

Attachment B – Baseline Data

Table 2: Characteristics of the Area, Issues & Likely Evolution without the Place Plan				
Theme	Characteristics of the Area	Issues	Likely Evolution without the Place Plan	Scoped into SEA?
Air	<p>The Tendring 2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment concluded that there are no exceedances of the Air Quality Objectives (AQO) in the District.</p> <p><u>Source:</u> 2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Tendring District Council, Amec</p>	No air quality issues in the Plan Area.	Existing good air quality likely to continue without the Place Plan.	No
Landscape and Soils	<p>The Plan Area falls within the Landscape Character Area: 2B St Osyth Drained Marshes.</p> <p>The objective should be to maintain the wild, undeveloped character of this coastal marshland landscape. The absence of development should</p>	The District LCA study states that the unique character of Jaywick should be conserved – with opportunities for regeneration of housing stock to meet modern needs. It also states that a key requirement is to maintain an open	<p>The landscape could be influenced by new recreational facilities including offshore activities.</p> <p>Without the Place Plan, emerging Local Plan policies would be relied upon to ensure that the landscape and the landscape character are protected and enhanced through development. In terms of soils, the situation</p>	<p>Yes landscape</p> <p>No soils</p>

	<p>be respected with development limited to within existing areas.</p> <p>Presently, the architecture of Jaywick is distinctive. The dwellings were built from 1928 as holiday chalets and form a unique example of a piecemeal plotland development.</p> <p>According to the Agricultural Land Classification the Plan Area has areas of 'poor' quality agricultural land.</p> <p>The bedrock of the area is London Clay soils.</p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>Tendring LCA Volume 2, 2001</p> <p>Natural England Agricultural Land Classification Map Eastern Region (ALC008), 2010</p> <p>Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation Study, Essex County Council, 2009</p>	<p>coastal edge between existing coastal settlements.</p> <p>The Local Plan states that proposals should have regard to the LCA and protect and re-inforce historic landscape features and important characteristics identified within it.</p>	<p>is likely to stay the same without the Place Plan.</p>	
<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</p>	<p>The Plan Area lies within the impact zone of Clacton Cliffs & Foreshore Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI) and adjacent to the Essex Estuary Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) (See Constraints Plan).</p>	<p>The Plan Area lies within the impact zone of the Clacton Cliffs & Foreshore SSSI.</p> <p>The Plan Area is also adjacent to the Essex Estuary Special Area of</p>	<p>Without the Place Plan, emerging Local Plan policies would be relied upon to ensure that biodiversity, protected species, important habitats, and nature conservation sites are protected and enhanced through development.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

	<p>The Plan Area also lies within a Local Wildlife Site (LoWS): Jaywick Beach (Te71) and part within Jaywick Marshes (Te78) (see Constraints Plan).</p> <p>Jaywick Beach LoWS comprises spits of sandy beach and some inner seawall grassland that are sparsely vegetated with a characteristic coastal flora. The Coastal Sand Dunes here are a UK BAP priority habitat.</p> <p>Jaywick Marshes (Te78) LoWS lies within the north eastern area of the Plan Area. This site consists of coastal grazing marsh, connecting old seawalls and an area of grassland south of Bel-Air Estate. The Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh here is a UK BAP Priority habitat and the Coastal Grazing Marsh is also an Essex BAP Priority habitat.</p> <p>Key habitats include: coastal grazing marshland and mudflats and river floodplain grassland.</p> <p><u>Source:</u>Tendring District Local Wildlife Site Review, 2008</p>	<p>Conservation (SAC) and Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ).</p> <p>Natural England's conservation objectives for the Clacton Cliff & Foreshore SSSI and Essex Estuary SAC objectives need to be met.</p> <p>The Plan Area contains two Local Wildlife Sites of local importance designated for their characteristic coastal flora and coastal grassland, invertebrates and coastal birds. These include Jaywick Marshes LoWS which represents an example of the threatened and declining coastal and floodplain grazing marsh and is also likely to be important for invertebrates as well as nesting, feeding and resting coastal birds. Jaywick Beach LoWS has sections of beach which are considered good representatives of classic sand dune flora and which form part of Essex's resource with respect to UK BAP habitat. Towards the western end, a section of inner seawall grassland has developed in interesting community of plants in association</p>	<p>Natural England's Conservation Objectives for Essex Estuary SAC and Clacton Cliffs & Foreshore SSSI specify that the integrity of the sites is maintained and restored as appropriate and in keeping with its favourable status.</p>	
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	<p>Preliminary Ecological Appraisal. Land at Jaywck, Clacton-on-sea, Essex. Agb Environmental. July 2018.</p> <p>Natural England</p>	<p>with the block-faced seawall including frog rush <i>Juncus ambiguous</i>, along with sea pearlwort <i>Sagina maritima</i> and the Helm's pottia <i>Hennediella heimii</i>.</p> <p>85% of the area comprises national and local priority coastal and floodplain grazing marsh which holds high potential for rare and protected species to be present.</p> <p>Urban encroachment can severely deplete coastal grasslands.</p> <p>The Plan Area contains Coastal Sand Dunes and Coastal Floodplain Grazing Marsh which re UK BAP priority habitats plus Coastal Grazing Marsh, an Essex BAP priority habitat.</p>		
<p>Archaeology and Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>Tendring District, and in particular, the southern coastal area from Clacton to Jaywick is known to contain Palaeolithic deposits of international importance. Deposits in the Clacton area are particularly significant and include the famous Clacton wooden spear, the oldest wooden artefact ever recovered from Britain.</p>	<p>The District Historic Environment Characterisation Project states that the area comprising the resort of Clacton-on-Sea and early 20th Century plotlands estate at Jaywick retains significant potential for Palaeolithic remains of national/international importance.</p>	<p>Without the Place Plan, Local Plan policies would be relied upon to ensure that heritage assets are not negatively affected by developments.</p>	<p>Archaeology yes</p> <p>Cultural heritage no</p>

	<p>The District Historic Environment Characterisation (HEC) Project (2008) describes the historic urban character of Jaywick (HECA 7 Clacton-on-Sea) as a 20th Century plotlands estate which has a distinctive co-axial street pattern and originated as a seaside development comprising bungalows and chalets and a Butlins holiday camp. Archaeological character is described in this Project as largely built over and extensively developed through the latter half of the 20th Century, much of the archaeological potential has been lost. However, the area retains significant potential for Palaeolithic remains of national/international importance.</p> <p>There are no Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas (CA) or Scheduled Monuments (SM) in the Plan Area. The nearest CA is Clacton Seafront. The Martello Tower 215 m to the west of the site, built during the Napoleonic wars and Lion Point Decoy pond 154 m to the north of the site are the nearest Scheduled Monuments. The Martello Tower is also a Grade II Listed Building. Lion</p>	<p>Martello Tower SM and Lion Point Decoy SM lie outside the Plan Area.</p>		
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	<p>Point Decoy SM is a rare example of a rectangular pochard pond, dating from the mid 19th Century and surviving in good condition. There is an additional Martello Tower 566m to the east of the site</p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>Tendring District Historic Environment Characterisation Project, 2008</p> <p>RPS/CgMS Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Land at Jaywick, Clacton, Essex CO7 8BT, May 2018</p>			
<p>Climatic Factors</p>	<p>47% of households in the Plan Area own a car, with 16% having 2 or more cars. 36% of households do not own a car.</p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond: Submission Draft, 2017</p> <p>ONS: Car and Van Availability, 2011</p>	<p>Car ownership is currently low</p> <p>Developing new housing in the Plan Area could potentially increase car use, although the proportion of increase in greenhouse gas emissions as a result is likely to be small.</p> <p>There are no main roads through the Plan Area. Many of the roads are unadopted. The nearest main road is the A133 at Clacton-on-Sea. Bus routes run to and from Clacton-on-Sea and there is a train station at Clacton-on-Sea which provides services to Exeter and London.</p>	<p>The situation is likely to stay the same without the plan.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 9 of the Local Plan encourages the appropriate location and design of new development to have regard to the likely impact of climate change.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

Population and Health	<p>Within Tendring District, the 2011 Census puts the population at approximately 138,100 with an average density of 4.1 people per hectare.</p> <p>Recent decades have seen a trend towards an ageing population and this is projected to continue in the future.</p> <p>The predominant ethnic group is White British.</p> <p>Jaywick Sands is ranked England's most deprived neighbourhood.</p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond: Submission Draft, 2017</p> <p>The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, DCLG</p>	<p>The District rates relatively high on the Index of Multiple Deprivation and Jaywick Sands ranks first in England.</p> <p>The number of people over 65 years is projected to increase.</p> <p>There are above-average numbers of older people and with an increasing population this is likely to have a significant impact on access to primary health care and health services generally which are already over-stretched.</p>	<p>The baseline situation is likely to stay the same without the plan. The population is ageing.</p> <p>The Local Plan's strategic objectives for healthcare needs are to work with partners to ensure adequate provision of healthcare facilities to support growing communities.</p>	Yes
Material Assets	<p>Jaywick Sands as part of Brooklands and Grasslands area within the Plan Area is ranked as the most deprived neighbourhood (Tendring 018a) in England according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010. Many</p>	<p>Lack of affordable housing.</p> <p>The majority of existing houses in the Plan Area were never intended as permanent homes, many being of wooden construction, the housing does not meet building</p>	<p>The need to improve the safety of existing residents and supporting infrastructure will stay the same with or without the Plan Area.</p>	Yes

	<p>properties are in a poor state of repair and within an area at risk of flooding.</p> <p>Some of the houses in the Plan Area were converted from holiday homes to permanent dwellings and approximately 30% of houses are private rented accommodation.</p> <p>Priority Areas for Regeneration: Brooklands, Grasslands and the Village areas of Jaywick Sands are identified in the Local Plan as a priority area for regeneration.</p> <p>The average house price in Jaywick is £148,159.</p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, DCLG</p> <p>Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond: Submission Draft, 2017</p> <p>www.zoopla.co.uk</p>	<p>regulation requirements and the infrastructure is sub-standard.</p> <p>Lack of infrastructure - many of the roads are unadopted.</p> <p>Regeneration of the Plan Area presents an opportunity to improve the safety of existing residents through bespoke building design.</p> <p>Jaywick Sands comprises part of Clacton-on-Sea 'Strategic Urban Settlement' in the Settlement Hierarchy where sustainable housing growth can be delivered.</p> <p>Policy PP14 of the Local Plan states that the Council will support proposals for new development which are consistent with achieving its regeneration aims.</p>		
Water	<p>Jaywick Sands falls within Tidal Flood Zones 2 and 3. Sea defences exist along the entire length of coastline in the study area.</p> <p>The watercourses in the area are small and consists of various ditches</p>	<p>The Plan Area falls within Tidal Flood Zones 2 and 3 and although the area is defended there is a risk of flooding should a section of defence fail or breach when subjected to a surge tide.</p>	<p>The Jaywick SFRA Update has shown that, at the current point in time, the flood defences currently protect the majority of the study area (0.5% AEP), with the exception for east of the counterwall by Belsize Avenue, at Broadway and at the golf course</p>	<p>Yes</p>

	<p>and creeks which reflect the natural state of the area as a coastal marsh prior to the construction of the sea defences.</p> <p>The Place Plan falls within a Nitrate Vulnerable Zone (NVZ) which are areas at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution.</p> <p><u>Source:</u></p> <p>Jaywick SFRA Update, JBA Consulting, 2015</p> <p>Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 and Beyond: Submission Draft, 2017</p> <p>Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, Environment Agency</p>	<p>The Local Plan states that the Council will work with the Environment Agency to consider how existing development and proposed new development, in flood risk areas, including Jaywick Sands, can be made more flood resilient and sustainable.</p>	<p>east of The Close where the defences are overtopped by wave overspill. This is likely to continue without the Place Plan.</p> <p>Policy PPL1 of the Tendring District Local Plan states that new development in areas of high flood risk must be designed to be resilient in the event of a flood.</p>	
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