density rose in 2005 to 0.53, which was the second highest value witnessed across the District in the above study.

## H. Employment by Industry Class

The following information has been collated from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) and is hosted on the NOMIS internet site. The ABI records a job at the location of an employee's workplace rather than by an employee's residence.

**Table 82: Employment by industry class 2006**

Employment Type	Rochford		Eastern Region	Great Britain
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total employee jobs	19,000	-	-	-
Full-time	12,800	67.3	68.6	68.9
Part-time	6,200	32.7	31.4	31.1
<b>Employee jobs by industry</b>				
Manufacturing	2,500	13.3	11.0	10.9
Construction	1,200	6.3	5.3	4.8
Services	14,700	77.5	82.1	82.9
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	4,600	24.3	25.0	23.5
Transport & communications	1,100	5.5	6.3	5.9
Finance, IT, other business activities	3,000	15.9	20.3	21.2
Public admin, education & health	4,900	25.7	25.5	26.9
Other services	1,200	6.1	4.9	5.3
Tourism-related†	1,600	8.2	7.8	8.3

Notes: 1. Tourism-related includes employees also counted as part of the Services Industry Class.  
 2. Employee jobs excludes self employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces.  
 † Tourism consists of industries that are also part of the service industry

Source: NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?town=rochford>)

- The above table has split employment into 4 main categories, namely Manufacturing, Construction, Services and Tourism-related. Rochford District can be seen to have an above average proportion of people employed in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors.
- 77.5% of employees are employed in the Services sector within the District. This is below the regional proportion of 82.1% and the national proportion of 82.9%.
- Analysis of the breakdown of service industries shows us that this under representation is not uniform across the entirety of the service sector. For example, the District, at 25.7%, can be found to have a larger proportion of people employed within the Public admin, education and health sector compared to the region at 25.5% and a larger proportion of people employed within Other services than at a regional and national levels.
- At 8.2%, Rochford District has a larger percentage of people employed within the Tourism related sector than the Eastern Region with 7.8% but a slightly lower proportion than in Great Britain with 8.3%.
- In terms of employment type, Rochford District has a lower percentage of employee jobs that are full-time compared to the regional and national values.

### I. Employment by Occupation

A Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) scheme has been devised in order to be able to classify workers into occupational categories. The 9 Major SOC categories are summarised in Table 83. SOC Major Categories can be amalgamated into 4 distinct groups, as shown in the table below.

**Table 83: SOC classification scheme**

SOC Group	Occupation
1	Managers and Senior Professionals
2	Professional Occupations
3	Associate Professional and Technical
4	Administrative and Secretarial
5	Skilled Trades Occupations
6	Personal Service Occupations
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations
8	Process Plant and Machine Operatives
9	Elementary Occupations

Source: NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?town=rochford>)

**Table 84: Employment by occupation January 2007 – December 2007**

	Rochford		Eastern Region	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%
Soc 2000 major group 1-3	17,000	43.3	43.8	42.9
1 Managers and senior officials	7,600	19.4	16.2	15.3
2 Professional occupations	5,700	14.5	13	13
3 Associate professional & technical	3,700	9.5	14.6	14.6
Soc 2000 major group 4-5	10,700	27.4	22.6	22.6
4 Administrative & secretarial	5,100	13.1	11.3	11.7
5 Skilled trades occupations	5,600	14.3	11.3	10.8
Soc 2000 major group 6-7	5,800	14.8	14.7	15.6
6 Personal service occupations	3,500	9	7.7	8
7 Sales and customer service occs	#	#	7	7.6
Soc 2000 major group 8-9	5,300	13.4	18.6	18.6
8 Process plant & machine operatives	#	#	6.9	7.2
9 Elementary occupations	3,800	9.6	11.7	11.4

Note: # denotes fields where the sample size was too small for a reliable estimate. Figures are for those aged 16+

Source: NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?town=rochford>)

- The greatest over representation, compared to regional and national results, seen in the District can be found within SOC Major Group 4-5. 27.4% of District employees can be found in this sector, compared to 22.6% regionally and 22.6% nationally.
- Rochford District can be seen to be under represented in all other SOC major groups when compared to the Eastern Region and/or nationally. The largest under representation being found within SOC major groups 8-9.
- The SOC major group 1-3 has the highest proportion of employees for all geographical regions. This accounted for 43.3% in Rochford District with SOC Major Group 1 employing the largest proportion of 19.4%. This percentage is also higher than the proportion of employees within the same group regionally (16.2%) and nationally (15.3%).

The following set of tables and figures analyse the proportion of workers in Rochford District, the East of England and Great Britain who work in each of the four Major SOC Groups over the period January 2006 to December 2007.

**Table 85: Proportion of workers present in SOC major group 1 – 3**

Date	Rochford	Eastern Region	Great Britain
Jan 06 - Dec 06	15,900	39.6	43.1
Jan 07 - Dec 07	17,000	43.8	43.9

Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/empocc\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/empocc_time_series/report.aspx))

- The proportion of Rochford District employees working in SOC Major Group 1-3 has been lower than that seen in the Eastern Region across the period of study. During January 2007 to December 2007 Rochford District also had a higher percentage of workers in this group compared to Great Britain.
- Across the study, the proportion of District workers in this SOC group has increased from 39.6% to 43.8%. Both the Eastern Region and Great Britain also show an increase, from 43.1% to 43.9% and 42.4% to 43.1% respectively.

**Table 86: Proportion of workers present in SOC major group 4 – 5.**

Date	Rochford	Eastern Region	Great Britain
Jan 06 - Dec 06	13,400	33.3	23.3
Jan 07 - Dec 07	10,700	27.7	22.7

Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/empocc\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/empocc_time_series/report.aspx))

- There has been a higher proportion of workers within this SOC group within the District across the period of study than at regional and national levels.
- The proportion of workers in this SOC grouping has decreased in the District, Eastern Region and Great Britain, although to a greater extent within Rochford District across the period of study.
- The proportion of District workers has decreased between January 2006 and December 2007 from 33.3% to 27.7%. In the Eastern Region this reduction has been from 23.3% to 22.7% and in England from 23.1% to 22.6%.

**Table 87: Proportion of workers present in SOC major groups 6 – 7**

Date	Rochford	Eastern Region	Great Britain
Jan 06 - Dec 06	6,800	17	15.2
Jan 07 - Dec 07	5,800	14.9	14.8

Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/empocc\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/empocc_time_series/report.aspx))

- The proportion of people employed within this SOC group has decreased in the District, from 17% to 14.9% across the 2 years studied. This represents a combined loss of 1,000 workers in the Groups 6 and 7. The figure of 17% is also the highest across the study at all hierarchies, with 14.8% being the lowest.
- Both the region and nation show a decrease in proportion of workers within this SOC group, with the region reporting a fall of 15.2% to 14.8% whilst the nation shows a reduction of 15.7% to 15.6%.

**Table 88: Proportion of workers present in SOC major groups 8 – 9**

Date	Rochford	Eastern Region	Great Britain
Jan 06 - Dec 06	4,000	10.1	18.4
Jan 07 - Dec 07	5,300	13.6	18.7

Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/empocc\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/empocc_time_series/report.aspx))

- Across the period of study, the proportion of people in Rochford District employed in SOC groups 8 and 9 has increased from 10.1% to 13.6%.
- This is the only SOC group where the East of England and Great Britain show a different direction of travel from each other. The proportion of workers in this group in the Eastern Region has increased from 18.4% to 18.7% whilst across Great Britain it has marginally decreased from 18.8% to 18.7%.

## J. Economic Activity of Residents

**Table 89: Economic activity of residents between January and December 2007**

	Rochford	Eastern Region	Great Britain
<b>All people</b>			
Economically active <sup>†</sup>	40,500	80.4%	81.0%
In employment <sup>†</sup>	39,200	77.6%	77.4%
Employees <sup>†</sup>	33,600	66.6%	66.2%
Self employed <sup>†</sup>	5,600	11.0%	10.9%
Model-based unemployed <sup>§</sup>	1,500	3.8%	4.3%
<b>Males</b>			
Economically active <sup>†</sup>	21,800	83.6%	86.2%
In employment <sup>†</sup>	21,500	82.3%	82.3%
Employees <sup>†</sup>	16,800	64.8%	66.3%
Self employed <sup>†</sup>	4,700	17.5%	15.7%
Unemployed <sup>§</sup>	!	!	4.4%
<b>Females</b>			
Economically active <sup>†</sup>	18,700	76.8%	75.3%
In employment <sup>†</sup>	17,700	72.5%	71.9%
Employees <sup>†</sup>	16,800	68.6%	66.1%
Self employed <sup>†</sup>	#	#	5.5%
Unemployed <sup>§</sup>	#	#	4.2%

Notes # Sample size is too small for reliable estimate

! Estimate not available as sample size is disclosive

† Numbers are those aged 16 and over, % for those of working age

§ Numbers and % for those ages 16 or over.

% Proportion of those economically active

Source: NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?town=rochford>)

- People are defined as being 'economically active' whether they are employed or unemployed. The definition for 'In employment' in this case means the proportion of people who undertook paid employment in the reference week or had a job they were temporarily away from. Unemployment figures at a District level are based on very small samples and so could prove unreliable. To combat this, the Office for National Statistics has developed a statistical model to provide a more robust estimate for unemployment figures and it is these model based figures which are included in Table 89.

- Between January 2007 and December 2007, 80.4% of Rochford District residents were economically active, a lower figure than that found in the Eastern Region (81%) but higher than in Great Britain (78.5%).
- The District records a higher proportion in employment generally when compared to the region and nation and a lower percentage of the model based unemployed with 3.8% compared to 4.3% and 5.2% for the Eastern Region and Great Britain respectively.
- The proportion of males who are economically active in the District was recorded as 83.6%. This is below the regional figure of 86.2% and comparatively similar to that of the national figure of 83.2%.
- There is a higher instance of male self employment in the District while the percentage of employees is below both regional and national figures.
- The proportion of females who are economically active in the District (76.8%) is higher than that seen regionally (75.3%) and across Great Britain (73.5%). The proportion of females in employment in the District is also above regional and national levels along with the proportion of female employees.

**Table 90: Proportion of working age population who were employed in 2007**

	Rochford		Eastern Region	Great Britain
All people	48,300	58.8%	61.0%	62.2%
Males	25,300	63.3%	65.1%	66.2%
Females	23,000	54.7%	57.1%	58.3%

Source: NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?#ls>)

- Within Rochford District the proportion of the population who are of working age is 58.8%. This is a smaller proportion out of the total population than seen regionally and nationally with 61% and 62.2% respectively.
- There are proportionally more working age males across all geographical regions than working age females. In the District 63.3% of the male population are of working age compared to 54.7% of the female total population.



**Table 91: Proportion of the population who were economically inactive between January and December 2007**

	Rochford		Eastern Region	Great Britain
<b>All people</b>				
Economically inactive	9,400	19.6%	19.0%	21.4%
Wanting a job	#	#	4.5%	5.4%
Not wanting a job	7,300	15.1%	14.5%	16.1%
<b>Males</b>				
Economically inactive	4,100	16.4%	13.8%	16.8%
Wanting a job	!	#	3.3%	4.4%
Not wanting a job	3,800	15.1%	10.5%	12.4%
<b>Females</b>				
Economically inactive	5,300	23.2%	24.7%	26.5%
Wanting a job	#	#	5.8%	6.4%
Not wanting a job	3,500	15.1%	18.9%	20.1%

Note: # Sample size is too small for reliable estimate  
 ! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive  
 % Relates to those of working age

Source: NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?town=rochford>)

- 19.6% of Rochford District residents are economically inactive. This is above the proportion of economically inactive people in the Eastern Region (19%) but below that of Great Britain (21.4%)
- 15.1% of working age residents within Rochford District are not looking for a job, a higher proportion than the 14.5% recorded regionally.
- The proportions of economically inactive males and females are both below that reported nationally although the proportional difference is larger in females.
- The proportions of economically inactive females and males who do not want a job in the District are both recorded as 15.1%. For males this is higher than both the regional and national figures of 10.5% and 12.4% respectively, while for females 15.1% is below that of 18.9% for the region and 20.1% for the nation.

**Table 92: Proportion of residents who are economically inactive between January 2006 and December 2007**

Date	Rochford		Eastern Region	Great Britain
Jan 06 - Dec 06	8,800	18.5%	19.1%	21.4%
Jan 07 - Dec 07	9,400	19.6%	19.0%	21.4%

Note: # sample size is too small for a reliable estimate

Source: NOMIS 2008  
 ([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/einact\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/einact_time_series/report.aspx))

- The proportion of economically inactive people in the District has increased from 18.5% to 19.6%.
- In 2006 the District's percentage was below that of both the Eastern Region and Great Britain while in 2007 the 19.6% of economically inactive residents remained below the national average of 21.4% but rose above the regional value of 19%.

## K. Self Employment

**Table 93: Percentage of economically active residents who are self employed  
January 2006 –December 2007**

Date	Rochford		Eastern	Great Britain
Jan 06 - Dec 06	7,700	15.6%	11.0%	9.2%
Jan 07 - Dec 07	5,600	11.0%	10.9%	9.3%

Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/ea\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/ea_time_series/report.aspx))

- The proportion of economically active residents who are self employed has decreased in the District over the two years for which data is currently available. This increase has been from 15.6% to 11%.
- The Eastern Region has seen a reduction in the proportion of those people self employed, from 11% to 10.9% whilst in Great Britain there has been an increase, from 9.2% to 9.3%.

## L. Comparison of Average Wage Earned by Residence

The Tables and Figures in this section analyse the average wage of people who reside in Rochford, the Eastern Region and Great Britain irrespective of where they are employed, and those employed in Rochford, the Eastern Region and Great Britain irrespective of where they live. Please note that in 2006 there were a number of methodological changes made in the calculation of statistics reported in Section L.

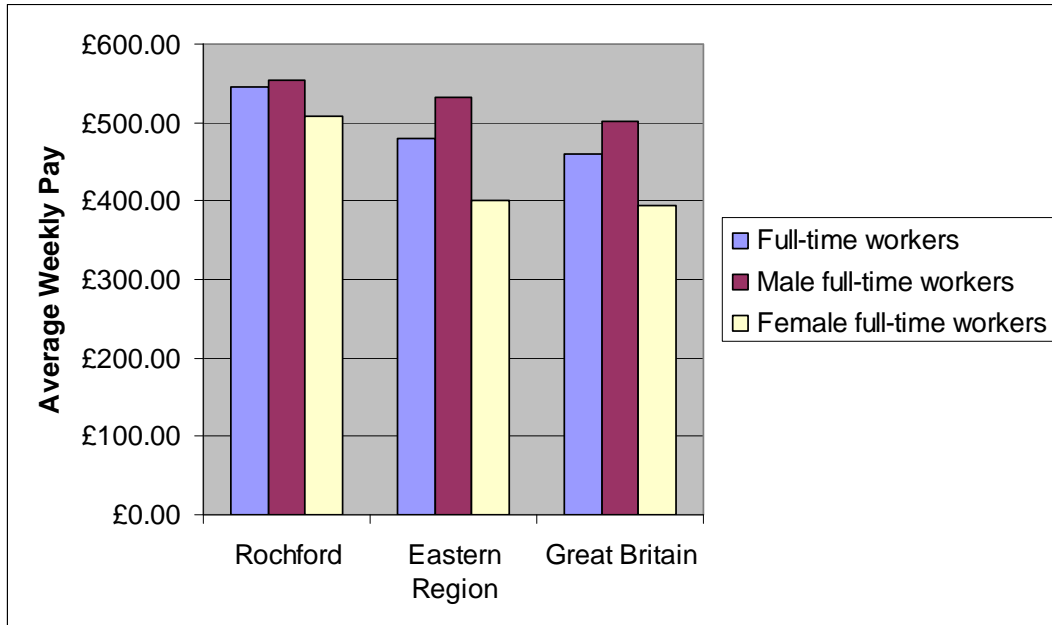
For more information, please go to:

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/341.aspx>

**Table 94: Comparison between average wages by residence 2007**

	Rochford	Eastern Region	Great Britain
<b>Gross weekly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	£545.60	£479.10	£459.00
Male full-time workers	£554.40	£531.80	£500.70
Female full-time workers	£508.00	£400.40	£394.80
<b>Hourly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	£13.10	£11.94	£11.50
Male full-time workers	£13.11	£12.84	£12.17
Female full-time workers	#	£10.62	£10.48

Source: NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?town=rochford>)

**Figure 60: Comparison between average wages by residence 2007**

Source NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?town=rochford>)

- Average full time weekly pay received by Rochford residents was reported as £545.60 in 2007. This is above the £479.10 and £459.00 reported regionally and nationally.
- Both male and female wages are also above those reported regionally and nationally, with the greatest discrepancy being between male workers in Rochford and Great Britain. Wages can also be seen to be higher in the region than they are nationally.

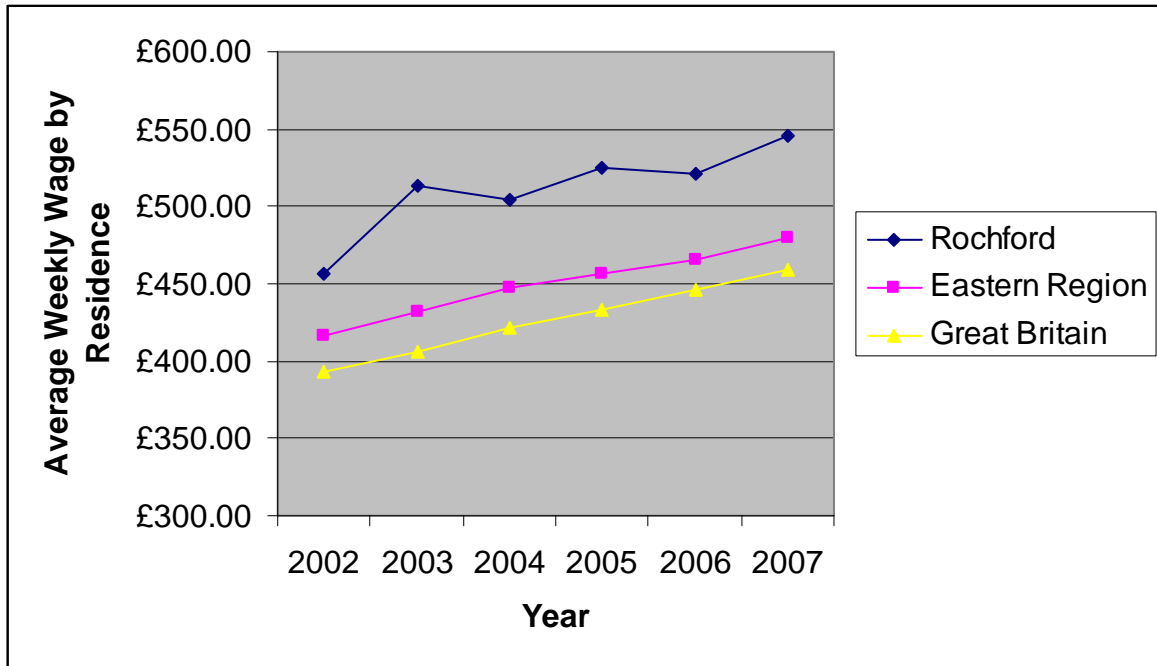
**Table 95: Trend analysis of average weekly wage by residence**

Year	Rochford	Eastern Region	Great Britain
2002	£456.10	£415.90	£392.70
2003	£513.50	£431.70	£406.20
2004	£504.00	£447.60	£421.30
2005	£524.60	£456.70	£432.80
2006	£521.20	£466.00	£445.90
2007	£545.60	£479.10	£459.00

Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/asher\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/asher_time_series/report.aspx))

Figure 61: Trend analysis of average weekly wage by residence



Source: NOMIS 2008

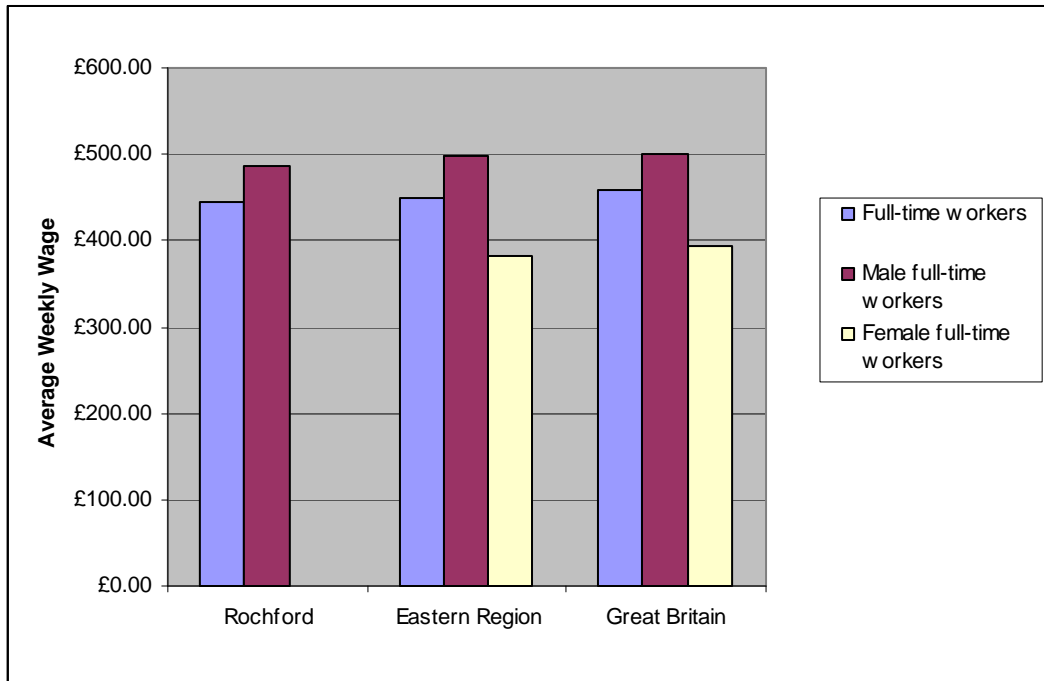
([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/asher\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/asher_time_series/report.aspx))

- All geographical hierarchies show a general increase in average weekly wages from 2002 – 2007. While the increase has been steady and continuous for the region and nation, the District has experienced a year on year fluctuation with the individual yearly increases being greater in value than the preceding decreases to give the overall increase in average weekly wages during the study period.
- Wages have been higher in the District than in the Eastern Region and Great Britain across the period of study, and the rate of average weekly wage increase between 2006 and 2007 was greater in the District than it was in the Eastern Region and Great Britain.

Table 96: Comparison of average weekly wage by place of work in 2007

	Rochford	Eastern Region	Great Britain
<b>Gross weekly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	£444.20	£450.00	£458.60
Male full-time workers	£485.60	£498.70	£500.00
Female full-time workers	#	£382.90	£394.80
<b>Hourly pay</b>			
Full-time workers	£10.28	£11.19	£11.49
Male full-time workers	#	£11.94	£12.14
Female full-time workers	#	£10.04	£10.48

Source: NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?town=rochford>)

**Figure 62: Comparison of average weekly wage by place of work in 2007**

Source: NOMIS 2008 (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/report.aspx?town=rochford>)

- The average weekly wage on offer within Rochford District is below that in the East of England and Great Britain. The District value of £444.20 compares to £450.00 regionally and £458.60 nationally.
- The average weekly wage for females within the District was not available however Figure 62 shows that females in the Eastern Region earn on average a lower weekly wage compared to the national average. Both these values are lower than the average weekly wage for full time workers and those of male full time workers.
- Males who work in Rochford District earn less on average than their counterparts in the Eastern Region and Great Britain, with the average District wage of £485.60 being £13.10 less than the Eastern Region and £14.40 below the national average.

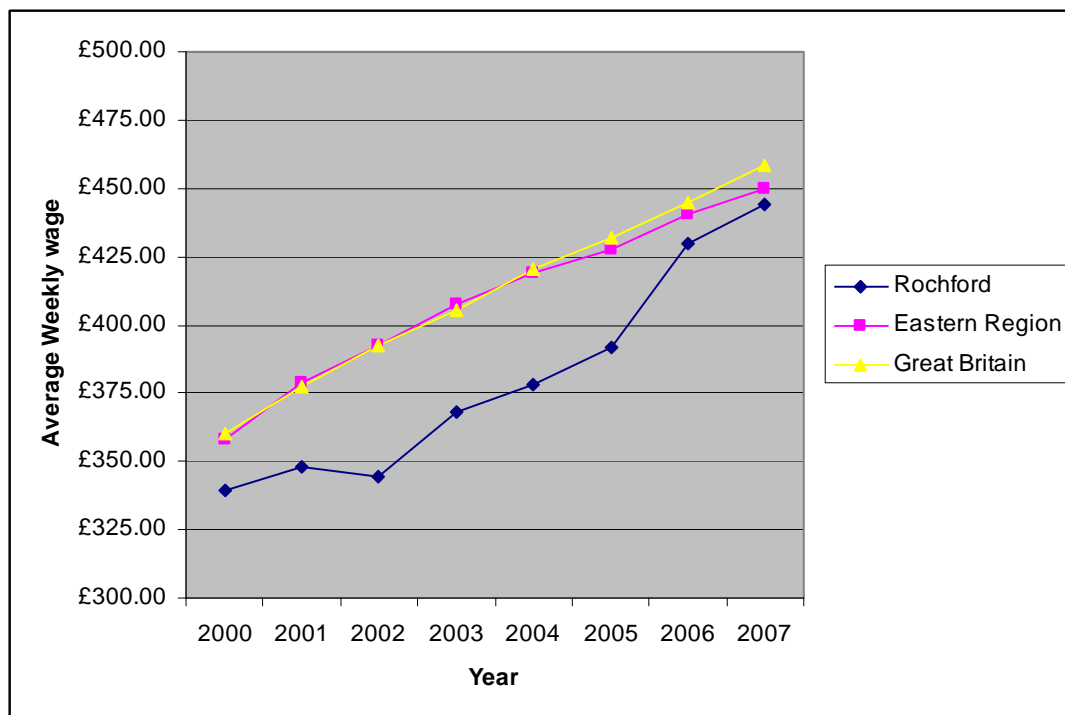
**Table 97: Trend analysis of average weekly wage by place of work 2000 – 2007**

Year	Rochford	Eastern Region	Great Britain
2000	£339.20	£358.10	£360.00
2001	£347.90	£379.10	£377.40
2002	£344.50	£392.60	£392.20
2003	£368.10	£407.60	£405.20
2004	£378.40	£419.10	£420.30
2005	£391.50	£427.70	£431.70
2006	£430.10	£440.60	£444.80
2007	£444.20	£450.00	£458.60

Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/ashew\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/ashew_time_series/report.aspx))

**Figure 63: Trend analysis of average weekly wage by place of work 2000 – 2007**



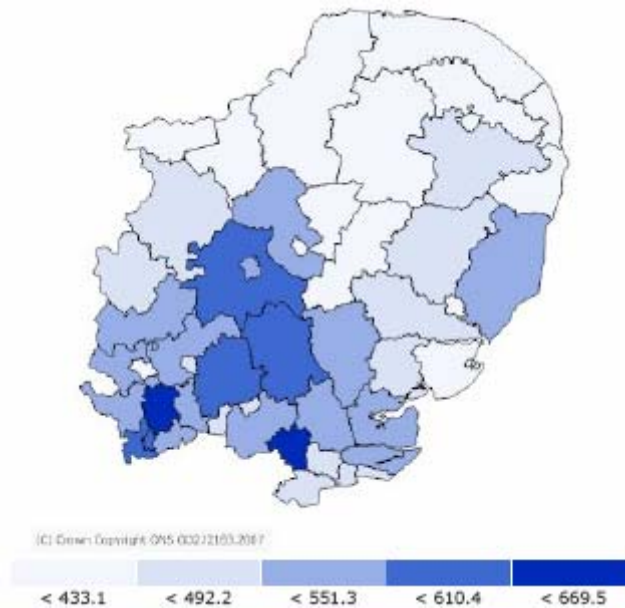
Source: NOMIS 2008

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/ashew\\_time\\_series/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/ashew_time_series/report.aspx))

- The average weekly wage available within Rochford District continued to be below that seen in the Eastern Region and Great Britain between 2000 and 2007.
- The average weekly wage in the District has increased every year in the study with the exception of 2002 where the value dropped from £347.90 the previous year to £344.50. In 2007 the District's average weekly wage reached £444.20.
- Although the District's average wages are below that seen in the Eastern Region and Great Britain, the general trend displayed in Figure 63 between 2000 and 2007 is that of an overall reduction in the disparity between wages.
- Since 2004, averages wages in Great Britain have exceeded those on offer from jobs within the Eastern Region.



Figure 64: Average weekly earnings in the Eastern Region



Source: NOMIS 2007

([https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/asher\\_compared/report.aspx](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431775/subreports/asher_compared/report.aspx))

Rochford District is ranked 12<sup>th</sup> of the 48 Local Authorities covered by this analysis. The over riding pattern in weekly earnings is that of an increase in earnings being witnessed as the proximity of the Local Authority to London increases.

### M. Planning Permissions Implemented and Outstanding

The following tables detail planning permissions that have been implemented over the period April 2007 to March 2008 as well as those which are currently outstanding at the end of March 2008. Retail (A1 and A2), Offices (B1) and General Industry (B1 – B8) are covered in this section.

**Table 98: Implemented planning permission for retail (A1 – A2) April 2007 – March 2008**

Small Area Name	Completed A1 - A2 Floorspace (Gross m2)	Floorspace Loss (m2)	Completed A1 - A2 Floorspace (Net m2)	Completed on PDL (m2)	Completed on Greenfield (m2)
Ashingdon & Canewdon	0	0	0	0	0
Barling & Sutton	0	0	0	0	0
Foulness & Great Wakering	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell North	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell South	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell West	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley Central	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley North	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley West	0	0	0	0	0
Hullbridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Paglesham CP	0	0	0	0	0
Rochford CP	1538	1858	-320	1538	0
Stambridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton CP	0	0	0	0	0
Downhall & Rawreth	0	0	0	0	0
Grange & Rawreth Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Lodge Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Rayleigh Central Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Sweyne Park	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatley Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehouse Ward	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1538</b>	<b>1858</b>	<b>-320</b>	<b>1538</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: Threshold > 250 m<sup>2</sup>

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- Whilst 1,538m<sup>2</sup> of A1 – A2 floor space was created in the District between April 2007 and March 2008, floor space losses have meant that there has been a net loss of 320m<sup>2</sup>.
- There were two A1 – A2 planning permissions within the District, both of which in Rochford Civil Parish and completed on previously developed land.
- The larger of the two developments erected a 993m<sup>2</sup> building for retail use which replaced 1,858 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space previously of retail use. The development is located 12 Purdeys Way, Rochford.
- The second completed development was a one unit retail warehouse with a floor space size of 545m<sup>2</sup> located at The Factory Shop, Magnolia Way, Rochford.

**Table 99: Outstanding planning permission for retail (A1 and A2) March 2008**

Small Area Name	Outstanding A1 - A2 Floorspace (Gross m2)	Potential Floorspace Loss (m2)	Outstanding A1 - A2 Floorspace (Net m2)	To Be Completed on PDL (m2)	To Be Completed on Greenfield (m2)
Ashingdon & Canewdon	0	0	0	0	0
Barling & Sutton	0	0	0	0	0
Foulness & Great Wakering	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell North	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell South	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell West	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley Central	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley North	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley West	0	0	0	0	0
Hullbridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Paglesham CP	0	0	0	0	0
Rochford CP	454	0	454	454	0
Stambridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton CP	0	0	0	0	0
Downhall & Rawreth	0	0	0	0	0
Grange & Rawreth Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Lodge Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Rayleigh Central Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Sweyne Park	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatley Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehouse Ward	730	0	730	730	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: Threshold > 250 m<sup>2</sup>

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- Unimplemented planning permission exists for a net increase of 1,184m<sup>2</sup> of A1 – A2 floor space in Rochford District all of which is to be on PDL. Also there is no potential floor space loss on any of the planning applications.
- Whitehouse Ward has the largest amount of unimplemented A1 – A2 floor space at 730m<sup>2</sup>. This is comprised of only one application which is for a two storey building with mezzanine floor at 29 Brook Road, Rayleigh.
- The other application which has yet to be implemented is within Rochford Civil Parish covering a floor space of 454m<sup>2</sup>. Planning permission is for the erection of 6 2 bedroom flats and shops and is located at 74-78 West St, Rochford.

**Table 100: Outstanding planning permission for office use (B1) March 2008**

Small Area Name	Outstanding B1 Floorspace (Gross m2)	Potential Floorspace Loss (m2)	Outstanding B1 Floorspace (Net m2)	To Be Completed on PDL (m2)	To Be Completed on Greenfield (m2)
Ashingdon & Canewdon	0	0	0	0	0
Barling & Sutton	0	0	0	0	0
Foulness & Great Wakering	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell North	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell South	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell West	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley Central	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley North	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley West	0	0	0	0	0
Hullbridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Paglesham CP	0	0	0	0	0
Rochford CP	2356	0	2356	2356	0
Stambridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton CP	0	0	0	0	0
Downhall & Rawreth	0	0	0	0	0
Grange & Rawreth Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Lodge Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Rayleigh Central Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Sweyne Park	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatley Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehouse Ward	1548	0	1548	1548	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3904</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3904</b>	<b>3904</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: Threshold > 1000 m<sup>2</sup>

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- There were no planning permissions completed for new B1 development within Rochford District between April 2007 and March 2008.
- At the end of March 2008 there were two outstanding planning permissions which will create a total of 3,904m<sup>2</sup> new B1 floor space, none of which is to be developed on Greenfield land.
- One of the developments, which accounts for 2,356m<sup>2</sup> of the total outstanding B1 floor space, is located in Rochford Civil Parish. This single application is for the construction of a three storey office building on land adjacent to Saxon Hall, Aviation Way, Southend, which was previously classified as land for 'recreation and leisure'.
- The remaining 1,548m<sup>2</sup> of B1 development is for one unit for office use located in Whitehouse Ward at 32 Brook Road, Rayleigh which was previously coded as 'other land non residential'.

**Table 101: Implemented planning permission for general industry use (B1 – B8) April 2007 – March 2008**

Small Area Name	Completed B1 - B8 Floorspace (Gross m2)	Floorspace Loss (m2)	Completed B1 - B8 Floorspace (Net m2)	Completed on PDL (m2)	Completed on Greenfield (m2)
Ashingdon & Canewdon	0	0	0	0	0
Barling & Sutton	0	0	0	0	0
Foulness & Great Wakering	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell North	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell South	156	0	156	156	0
Hawkwell West	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley Central	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley North	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley West	0	0	0	0	0
Hullbridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Paglesham CP	0	0	0	0	0
Rochford CP	1492	0	1492	1492	0
Stambridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton CP	0	0	0	0	0
Downhall & Rawreth	0	3460	-3460	0	0
Grange & Rawreth Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Lodge Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Rayleigh Central Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Sweyne Park	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatley Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehouse Ward	1034	830	204	1034	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2682</b>	<b>4290</b>	<b>-1608</b>	<b>2682</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: Threshold > 100m<sup>2</sup>

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- Although 2,682m<sup>2</sup> of new gross B1 – B8 floor space was developed between April 2007 and March 2008, 4,290m<sup>2</sup> of floor space was lost due to land being changed from general industry use to residential or office use and thus a net loss of 1608m<sup>2</sup> occurred in Rochford District.
- Downhall & Rawreth Ward lost the largest area of floor space of 3,460m<sup>2</sup> when a site previously coded as industry had the industrial units and dwellings demolished and replaced with 13 new dwellings.
- In Whitehouse Ward there were three planning applications one of which changed the land use from B1 to B2. The location was at 41 Brook Road, Rayleigh and consisted of an extension and mezzanine floor being added to create 629m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. However, overall the development resulted in a loss of 585m<sup>2</sup> of floor space. The other two completed applications were for a new workshop and showroom at 34 Eastwood Road which created 305m<sup>2</sup> more floor space and alteration and extension to the existing building at 49 Brook Road, Rayleigh which produced a further 100m<sup>2</sup> of floor space.
- The remaining 245m<sup>2</sup> loss floor space in Whitehouse Ward was from a development at 39 Brook Road, Rayleigh where building previously used for industry was demolished and replaced by a new 2 storey office building.
- There were three planning applications implemented within Rochford Civil Parish. The largest of which was for 858 m<sup>2</sup> of floor space by the erection of a building and a change of land use from retail to industry/warehouse at 12 Purdeys Way, Rochford. The other two developments were 354m<sup>2</sup> of floor space by the erection of a building for industrial purposes at the rear of the Fire Station, South Street, Rochford and 280m<sup>2</sup> of floor space which was created by the construction of a distribution warehouse at 18-19 Aviation Way.
- The third ward/parish in Rochford District in which completed development occurred in was Hawkwell South. At this site 156m<sup>2</sup> of B1 - B8 floor space was created through the extension to the existing workshop at Unit 1 Rochford Tyres, Swaines Industrial Estate, Ashingdon Road.

- All B1 – B8 development within Rochford District took place on previously developed land during April 2007 to March 2008.

**Table 102: Outstanding planning permission for general industry use (B1 – B8) April 2007 – March 2008**

Small Area Name	Outstanding B1 - B8 Floorspace (Gross m2)	Potential Floorspace Loss (m2)	Outstanding B1 - B8 Floorspace (Net m2)	To Be Completed on PDL (m2)	To Be Completed on Greenfield (m2)
Ashingdon & Canewdon	0	0	0	0	0
Barling & Sutton	0	0	0	0	0
Foulness & Great Wakering	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell North	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell South	0	0	0	0	0
Hawkwell West	1472	1472	0	1472	0
Hockley Central	246	2900	-2654	246	0
Hockley North	0	0	0	0	0
Hockley West	0	0	0	0	0
Hullbridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Paglesham CP	0	0	0	0	0
Rochford CP	4867	0	4867	140	4727
Stambridge CP	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton CP	0	0	0	0	0
Downhall & Rawreth	781	0	781	781	0
Grange & Rawreth Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Lodge Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Rayleigh Central Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Sweyne Park	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Wheatley Ward	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehouse Ward	360	331	29	360	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7726</b>	<b>4703</b>	<b>3023</b>	<b>2999</b>	<b>4727</b>

Note: Threshold > 100m<sup>2</sup>

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- There are outstanding permissions equating to 7,726m<sup>2</sup> of gross B1-B8 floor space which will result in 3,023m<sup>2</sup> of net general industrial floor space. 4,727m<sup>2</sup> (61.18% of gross floor space) will be on Greenfield land, all of which is in Rochford Civil Parish.
- Rochford Civil Parish is set to receive the bulk of this as yet undeveloped B1 – B8 floor space through four separate planning applications. The application for three industrial units which will create a total of 2,606m<sup>2</sup> of floor space at Site G3, Purdeys Way, Purdeys Industrial Estate has been split into 3 phases, of which phase 1 was completed in January 2005 leaving 853m<sup>2</sup> of floor space yet to be developed.
- 10 applications make up this total floor space, with the largest development being in Rochford Civil Parish with 3,495m<sup>2</sup> of floor space being created. This site is located at Plot F Aviation Way, Industrial Estate and is for the construction of 3 industrial units on land previously coded as 'other land non residential'.
- Within Rochford District there is a potential floor space loss of 4,703m<sup>2</sup>, the majority of which came from Hockley Central Ward by the way of two planning applications. The largest, of 1,500m<sup>2</sup>, is the result of a change in land use from industry to indoor leisure. The second largest single potential floor space loss is of 1,472m<sup>2</sup> located in Hawkwell West Ward which is also due to change in use. Although the site will create 1,472m<sup>2</sup> of floor space for manufacturing it is essentially losing 1,472m<sup>2</sup> of warehouse floor space.

### 12.3 Economy Summary

- There are a similar proportion of business ages across all 3 hierarchies. In each case enterprises that are 10 or more years old are the most prevalent, with the

Rochford District proportion of 43.29% being below that of the East of England (44.16%) and above the percentage for England (42.43%).

- Rochford District has had a higher proportion of urban local units than the East of England and England across the period of study. In 2007 Rochford recorded a proportion of 77.82% of local business units being in an urban location compared to 62.64% in the East of England and 74.26% in England.
- The composition of Rochford District's industry is broadly similar to both the regional and national composition although there are exceptions. Property and Business services are the most prevalent in the District at 26.13% of all VAT registered businesses. This is however below that found regionally (27.99%) and nationally (29.04%), where this business type is also the most prevalent.
- Retail premises account for the majority of industrial floor space at all geographical hierarchies with 34.53% used in this way within the District, above the 34.43% reported regionally but lower than the national figure of 38.46%.
- The percentage of commercial and industrial land vacant in the District has remained stable between April 1999 and March 2005 at 6%.
- There is currently 6.55ha of land earmarked for non-residential land uses in employment areas all of which are located on previously developed land.
- While the East of England and England have seen a yearly increase in the number of VAT Based Local Units Rochford District experienced a decline in the total number in 2006. This was then followed by an increase in 2007 but to a figure still below that of 2005.
- At 74.01% in 2007, Rochford District had a higher percentage of Local Based Units with 0 to 4 persons employed than both the region and nation with 68.71% and 67.12%. The District is relatively under represented in all other employment bands when compared to the regional and national average.
- The job density witnessed within Rochford District has been below that seen in both the East of England and England across the period of study.
- Rochford District can be seen to have an above average proportion of people employed in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors. However the majority of workers, at 77.5%, are employed in the Services sector within the District.
- In terms of employment type, Rochford District has a lower percentage of employee jobs that are full-time compared to the regional and national values.
- The SOC major group 1-3 has the highest proportion of employees for all geographical regions. This accounted for 43.3% in Rochford District with SOC Major Group 1 employing the largest proportion of 19.4%. This percentage is also higher than the proportion of employees within the same group regionally (16.2%) and nationally (15.3%).
- The proportion of workers in SOC Major Group 4-5 has decreased in the District, Eastern Region and Great Britain, although to a greater extent within Rochford District, across the period of study.
- The proportion of people employed within SOC Major Group 6-7 has decreased in the District, from 17% to 14.9% across the 2 years studied which represents a combined loss of 1,000 workers in these two groups.
- Across the period of study, the proportion of people in Rochford District employed in SOC groups 8 and 9 has increased from 10.1% to 13.6%.



- Between January 2007 and December 2007, 80.4% of Rochford District residents were economically active, a lower figure than that found in the Eastern Region (81%) but higher than in Great Britain (78.5%).
- Within Rochford District the proportion of the population who are of working age is 58.8%. This is a smaller proportion out of the total population than seen regionally and nationally with 61% and 62.2% respectively. There are proportionally more working age males across all geographical regions than working age females. In the District 63.3% of the male population are of working age compared to 54.7% of the female total population.
- 19.6% of Rochford District residents are economically inactive. This is above the proportion of economically inactive people in the Eastern Region (19%) but below that of Great Britain (21.4%)
- The proportion of economically active residents who are self employed has decreased in the District over the two years for which data is currently available. This increase has been from 15.6% to 11%.
- Average full time weekly pay received by Rochford residents was reported as £545.60 in 2007. This is above the £479.10 and £459.00 reported regionally and nationally.
- Both male and female wages are also above those reported regionally and nationally, with the greatest discrepancy being between male workers in Rochford and Great Britain. Wages can also be seen to be higher in the region than they are nationally.
- All geographical hierarchies show a general increase in average weekly wages from 2002 – 2007. While the increase has been steady and continuous for the region and nation, the District has experienced a year on year fluctuation with the individual yearly increases being greater in value than the preceding decreases to give the overall increase in average weekly wages during the study period.
- The average weekly wage on offer within Rochford District is below that in the East of England and Great Britain. The District value of £444.20 compares to £450.00 regionally and £458.60.
- The average weekly wage available within Rochford District continued to be below that seen in the Eastern Region and Great Britain between 2000 and 2007.
- Rochford District is ranked 12<sup>th</sup> of the 48 Local Authorities covered by this analysis. The over riding pattern in weekly earnings is that of an increase in earnings being witnessed as the proximity of the Local Authority to London increases.
- Whilst 1,538m<sup>2</sup> of A1 – A2 floor space was created in the District between April 2007 and March 2008, floor space losses have meant that there has been a net loss of 320m<sup>2</sup>.
- Unimplemented planning permission exists for a net increase of 1,184m<sup>2</sup> of A1 – A2 floor space in Rochford District all of which is to be on PDL. Also there is no potential floor space loss on any of the planning applications.
- There were no planning permissions completed for new B1 development within Rochford District between April 2007 and March 2008.
- At the end of March 2008 there were two outstanding planning permissions which will create a total of 3,904m<sup>2</sup> new B1 floor space, none of which is to be developed on Greenfield land.



- Although 2,682m<sup>2</sup> of new gross B1 – B8 floor space was developed between April 2007 and March 2008, 4,290m<sup>2</sup> of floor space was lost due to land being changed from general industry use to residential or office use and thus a net loss of 1,608m<sup>2</sup> occurred in Rochford District.
- There are outstanding permissions equating to 7,726m<sup>2</sup> of gross B1-B8 floor space which will result in 3,023m<sup>2</sup> of net general industrial floor space. 4,727m<sup>2</sup> (61.18% of gross floor space) will be on Greenfield land, all of which is in Rochford Civil Parish.

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## 13 HOUSING

### 13.1 Introduction

The latest population trend data shows that the population in Essex is growing annually, with the provision of adequate housing being a key issue. Not only should there be sufficient housing for the growing population, there should also be suitable housing to meet a wide range of needs. Affordable housing should be factored into housing provision, especially in major housing developments, and there is a need to provide a proportion of housing stock to people who are homeless.

### 13.2 Current Baseline Information

#### A. Dwelling Prices and Housing Completions

**Table 103: Price indicators by dwelling type in 2006**

	Rochford	East of England	England
All Dwellings	£224,839	£212,186	£206,715
Detached	£315,108	£308,909	£314,542
Semi-detached	£200,360	£197,925	£186,950
Flat	£144,527	£147,097	£188,227
Terraced	£176,975	£170,023	£165,031

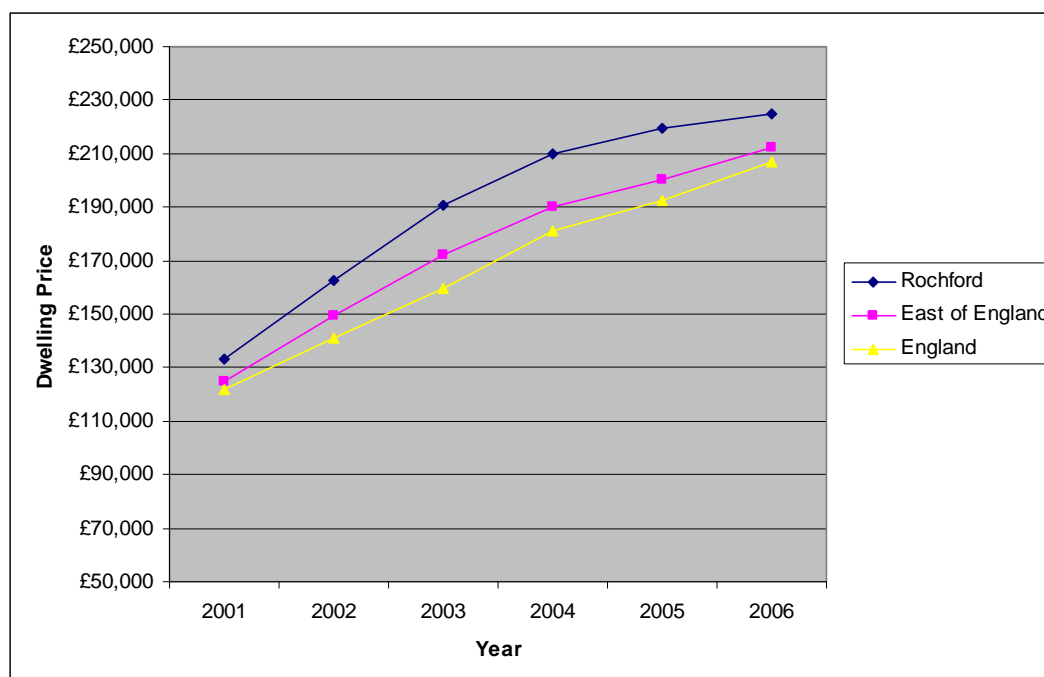
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- Rochford District has the highest average dwelling price for all dwellings of £224,839 compared to the regional and national values.
- The District also has the highest average price for detached, semi-detached and terraced dwellings in comparison to both East of England and England.

**Table 104: Average dwelling prices 2001 - 2006**

	Rochford	East of England	England
2001	£133,390	£124,616	£121,769
2002	£162,500	£149,299	£141,108
2003	£190,956	£172,257	£159,357
2004	£209,911	£190,218	£181,330
2005	£219,172	£200,499	£192,274
2006	£224,839	£212,186	£206,715

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

**Figure 65: Average dwelling prices 2001 - 2006**

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- During the period of 2001 to 2006 there has been an overall increase in average dwelling prices for all geographical regions. The average price increase from 2001 to 2006 is slightly greater for Rochford at £91,449 compared to the average price increase of £87,570 for East of England and £84,946 for England.
- In Rochford the rate of increase of dwelling prices has gradually lessened annually from an increase of £29,110 between 2001 and 2002 to £5,667 between 2005 and 2006.
- Overall average dwelling prices in Rochford District have remained above the regional and national averages from 2001 as shown in Figure 65.

**Table 105: Change of ownership by dwelling type**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Sales	1,896		144,584		1,223,140	
Detached	574	30.27%	39,681	27.44%	253,356	20.71%
Flat	255	13.45%	23,672	16.37%	243,440	19.90%
Semi-detached	844	44.51%	40,293	27.87%	337,847	27.62%
Terraced	223	11.76%	40,925	28.31%	388,327	31.75%
Not Known	0	0.00%	13	0.01%	170	0.01%
Type of Sale; Cash	434	22.90%	31,403	23.60%	252,502	23.40%
Type of Sale; Mortgage	1,462	77.10%	113,181	76.40%	970,638	76.60%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The table above shows that, in 2006, Rochford District had the largest proportion of sales in semi-detached dwellings of 44.51% which was considerably above regional and national levels.
- In comparison the proportion of sales in terraced dwellings, 11.76%, was somewhat lower in percentage than East of England and England figures of 28.31% and 31.75% respectively.

**Table 106: Total number of sales for 2001 - 2006**

	Rochford	East of England	England
Total Sales Jan 06- Dec 06	1,896	144,584	1,223,140
Total Sales Jan 05- Dec 05	1,401	114,583	974,344
Total Sales Jan 04- Dec 04	1,664	136,449	1,170,331
Total Sales Jan 03- Dec 03	1,643	131,464	1,148,696
Total Sales Jan 02- Dec 02	1,837	148,074	1,261,536
Total Sales Jan 01- Dec 01	1,907	143,570	1,177,315

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

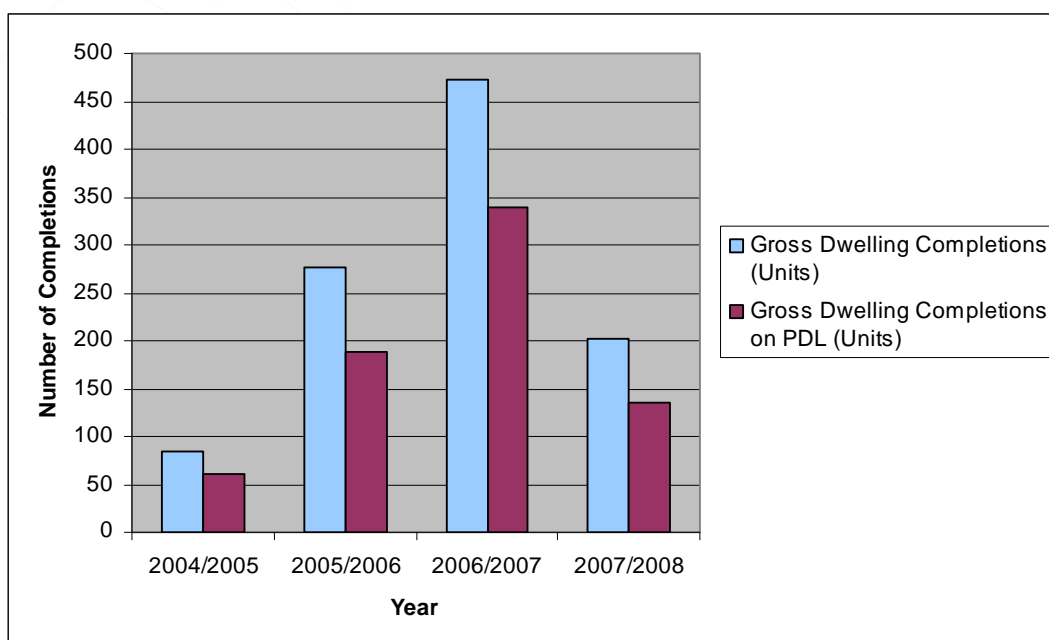
- The number of sales between 2001 and 2006 has experienced an overall growth for the East of England and England but the opposite for Rochford District, as shown in the previous table.
- They all show a similar pattern with a decline in sales in 2003 and 2005 followed by a rise in the proceeding years implying that it was not only a District wide trend. It is also worthy to note that the figures for both these years are lower than those in 2001 for all geographical regions.
- The following increases in sales were not significant enough for there to have been the overall growth during the six year period for Rochford.

### B. Development on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

**Table 107: Number of dwelling completions on previously developed land**

	Gross Dwelling Completions (units)	Gross Dwelling Completions on PDL	
		Units	%
2004/2005	84	61	72.62
2005/2006	276	188	68.12
2006/2007	473	339	71.67
2007/2008	201	136	67.66

Source: Essex County Council 2008

**Figure 66: Number of dwelling completions on previously developed land**

Source: Essex County Council 2008

- The number of gross dwelling completions and the number of dwellings completed on PDL within Rochford both peaked in 2006-2007 with 473 gross dwelling completions and 339 completed on PDL as shown in Table 107 and Figure 66. The following year the total numbers for both types decreased considerably to 201 dwelling completions and 136 on PDL.
- The percentage of completions on PDL has remained similar since 2004-2005 with the lowest being in 2007-2008 (67.66%) and the highest in 2004-2005 (72.62%).

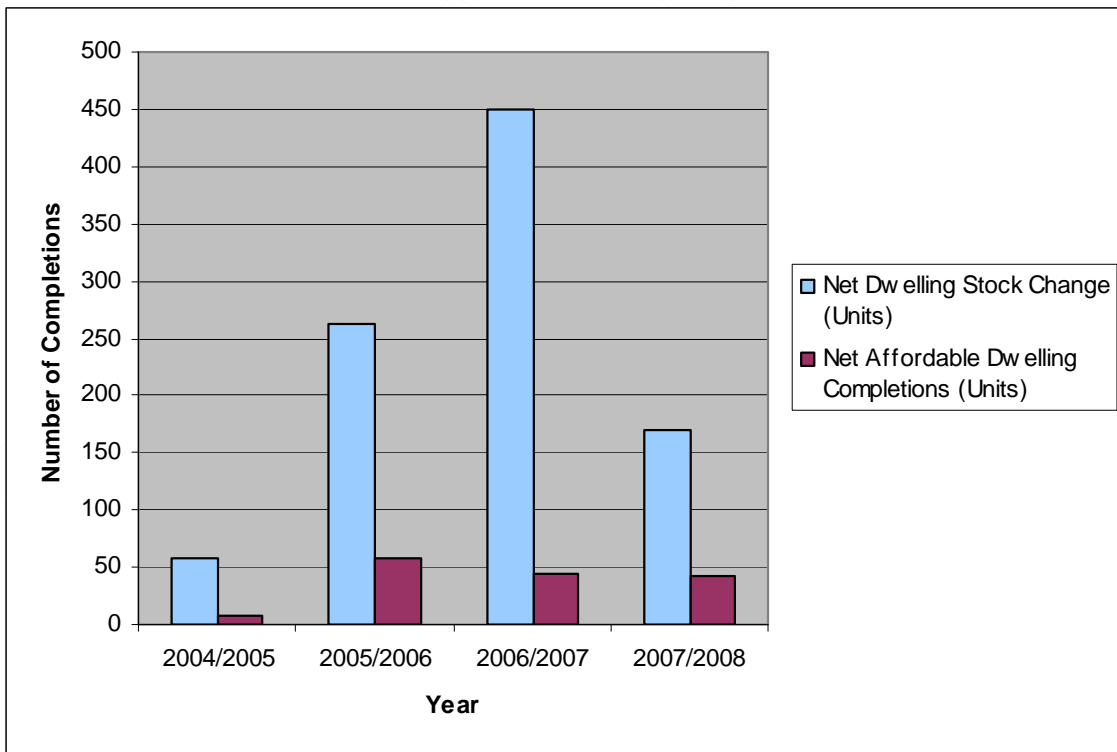
**C. Affordable Housing Completions**

**Table 108: Number of affordable dwelling completions in Rochford District**

	Net Dwelling Stock Change (Units)	Net Affordable Dwelling Completions	
		Units	%
2004/2005	58	7	12.07
2005/2006	262	57	21.76
2006/2007	449	44	9.80
2007/2008	169	43	25.44

Source: Essex County Council 2008

**Figure 67: Number of affordable dwelling completions in Rochford District**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- The net dwelling stock change which includes demolitions/losses to Non Residential Use peaked in 2006-2007 to 449 units and has since dropped considerably to only 169 dwellings in 2007-2008 as shown in Table 108 and Figure 67.
- The number and percentage of net affordable dwelling completions have fluctuated since 2004-2005 and in 2007-2008 there were 43 affordable dwelling completions which accounted for 25.44% of the total net dwelling stock change.

## D. Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band

**Table 109: Dwelling stock by council tax band in 2006**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	33680		2,417,843		22,082,364	
Band A	1335	3.96%	346,378	14.33%	5,584,166	25.29%
Band B	3155	9.37%	511,258	21.15%	4,261,483	19.30%
Band C	11262	33.44%	636,203	26.31%	4,771,726	21.61%
Band D	10027	29.77%	421,802	17.45%	3,353,702	15.19%
Band E	4671	13.87%	256,218	10.60%	2,092,847	9.48%
Band F	2068	6.14%	139,653	5.78%	1,106,315	5.01%
Band G	1085	3.22%	94,968	3.93%	788,626	3.57%
Band H	77	0.23%	11,363	0.47%	123,492	0.56%
Band I	0		0		7	
Band X; Unallocated	0		0		0	

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- Table 109 shows that the proportions of dwelling stock in tax bands E to H are comparatively similar for all geographical regions.
- Tax band C has the largest proportion of dwelling stock in an individual tax band within Rochford District with 33.44% followed by 29.77% of the dwelling stock in tax band D. Both these percentages are above the regional and national figures unlike the percentage of stock in tax bands A and B which are considerably lower. This indicates that Rochford District has a larger proportion of dwellings in tax band C and above and therefore, based on values set in 1991, a larger proportion of dwellings worth £52,000 or more compared to East of England and England.
- There are no dwellings in tax band I in the District, or in the East of England and only 7 in England.

For further information visit:

<http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/HomeAndCommunity/YourlocalcouncilandCouncilTax/index.htm>.

## E. Dwelling Stock by Tenure and Condition

**Table 110: Dwelling stock by tenure and condition in 2006**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Dwelling Stock	33,688		2,421,804		22,085,741	
LA Dwelling Stock	1,747	5.20%	194,166	8.00%	2,071,333	9.40%
RSL Dwelling Stock	982	2.90%	187,354	7.70%	1,925,519	8.70%
Other Public Sector Dwelling Stock	170	5.00%	14,046	0.60%	82,457	0.40%
Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock	30,789	91.40%	2,026,238	83.70%	18,006,432	81.50%
Total Unfit Dwellings	825	2.40%	77,271	3.20%	922,183	4.20%
Unfit LA Dwellings	0	0.00%	324	0.20%	69,519	3.40%
Unfit RSL Dwellings	2	0.20%	1,463	0.80%	29,969	1.60%
Unfit 'Other Public Sector' Dwellings	0	0.00%	189	1.40%	1,969	2.40%
Unfit Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwellings	823	2.70%	78,095	3.90%	860,279	4.80%
Energy Efficiency of Private Sector Housing: Average SAP Rating	61		..		..	
LA Dwellings that Fall Below the 'Decent Home Standard' (Dwellings)		23.00%		..		..
LA Dwellings Requiring Investment	399	23.00%	70,012	36.10%	1,163,833	56.20%
Total Cost of Investment Required (£k)	1,304		336,627		10,088,707	
Average Cost of Investment Required Per LA Dwelling (£k)	3		..		..	

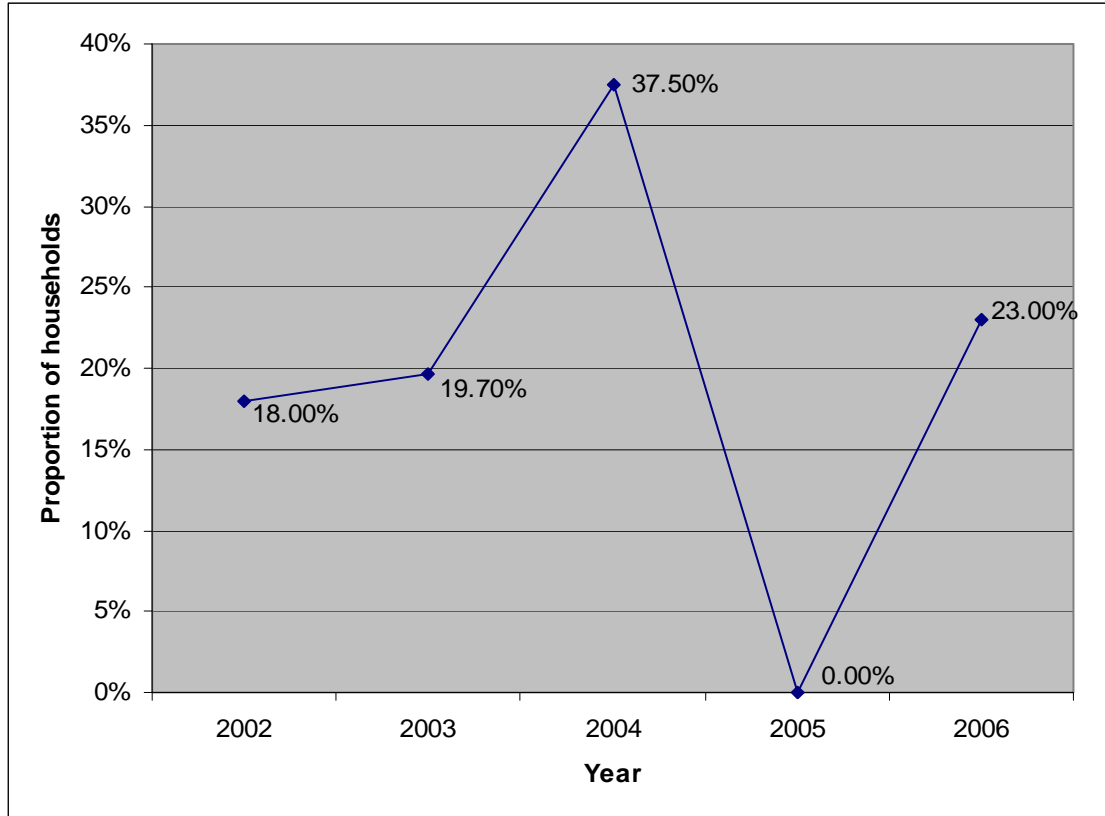
Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- Rochford has a higher proportion of owner occupied and privately rented dwelling stock (91.40%) than the other geographical hierarchies but a much lower percentage of Local Authority (LA) and Registered Social Landlord (RSL) dwelling stocks compared to the East of England and England.



- In Rochford District there are no LA dwellings and only 2 RSL dwellings classified as unfit. The remaining 823 unfit dwellings are either owner occupied or privately rented.

**Figure 68: Proportion of local authority dwellings in Rochford District that fall below the 'Decent Home Standard'**



Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- Since the introduction of the Decent Home Standard in 2001, which says that homes have to be warm, weatherproof and have reasonably modern facilities, the Government and Local Authorities have aimed to reduce the number of non-decent homes in the social housing sector.
- Figure 68 shows an erratic change in the percentage of non decent households from 2002 to 2006.
- The highest proportion of non decent housing occurred in 2004 whereby 37.5% of the total number of LA housing was graded as below the Decent Homes Standard. This figure dropped to no non decent housing the following year and then rose again in 2006 to 23% of LA housing deemed as non decent.
- In 2006 23% accounted for 402 dwellings out of the 1,747 recorded in the District.

## F. Local Authority Dwelling Stock

**Table 111: Local authority dwelling stock by size, age and type in 2006**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Local Authority Dwelling Stock	1,747		194,154		2,075,694	
Number of LA Shared Ownership Dwellings	0		588		3,214	
Number of Dwelling Equivalents in Multi-occupied Dwellings	2		445		4,280	
Dwelling Type: Low Rise Flat	678	38.80%	43,496	22.40%	385,683	18.60%
Dwelling Type: Medium Rise Flat	112	6.40%	27,242	14.00%	390,538	18.80%
Dwelling Type: High Rise Flat	0	0.00%	5,618	2.90%	182,820	8.80%
Dwelling Type: House	672	38.50%	93,046	47.90%	912,384	44.00%
Dwelling Type: Bungalow	283	16.20%	24,307	12.50%	199,989	9.60%
Number of Dwellings: One Bedroom	834	47.70%	58,680	30.20%	631,453	30.40%
Number of Dwellings: Two Bedrooms	392	22.40%	59,600	30.70%	691,325	33.30%
Number of Dwellings: Three or More Bedrooms	519	29.70%	76,020	39.20%	751,867	36.20%
Pre 1945	163	12.10%	26,322	21.10%	386,539	32.90%
Post 1944	1,180	87.90%	98,459	78.90%	790,027	67.10%

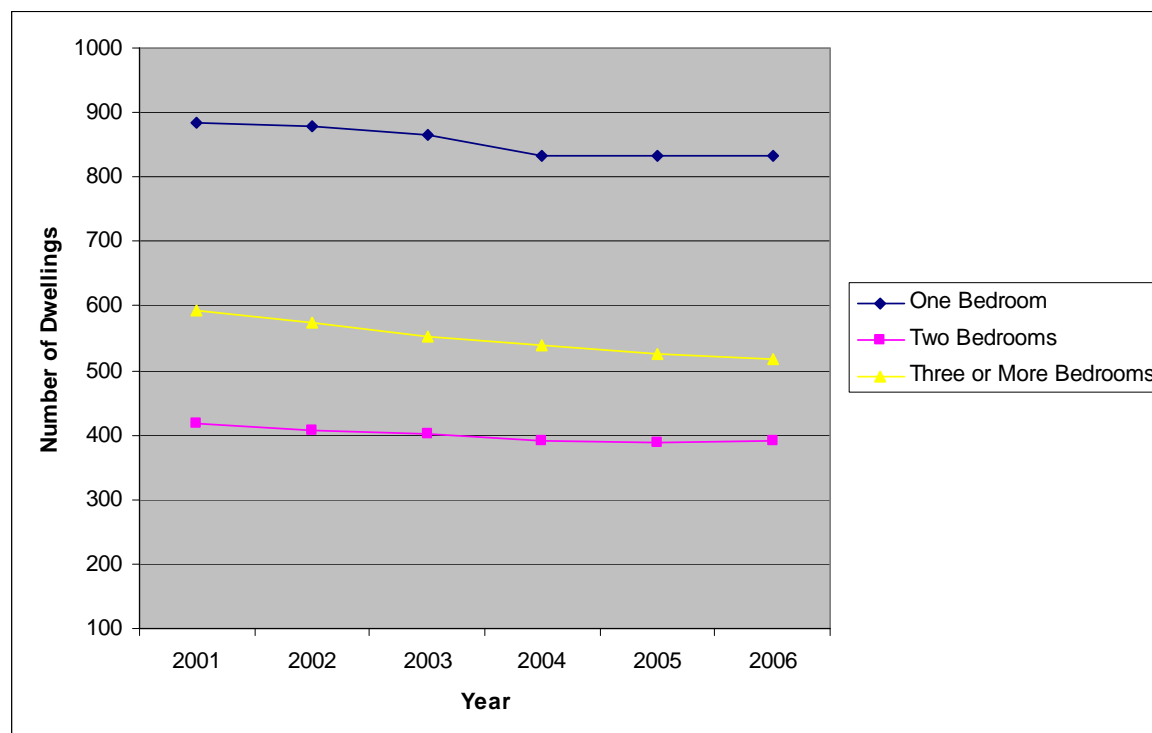
Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The table above shows that there are no LA shared ownership dwellings and 2 multi-occupied dwellings within Rochford. Also, the LA in the District do not own any high rise flats, which in England account for 8.8% of LA dwelling stock and has only 6.4% of medium rise flats compared to 14 and 18.8% for East of England and England respectively.
- In the District the highest proportion of LA dwellings are low rise flats at 38.8% closely followed by 38.5% being houses. This is not the same for East of England and England which are recorded as having greater proportions of houses as LA dwelling stock at 47.9% and 44% respectively.
- The East of England and England have relatively similar percentages for the different sized dwellings. In comparison, Rochford has a larger proportion of one bedroom dwellings and smaller proportions of both two and three or more bedroom dwellings.

**Table 112: Size of dwellings owned by Rochford District from 2001-2006**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
One Bedroom	884	880	866	833	832	834
Two Bedrooms	417	406	401	390	389	392
Three or More Bedrooms	594	574	552	538	527	519

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

**Figure 69: Size of dwellings owned by Rochford District from 2001-2006**

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- Table 112 and Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)
- Figure 69 above show the breakdown of LA dwellings by size in Rochford between 2001 and 2006.
- The numbers of all three different dwelling sizes in 2006 are lower than they were in 2001. The biggest overall decrease has been in the number of three or more bedroom dwellings with a fall of 75 from 594 to 519.
- Since 2004 the annual rate of decline in the number one bedroom LA dwellings has started to slow down and between 2005 and 2006 there was an increase of 2, while two bedrooms and three or more bedroom dwellings continued to decline in numbers.

## G. Homelessness

**Table 113: Total number of homeless acceptances in priority need**

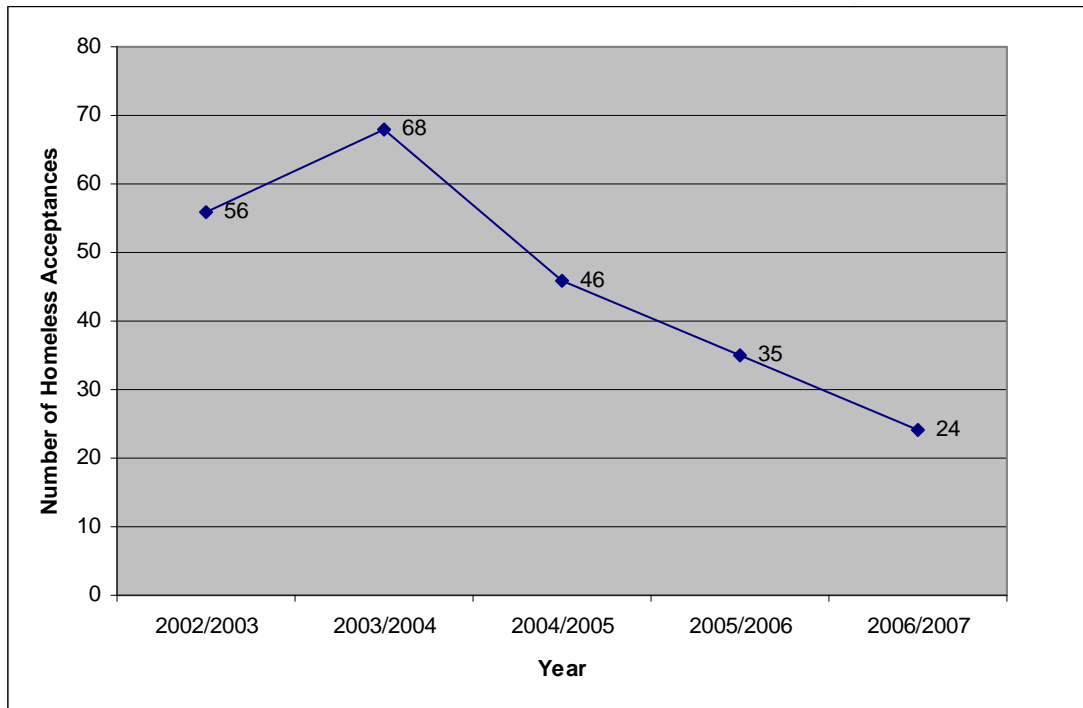
	Rochford	East of England	England
2002/2003	56	11,060	129,700
2003/2004	68	11,230	137,000
2004/2005	46	10,150	120,860
2005/2006	35	16,700	213,290
2006/2007	24	6,890	73,360

Source: Communities and Local Government 2007 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>)

- Between 2002-2003 and 2006-2007 all geographical regions have incurred an overall decline in the number of people accepted as being homeless and in priority need, however during this period they have all experienced fluctuations in numbers.

- In the financial year 2005-2006 the number of accepted homeless in the East of England and England grew considerably from the previous year's figures with an increase of 6,550 and 92,430 people respectively.
- In 2003-2004 there was another increase in the number of homeless acceptances in priority need, although to a lesser extent, for all geographical regions. In Rochford this accounted for an increase of 12 homeless acceptances but since then the number of homeless acceptances has dropped by 44 from 68 to 24 in 2006-2007 as shown in the following figure.

**Figure 70: Total number of homeless acceptances in priority need in Rochford District**



Source: Communities and Local Government 2007 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>)

**Table 114: Ethnicity of homeless acceptances in priority need**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total Number Accepted as being homeless and in priority need	24		6,890		73,360	
Homeless and in priority need: White	24	100.00%	6,100	88.53%	54,370	74.11%
Homeless and in priority need: African/ Caribbean	0	0.00%	230	3.34%	7,250	9.88%
Homeless and in priority need: Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	0	0.00%	200	2.90%	4,130	5.63%
Homeless and in priority need: Other	0	0.00%	190	2.76%	3,730	5.08%
Homeless and in priority need: Not Available	0	0.00%	170	2.47%	3,890	5.30%

Source: Communities and Local Government 2007 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>)

- Within Rochford there are 24 people accepted as being homeless and in priority need in the financial year of 2006-2007 and they are all of white ethnicity. This is different to regional and national levels which although have a majority of homeless acceptances of white ethnicity they both have more diverse mixes of homeless people.

**Table 115: Homeless households accommodated by the LA as at 31st March 2007**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Homeless Households in Temporary Accommodation	21		5,190		87,120	
Homeless Households in Bed and Breakfast Accommodation	3	14.29%	250	4.82%	4,310	4.95%
Homeless Households in Hostels (including women's refuges)	2	9.52%	920	17.73%	7,640	8.77%
Homeless Households in Local Authority/ Housing Association Dwelling	16	76.19%	2,110	40.66%	18,040	20.71%
Homeless Households in Private Sector Lease	0	0.00%	1,550	29.87%	45,600	52.34%
Homeless Households in Other Accommodation	0	0.00%	360	6.94%	11,540	13.25%

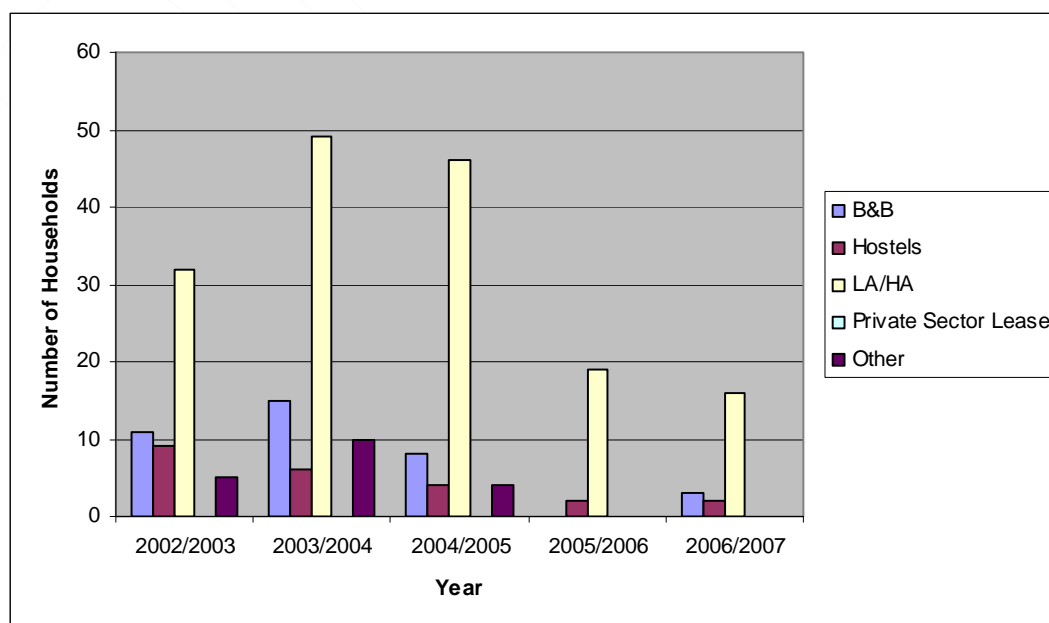
Source: Communities and Local Government 2007 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>)

- Rochford has the highest proportion of homeless households accommodated in LA or Housing association (HA) dwellings (76.19%) compared to the East of England and England with 40.66% and 20.71% respectively.
- The second largest proportion of homeless households in Rochford were housed in bed and breakfast accommodation, which is in contrast to the East of England and England which both had their lowest proportion of homeless households in bed and breakfast accommodation.
- Rochford did not have any homeless households in private sector lease, which accounted for 29.87% of the temporary accommodation in East of England and more than 50% in England, and also none in other accommodation.

**Table 116: Homeless households accommodated by the LA in Rochford District**

	Total	B&B	Hostels	LA/HA	Private Sector Lease	Other
2002/2003	57	11	9	32	0	5
2003/2004	80	15	6	49	0	10
2004/2005	62	8	4	46	0	4
2005/2006	21	0	2	19	0	0
2006/2007	21	3	2	16	0	0

Source: Communities and Local Government 2007 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>)

**Figure 71: Homeless households accommodated by the LA in Rochford District**

Source: Communities and Local Government 2007 (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>)

- Table 116 shows that in the financial year 2003-2004 there has been a sharp rise in the number of homeless households in temporary accommodation within Rochford to 80 from 57 the previous year.
- The only type of accommodation which didn't show an increase in numbers was hostels which has shown a continual decline.
- Since 2003-2004 the number of homeless households has decreased by 59 to 21 counted in both 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. This trend pattern is similar to the trend recorded with the total number of homeless acceptances over the same time period in Rochford.
- There has continued to be no households accommodated in private lease sectors and from 2005-2006 onwards any in other accommodation either as shown in Figure.

## H. Gypsy and Traveller Sites

**Table 117: Count of gypsy and traveller caravans 21st January 2008**

Region	Count	Authorised sites (with planning)		Unauthorised sites (without planning permission)				Total All Caravans
		Number of Caravans Socially Rented	No. of Caravans Private	No. of Caravans on Sites on Gypsies own land		No. of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Gypsies		
				"Tolerated"	"Not tolerated"	"Tolerated"	"Not tolerated"	
Rochford	Jan 2008	0	5	0	16	0	5	26
	Jul 2007	0	6	0	15	0	5	26
	Jan 2007	0	3	0	16	0	6	25
	Jul 2006	0	2	0	19	0	0	21
	Jan 2006	0	2	0	14	0	0	16
Essex	Jan 2008	183	498	51	296	2	9	1039
	Jul 2007	222	434	61	199	6	16	938
	Jan 2007	239	411	43	269	2	13	977
	Jul 2006	217	349	40	234	2	27	869
	Jan 2006	232	424	70	308	2	5	1041
East of England	Jan 2008	1333	2126	237	491	141	115	4443
	Jul 2007	1410	1879	259	396	109	176	4229
	Jan 2007	1419	1750	228	571	62	133	4163
	Jul 2006	1321	1545	242	495	86	202	3891
	Jan 2006	1370	1675	200	651	70	78	4044

Source: Communities and Local Government

(<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingmanagementcare/gypsiesandtravellers/gypsyandtravellersitedataandstat/>)

- Table 117 shows that in January 2008 there was 5 private caravans on authorised sites, 5 caravans 'not tolerated' on unauthorised sites on land not owned by Gypsies and 16 'not tolerated' on unauthorised sites on land owned by Gypsies.
- At County and regional levels the majority of caravans were classified as being privately owned on authorised sites, while in Rochford the majority are on unauthorised sites on land not owned by Gypsies.
- County and regional levels have both experienced decreases in the number of socially rented caravans within the authorised sites and increases in the number of privately owned caravans on authorised sites. In contrast Rochford does not have any socially rented caravans and the number of privately owned caravans has reduced by one since the previous count.

## 13.3 Housing Summary

- The total average dwelling price within Rochford has remained higher than regional and national averages since 2001 with the current figure being £224,839, higher than the East of England and England values of £212,186 and £206,715 respectively.

- Semi-detached dwellings accounted for 44.51% of total dwelling sales within Rochford higher than regional (27.87%) and national averages (27.62%), while sales in terraced dwellings made up only 11.76% lower than the equivalent regional (28.31%) and national figures (31.75%).
- The total number of sales in Rochford in 2006 was 1,894, 11 fewer in number than the total value of 1,907 in 2001.
- During 2003 and 2005 the number of sales dropped suddenly, reflected in figures for all geographical regions.
- In 2007-2008 the total number of dwelling completions in Rochford District decreased to 201 from 473 completed dwellings in 2006-2007.
- Of the total number of dwelling completions in 2007-2008 136 were built on PDL, less than in 2006-2007 where 339 were built on PDL.
- The number and percentage of net affordable dwelling completions have fluctuated since 2004-2005. The most recent figures, 2007-2008, show that 43 affordable dwellings were completed which accounts for 25.44% of the total net dwelling stock change.
- Within Rochford tax band C has the largest proportion of dwelling stock in an individual tax band with 33.44% followed by 29.77% of the dwelling stock in tax band D.
- 47.85% of the tenure in Rochford is owner occupied with a mortgage or loan.
- There is a lower percentage of LA and RSL dwellings in Rochford compared to the East of England and England.
- In 2006 there was no LA dwellings classified as unfit in Rochford; however 23% of LA dwellings did fall below the Decent Home Standard.
- The majority of Rochford's LA dwelling stock is low rise flats at 38.8%, higher than both regional and national levels. However, unlike regional and national levels there are no high rise flats and only 6.4% of medium rise flats.
- Rochford District has a large number of one bedroom LA dwellings, more than double the number of two bedroom dwellings.
- All three geographical regions have recorded an overall decline in the number of homeless acceptances in priority need between 2002-2003 and 2006-2007.
- Within this period all geographical regions have showed fluctuations with the number of homeless acceptances. In 2003-2004 Rochford experienced an increase of 12 homeless acceptances to 68 followed by a decline of 44 to 24 in 2006-2007.
- All 24 people accepted as being homeless and in priority need in 2006-2007 were of white ethnicity.
- The total number of homeless households accommodated by the Authority has declined from 80 in 2003-2004 to 21 in 2006-2007, a similar trend to the total number of homeless acceptances in the District over the same period.
- Rochford has the highest proportions of homeless households accommodated in LA or HA dwellings which are also higher percentages compared to the East of England and England. While private sector lease dwellings have not accommodated any homeless households in Rochford since 2002-2003.



- There are 26 caravans within Rochford, 21 of which are on unauthorised sites and classified as 'not tolerated'. The remaining 5 are privately owned caravans on authorised sites.
- There are no authorised sites in the District where caravans are socially rented.

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## 14 TRANSPORT

### 14.1 Introduction

Essex is located in the East of England and lies to the north east of London, the nation's capital and major employment centre. As a result of its proximity to London, there is a large commuter population. Essex has a large rural area, similar in size to Suffolk, whilst also being the site of key international gateways such as Stansted, Harwich, Shell Haven, and Tilbury. The County also has major national routes including the M25 and the M11 running through it. As a result the transport demands faced by the County are uniquely complex.

In terms of transport, Rochford is a largely urban area with 3 strategic non trunk routes in or around Rochford District, namely the A130, A127 and A13 running directly to London. Rochford is also connected to the mainline rail network running direct to Liverpool Street, London, a main commuter destination.

### 14.2 Current Baseline Information

The chapter begins with an examination of vehicle ownership in the District followed by a series of maps showing accessibility to a number of services in the District. Further maps are included which show both recorded traffic flows and network performance whilst an analysis of both travel to work and travel to school is provided. The chapter concludes with an examination of road safety in the District.

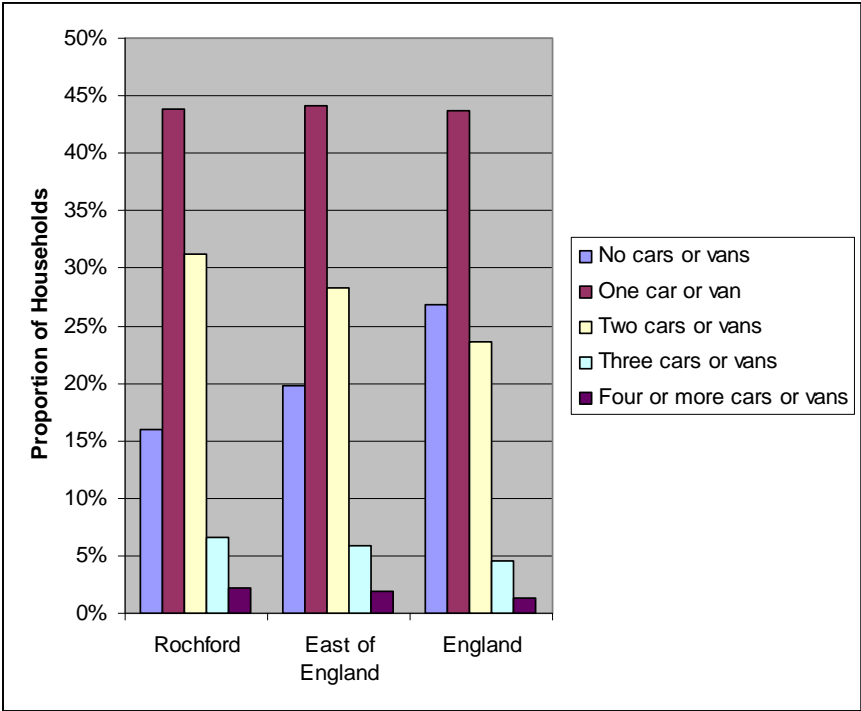
#### A. Car Ownership

**Table 118: Census of car ownership in Rochford 2001**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
All Households	31,952		2,231,974		20,451,427	
Households with no cars or vans	5,240	16.40%	441,915	19.80%	5,488,386	26.84%
Households with one car or van	13,476	42.18%	984,244	44.10%	8,935,718	43.69%
Households with two cars or vans	10,085	31.56%	631,976	28.31%	4,818,581	23.56%
Households with three cars or vans	2,324	7.27%	130,736	5.86%	924,289	4.52%
Households with four or more cars or vans	827	2.59%	43,103	1.93%	284,453	1.39%
All cars or vans in the area	44,291		2,831,718		22,607,629	

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

**Figure 72: Census of car ownership in Rochford 2001**



Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The above table demonstrates that 16.40% of the residents of Rochford do not own a car or van. This is considerably lower than the national figure of 26.84% and slightly lower than the regional figure of 19.80%.
- 42.18% of the households in Rochford own 1 car or van, which is slightly lower than in the East of England (44.10%) and England (43.69%).
- A higher percentage (31.56%) of households of Rochford own 2 cars or vans than can be seen in the East of England and England, which are 28.31% and 23.56%.
- More households in Rochford District (9.86%) own 3 or more cars or vans than regionally (7.79%) and nationally (5.91%).
- In general, Rochford District has a higher number of cars or vans per household compared to regional and national levels.

**B. Accessibility**

This section is comprised of 5 A3 fold out maps, found overleaf. The accessibility maps detail the minimum amount of time it takes to access certain services by public transport. Those services are as follows:

- Access to primary schools Monday 07:00 – 09:00
- Access to secondary schools Monday 07:00 – 09:00
- Access to Town Centres Monday 07:00 – 09:00
- Access to Town Centres Monday 09:30 – 16:00
- Access to GP Monday 09:30 – 16:00

Following these will be a further two maps highlighting recorded traffic flows and road network performance.



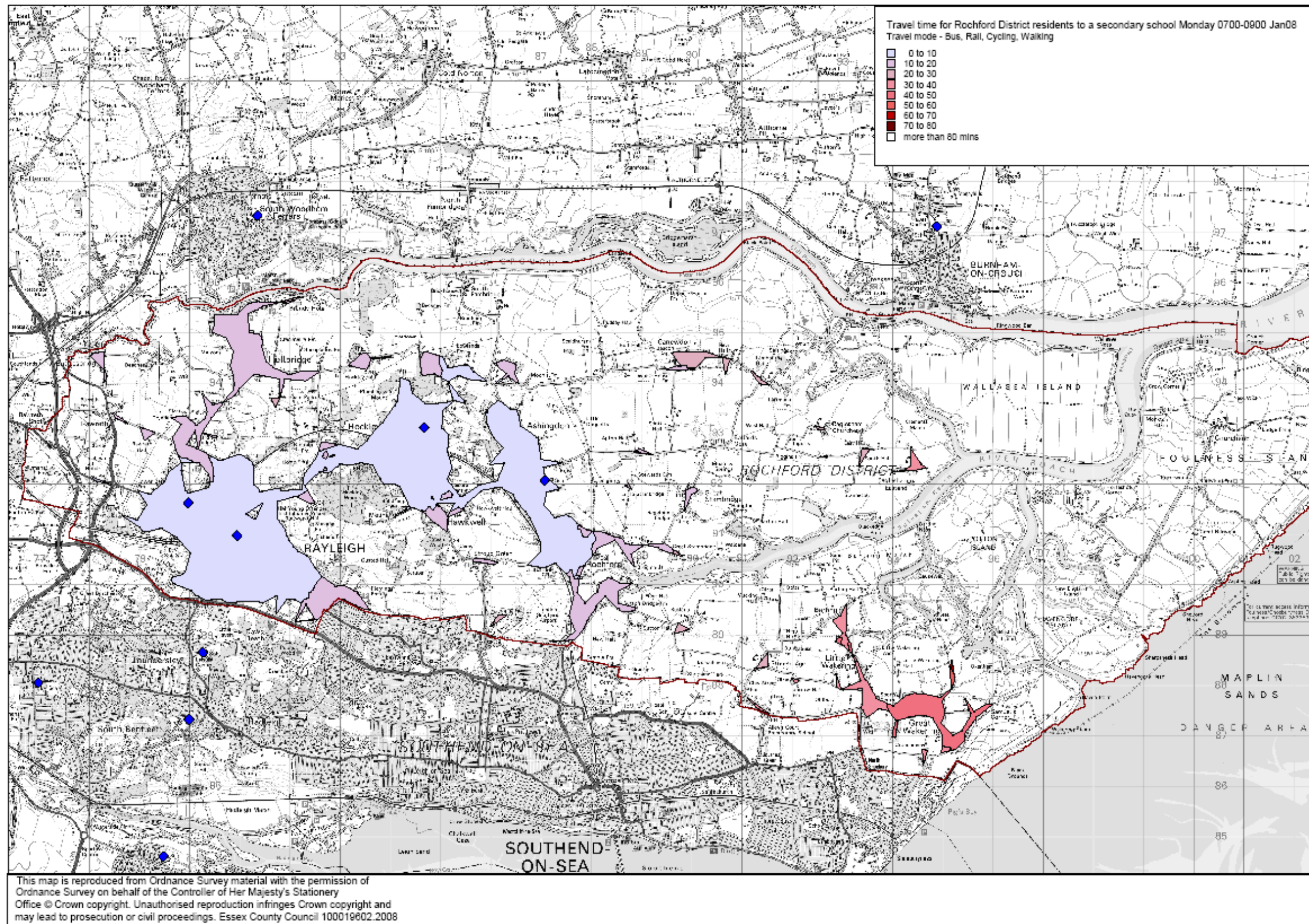








Figure 74: Access to Rochford secondary schools Monday 07:00 – 09:00 in January 2008

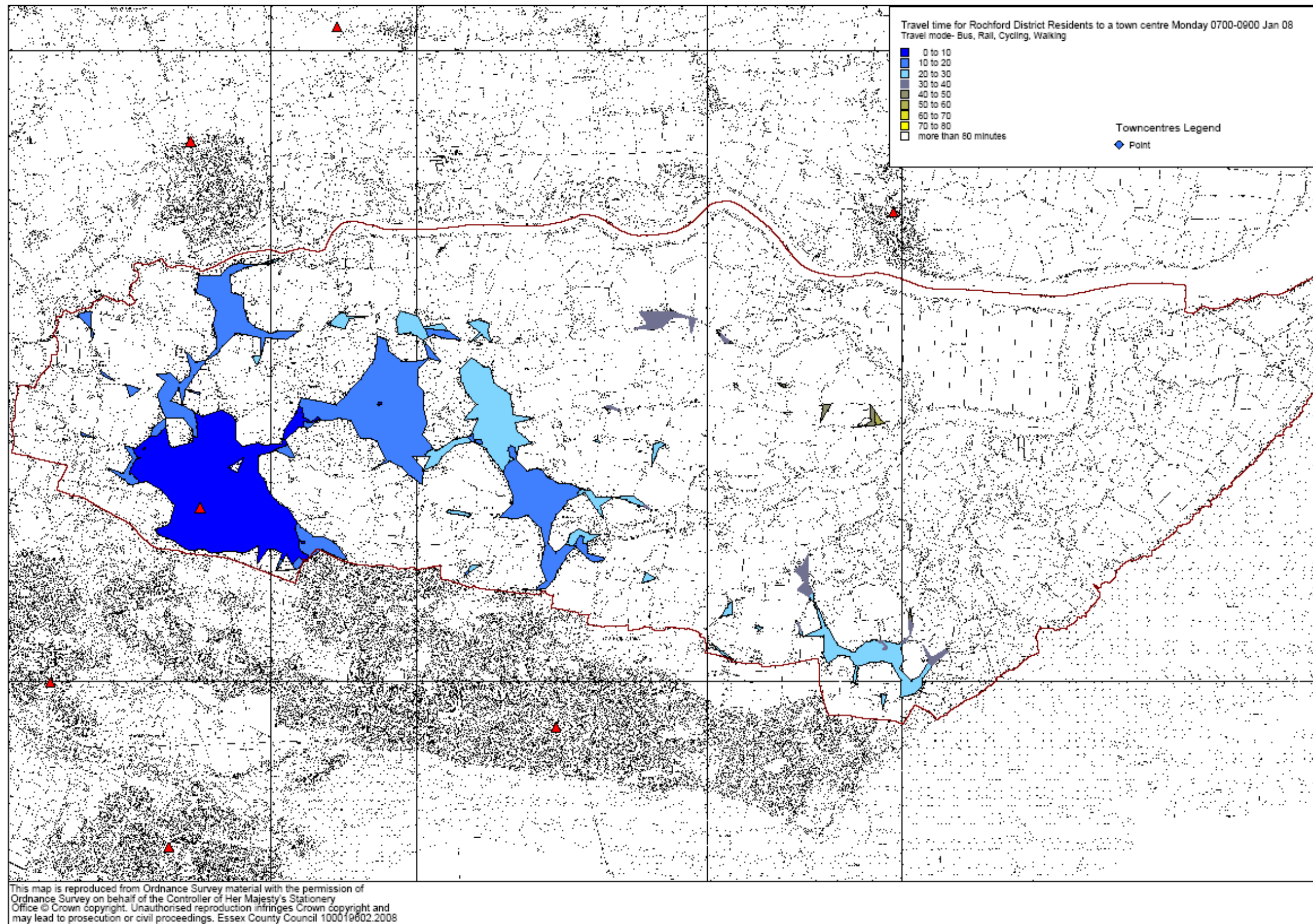


Source: Essex County Council 2008





Figure 75: Access to town centres in Rochford District for residents Monday 07:00 – 09:00 in January 2008

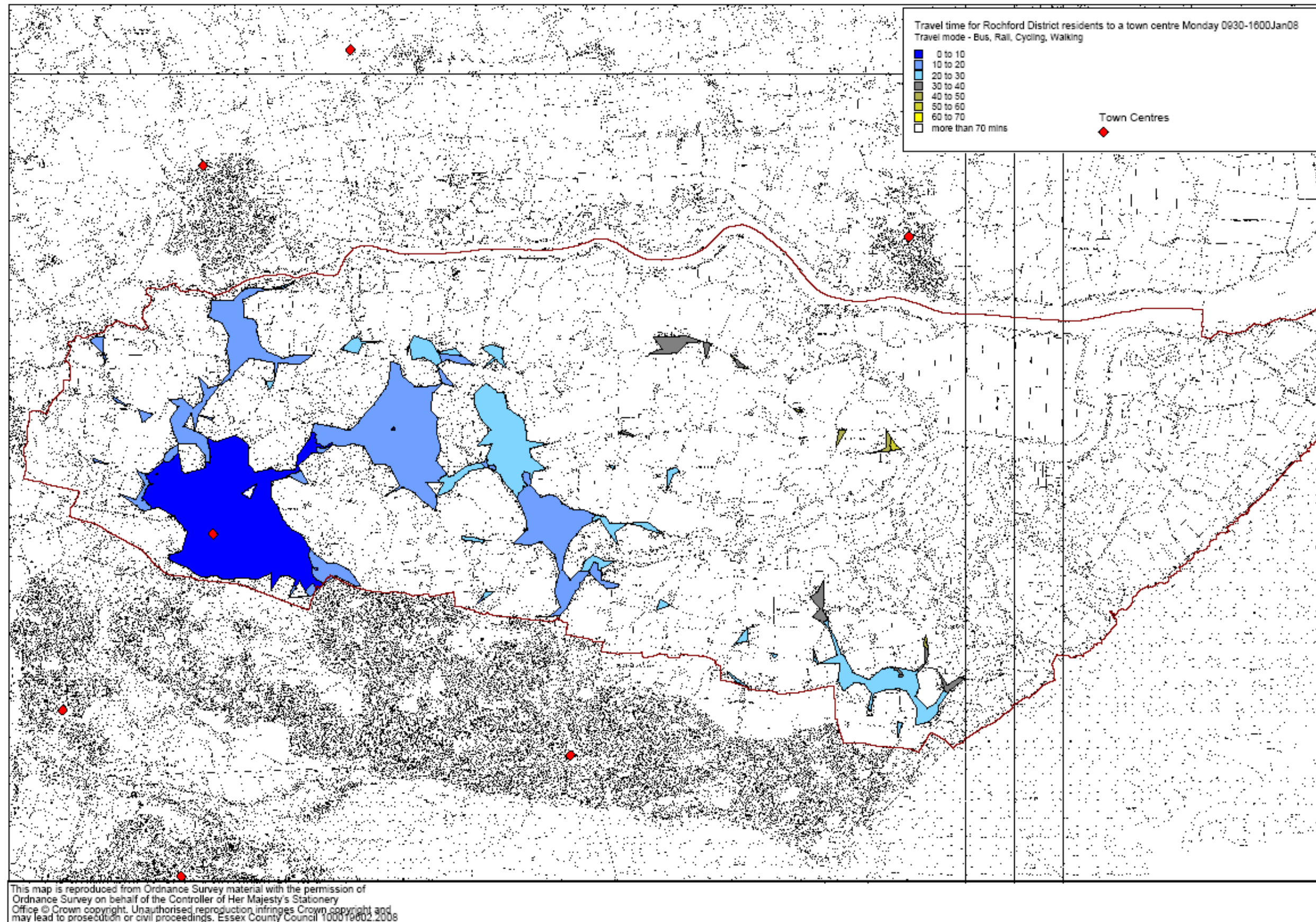


Source: Essex County Council 2008





Figure 76: Access to town centres in Rochford District for residents Monday 09:30 – 16:00 in January 2008

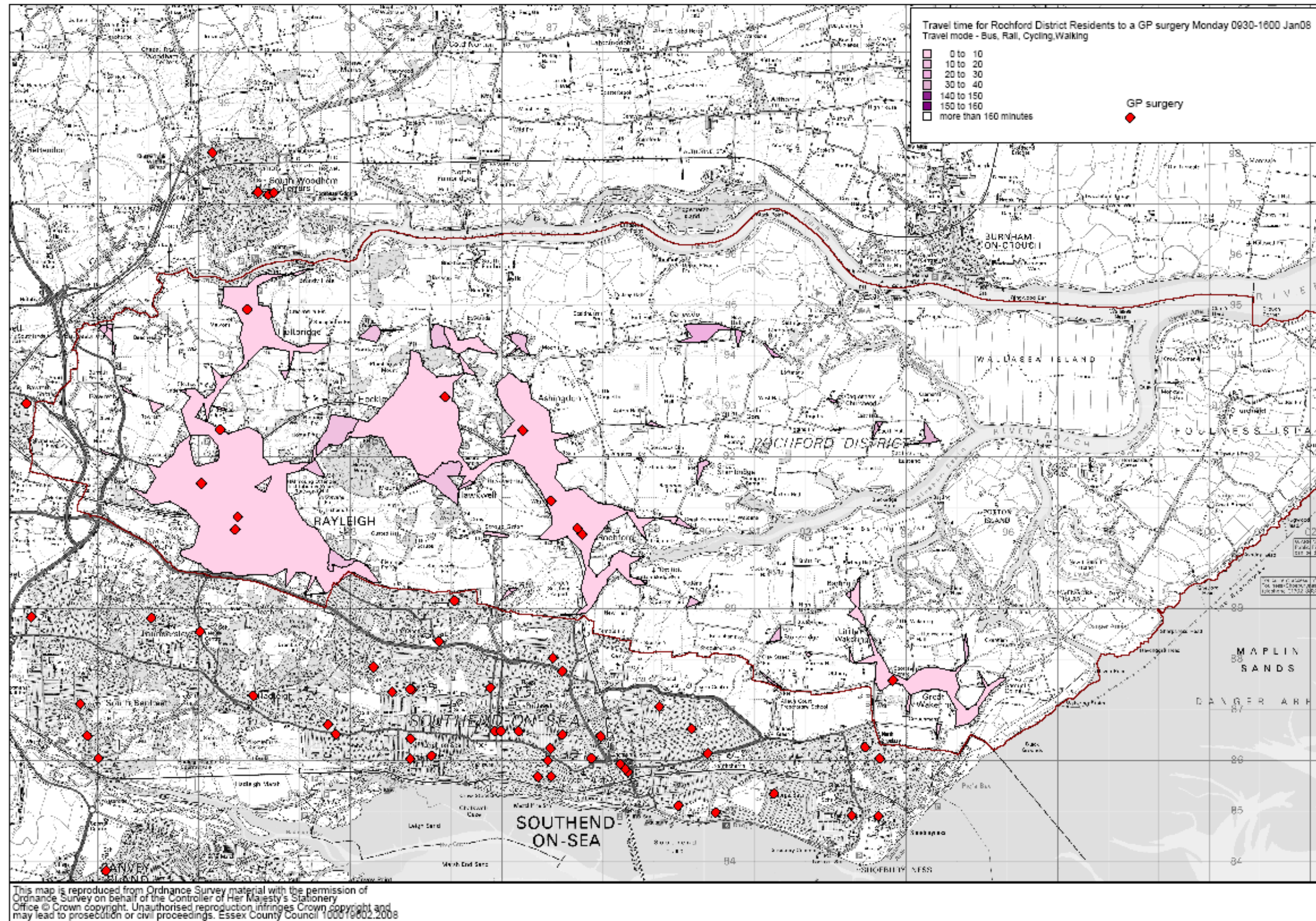


Source: Essex County Council 2008





Figure 77: Access to GP surgeries in Rochford District Monday 09:30 – 16:00 in January 2008



Source: Essex County Council 2008





Figure 78: Road traffic flows in Essex 2006

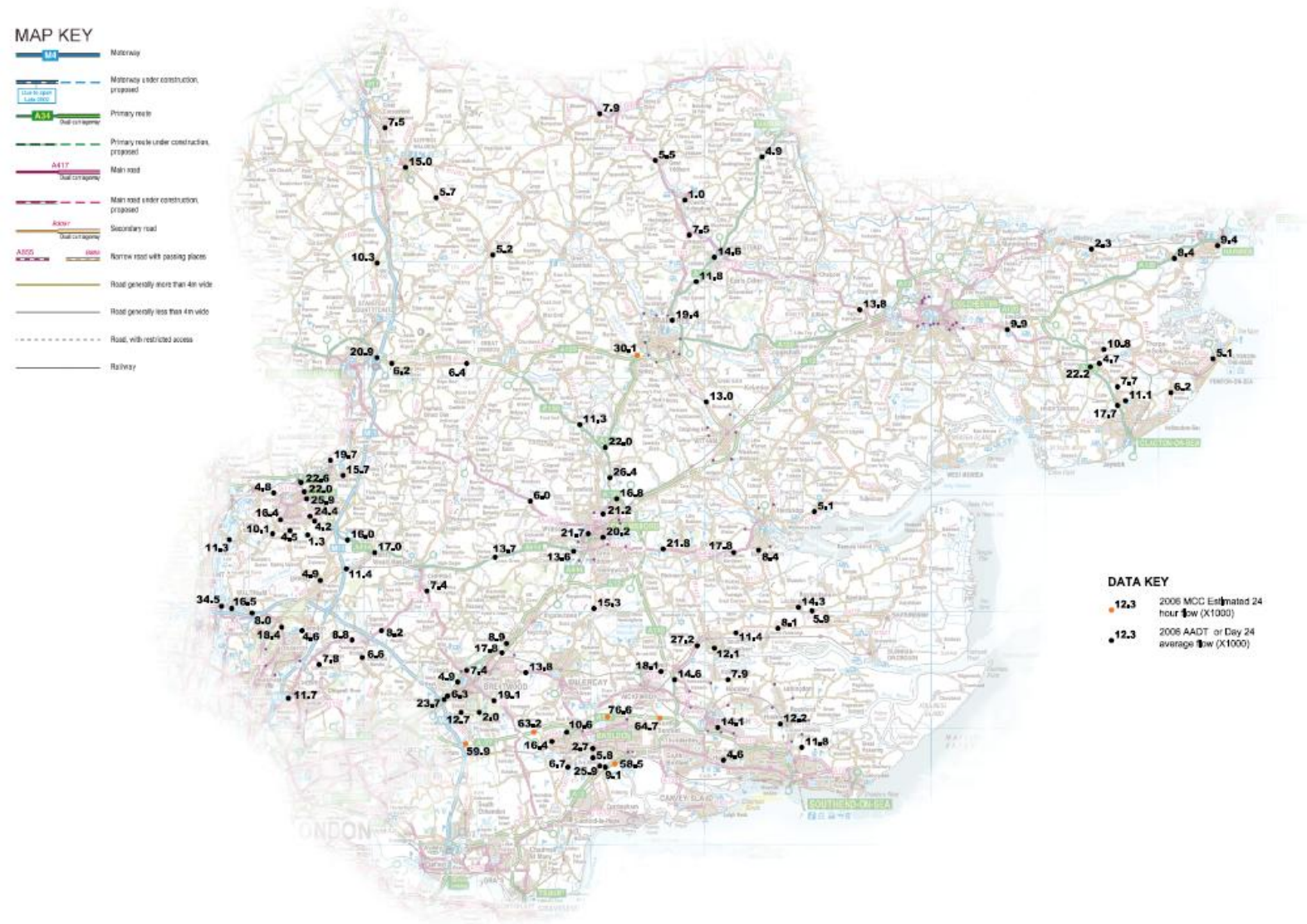
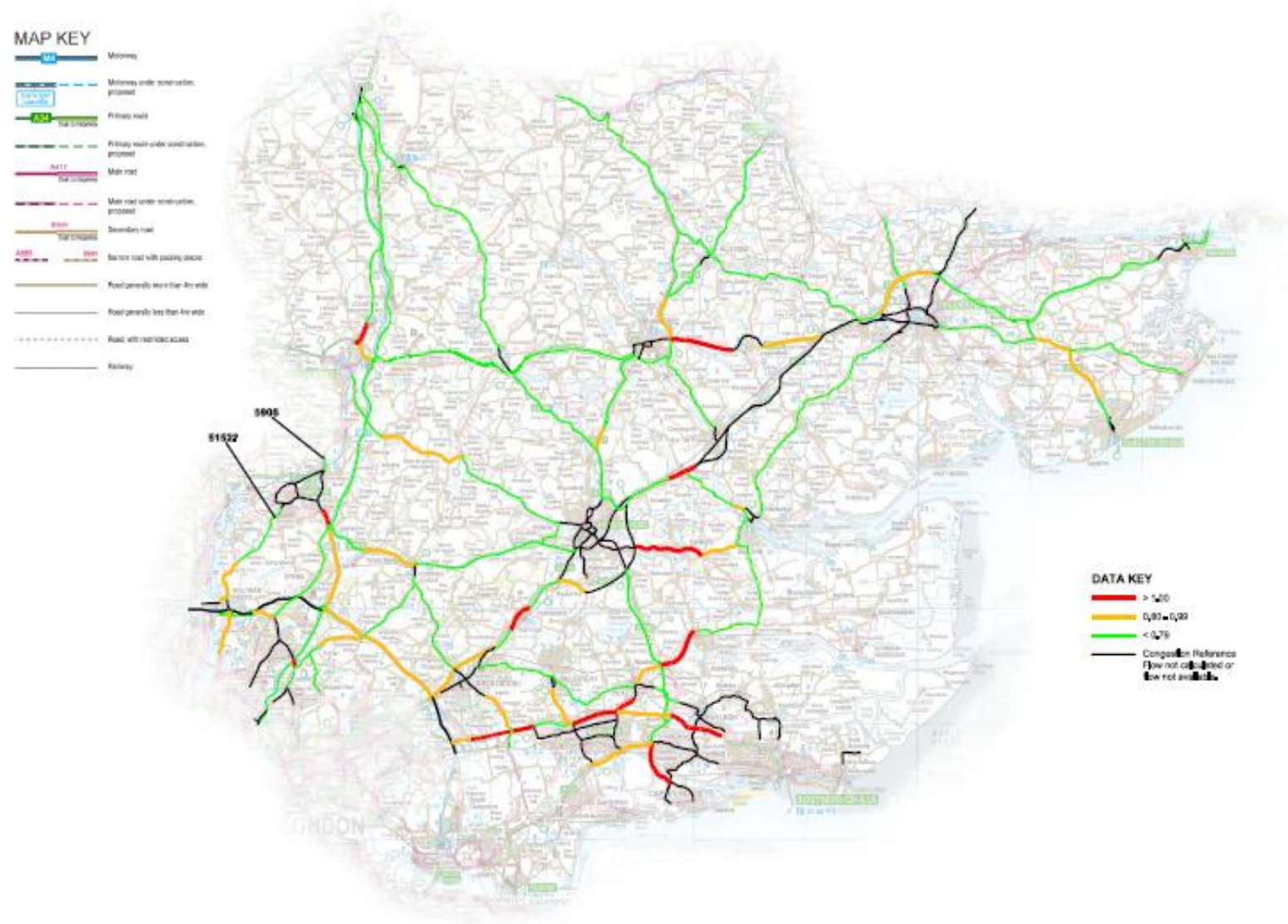


Figure 79: Essex road network performance 2005



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- The previous 2 maps demonstrate the recorded traffic flows and network performance of major routes in the south of Essex. It can be seen that there are 3 strategic non trunk routes in or around Rochford District, namely the A130, A127 and A13.
- The highest recorded 24 hour flow is on the A127 approaching Southend, nearby to Rochford, with 64700 recorded vehicles in 24 hours. Outside of Rochford town, the B1017 showed a flow of 12200 vehicles every 24 hours.
- With regard to network performance it can be clearly seen that the A127, the stretch east of the A130 junction, has the worst network performance of >1.00 and so suffers from the worst congestion. The A130 is shown to have a congestion reference flow of less than 0.79, highlighting that this route does not suffer heavily from congestion.
- A congestion reference flow can be defined as “an estimate of Annual Average Daily Traffic flow at which the carriageway is likely to be congested at peak periods on a busy day” (Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 5 Section 1, Part 3 TA 46/97).
- A Congestion Reference Flow is from 0 to 1, with 0 being low congestion and 1 being highest levels of congestion. Some sections of the A127 have a congestion reference flow of >1.00. This shows that the main routes into and out of Rochford District suffer from congestion.

### C. Travel to Work

**Table 119: Travel to work flows for Rochford District 2001**

	Work in Rochford		Live in Rochford		Net Flow
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
<b>Rochford</b>	13,596	59.5%	13,596	36.0%	0
<b>Greater London</b>	334	1.5%	6,743	17.9%	-6,409
<b>Southend</b>	4,336	19.0%	8,620	22.8%	-4,284
<b>Basildon</b>	1,107	4.8%	3,638	9.6%	-2,531
<b>Castle Point</b>	1,684	7.4%	1,373	3.6%	311
<b>Chelmsford</b>	605	2.6%	1,076	2.8%	-471
<b>Sub-Total</b>	21,662	94.7%	35,046	92.8%	-13,384
<b>Other Areas</b>	1,201	5.3%	2,725	7.2%	-1,524
<b>TOTAL</b>	22,863	100.0%	37,771	100.0%	-14,908

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- The District of Rochford was recorded in the 2001 National Census as having 37,771 residents in employment, of which only 13,596 lived and worked within the District. There were 22,863 recorded jobs in the District and therefore more residents than there were jobs. This results in people travelling out of the District to work.
- The percentage of jobs that are filled by residents in Rochford District is 59.5%.
- The major employment destination outside of the District for Rochford residents was Southend, with 8,620, or 22.8% of Rochford District residents travelling to that destination for work. Greater London also attracts significant numbers of Rochford District residents, with 6,743 people commuting there to work (17.9%).
- The next most popular destinations for employment were the adjoining Essex authorities of Basildon (3,638 or 9.6%), Castle Point (1,373 or 3.6%), and Chelmsford (1,076 or 2.8%).



- The geographic origin of those working in Rochford District shows a broadly similar pattern, though with some variation in detail. The largest flows of people travelling to the District to work come from Southend (4,336 or 19.0%), Castle Point (1,684 or 7.4%) and Basildon (1,107 or 4.8%). In total these three external sources provided workers for 7,127, or 31.2%, of jobs in Rochford. Together with those who live and work in the District, these areas met 90.7% of the employee needs of Rochford businesses.
- In net terms, there were 6,409 more Rochford residents working in Greater London than residents of London working in the District. Similarly, there is also a significant net outflow of Rochford residents working in the neighbouring sub-regional centres of Southend (4,284) and Basildon (2,531). Generally, Rochford supplied more workers than it attracted from all other areas. The only significant exception is a net inflow of 311 workers to Rochford from Castle Point.

**Table 120: Travel to work methods for the residential population of Rochford District 2001**

	Rochford		East of England		England	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
All People	56,720		3,884,104		35,532,091	
Works mainly at or from home	3,355	5.92%	243,485	6.27%	2,055,224	5.78%
Underground, metro, light rail or tram	64	0.11%	21,688	0.56%	709,386	2.00%
Train	5,755	10.15%	156,054	4.02%	950,023	2.67%
Bus, minibus or coach	1,454	2.56%	102,838	2.65%	1,685,361	4.74%
Taxi or minicab	139	0.25%	11,693	0.30%	116,503	0.33%
Driving a car or van	22,104	38.97%	1,518,613	39.10%	12,324,166	34.68%
Passenger in a car or van	1,845	3.25%	150,642	3.88%	1,370,685	3.86%
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	399	0.70%	28,637	0.74%	249,456	0.70%
Bicycle	505	0.89%	100,193	2.58%	634,588	1.79%
On foot	2,055	3.62%	233,737	6.02%	2,241,901	6.31%
Other	117	0.21%	11,798	0.30%	104,205	0.29%
Not currently working	18,928	33.37%	1,304,726	33.59%	13,090,593	36.84%

Source: ONS 2008 (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

- Rochford District has a similar proportion in the number of residents driving either by car or van to work when compared to regional levels, Rochford had 39.97% while the East of England region had 39.10%.
- Rochford District residents' use of public transport compares well to both the East of England and the national level. Rochford District had a significantly higher proportion of residents travelling to work by train with 10.15% compared to both regional and national levels of 4.02% and 2.67% respectively. Also a similar proportion of Rochford residents travel to work by bus, minibus or coach (2.56%) than within the East of England region as a whole (2.65%).
- Fewer people travel to work on foot within the District than at the regional and national levels, and an even smaller proportion cycle.

It is difficult to draw conclusions from direct comparison between data for the District, the region and nationally as many factors will influence these figures, such as the geographic location, ease of access, and supply of public transport.

#### D. Travel to School

This section analyses the travel to work method of pupils attending primary, secondary and special measure schools across Essex grouped by District. Commentary is given on a table formed from an amalgamation of all school types although separate tables are also provided for the three different classes of school.

**Table 121: Travel to school method for all pupils across Essex in January 2008**

District	No. of Schools	% With Travel Plan	Number of Statutory Aged Pupils	% data returned	Number of statutory aged pupils by mode of transport												
					Unknown	Bus (type not known)	Car/Van	Car Share	Cycle	Dedicated school bus	London Underground	Metro/Tram/Light Rail	Other	Public service bus	Train	Taxi	Walk
Basildon	68	59.55%	22006	89.49%	10.51%	9.53%	18.85%	1.48%	1.12%	14.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%	2.15%	0.21%	5.26%	36.60%
Braintree	61	85.98%	16372	91.57%	8.43%	5.38%	15.44%	2.39%	1.41%	7.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	1.00%	0.04%	24.12%	34.65%
Brentwood	32	79.56%	11031	90.26%	9.74%	0.37%	26.98%	1.67%	0.55%	33.72%	0.00%	0.01%	0.29%	2.21%	1.98%	0.76%	21.73%
Castle Point	31	78.99%	11911	98.72%	1.28%	0.18%	21.21%	2.57%	3.40%	15.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.65%	2.72%	0.03%	14.17%	38.74%
Chelmsford	71	59.47%	21815	90.61%	9.39%	1.57%	20.15%	1.15%	2.35%	8.11%	0.00%	0.01%	0.21%	2.95%	0.80%	21.84%	31.47%
Colchester	79	69.40%	21310	96.35%	3.65%	0.80%	19.28%	1.19%	2.83%	6.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	3.57%	0.12%	29.47%	32.41%
Epping Forest	48	41.94%	12391	70.38%	29.62%	0.28%	16.44%	1.03%	0.24%	15.78%	0.11%	0.00%	0.03%	1.13%	0.15%	15.70%	19.47%
Harlow	39	39.58%	10785	58.56%	41.44%	0.42%	20.02%	0.97%	2.15%	0.85%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	1.29%	0.02%	0.14%	32.62%
Maldon	20	69.45%	5962	93.82%	6.18%	1.48%	20.49%	1.66%	1.56%	18.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.98%	0.02%	0.68%	45.13%
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>10979</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.20%</b>	<b>23.76%</b>	<b>4.70%</b>	<b>3.03%</b>	<b>8.26%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>	<b>0.25%</b>	<b>5.04%</b>	<b>0.71%</b>	<b>0.50%</b>	<b>53.54%</b>
Tendring	49	63.81%	16479	88.93%	11.07%	0.22%	23.49%	1.90%	1.77%	8.64%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	1.28%	0.07%	21.96%	29.57%
Uttlesford	38	49.26%	8943	82.18%	30.82%	0.18%	20.35%	0.96%	0.21%	18.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.83%	0.14%	0.95%	26.65%

Source: Travel to School Census 2008, Essex County Council



- Rochford District contains 29 schools, all of which have submitted a travel plan, and as such Rochford is the only District/ Borough in the County to have done so.
- In Rochford District 53.54% of statutory aged pupils walk to school. This is the highest percentage for any one mode of transport in the County.
- Rochford District had only 8.26% of pupils using the dedicated school bus to travel to school, which is one of the lowest percentages for this transport type in the County. In contrast, Rochford has the highest proportion of pupils using public service buses to travel to school compared to all other Districts or Boroughs in the County.
- The proportion of pupils travelling to school by car or van in Rochford District is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in the County at 23.76% with only the Borough of Brentwood having a higher proportion of 26.98%.
- 4.70% of pupils with Rochford District car shared to school, which is the highest percentage within the County and considerably higher than the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of 2.57% from Castle Point Borough.
- Rochford District had the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of statutory aged pupils cycling to school in the County with 3.03%.

**Table 122: Travel to school method for primary school pupils across Essex in January 2008**

District	No. of Schools	% of School with a Travel	Number of Statutory Aged	% Data Returned	Number of Statutory Aged Pupils by Mode of Transport												
					Unknown	Bus (type not known)	Car/Van	Car Share	Cycle	Dedicated school bus	London Underground	Metro/Tram/Light Rail	Other	Public service bus	Train	Taxi	Walk
Basildon	57	84.21%	11753	96.40%	3.60%	0.20%	29.60%	1.97%	0.51%	1.76%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.26%	0.00%	0.66%	61.10%
<b>Braintree</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>72.22%</b>	<b>9755</b>	<b>86.20%</b>	<b>13.80%</b>	<b>0.06%</b>	<b>29.03%</b>	<b>2.21%</b>	<b>0.75%</b>	<b>3.02%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.02%</b>	<b>0.50%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.58%</b>	<b>50.02%</b>
Brentwood	25	72.00%	4491	95.61%	4.39%	0.07%	45.98%	2.94%	0.87%	2.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.42%	0.00%	0.76%	41.93%
Castle Point	23	86.96%	5615	97.76%	2.24%	0.16%	31.47%	5.65%	1.39%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.41%	0.00%	0.28%	58.09%
Chelmsford	56	87.50%	10718	94.82%	5.18%	0.08%	36.78%	2.34%	2.35%	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%	0.45%	0.02%	0.47%	51.44%
Colchester	65	69.23%	11050	93.02%	6.98%	0.17%	31.61%	2.51%	1.81%	0.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.60%	0.01%	0.58%	54.80%
Epping Forest	39	61.54%	6429	75.47%	24.53%	0.09%	32.10%	2.86%	0.20%	3.81%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.33%	35.79%
Harlow	32	68.75%	5760	89.11%	10.89%	0.14%	35.07%	1.28%	1.13%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.28%	0.00%	0.30%	50.61%
Maldon	18	88.89%	3722	100.00%	0.00%	0.05%	32.54%	3.09%	1.96%	8.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.56%	53.47%
Rochford	25	100.00%	5687	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.25%	4.99%	1.23%	2.50%	0.02%	0.02%	0.11%	0.39%	0.04%	0.55%	56.92%
Tendring	40	70.00%	8433	94.18%	5.82%	0.07%	38.55%	4.02%	2.54%	1.66%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.31%	0.01%	0.74%	46.25%
Uttlesford	34	73.53%	4953	82.35%	17.65%	0.36%	34.46%	1.11%	0.26%	10.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.02%	1.07%	34.63%

Source: Travel to School Census 2008, Essex County Council

**Table 123: Travel to school method for secondary school pupils across Essex in January 2008**

District	No. of Schools	% With Travel Plan	Number of Statutory Aged	% data returned	Number of statutory aged pupils by mode of transport												
					Unknown	Bus (type not known)	Car/Van	Car Share	Cycle	Dedicated school bus	London Underground	Metro/Tram/Light Rail	Other	Public service bus	Train	Taxi	Walk
Basildon	9	44.44%	10048	72.05%	27.95%	1.55%	14.76%	2.48%	1.88%	2.19%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	5.21%	0.14%	0.47%	43.32%
<b>Braintree</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>85.71%</b>	<b>6466</b>	<b>88.51%</b>	<b>11.49%</b>	<b>0.19%</b>	<b>10.66%</b>	<b>0.99%</b>	<b>3.48%</b>	<b>16.81%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.26%</b>	<b>2.51%</b>	<b>0.11%</b>	<b>0.91%</b>	<b>52.60%</b>
Brentwood	6	66.67%	6460	75.15%	24.85%	1.05%	13.70%	2.06%	0.77%	23.67%	0.00%	0.02%	0.73%	6.19%	5.93%	0.28%	20.76%
Castle Point	6	100.00%	6108	100.00%	0.00%	0.38%	17.81%	2.06%	8.82%	6.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	7.76%	0.08%	0.20%	56.52%
Chelmsford	11	90.91%	10719	98.45%	1.55%	4.63%	16.80%	1.12%	4.69%	18.16%	0.00%	0.02%	0.34%	8.14%	2.39%	0.51%	41.66%
Colchester	11	72.30%	10092	96.61%	3.39%	2.23%	14.93%	1.06%	6.68%	18.97%	0.01%	0.00%	0.12%	9.51%	0.36%	0.92%	41.83%
Epping Forest	7	14.29%	5874	35.68%	64.32%	0.75%	7.00%	0.24%	0.53%	3.76%	0.32%	0.00%	0.10%	3.13%	0.46%	0.17%	19.22%
Harlow	6	50.00%	4940	86.56%	13.44%	1.13%	24.98%	1.62%	5.32%	2.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%	3.60%	0.06%	0.12%	47.25%
Maldon	2	50.00%	2240	87.63%	12.37%	2.90%	8.44%	0.22%	1.16%	29.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.90%	0.04%	0.80%	36.79%
Rochford	4	100.00%	5292	100.00%	0.00%	0.40%	14.27%	4.40%	4.84%	14.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	9.69%	1.38%	0.45%	50.15%
Tendring	7	71.43%	7807	90.61%	9.39%	0.58%	16.01%	1.26%	2.77%	24.26%	0.00%	0.03%	0.05%	3.54%	0.20%	0.72%	41.21%
Uttlesford	4	25.00%	3990	56.02%	43.98%	0.00%	6.24%	0.80%	0.15%	27.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	1.63%	0.25%	0.83%	18.67%

Source: Travel to School Census 2008, Essex County Council

176 Table 124: Travel to school method for special school pupils across Essex in January 2008

District	No. of Schools	% With Travel Plan	Number of Statutory Aged	% data returned	Number of statutory aged pupils by mode of transport												
					Unknown	Bus (type not known)	Car/Van	Car Share	Cycle	Dedicated school bus	London Underground	Metro/Tram/Light Rail	Other	Public service bus	Train	Taxi	Walk
Basildon	2	50.00%	205	100.00%	0.00%	26.83%	12.20%	0.00%	0.98%	38.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	0.98%	0.49%	14.63%	5.37%
<b>Braintree</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>15.89%</b>	<b>6.62%</b>	<b>3.97%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1.32%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>70.86%</b>	<b>1.32%</b>
Brentwood	1	100.00%	80	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	21.25%	0.00%	0.00%	75.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.25%	2.50%
Castle Point	2	50.00%	188	98.40%	1.60%	0.00%	14.36%	0.00%	0.00%	38.83%	0.00%	0.00%	1.60%	0.00%	0.00%	42.02%	1.60%
Chelmsford	4	0.00%	378	78.57%	21.43%	0.00%	6.88%	0.00%	0.00%	5.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	64.55%	1.32%
Colchester	3	66.67%	168	99.40%	0.60%	0.00%	11.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	86.90%	0.60%
Epping Forest	2	50.00%	88	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.23%	0.00%	0.00%	39.77%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	46.59%	3.41%
Harlow	1	0.00%	85	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Maldon	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rochford	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tendring	2	50.00%	239	82.01%	17.99%	0.00%	15.90%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	64.44%	1.26%
Uttlesford	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Travel to School Census 2008, Essex County Council

## E. Adult and Child Killed or Seriously Injured

This section includes an analysis of those Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) on the District's roads. The section includes a table of KSIs across Essex for 2007, followed by an examination of both all KSIs and Child KSIs from 1994 to 2007 in the District. In the data tables which accompany this, a distinction is made between KSIs reported both before and after the Public Service Agreement (PSA) which was entered into in 2004. This PSA stated that a 40% reduction of the 1994 – 1998 baseline was needed in KSIs by 2010, and a 50% reduction in the 1994 – 1998 baseline child casualties by the same year.

**Table 125: KSIs across Essex in 2007**

	Population	All	Drink Drive	Motorcycles	Speeding	Young Drivers	KSI per 100,000 Population
Basildon	167000	83	4	29	17	13	49.70
Braintree	137800	98	8	32	11	18	71.12
Brentwood	70900	62	6	16	3	18	87.45
Castle Point	87000	39	1	12	1	7	44.83
Chelmsford	161100	88	5	22	10	21	54.62
Colchester	163400	98	6	32	18	21	59.98
Epping Forest	122000	131	9	24	18	37	107.38
Harlow	77700	40	2	16	2	8	51.48
Maldon	60700	48	1	12	8	12	79.08
<b>Rochford</b>	<b>79500</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38.99</b>
Tendring	141800	91	13	25	18	22	64.17
Uttlesford	71100	75	3	11	8	20	105.49
Essex	1340000	884	61	238	116	204	65.97

Source: Essex County Council 2008

Note: The 4 causes of KSIs in the table above is not an exhaustive list and a KSI can be accounted for in more than one column. As such these columns are not intended to be totalled in any way and simply represent the most common reasons for a KSI incident.

Speeding includes either vehicle involved in a crash considered to be travelling too fast for the conditions

A KSI recorded under the Young Drivers column relates to an incident involving a 17 – 25 year old driver in Vehicle 1 (defined as the driver most likely to be at fault)

- At 38.99 KSIs per 100,000 population, Rochford District has the lowest KSI rate in the County, with the Essex average being 65.97 per 100,000 population. Epping Forest District reported the highest KSI value per 100,000 population at 107.38.
- Young drivers and motorcycle incidents were responsible for the highest proportion of KSI incidents at 7 each.

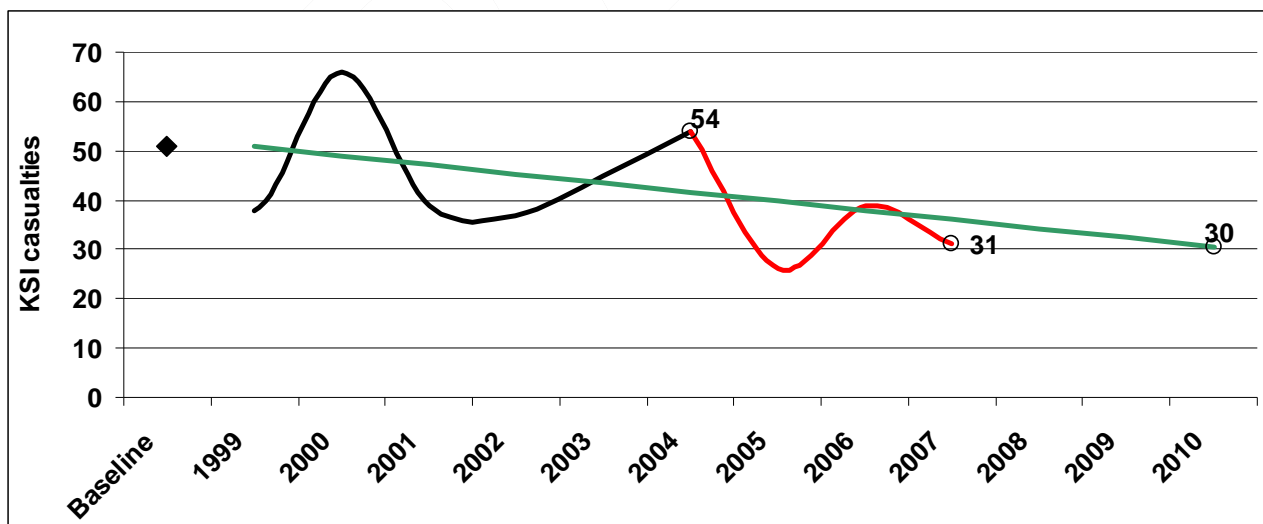
**Table 126: All KSIs in Rochford District 1994 – 2007**

Year	Pre PSA	PSA	Target	Interim Target
1994	52			
1995	41			
1996	45			
1997	54			
1998	62			
Baseline	50.8			
1999	38		51	51
2000	66			49
2001	39			47
2002	37			45
2003	45			43
2004	54	54		42
2005		26		40
2006		39		38
2007		31		36
2008				34
2009				32
2010			30	30

Source: Essex County Council 2008

In the following graph, the black line denotes recorded KSIs before the PSA was entered into, the red line charts KSIs following the PSA whilst the green line represents a linear yearly target from the 1994 – 1998 baseline to a 40% reduction of this baseline in 2010 as stipulated by the PSA.

**Figure 80: All KSIs in Rochford District 1999 – 2007**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- KSIs peaked in the District at 66 in 2000. Since the introduction of the PSA agreement in 2004, KSIs have decreased from 54 to 31 in 2007. Current performance is therefore within the interim target of 36 for this year. Since the introduction of the PSA, the interim target has been met for 2 of the total 4 years that it has been in effect.

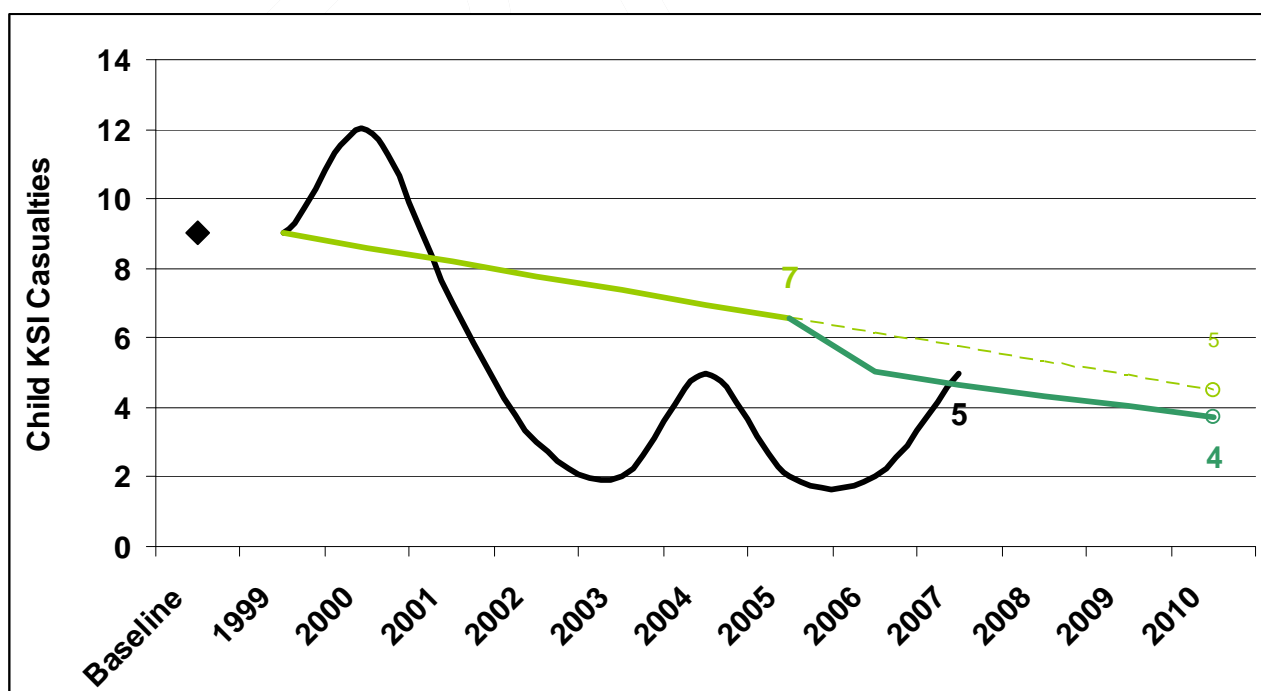
**Table 127: Child KSIs in Rochford District 1994 – 2007**

Year	Child KSIs	DFT target	Interim DFT Target	LTP2 target
1994	8			
1995	7			
1996	12			
1997	8			
1998	10			
Baseline	9			
1999	9	9	9.00	
2000	12		8.59	
2001	7		8.18	
2002	3		7.77	
2003	2		7.36	
2004	5		6.95	
2005	2		6.55	
2006	2		6.14	5.03
2007	5		5.73	4.66
2008			5.32	4.34
2009			4.91	4.03
2010		4.5	4.50	3.72

Source: Essex County Council 2008

In the following graph, the black line represents the recorded number of KSIs, the light green line the Department for Transport target of a reduction of 50% in child KSIs from the 1994 – 1998 baseline with the dark green line showing an amended target based on the Essex Local Transport Plan.

**Figure 81: Child KSIs in Rochford District 1999 – 2007**



Source: Essex County Council 2008

- Between 1994 and 2007 the number of child KSIs has decreased from 8 to 5 with the highest number of KSIs reported as 12 in both 1996 and 2000.



- The 2007 recorded total of 5 child KSIs meets the interim DfT target of 5.73 but is above the revised Essex LTP2 target of 4.66. Every year since 2001, the interim DfT target has been passed whilst since its conception in 2004, 2007 represents the only year in which the LTP2 target was not met.

### 14.3 Transport Summary

- According to the 2001 Census, a higher proportion of Rochford residents own 2, 3 or 4 or more cars or vans than residents of the East of England and England.
- The above table demonstrates that 16.40% of the residents of Rochford do not own a car or van. This is considerably lower than the national figure of 26.84% and slightly lower than the regional figure of 19.80%.
- There are 3 strategic non trunk routes in or around Rochford District, namely the A130, A127 and A13.
- The highest recorded 24 hour flow is on the A127 approaching Southend, nearby to Rochford, with 64700 recorded vehicles in 24 hours. Outside of Rochford town, the B1017 showed a flow of 12,200 vehicles every 24 hours.
- With regard to network performance it can be clearly seen that the A127, the stretch east of the A130 junction, has the worst network performance of >1.00 and so suffers from the worst congestion. The A130 is shown to have a congestion reference flow of less than 0.79, highlighting that this route does not suffer heavily from congestion.
- The percentage of jobs that are filled by residents in Rochford District is 59.5%.
- The major employment destination outside of the District for Rochford residents was Southend, with 8,620, or 22.8% of Rochford District residents travelling to that destination for work. Greater London also attracts significant numbers of Rochford District residents, with 6,743 people commuting there to work (17.9%).
- The geographic origin of those working in Rochford District shows a broadly similar pattern, though with some variation in detail. The largest flows of people travelling to the District to work come from Southend (4,336 or 19.0%), Castle Point (1,684 or 7.4%) and Basildon (1,107 or 4.8%).
- Rochford District has a similar proportion in the number of residents driving either by car or van to work when compared to regional levels, Rochford had 39.97% while the East of England region had 39.10%.
- Fewer people travel to work on foot within the District than at the regional and national levels, and an even smaller proportion cycle.
- In Rochford District 53.54% of statutory aged pupils walk to school. This is the highest percentage for any one mode of transport in the County.
- The proportion of pupils travelling to school by car or van in Rochford District is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in the County at 23.76% with only the Borough of Brentwood having a higher proportion of 26.98%.
- At 38.99 KSIs per 100,000 population, Rochford District has the lowest KSI rate in the County, with the Essex average being 65.97 per 100,000 population. Epping Forest District reported the highest KSI value per 100,000 population at 107.38.
- KSIs peaked in the District at 66 in 2000. Since the introduction of the PSA agreement in 2004, KSIs have decreased from 54 to 31 in 2007. Current performance is therefore within the interim target of 36 for this year.

- Between 1994 and 2007 the number of child KSIs has decreased from 8 to 5 with the highest number of KSIs reported as 12 in both 1996 and 2000. The 2007 recorded total of 5 child KSIs meets the interim DfT target of 5.73 but is above the revised Essex London Transport Plans LTP2 target of 4.66.

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Please note that all the web links listed below were accessed in October 2008 and the information and statistics obtained were published between 2001 and 2008. In the event that a web link is absent from a data source, please contact the source directly as the information is not hosted on a website.

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## PART I: NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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- Essex County Council
- Essex Wildlife Trust (<http://www.essexwt.org.uk/main/welcome.htm>)
- Natural England (<http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/>)

### B. LANDSCAPE

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## J. POPULATION AND SOCIAL

- Communities and Local Government (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>)
- East of England Regional Assembly (EERA) (<http://www.eera.gov.uk/>)
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>)
- The Essex School Organisational Plan 2007-2012, Essex County Council ([http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/SOP/The\\_Essex\\_School\\_Organisation\\_Plan\\_2007-2012.pdf?channelOid=null](http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/content/binaries/documents/SOP/The_Essex_School_Organisation_Plan_2007-2012.pdf?channelOid=null))
- Up My Street (<http://www.upmystreet.com/local/police-crime/figures//epping.html>)

## K. ECONOMY

- East of England Plan (Government Office for the East of England [http://www.gos.gov.uk/goeast/planning/regional\\_planning/](http://www.gos.gov.uk/goeast/planning/regional_planning/))
- Essex County Council
- NOMIS (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>)
- PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (Communities and Local Government <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1>)

## L. HOUSING

- Communities and Local Government (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/corporate/>)
- Essex County Council
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>)

## M. TRANSPORT

- Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 5 Section 1, Part 3 TA 46/97
- Essex County Council
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) (<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>)



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Environment, Sustainability and Highways**

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