

Tendring *District Council*



TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Planning Services

Core Strategy and Development Policies Document

Technical Paper 4 – Spatial Portrait

October 2010

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the fourth in a series of ten 'technical documents' that have been prepared by officers of Tendring District Council to explain the background to the Council's 'Core Strategy and Development Policies Document', an important element of the wider 'Local Development Framework' (LDF) for the Tendring district. The series of technical documents comprise:
- 1 – Introduction;
 - 2 – Structure of this Document;
 - 3 – Strategic Context;
 - **4 – Spatial Portrait;**
 - 5 – Key Issues;
 - 6 – Spatial Vision and Objectives;
 - 7 – Spatial Strategy;
 - 8 – Core Policies;
 - 9 – Development Policies; and
 - 10 – Implementation and Monitoring.
- 1.2 These technical documents correspond directly with each of the ten chapters in the Core Strategy and Development Policies Document (hereafter 'the Core Strategy') and provide the 'audit trail' explaining how different factors, pieces of evidence, events, discussions and decisions have affected the content of the Core Strategy.
- 1.3 In accordance with best practice, we have attempted to keep the Core Strategy itself as slim and succinct as possible. However, given the complexity and the importance of the Core Strategy, particularly in a district like Tendring, we anticipated that a lot of questions would be asked, from a variety of stakeholders, about the rationale behind certain policies and/or proposals. Rather than explaining everything in the text of the Core Strategy which would have increased its length to an unacceptable and potentially unreadable level, we hope that many of the questions raised by different parties are answered somewhere in the text of these technical documents.
- 1.4 This particular technical document provides the background to the profile of the district set out in Chapter 4 of the Core Strategy, the rationale behind the scope of factors included in that profile, the sources of the data provided and the variations in the characteristics of different 'sub-areas' within the district.

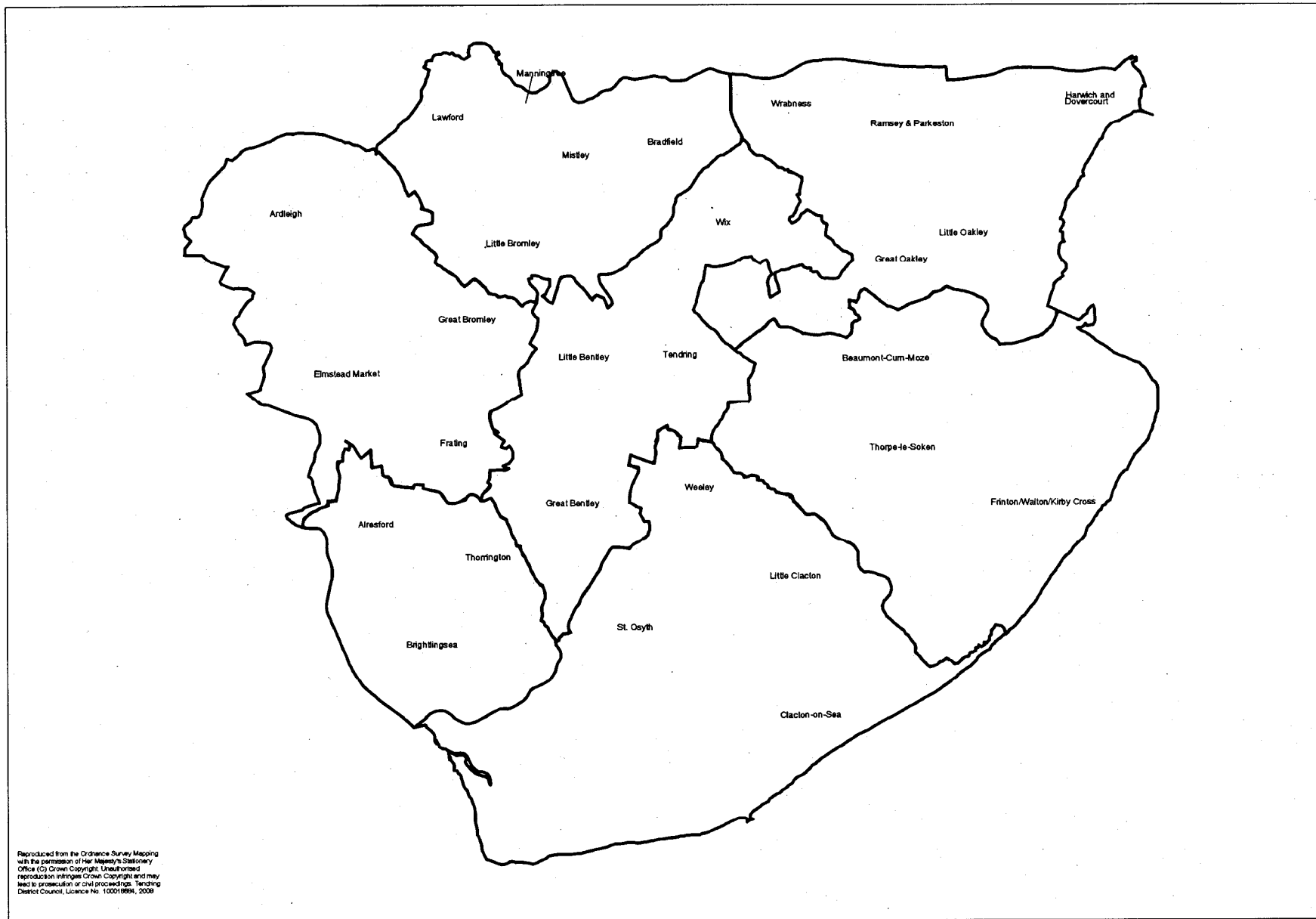
2. Introduction to the Spatial Portrait

- 2.1 The Spatial Portrait for Tendring is designed to show a clear and detailed understanding of the District, indeed a Spatial Portrait will quite literally “paint a picture” of the area’s geography, economy, environment, culture and social background. This “picture” of the District will, in turn, inform us of the key issues, problems and challenges that face the Tendring District, as Tendring District Council enters the next phase of policy making and planning, namely the Local Development Framework (LDF).

- 2.2 The remainder of this document will be set into the following sections; Section 3 will outline how the Spatial Portrait is structured specifically for the Tendring District; Section 4 will comprise of a series of data tables depicting the District, each table will show quantitatively details of a different aspect of Tendring’s characteristics as a District. This will be followed by a qualitative review of the data, leading to a list of key issues that Tendring District Council needs to consider and perhaps address as the District continues through to a new phase of planning. Then Section 5 will list important points regarding Tendring’s Spatial Portrait for each sub-area, this will therefore show connections between some of the key themed tables of data found in Section 4. Finally, Section 6 will feature the Spatial Portrait from the Core Strategy document itself and also the sub-area spatial portraits. Reference will be made to the source of the featured data along with a summary of the comments received at consultation stage and the Council’s response to these comments, which have led to the current form of the Spatial Portrait included within the Core Strategy.

3. The Spatial Portrait for Tendring

- 3.1 So we can plan for the future in a sensible way, we must have a full understanding of our district's characteristics looking at various socio-economic and environmental factors so that we can identify the main issues and problems that we will need to address through the Local Development Framework.
- 3.2 Geographically, our district is unique in that, instead of having one main urban area surrounded by a handful of smaller settlements (which is often the case), we are a peninsula surrounding on three sides by water. With five urban areas quite separate from each other located on different parts of the coast and a large rural hinterland with 27 rural villages of varying size and character, the characteristics of our area can vary significantly from one part of the district to another. The principle road links to the District are therefore governed in part by the geographic nature of Tendring as a peninsula, with the A133 serving routes between Colchester and Clacton and the A120 serving routes between Colchester and Harwich.
- 3.3 For this reason, we have split the district into seven "sub-areas" which will enable us to identify, in a broad sense, the different characteristics and issues facing different parts of the district and allow us to think strategically about where, roughly, growth in housing and jobs should take place before we get to site specific issues at a later stage.
- 3.4 The seven sub-areas are based on groups of Parish or Town Council areas that each comprise of a handful of settlements that either have a fairly close relationship or affinity to one another, have shared characteristics or have a particular relationship with a nearby urban area due to their proximity. The justification for choosing to divide the district up in this way is contained in the Council's 2008 technical paper entitled "Defining District Sub-Areas" which you may want to look at.
- 3.5 Map 1 below shows the seven district sub-areas:



Map 1: Sub-areas in Tendring

3.6 The settlements of Tendring broadly fall into each sub-area as follows:

- **Clacton sub-area**
 - Clacton-on-Sea (including Jaywick and Holland-on-Sea)
 - St Osyth
 - Little Clacton
 - Weeley

- **Frinton sub-area**
 - Frinton-on-Sea/ Walton-on-the-Naze and Kirby Cross (including Kirby-le-Soken and Great Holland)
 - Thorpe-le-Soken
 - Beaumont-cum-Moze

- **Harwich sub-area**
 - Harwich and Dovercourt
 - Ramsey and Parkeston
 - Little Oakley
 - Great Oakley
 - Wrabness

- **Manningtree sub-area**
 - Manningtree
 - Mistley
 - Lawford
 - Bradfield
 - Little Bromley

- **Brightlingsea sub-area**
 - Brightlingsea
 - Alresford
 - Thorrington

- **Mid-Tendring sub-area**
 - Great Bentley
 - Little Bentley
 - Tendring
 - Wix

- **West-Tendring sub-area**
 - Elmstead
 - Ardleigh
 - Frating
 - Great Bromley

3.7 Section 4 will now look at these seven sub-areas of Tendring in more detail.

4. Data Tables

Fig 1: Population and Demography

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	East of England	England	Source
Total population (2008 mid-year population estimates)	147,600	47% of district population	15% of district population	16% of district population	7% of district population	8% of district population	3% of district population	4% of district population	5,728,700	51,466,200	2008 mid-year population estimates and 2001 Census (for the % figures).
Total population (2006 mid-year population estimates)	144,600	47% of district population	15% of district population	16% of district population	7% of district population	8% of district population	3% of district population	4% of district population	5,606,600	50,762,900	2006 mid-year population estimates and 2001 Census (for the % figures).
0-4 years of age (%)	5%	5%	4%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	2001 Census.
5-15 years of age (%)	12%	12%	11%	14%	14%	13%	14%	14%	13%	14%	
16-24 years of age (%)	8%	8%	6%	9%	8%	9%	8%	9%	10%	11%	
25-44 years of age (%)	22%	21%	18%	25%	28%	25%	24%	26%	29%	29%	
45-64 years of age (%)	26%	26%	25%	26%	27%	28%	30%	30%	25%	24%	
65-74 years of age (%)	13%	14%	16%	10%	9%	10%	10%	8%	9%	8%	
75 years and over (%)	14%	14%	20%	10%	8%	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%	
Average Age	45	45	50	41	40	42	42	42	38	37	
Projected population 2026	168,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,224,400	55,823,500	ONS revised 2004-based sub-national population projections. Cited in 2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
Projected population change 2006-2026	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	10%	

(%)											
Population density	395 people per sq Km	870 people per sq Km	326 people per sq Km	427 people per sq Km	258 people per sq Km	387 people per sq Km	95 people per sq Km	111 people per sq Km	294 people per sq Km	388 people per sq Km	People in each area (obtained from the 'Total Population 2006' data above) divided by area of each sub-area (obtained from the 'Total Area' data below). 2001 Census.
Gender (Male)	48%	47%	47%	49%	49%	49%	49%	51%	49%	49%	
Gender (Female)	52%	53%	53%	51%	51%	51%	51%	49%	51%	51%	

Notes:

At the time of writing, figures from the mid-2006/ 2008 population estimates had not been broken down into age groups, genders and parishes in the way that the 2001 Census figures were. Consequently, the figures for individual district sub-areas and different age groups and genders are taken, as percentages, from the 2001 Census with an assumption that the percentages have not changed drastically between 2001 and 2006 and 2008 to the extent that their robustness is brought into question. While the mid-2008 population estimate is a more recent statistic, the mid-2006 population statistic is included within this table, as some of the calculations within the rest of this paper have used the 2006 statistics, prior to the 2008 statistics becoming available. While the figures used vary only slightly over the years, it is thought best that the mid-2006 statistics remains within the table to show the base values for many of the calculations.

The percentages are rounded to whole numbers to make them easier to work with.

No figures are provided for the population projections in each of the seven district sub-areas for two reasons; firstly the sub-national estimates are not broken down to parish or ward level (which would be required to provide sub-area figures); and secondly, such figures cannot be calculated because the LDF spatial strategy will undoubtedly influence where population growth will take place within the district, a strategy that at the time of writing is yet to be formally adopted by the Council.

Qualitative Assessment

In 2008, the district had a total population of approximately 148,000. This is roughly comparable to with the populations of Colchester Borough and Braintree District. The population is expected to grow to around 170,000 by 2026 taking into account rates of migration and natural demographic change; representing a 17% increase from the 2006 population estimate of 144,600 people in Tendring. The sub-area with the largest population is Clacton with nearly half of the district's residents living in that part of the district. The population of the Clacton sub-area is more than three times the population of any one of the remaining six sub-areas; the second largest areas being Frinton and Harwich with 15% and 16% of the district's population respectively.

The district's population is generally more weighted towards the older generations with 27% of residents being 65 years or older compared with just 16% for the whole of England. We also have a much lower than average proportion of people in the 25-44 age band in Tendring; just 22% compared to 29% for the rest of England. The average age of residents in our district is 45; significantly higher than the England average of 37.

Within the district, Clacton and Frinton sub-areas in particular have populations heavily weighted towards the older generations with 28% and 36% of residents aged 65 years or over respectively. Elsewhere, the population structure is more balanced and broadly similar to the demographics for the whole of England.

With 395 people per square kilometre, the population density of Tendring sits slightly higher than the population density for both for the East of England and England as a whole. However, the sub-area of Clacton has an extremely high population density, with 870 people per square kilometre; this is over double that of the population density for England. In contrast, in the more rural areas of Tendring, in the sub-areas of Mid-Tendring and West-Tendring, the population density statistics are around four times lower than for England, at 95 and 111 people per square kilometre respectively.

The male to female ratio in the district is very consistent across all sub-areas ranging between 47- 51% males to 49- 53% females; this closely mirrors the values seen in both the East of England and England.

Main Issues derived from Population and Demographic figures:

- Nearly half of Tendring's residents live in the Clacton sub-area;
- Lower than average proportion of 25-44 year old residents, particularly in the Clacton and Frinton sub-areas;
- Higher than average proportions of people who are 65 years of age or older, particularly in the Clacton and Frinton sub-areas;
- High average age, particularly in Clacton and Frinton sub-areas;
- Higher than average projected population growth 2006-2026;
- Higher than average population density in Clacton sub-area;
- Lower than average population density in Mid-Tendring and West-Tendring sub-areas; and
- Consistent number of males and females across all sub-areas within the district.

Fig 2: Land Coverage

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Source
Total area (hectares)	36,582 ha	7,811 ha	6,658 ha	5,417 ha	3,920 ha	2,991 ha	4,588 ha	5,197 ha	Measurement land with Parish/Town Council boundaries.
Proportion of district area (%)	100%	21%	18%	15%	11%	8%	13%	14%	Measurement land with Parish/Town Council boundaries.
Estimated area of land developed (%)	10%	21%	10%	11%	6%	9%	2%	3%	Rough measurement of land that is developed using the Council's GIS system.
Estimated area of land affected by overriding physical & environmental constraints (%)	25%	21%	38%	44%	29%	38%	1%	2%	Rough measurement of land that is affected by an overriding constraint to development using the Council's GIS system. Overriding physical and environmental constraints include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Risk; • Ramsar, SSSI, SPA, SAC designations; • County Wildlife Sites; • Ancient Woodland; • Dedham Vale AONB; • Proposed extension to Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB; • Registered Parks & Gardens; • Recreational Open Space.
Estimated area of land that is unconstrained by existing development or overriding physical & environmental constraints (%)	65%	58%	52%	45%	65%	53%	97%	95%	Total area of land minus estimated area of land developed and estimated area of land affected by overriding physical and environmental constraints.

Notes:

On the Council's website and many of the Council's other publications, the total area for the district is often quoted as being 33,740 ha, some 2,842ha less than the figure given in the table above. The reason for the discrepancy is that the larger figure is a measurement of Tendring as an administrative area and includes some beaches and backwater areas which are not included in the smaller, more publicised figure which refers to the amount of (for want of a better word) 'dry' land.

The 'rough estimate' of land developed is a rounded measurement of the main urban and rural settlements of the district using a measuring tool available on the Council's GIS system. This estimate is not designed to be definitive and certainly should not be used as the basis for any scientific calculations. The reason for including such a crude estimate within the table is that it does provide a useful enough indication as to how 'built up' a particular area is. The figures are subject to error because the measurement does not include, within the developed area, every single building in the district; consequently many

isolated developments that occur in the open countryside are not included. However, this would be balanced out, to a certain extent by the fact that not every single open space within settlements is excluded.

In a similar vein, the estimate of land affected by any of the listed 'overriding' physical and environmental constraints is not based on an accurate measurement. Great care has been taken to ensure that areas of land affected by one or more designation are not double-counted. Again, these figures are presented as whole-number percentages.

The estimated area of land unconstrained by existing development or overriding physical or environmental constraints is a simple calculation of the total area minus the estimated area of land developed and affected by overriding constraints.

Qualitative Assessment

Whilst the figures provided above were difficult to measure and are subject to error, they provide a useful indication of the level of physical constraint within the district. The district's administrative area covers nearly 37,000 hectares of land. The largest of the sub-areas is Clacton, covering 21% of the district and the smallest is Brightlingsea with 8%. The remaining sub-areas are of broadly similar sizes.

It is estimated that something in the order of 10% of the district's land has been developed. This demonstrates that Tendring is predominantly a rural district. The Clacton sub-area is estimated to be the most urbanised part of the district with around 21% of the land having been developed. The most rural sub-areas are Mid-Tendring and West-Tendring with only 2% and 3% of land having been developed respectively. Elsewhere, the remaining sub-areas of the district are similarly urbanised with 6-11% of land with the sub-area having been developed.

Overriding physical and environmental constraints including areas at risk of flooding and areas strictly protected either for their wildlife, recreational value or outstanding natural beauty affect on a quarter of the district's land; mainly around the coasts. Sub-areas 1-5; i.e. those sub-areas affected by the coasts and the estuaries are 21-44% constrained by these important designations. The Harwich area is the most physically constrained with 44% of the sub-area affected by one of the overriding constraints, with Frinton coming a close second with 38% constraint. The more inland sub-areas of Mid-Tendring and West-Tendring are not heavily constrained by these designations 1% and 2% affected respectively.

Transversely, looking at the area of land unaffected either by built development or overriding physical and environmental constraints, 65% of the district is open land of no specific physical or environmental designation. Sub-areas 1-5 are all around half unconstrained with the inland sub-areas being virtually entirely unconstrained.

Main Issues derived from Land Coverage figures:

- Around one quarter of the district is affected by development, physical constraint or environmental designation;
- The Clacton sub-area is the most urbanised;
- The areas of the district on the coast and the estuaries are the most environmentally sensitive, the inland areas not so;
- The proportion of land taken up by built development is higher in the Clacton sub-area than anywhere else; and
- Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas are the most unconstrained by existing development or overriding physical & environmental constraints.

Fig 3: Heritage and Conservation

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Source
Number of listed buildings	1174	13%	11%	28%	22%	8%	7%	11%	English Heritage Register of Listed Buildings.
Number of Conservation Areas	20	3	5	4	3	2	2	1	Tendring District Local Plan 2007.
Area covered by Conservation Area designation	2%	2%	4%	1%	6%	1%	1%	0.5%	Rough measurement of land that is covered by Conservation Area designation using the Council's GIS system.
Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)	27	8	3	8	5	1	1	1	Tendring District Local Plan 2007.
Number of Protected Lanes	14	0	0	4	1.5	0	1.5	7	Tendring District Local Plan 2007.
Historic Buildings at Risk Register 2009	26	6	4	7	2	3	2	2	Historic Buildings at Risk Register 2009 (Essex County Council). This register includes a list of buildings that are of architectural or historic value that are considered to be at risk or under threat.
Heritage at Risk Register 2009	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	Heritage at Risk Register 2009 (English Heritage). A Heritage at Risk Register includes historic places or areas, including; scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, historic parks, gardens, landscapes, battlefields and protected ship wrecks; that are identified as facing great pressures or threats.

Note:

The number of protected lanes '0.5' illustrates the protected lane runs through two different sub-areas; it is noted like this to ensure that it is included in both of the sub-areas through which it runs.

Qualitative Assessment

The district has a very large number of listed buildings spread throughout the district. The largest concentrations are to be found in the Harwich and Manningtree sub-areas which reflects the fact that the historic core of the settlements are recognised as 'historic towns' by Essex County

Council. Also recognised as a historic town, is the village of St. Osyth, which contains a large proportion of the 13% of the district's listed buildings found in the Clacton sub-area.

All sub-areas of the district contain at least one Conservation Area and the Frinton sub-area contains no fewer than five, of which one (the Frinton & Walton Conservation Area) is the district's largest. In terms of total land coverage, the Manningtree sub-area has the largest proportion of land within Conservation Areas (6%).

In a similar vein to Listed Buildings, there are many Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) situated within the Tendring District. The largest concentrations are found in the Clacton, Harwich and Manningtree sub-areas, which concurs with the rich historic environment suggested by number of Listed Buildings in these three areas.

Of the 14 protected lanes, half run through the sub-area of West-Tendring, followed by four in the Harwich sub-area.

In 2009 there were 26 Historic Buildings at risk in Tendring, of which the largest concentrations are found in the Harwich sub-area (7 buildings), followed by the Clacton sub-area, where there were considered to be 6 buildings at risk. The Heritage at Risk Register 2009 (which incorporates scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, historical parks, gardens, landscapes, battlefields and protected ship wrecks) found there to be 7 heritage sites at risk in Tendring, with the Clacton and West-Tendring sub-areas again having the highest concentrations.

Main Issues derived from Heritage and Conservation figures:

- The district has a large number of listed buildings of which the largest concentrations are found in the Harwich and Manningtree sub-areas;
- All parts of the district have an element of built development recognised for its heritage and conservation value;
- The Frinton and Harwich sub-areas have the greatest number of conservation areas in the district;
- The land coverage of these conservation areas is greatest in the Manningtree and Frinton sub-areas;
- SAMs are found predominately in the Clacton, Harwich and Manningtree sub-areas;
- Half of the protected lanes in the district are situated in the West-Tendring sub-area;
- Almost a third of Historic Buildings at Risk found in Tendring in 2009, are found in the Harwich sub-area; and
- The Heritage at Risk sites, in 2009, are located predominately in the Clacton and West-Tendring sub-areas.

Figure 4: Landscape

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Source
Amount of land covered by formal Landscape Designations (%)	33%	33%	55%	47%	30%	66%	0%	0%	Rough measurement of land that is affected by a formal landscape designation using the Council's GIS system. Landscape designations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedham Vale AONB; • Proposed extension to Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB; • Coastal Protection Belt; and • Local Green Gap.
Amount of land in Landscape Character Area with High Sensitivity	27%	21%	46%	43%	32%	46%	2%	0%	Rough measurement of land within different 'Landscape Character Areas' set out in the 2001 'Landscape Character Assessment' according to their level of sensitivity.
Amount of land in Landscape Character Area with Moderate Sensitivity	57%	42%	15%	54%	68%	54%	92%	100%	
Amount of land in Landscape Character Area with Low Sensitivity	16%	37%	39%	3%	0%	0%	6%	0%	

Qualitative Assessment

Around a third of the district's land is covered by formal landscape designations, including AONB, Coastal Protection Belt and Local Green Gaps (the latter of which is a Local Plan designation- see the Tendring District Local Plan, adopted in 2007). The sub-area with the highest proportion of land covered by these formal landscape designations is Brightlingsea, where around two thirds of the sub-area is affected by formal landscape designation. Frinton is the sub-area with the next highest proportion of land covered by formal landscape designations, at 55%. While most of the other sub-areas have proportions of land covered by landscape designations in the region of 30-50% the Mid-Tendring and West-Tendring sub-areas have no land covered by formal landscape designations at all.

In 2001 a Landscape Character Assessment was conducted in Tendring, dividing the district into a number of different areas, based on differences in the character of the landscapes present in the Tendring District, when these are sub-divided in terms of their sensitivity as landscapes it is possible to identify the sub-areas of Tendring that are classified with either high, moderate or low sensitivity. It can then be inferred that those areas with high landscape sensitivity should be handled most carefully when planning any development in the vicinity of those areas. Particularly high sensitive land character sub-areas are Brightlingsea and Frinton, both with 46% of land classed as having a high sensitivity as a landscape. The majority (almost 60%) of the district is covered by moderately sensitive landscapes. Indeed, 100% of West-Tendring is classified in this way. Mid-Tendring and Manningtree were also ranked highly as moderately sensitive landscape characters.

Only 16% of Tendring is considered to have a low sensitivity landscape character, this is especially low in sub-areas 3-7. The highest proportion of land classified as having low sensitivity is within the Frinton sub-area at only 39% followed closely by the Clacton sub-area with 37%.

Main Issues derived from Landscape figures:

- Around one third of the district is covered by formal landscape designations;
- Around two thirds of the Brightlingsea sub-area is effected by formal landscape designations;
- The majority of the district's landscape characteristics are moderately sensitive (57%); and
- The two sub-areas where the district's landscape characteristics are particularly highly sensitive are Brightlingsea and Frinton.

Figure 5: Households and Housing Stock

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Colchester Borough	Braintree District	Source
Total Households & % split across the district.	66,962	48%	16%	16%	6%	7%	3%	4%	73,571	61,132	2009 Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) and 2001 Census (for the % figures).
Owner Occupied (no mortgage) & % split within sub-area	46%	47%	57%	37%	35%	50%	45%	44%	27%	31%	Census 2001.
Owner Occupied (with mortgage) & % split within sub-area	32%	28%	28%	35%	43%	36%	40%	46%	46%	42%	
Social Rented & % split within sub-area	10%	11%	8%	14%	12%	3%	4%	5%	20%	16%	
Private Rented & % split within sub-area	12%	14%	7%	14%	10%	11%	11%	5%	7%	11%	
Detached House/ Bungalow	39%	38%	48%	29%	29%	36%	63%	51%	33%	31%	Census 2001.
Semi-Detached House/ Bungalow	32%	32%	28%	43%	32%	38%	31%	34%	32%	35%	
Terraced House/ Bungalow	13%	10%	8%	17%	23%	19%	5%	8%	19%	23%	
Flat	16%	20%	16%	12%	16%	7%	1%	7%	16%	11%	
Average Household	2.21	2.16	2.40	2.42	2.33	2.36	2.54	2.50	2.23	2.36	Census 2001.

Size											
Second Residences/ Holiday Accommodation	2.6%	3.1%	4.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	Census 2001.
Average number of rooms per household (includes all rooms not just bedrooms)	5.22	4.95	6.04	5.75	5.73	5.71	6.43	6.24	5.50	5.63	Census 2001.
Vacant Households	1,904	996	366	266	77	109	36	54	1,640	1,417	Census 2001 (properties vacant at the time of the 2001 Census).
Vacant Properties January 2010	870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tendring District Council records January 2010 (properties vacant for 6 months or longer, excluding second homes and holiday homes).

Note:

Figures from the 2009 Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA) for total numbers of households are not broken down into parishes and wards in the way that the 2001 Census figures are. Consequently, the figures for individual district sub-areas are taken, as percentages, from the 2001 Census with an assumption that the percentages have not changed drastically between 2001 and 2009 to the extent that their robustness is brought into question.

The figure of vacant properties in Tendring in January 2010, at the time of writing, was not broken down into sub-areas. It is also not directly comparable to the vacant household figures sourced from the Census of 2001, due to differing definitions of 'vacant properties', however, both statistics provide interesting conclusions as to the number of vacant properties in the district.

Qualitative Assessment

Almost half the households within the Tendring District are located within the Clacton sub-area, with the next largest share of the 66,962 households split jointly between the Frinton and Harwich sub-areas, each with 16% of the district's households. The Mid-Tendring sub-area, at only 3%, has the lowest number of households within its catchment.

In terms of tenure, around half of the homes within Tendring are owner occupied with no mortgage, which is significantly higher than the proportion of homes which are owner occupied with no mortgage within the surrounding Local Authorities of Colchester and Braintree. The highest percentages of homes that are owner occupied with no mortgage, within the district, are located within the Frinton sub-area (57% of all homes in Frinton sub-area) and also Brightlingsea (50% of all homes in the Brightlingsea sub-area). The next largest tenure type for Tendring is those homes which are owner occupied with a mortgage, accounting for around a third of all homes within Tendring. This tenure type is highest in the West-Tendring sub-area, where 46% of all homes in West-Tendring are owner occupied, with a mortgage. Those homes which are socially rented, as more prevalent in the Harwich sub-area (14%) than any of the other six sub-areas within Tendring, however, this percentage is still lower than both Colchester and Braintree's percentages of homes which are socially rented. The private rented sector is more commonly found within the sub-areas of Clacton and Harwich, both of which have 14% of homes within their sub-areas within the private rented ownership sector, with the lowest figures of homes which are privately rented occurring within the West-Tendring sub-area (only 5% of the homes in this sub-area) and the Frinton sub-area (7% of the homes in this sub-area).

The type of housing within the Tendring District also varies widely from sub-area to sub-area. The most common housing type in Tendring, as a whole, is a detached house or bungalow, with almost 40% of all homes in the district taking this form. The detached house or bungalow is most commonly seen within the sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring, with around two thirds of Mid-Tendring's housing stock taking this form and over half of West-Tendring's housing stock classified as detached. Semi-detached homes are fairly consistently distributed across the district, with the Harwich sub-area having the slightly higher number of semi-detached dwellings within its housing stock (43% of homes within Harwich taking the form of a semi-detached property). Terraced housing, the least prominent form of housing within the district, is most commonly seen in the Manningtree sub-area, but still with only 23% of all homes in the Manningtree sub-area taking this form. Terraced housing is particularly uncommon in Mid-Tendring, where only 5% of the housing stock in this sub-area is terraced. Flats account for 20% of the housing stock in Clacton- the highest proportion of this housing type throughout the district. The percentage of flats is very low in the Mid-Tendring sub-area, with only 1% of all Mid-Tendring's housing stock taking that form.

The number of second residences, or holiday home accommodation, within the Tendring District is significantly higher than the Local Authorities of Colchester (0.4%) and Braintree (0.3%), with 2.6% of residences within Tendring classed as a second, or holiday, home. With the seaside resorts within the Frinton sub-area (4.6% of residences classed as a second residence/ holiday home) and Clacton sub-area (3.1% of residences classed as a second residence/ holiday home) fairing the most population locations for second residences.

Housing within Tendring has an average of 5.22 rooms per household (including all rooms in a household, not just bedrooms). This reduces to 4.95 rooms per household in the Clacton sub-area but increases to 6.43 rooms per household in the Mid-Tendring sub-area and 6.24 rooms per household in the West-Tendring sub-area, altogether suggesting that Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas contain fewer, but larger homes, than elsewhere in the district.

There are around 1,900 vacant households within the Tendring District according to the 2001 Census, while only 36 of these are located in the Mid-Tendring sub-area, almost 1000 of these vacant household are located in the Clacton sub-area. In January 2010, Tendring District Council

had recorded 870 vacant properties throughout the district, properties which had been vacant for 6 months or more and did not account for second homes or holiday homes.

Main Issues derived from Households and Housing Stock figures:

- Almost half of all households in Tendring are located within the Clacton sub-area;
- The most common type of ownership within the Tendring District is owner occupied, with no mortgage (46%), which is higher than both Colchester and Braintree Local Authorities;
- Frinton sub-area has the highest percentage of homes classed as owner occupied, with no mortgage (57%);
- Around a third of homes in Tendring are classed as owner occupied, with a mortgage;
- Detached homes account for around 40% of households in Tendring; detached homes are particularly common in Mid (63%) and West-Tendring (51%);
- Terraced homes are the least common housing form in Tendring, with only 13% of housing in Tendring taking that form; this housing type is particularly uncommon in the Mid-Tendring sub-area (5%);
- Only 1% of all homes in the Mid-Tendring sub-area take the form of flats;
- Second residences and holiday homes are most commonly located in the coastal sub-areas of Frinton and Clacton;
- Second residences and holiday homes constitute 2% of Tendring's housing stock, which is more than in Colchester or Braintree;
- Mid and West-Tendring have the largest average number of rooms per household in the whole district, with an average of 6.43 and 6.24 rooms per household respectively;
- Around 1000 of the 1,900 vacant households within the district in 2001 were located within the Clacton-sub-area; and
- In January 2010, 870 vacant properties were recorded by Tendring District Council.

Figure 6: Housing Need and Demand

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Colchester Borough	Braintree District	Source
Projected households (2026)	84,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,000	77,000	2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
Average House Price (Jan-March 2010)	£176,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tendring District Profile 2010- Land Registry.
Average House Price (mid 2007)	£181,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£202,473	£214,830	2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
Entry level house prices 1-bed	-	£84,999	£94,950	£75,000	£119,995	£86,500	£113,691	£113,691	-	-	
Entry level house prices 2-bed	-	£129,995	£144,995	£107,000	£154,995	£138,995	£146,114	£146,114	-	-	
Entry level house prices 3-bed	-	£164,995	£157,500	£139,995	£162,995	£174,995	£232,306	£232,306	-	-	
Entry level house prices 4-bed	-	£192,500	£229,995	£199,995	£325,000	£275,000	£318,323	£318,323	-	-	
Average Household Income	£16,478	£13,648	£16,884	£18,528	£21,451	£20,222	£26,727	£28,213	-	-	
Price: Income Ratio	8.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unmet demand for all kinds of housing	1,082 dwellings per annum	568	198*	22	105*	114*	34*	39*	-	-	2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
Proportion of demand across sub-areas	100%	52%	18%	2%	10%	11%	3%	4%	-	-	2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
Demand for Market Housing (%)	50%	21%	82%	100%	80%	80%	82%	80%	-	-	2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
Demand for	50%	79%	18%	0%	20%	20%	18%	20%	-	-	2008 Strategic Housing Market

Affordable Housing (%)											Assessment.
Unmet need for affordable housing	1,585 dwellings per annum	889	82	344	71	170	15	9	1,082 dwellings per annum	687 dwellings per annum	2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
Proportion of need across sub-areas	100%	56%	5%	22%	5%	10%	1%	1%	-	-	2008 Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past 3 years, that affordable decent housing has got better or stayed the same.	39.88%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

Note:

'Unmet demand for all kinds of housing' figures marked by an asterisk should be viewed with caution. These figures were obtained from a 'balancing housing markets' (BHM) analysis, where several sub-areas had to be grouped together, as the sample size was insufficient to construct an individual analysis of each of the seven sub-areas. These grouped sub-areas have subsequently been split, according to the proportion of demand across sub-areas. These statistics should therefore be viewed with caution, as their robustness could be called into question.

Given the changing economic climate, all house prices should be viewed with caution and can be used as a guide only.

Qualitative Assessment

By 2026 it is predicted there will be 84,000 households (over 17,000 more than in 2009) in Tendring, that is just 4,000 less than Colchester is projected to have in 2026 and 7,000 more than Braintree.

The average household price in 2007 for a property in Tendring was £181,446, an average of £27,000 less than the average household price of properties within Colchester and Braintree. Within Tendring, however, there are also variations in house prices, for all types of housing (when comparing 2008 entry level house prices). In terms of 1 bedroom homes, the highest price at entry level comes from the Manningtree sub-area, at £119,995, compared to the lowest price from the Harwich sub-area, at £75,000. Similarly, for 2 bedroom homes, the Manningtree sub-area ranks the most expensive at entry level, at just below £155,000, and the Harwich sub-area is ranked the cheapest, at £107,000. While the entry level price for three bedroom home is still the cheapest at the Harwich sub-area (£139,995), for three bedrooms, Mid and West-Tendring sub-

areas rank the most expensive, both almost £75,000 more expensive than the Harwich sub-area (both at £232,306). For four bedroom properties the highest entry level price is located, again, in Manningtree, at £325,000, around £7,000 more than the next most expensive sub-area (both Mid and West-Tendring) and £132,500 more than the cheapest sub-area for a four bedroom house at entry level, Clacton.

When comparing these household prices with household income, there is a price to income ratio of 8.38, with the average household income in Tendring reaching just under £16,500 per annum according to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008).

The unmet housing demand, within a strong housing market, for all types of housing (including all number of bedrooms), for Tendring as a whole is 1,082 dwellings per annum. When proportioned out into the seven sub-areas, Clacton sub-area accounts for over half the unmet demand, with the Harwich sub-area accounting for only 2%. When this demand is split further, all sub-areas bar Clacton sub-area demand more market housing (with 100% demand in the Harwich sub-area for market housing) than affordable housing. Conversely, the Clacton sub-area demands more affordable housing (79%) than market housing. However, there is still affordable housing demand in all sub-areas bar Harwich.

In terms of net shortfall in affordable housing need (to meet all deficiencies of existing stock and future needs arising), the Clacton sub-area needs over half the unmet affordable housing need, while sub-areas Mid and West-Tendring only show an unmet need for affordable housing of 1% each. After Clacton, Harwich sub-area has the second highest unmet affordable housing need, at 22%.

With the current need for affordable housing, almost 40% of residents surveyed in Tendring felt affordable housing has got better or stayed the same over a three year period, according to the BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4 in Tendring.

Main Issues derived from Housing Need and Demand figures:

- It is projected there will be 84,000 households in Tendring by 2026;
- The average house price in Tendring was £181,446 in 2007, which is on average £27,000 cheaper than the average household price in Colchester or Braintree;
- The average house price in January to March 2010 in Tendring was £176,382;
- The most expensive entry level price for a one bedroom house is within the sub-area of Manningtree, at £119,995;
- The cheapest entry level price for a one bedroom house is within the sub-area of Harwich, at £75,000;
- The most expensive entry level price for a two bedroom house is within the sub-area of Manningtree, at £154,995;
- The cheapest entry level price for a two bedroom house is within the sub-area of Harwich, at £107,000;
- The most expensive entry level price for a three bedroom house is within the sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring, both at £232,306;
- The cheapest entry level price for a three bedroom house is within the sub-area of Harwich, at £139,995;
- The most expensive entry level price for a four bedroom house is within the sub-area of Manningtree, at £325,000;

- The cheapest entry level price for a four bedroom house is within the sub-area of Clacton, at £192,500, £132,500 cheaper than the entry level price in the Manningtree sub-area;
- The price to income ratio in Tendring is 8.38;
- There is an unmet demand of a range of different housing of 1,082 dwellings per annum, of which half is in the Clacton sub-area; and
- Almost 40% of residents surveyed in Tendring felt affordable housing has got better or stayed the same over a three year period.

Figure 7: Housing Development

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Colchester Borough	Braintree District	Source
Dwelling requirement 2001-2021	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,100	7,700	Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England 2008.
Dwelling requirement 2021-2026	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Based on Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England 2008.
Dwelling Requirement 2001- 2026	10,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Based on Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England 2008.
Average Annual Build Rate Required	430 dwellings per year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England 2008.
New homes built 2001-2008	3,160 (440 annual build rate)	1,400	392	639	294	345	29	61	-	-	Tendring District Council Housing Land Position Statement, 2008.
New homes expected to be built 2008-2011	1,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tendring District Council Housing Land Position Statement, 2008.
Minimum dwellings likely to be required 2011-2026	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Based on Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England 2008.

Qualitative Assessment

The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England states that between 2001 and 2021, 8,500 dwellings are required within the Tendring District. However, as the Local Development Framework for Tendring will effectively cover a 15 year period from 2011 to 2026, a further five years of housing requirement must be added to this figure to estimate the housing requirement for this period. At a build rate of 430 dwellings per year, this equates to a further 2,150 dwellings. Therefore between the years 2001 and 2026 a total of 10,650 dwellings are required.

Between 2001 and 2008 a number of dwellings have already been built (over 3,000) around half of which were built in the Clacton sub-area. Harwich, with over 600 newly built dwellings, was the sub-area experiencing the next largest amount of new homes being built. However, in the more rural areas of the district only 90 dwellings were built during this same time period (in Mid and West-Tendring).

If the number of homes already built between 2001 and 2008 and the number of expected homes to be built between 2008 and 2011 are subtracted (for example where planning permission has been granted) from the total number of dwellings required this leaves around 6,500 dwellings likely to be required between 2011 and 2026- the Local Development Framework (LDF) plan period. Therefore the LDF must allocate land for a minimum of 6,500 dwellings.

Main Issues derived from Housing Development figures:

- 8,500 dwellings are required to be built in Tendring between 2001 and 2021;
- At a build rate of 430 dwellings per year, Tendring therefore is required to allocate for a further 2,150 dwellings between 2021 and 2026;
- 10,650 dwellings are therefore required to be built in Tendring between 2001 and 2026;
- Between 2001 and 2008 over 3000 dwellings were built; and
- When the homes already built and those expected to be built are subtracted from the overall requirement, the minimum number of dwellings likely to be required during the LDF plan period (2011-2026) is 6,500 dwellings.

Figure 8: Current Employment

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	East of England	England	Source
Working age population (16-74 years old) (and % of population)	95684 (66%)	44164 (65%)	14089 (65%)	15703 (68%)	6653 (66%)	8062 (70%)	2887 (67%)	4126 (71%)	3,884,104 (69%)	35,532,091 (70%)	2001 Census.
Economically active (and % of working age population)	56639 59%	24332 55%	7574 54%	9976 64%	4524 68%	5520 68%	1954 68%	2759 67%	2,689,756 69%	23,747,707 67%	
Economically active: In employment (and % of economically active)	52186 92%	22083 91%	7015 93%	9177 92%	4256 94%	5169 94%	1866 95%	2620 95%	2,498,738 93%	21,641,270 91%	
Economically active: Full time students (and % of economically active)	1619 3%	809 3%	202 2%	222 2%	122 3%	161 3%	47 3%	59 2%	89,995 3%	917,582 4%	
Economically active: Unemployed (and % of economically active)	2834 5%	1440 6%	357 5%	577 6%	146 3%	190 3%	41 2%	80 3%	101,023 4%	1,188,855 5%	
Economically inactive (and % of working age population)	39045 41%	19832 45%	6515 46%	5727 36%	2129 32%	2542 32%	933 32%	1367 33%	1,194,348 31%	11,775,384 33%	
Median household income	£21,647	£13,648	£16,884	£18,528	£21,451	£20,222	£26,727	£28,213	£25,446	£24,242 (England & Wales)	
Average Household income 2008	£24,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£27,344	£26,719	ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2008
BVPI % of residents who think that for	44.76%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

their local area, over the past 3 years, job prospects have got better or stayed the same											
NS-SeC Managerial/ Professional Occupations (%)	20.1%	16.6%	21.5%	19.4%	27.5%	25.3%	27.3%	29.7%	29.0%	27.3%	2001 Census.
NS-SeC Intermediate Occupations (%)	8.1%	7.3%	7.2%	9.5%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%	8.4%	10.1%	9.5%	
NS-SeC Small Employees and Own-account Workers (%)	8.9%	8.7%	9.7%	6.7%	8.3%	9.7%	12.1%	13.3%	7.9%	7.0%	
NS-SeC Lower Supervisory and Technical Occupations (%)	7.6%	7.6%	6.0%	8.9%	7.3%	8.8%	7.6%	5.7%	7.3%	7.1%	
NS-SeC Semi-routine and Routine Occupations (%)	21.9%	22.7%	17.6%	26.1%	21.8%	21.3%	17.1%	17.3%	20.3%	20.7%	
NS-SeC Never worked and Long-term Unemployed (%)	3.0%	3.6%	2.2%	3.0%	2.9%	1.8%	1.9%	3.3%	2.4%	3.7%	
NS-SeC Not Classified (%)	30.4%	33.5%	35.8%	26.4%	23.0%	23.8%	24.6%	22.3%	23.0%	24.7%	
Primary and Utilities Sector	379 1%	55 0%	48 1%	10 0%	142 5%	29 1%	15 1%	80 3%	39,155 2%	384,725 1%	
Manufacturing Sector	3161 9%	1328 8%	192 5%	595 10%	461 15%	232 10%	88 6%	265 11%	260,600 11%	2,863,419 11%	
Construction Sector	1862 5%	532 3%	238 6%	120 2%	296 10%	234 10%	132 9%	310 13%	126,521 5%	1,257,235 5%	
Wholesale Sector	1082 3%	316 2%	106 3%	58 1%	60 2%	29 1%	376 27%	137 6%	113,035 5%	1,092,603 4%	
Retailing Sector	6519 18%	3562 21%	806 20%	880 15%	359 12%	309 13%	296 21%	307 13%	337,358 14%	3,313,762 13%	
Hotel and Restaurant	3068 9%	1623 10%	478 12%	516 9%	145 5%	86 4%	46 3%	174 7%	144,149 6%	1,785,995 7%	

Sector											2008).
Transport and Comms Sector	2822 8%	468 3%	118 3%	1645 28%	271 9%	155 6%	14 1%	151 6%	150,223 6%	1,549,663 6%	(England values here are actually values for GB).
Finance Sector	839 2%	629 4%	49 1%	81 1%	30 1%	31 1%	10 1%	9 0%	72,952 3%	1,028,625 4%	
Other FBS Sector	2818 8%	1096 7%	360 9%	371 6%	222 7%	359 15%	138 10%	272 11%	410,341 17%	4,562,233 17%	
Public Admin Sector	1211 3%	799 5%	52 1%	320 5%	13 0%	26 1%	-	1 0%	106,262 4%	1,460,722 6%	
Health and Education Sector	10,045 28%	5185 31%	1276 32%	1008 17%	928 31%	757 32%	264 19%	627 26%	501,102 21%	5,630,121 21%	
Other Services Sector	2013 6%	1161 7%	289 7%	236 4%	77 3%	149 6%	31 2%	70 3%	117,028 5%	1,391,486 5%	
Total Jobs	41,000	47%	11%	16%	8%	7%	4%	7%	2,378,726	26,320,589	
Skills: No Qualifications and NVQ 1 (%)	56%	62%	53%	57%	49%	48%	45%	46%	46%	(England and Wales) 46%	2001 Census (included in Tendring District Employment Study- Economic Profile Oct 2008).
Skills: NVQ 4 (%)	11%	8%	13%	9%	16%	15%	19%	19%	18%	(England and Wales) 20%	Employment Study- Economic Profile Oct 2008).
Number of Working Age Population (2006)	73,708 (51%)	33,021 (49%)	10,006 (46%)	12,618 (55%)	6,652 (66%)	5,911 (51%)	1,333 (31%)	4,167 (72%)	-	-	Working age Pop figures 2006 (included in Tendring District Employment Study- Economic Profile Oct 2008).
Unemployed 2007 (%) as a proportion of 'Number of Working Age Population 2006' (working age residents claiming unemployment benefits)	2.8%	3.7%	2.2%	3.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%	(Great Britain) 2.5%	Claimant Count 2007 (included in Tendring District Employment Study- Economic Profile Oct 2008).
Unemployment 2007 (%)	6.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5%	(Great Britain)	The Annual Population

										5.4%	Survey 2007, using the International Labour Organisation definition of unemployed, cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part 1, 2009.
Tourism related Employment	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6%	-	Annual Business Inquiry 2007, cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part One, 2009.
Employment Growth 1998-2006	5,800 jobs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Annual Business Inquiry 2006 (included in Tendring District Employment Study- Economic Profile Oct 2008).
Employment Growth 2001-2006	3,300 jobs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of people who live and work in Tendring	36,050 people	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Census 2001, cited in the Tendring District Employment Study- Part 1, 2009.
Number of people who commute out of Tendring to work	17,469 people	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Census 2001, cited in the Tendring District Employment Study- Part 1, 2009.
Number of people who travel into Tendring to work	5,174 people	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Census 2001, cited in the Tendring District Employment Study- Part 1, 2009.

Note:

The percentage of working age from the population has been calculated using the 'Total Population' statistics found in Figure 1, using the 2006 values and assuming the percentages have not changed too dramatically from 2001, it should be noted therefore the robustness of this data is questionable.

The industry sector data, skills data and claimant count data has been collected for the Tendring District Employment Study, due to the nature of the data source, the sub-areas had to be changed slightly in the collection of this data, however, this change is very slight and unlikely to affect the percentages too much. The percentages have been rounded to make them easier to work with. FBS in this dataset stands for Financial Business Services.

The working age population statistics for 2006 also come from data collected for the Tendring District Employment Study, whilst this data is more recent compared to the working age population gathered from the 2001 census, the data may be using a different age bracket to class 'working age' and again, the sub-areas boundaries for this calculation are slightly different to the boundaries used elsewhere in the spatial portrait for Tendring, which may account for the large difference in percentages between 2001 and 2006.

Qualitative Assessment

Two thirds of the population of Tendring in 2001 were of working age (16 to 74 years of age for the purpose of these calculations). Generally the populations of each of the sub-areas have percentages of the working population between 65% and 71%, coherent to the percentages in both the East of England and England. Where this percentage is lowest is in the sub-areas of Clacton and Frinton, with the higher extreme found in the sub-area of West-Tendring, where 71% of the population is of working age.

Of these people of working age, in the case of all seven sub-areas, more people are economically active than inactive. This means that there are more people in employment, or looking for employment than there are people who are unemployed but not actively seeking work or who are unavailable to start work. However, Tendring as a district, has a lower number of people who are economically active than the average for the East of England. This figure is particularly low in the sub-areas of Frinton and Clacton, with 54% and 55% respectively, where numbers of economically inactive people are higher. The opposite is true for the sub-areas of Manningtree, Brightlingsea and Mid-Tendring, where only 32% of the working population is economically inactive, which is much closer to the percentages expressed in the East of England and England as a whole.

The economically active proportion of the communities in Tendring are split further in Figure 8, showing that of the economically active population most are in employment, indeed all seven sub-areas percentage's for people who are economically active and employed are at the same percentage or higher than the percentages of people who are economically active and employed in the East of England and England (over 90%).

In the sub-areas of Clacton and Harwich, there are higher percentages of the working population who are economically active, who are unemployed (which means they are unemployed but seeking work) both with 6% of the economically active working population described as unemployed. In contrast, Mid-Tendring's figure is 4% lower, with just 2% of the working population who are economically active unemployed.

The average household in Tendring earned around £2600 less per year than households in England and Wales and around £3800 less per year than households in the East of England in 2001. When the sub-areas are looked at individually the sub-area of Clacton even falls short of the average household income in Tendring. Indeed, the Clacton sub-area only earns a median household income of £13,648, almost half that

of the East of England average household income. The sub-areas of Frinton and Harwich also earn median household incomes of less than £20,000 per year. However, two sub-areas exceed the median household incomes of Tendring, the East of England and England and Wales- Mid and West-Tendring- with median household incomes of £26,213 and £28,213 respectively, up to £2700 more than the East of England median household income value, showing these areas to be the most affluent in Tendring. In 2008, the average housing income rose to £24,273, however, figures were unavailable for household incomes for each of the sub-areas during 2008.

The 2001 Census statistics separates occupation groups by socio-economic position (NS-SeC- National statistics socio-economic classification) which is a helpful tool to segregate the level and type of work in Tendring. The highest proportion of a sub-area, of people working in managerial work, across the district, is in West-Tendring, indicating a higher socio-economic position in terms of occupation. There are also a high number of people in managerial jobs in the sub-areas of Frinton, Manningtree, Brightlingsea and Mid-Tendring. However, in the Harwich sub-area a large proportion of the sub-areas population work in routine or semi-routine work, which is characteristically short-term contracts where pay is generally low. This type of occupation is also high in the sub-area of Clacton. Four of the seven sub-areas have more people employed in this type of occupation than the East of England and England, indicating that this district relies heavily on this type of work.

The highest proportion of residents across the district who have never worked are from the sub-area of Clacton, with 3.6% of Clacton residents never having worked, this is also high in the Harwich sub-area where 3% of residents have never worked. Although both percentages are higher than the percentage of people who have never worked in the East of England, they are still lower percentages than those who have never worked nationally. Where this proportion is lowest, is in the sub-area of Brightlingsea, where only 1.8% of the residents in Brightlingsea have never worked. This perhaps indicates a lower socio-economic level in terms of occupation in the Clacton sub-area.

Despite the reliance on routine and semi-routine work, and the high percentages of residents who have never worked in the sub-areas of Clacton and Harwich, almost 45% of residents thought that over a three year period the job prospects of the area had got better or stayed the same. Figures from the Annual Business Inquiry 2006 support this, in that jobs have increased since 1998. Between 1998 and 2006 5,800 jobs have been created in Tendring. Around 57% of these jobs were created between 2001 and 2006, contributing to the Regional Spatial Strategy target for growth of jobs in the region.

The total number of jobs in Tendring in 2006 was 35,819. Almost half of these jobs were located in the sub-area of Clacton, with the next largest, but much smaller, proportion of jobs (16%) being located in the Harwich sub-area. The lowest number of jobs was found in the Mid-Tendring sub-area, where only 4%, 1410 jobs, are located. These jobs can be split into categories which make it easy to see the type of industries located in Tendring and its sub-areas. Looking at Tendring as a whole there is an industry that seems to dominate the job market in the area, namely the health and education sector. With 28% of the jobs in Tendring associated with this sector, this is 7% higher than both the regional and national average for this type of work. The next biggest industries in Tendring include retailing and the hotel and restaurant sector (both of which are again higher proportions than the regional and national averages for these sectors of industry) and the manufacturing sector. Regionally and nationally the financial business sectors of the job market are quite important in terms of numbers of jobs, however markedly this is particularly low in comparison in Tendring, with Tendring falling 9% below the values seen regionally and nationally.

In more detail, the sub-areas themselves show certain sectors to be more (or less) predominate. For example the retailing and health and education sectors of employment are particularly high in the sub-areas of Clacton and Frinton. The health and education sector is also high in the sub-areas of Manningtree and Brightlingsea, however while the district as a whole has few jobs associated with finance and business, Brightlingsea scores quite high (15%) in this sector. Transport and communication thrives in the Harwich sub-area, probably because of the port area and Harwich's connections to Europe, whereas Mid-Tendring fairs well with jobs in the wholesale and retail sectors.

Qualifications can be a good indicator of the skills base in the area, which in turn can affect future employment opportunities. Tendring has significantly higher percentages of people with either no qualifications, or qualifications at NVQ Level 1 and equivalent, than both the regional and national average. Tendring also have almost 10% fewer people with qualifications at NVQ Level 4 and equivalent than the East of England and England and Wales. In terms of the sub-areas, West-Tendring, Mid-Tendring, Manningtree and Brightlingsea generally all follow the same values of the region (around 46% of people with no qualifications or qualifications at Level 1 NVQ, and around 18% of people with qualifications at Level 4 NVQ) and the nation (around 46% of people with no qualifications or qualifications at Level 1 NVQ, and around 20% of people with qualifications at Level 4 NVQ). However, the sub-areas of Clacton, Harwich and Frinton do not perform as well. Indeed, Clacton, has 62% of residents with no qualifications or only to Level 1 NVQ and just 8% of residents with qualifications at Level 4 NVQ.

More recent data on unemployment, taken from the Claimant Count of 2007, shows the percentage of unemployed people in Tendring to be higher than both the regional and national average at 2.8%, although this value is not too dissimilar to the Great Britain percentage of 2.5%. Both the Clacton and Harwich sub-areas show unemployment figures at over 3%, however in contrast, the West-Tendring sub-area shows less than a percentage of residents are unemployed. Another measure of unemployment, taken from the Annual Population study of 2007, suggested unemployment levels are at 6.3%; this illustrates the difficulty in interpreting statistics particularly on unemployment data, where a number of different variables are measured for different data sets.

Data on the working age population in Tendring, from 2006, shows dramatic differences in the percentages of people of working age in the district, compared to 2001. The reasons for this are that the 'working age' used to make this calculation may differ from the 2001 ages used (16-74 years old) and the boundaries used for the sub-areas to collect the data from, are slightly different to those used in the calculations for the 2001 statistic. The number of people at working age in Tendring in 2006 stretches over a wide range across the sub-areas, with Mid-Tendring having only 31% of people at working age and West-Tendring having 72%. While generally these values differ significantly from the 2001 statistics, the sub-areas of Brightlingsea and West-Tendring have very similar values to those of 2001.

Around 36,000 people live and work in Tendring, with around 17,500 people commuting out to neighbouring districts and further afield to work and just over 5,000 people travelling into Tendring to work. So while the majority of people in Tendring both live and work within the district there are significant flows of people in and out of Tendring in terms of employment.

Main Issues derived from Current Employment figures:

- Two thirds of Tendring are of working age in 2001 (16 to 74 years of age);
- The sub-areas of Frinton and Clacton have the highest percentage of people who are economically inactive;
- The sub-areas of Manningtree, Brightlingsea and Mid-Tendring have the highest percentage of people who are economically active;
- All sub-areas have over 90% of those people economically active, in employment;
- The Clacton and Harwich sub-areas have the highest percentage of economically active people who are unemployed, both with 6%;
- Mid-Tendring sub-area has only 2% of economically active people who are unemployed;
- The lowest median household income is found in the Clacton sub-area, at £13,648 per year, almost half the equivalent for the East of England;
- Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas have the highest median household incomes at £26,727 and £28,213 a year respectively;
- Almost 30% of residents in the sub-area of West-Tendring work in at a managerial position;
- The Harwich and Clacton sub-areas have high proportions across the district of residents working in routine or semi-routine jobs;
- The highest proportion across the district where residents have never worked is from the Clacton sub-area, where 3.6% of people have never worked;
- Brightlingsea and Mid-Tendring have the lowest number of residents not to have worked, with only 1.8% and 1.9% respectively of people who have never had a job;
- Around 45% of residents believe that job prospects have got better or stayed the same over a period of three years- evidence to support this is that 3,300 jobs have been created in Tendring between 2001 and 2006;
- Almost half of the jobs in Tendring in 2006 were located in the Clacton sub-area;
- The fewest number of jobs were found in the Mid-Tendring sub-area;
- Nearly a third of all jobs in Tendring were in the health and education sector;
- Financial Business Service jobs are very low in Tendring compared to in the East of England and Great Britain as a whole;
- The sub-areas of Clacton, Frinton, Manningtree and Brightlingsea have over a third of their jobs related to health and education;
- Retail is a very important sector for the sub-areas of Clacton, Frinton and Mid-Tendring;
- The hotel and restaurant sector is strongly located in the sub-areas of Clacton and Frinton;
- Transport and communication as employment is seen particularly starkly in the Harwich sub-area;
- The sub-areas of Clacton, Harwich and Frinton have lower numbers of people with qualifications at Level 4 NVQ or equivalent, than the other sub-areas and higher numbers of people with no qualifications at Level 1 NVQ or equivalent than other sub-areas;
- Claimant Count percentages for the unemployed in 2007 showed the Clacton and Harwich sub-areas to have the highest unemployment rates, both over 3%;
- Claimant Count data from 2007 showed the West-Tendring sub-area to have less than one percent unemployment;
- According to the Annual Population Survey, 2007, 6.3% of the working age population of Tendring are unemployed;
- The number of people at working age in Tendring, in 2006, is seemingly significantly lower than in 2001; and

- Around 36,000 live and work in Tendring, with around 17,500 people commuting from Tendring for employment and around 5,000 people travelling into the district for employment reasons.

Figure 9: Health

Quantitative Assessment

	Tending District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tending	7: West-Tending	Source
% of people suffering with limiting long-term illness	24%	27%	27%	20%	17%	19%	19%	19%	2001 Census.
Number of GP Surgeries	29	12	4	5	2	2	2	2	NHS website. http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/ServiceSearch.aspx
Number of GPs	95	35	16	12	4	10	12	6	NHS website. http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/ServiceSearch.aspx
Ratio GP: Residents	1:1,554	1:1,982	1:1,384	1:1,968	1:2,583	1:1,181	1:369	1:984	Number of GPs (obtained from the 'Number of GPs' data above. Residents obtained from the 'Total Population 2008' data above).
Number of Hospitals	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	NHS website. http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/ServiceSearch.aspx
Number of NHS Dental Surgeries	13	5	3	3	1	1	0	0	NHS website. http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/ServiceSearch.aspx
Life expectancy	79	78	79	80	81	80	80	79	NHS North East Essex Health Profile. http://www.northeastsexpct.nhs.uk
Open Space Provision	274ha	128ha	62ha	41ha	8ha	11ha	19ha	5ha	Open Space SPD May 2008 TDC (values rounded).
Surplus/Deficit in Recreational Open Space	-57ha	-27ha	11ha	-12ha	-13ha	-16ha	9ha	-9ha	Open Space SPD May 2008 TDC (values rounded).
% of people whose health was 'good'	60%	56%	60%	63%	64%	67%	65%	69%	2001 Census.
People providing unpaid care	15,581	7345	2709	2272	909	1295	465	586	
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past 3 years, health services have got better or stayed the	57.49%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

same									
Most Important Issues in Tendring	1. Health Services 2. Crime Levels 3. Clean Streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2008-9 Place Survey.

Note:

The values of surplus/ deficit in recreational open space have been rounded to make them easier to work with.

The estimated number of people living close to doctor’s surgeries and hospitals is a very simplistic and crude calculation of those people living within close proximity to these medical establishments, and should not be used for any scientific calculations as the robustness of this data is questionable.

The ‘GP to Residents’ ratio has been calculated using the ‘Total Population’ statistics found in Figure 1, using the 2006 values and assuming the percentages have not changed too dramatically from 2001, it should be noted therefore the robustness of this data is questionable.

Qualitative Assessment

Almost a quarter of the district’s population suffers with limiting long-term illness. The Clacton and Frinton sub-areas have the greatest number of residents with long-term illnesses both at 27%. The remainder of the sub-areas are relatively consistent, with the residents with long-term illnesses ranging between 17 and 20%. This concurs with the percentage of people who considered themselves in ‘good health’ in 2001. Indeed results from the Clacton and Frinton sub-areas were the lowest across the district, compared to the other five sub-areas in the district, where residents were considered themselves in better health.

The life expectancy in Tendring does not vary greatly between the seven sub-areas and ranges between 78 (Clacton sub-area) and 81 (Manningtree sub-area) years.

There are 29 doctors surgeries across the district, with a total of 95 doctors serving patients in the area, the greatest number of GPs surgeries are in the Clacton sub-area, which is where almost half of Tendring’s population lives. However, while there are more doctor’s surgeries there, it still has one of the highest patients to doctor ratios, with 1,982 people to every doctor. This is not, however, the highest patient to doctor ratio, in the Manningtree sub-area there are 2,583 people per doctor. At the other end of the spectrum in Mid-Tendring, for every doctor there are 369 people. This is seven times less people per doctor than in the Manningtree sub-area. West-Tendring also has less than 1000 people per doctor.

There are two hospitals in the district, both of which are situated in the sub-areas within the district that have the highest populations, Clacton and Harwich. This therefore means the majority of the population is in easy reach of a hospital, however, those who live in more rural areas such as Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas may find it difficult to reach these hospitals. There is a similar correlation in terms of NHS dental

surgeries within the district. Of the 13 dental surgeries in Tendring only two are located in sub-areas 4-7, with none in Mid and West-Tendring. Five dental surgeries are situated in the Clacton sub-area and the remaining six are spread equally between the Frinton and Harwich sub-areas, therefore showing the three most populated areas of Tendring to also have the most dental surgeries.

A large number of people within the district are providing unpaid care; almost half of these people live within the Clacton sub-area (7345 people). These figures correspond well with the areas where a high number of people who have limiting long-term illnesses reside. Indeed, the sub-areas where the least unpaid care is occurring is generally in the Mid and West-Tendring and Manningtree sub-areas, where generally the fewest people with long-term sickness live.

Overall, there is almost a 60ha deficiency of recreational open space within the district, almost half of which is due to deficiencies in the Clacton sub-area. The only two sub-areas where there is a surplus of recreational open space is the Frinton and Mid-Tendring sub-areas, totalling to 20ha. Despite the lack of open space, which helps to promote healthier living, around 60% of Tendring's residents believed the health services in Tendring had got better or stayed the same in the last three years (pre 2004).

Main Issues derived from Health figures:

- Around a quarter of people in the Tendring district suffer from limiting long-term illnesses;
- The sub-areas where people with limiting long-term illnesses was highest was in the coastal areas of Clacton and Frinton;
- In contrast, the sub-areas where most people felt they were in 'health' in 2001 was in West-Tendring and Brightlingsea;
- GPs and GP surgeries are mostly concentrated in the Clacton sub-area;
- However the Clacton sub-area and in particular the Manningtree sub-area have the highest resident to doctor ratio;
- The doctor to resident ratio is seven times lower in Mid-Tendring than in Manningtree;
- There are no dental surgeries in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas;
- Almost half of the people who provide unpaid care in the district live in the Clacton sub-area;
- There is nearly a 60ha deficiency in recreational open space in Tendring;
- Half of the recreational open space deficiency is found in the Clacton sub-area;
- The Frinton and Mid-Tendring sub-areas are the only two sub-areas where there is a surplus of recreational open space (totalling 20ha);
- Almost 60% of people within Tendring believe health services have improved or remained at the same level in the past three years (pre 2004); and
- The Health Service is the most important issue to people in Tendring.

Figure 10: Education

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Essex	England	Source
Number of Primary Schools	40	14	5	8	4	3	3	3	-	-	Essex County Council Schools Organisation Plan 2009-2014.
Number of Secondary Schools	7	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	
Surplus/Deficit of primary school places expected to be available in 2014	1,341	598	130	311	115	143	33	11	10,950	-	
Surplus/Deficit of secondary school places expected to be available in 2014	1,448	1020	-26	357	40	57	-	-	9,214	-	
Number of Nurseries	44	16	7	6	4	3	3	5	-	-	Local survey.
Pupils Aged 11-15 in 2009 at secondary schools in each sub-area	7,672	3,011	1,549	1,053	834	1,225	-	-	-	-	Essex County Council Schools Organisation Plan 2009-2014.
Average % of pupils at schools in each sub-area with 5 GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths 2009	37%	24%	50%	36%	55%	49%	-	-	50%	50%	Department of Education and Skills 2009.
Average % of pupils at schools in each sub-area with 2 or more GCSE	36%	18%	77%	19%	55%	47%	-	-	53%	54%	

passes in Science 2009											
Position in league table in Essex (based on % of pupils with GCSE 5 A*-C including English and Maths 2007)	-	58th 85th 89th	53rd	72nd	46th	45th	-	-	Out of 95 Secondary Schools	-	Department of Education and Skills 2007.
Average % overall absence 2009	9.1%	10.9%	7.7%	10.1%	6.1%	6.9%	-	-	7.4%	7.3%	Department of Education and Skills 2009.
16-74 year olds with a qualification at level 1/ unknown or no qualifications	62,375 people	50%	14%	16%	6%	7%	3%	4%	-	18,620,227 people	Census 2001.
16-74 year olds with their highest qualification at level 2	17,022 people	42%	15%	18%	8%	9%	3%	5%	-	6,877,530 people	
16-74 year olds with their highest qualification at level 3, 4 or 5	16,287 people	37%	17%	15%	9%	11%	5%	6%	-	10,034,334 people	
Adult education centres/ establishments	6	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	-	-	Local survey.
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past 3 years, education provision has got better or stayed the same	78.37%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

Qualitative Assessment

In the Tendring district there are 40 primary schools, a quarter of which are located in the Clacton sub-area; generally the more populated sub-areas (for example Clacton and Harwich) have more primary schools. Similarly, of the 7 secondary schools in the district, three can be found in the Clacton sub-area. In contrast, there are no secondary schools located in Mid and West-Tendring.

Projections for the number of school places in 2014 indicated an overall surplus, which is true also for Essex as a whole. Both primary schools and secondary schools, in almost all sub-areas, are expecting a surplus of school places in 2014, totalling 1,341 and 1,448 places respectively. Almost half of these places in primary schools are expected in the sub-area of Clacton, while the Harwich sub-area has the next largest expected surplus of spaces at 311. Both the Clacton and Harwich sub-areas also have the greatest surplus of places of secondary schools in Tendring. With the only deficit in school places for secondary schools is in the Frinton sub-area, where there is a deficit of 26, the overall surplus of both primary and secondary school spaces in Tendring could be attributed to the large population of people over 65 years of age in Tendring, and therefore less young families with children.

Having said that, there are a large number of nurseries in the district (44), these are distributed across the district, with high concentrations of nurseries in the Clacton and Frinton and Harwich sub-areas in particular. While the percentage of children under 5 years old is generally quite consistent across the district the number of nurseries in each sub-area perhaps indicates that some of these settlements are commuter settlements, where nursery care is in greater demand.

The performance of Tendring's secondary schools can be measured using a number of different indices, including their position in league tables and the percentage of pupils obtaining A*-C grades in their GCSEs. In terms of league tables the secondary school in Tendring that is positioned highest is in the sub-area of Brightlingsea positioned 45th out of 95 schools in Essex, directly followed in 46th place by the school in the Manningtree sub-area. The lowest positioned schools are found within the Clacton sub-area, one which is ranked at 89th place in Essex. These positions generally correspond to the average percentage of pupils obtaining good grades in their GCSEs.

When comparing the average percentage of students obtaining 5 A*-C GCSEs, including Maths and English in 2009, secondary schools in Manningtree, Frinton and Brightlingsea sub-areas fared the best with 55%, 50% and 49% of students achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C respectively. The same three sub-areas performed best in terms of pupils who had 2 or more GCSE passes in Science in 2009. With the percentages of pupils achieving this in the sub-areas of Clacton and Harwich significantly lower. Overall, however, as the BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4 shows, around 80% of Tendring's population believe the education provisions in Tendring have improved or stayed the same in the last three years, which is very positive for the communities of Tendring.

Absences from secondary schools correlate with their performance, for example the sub-areas with the lowest percentage of absences, Manningtree, Brightlingsea and Frinton were the three sub-areas that gained the highest percentages in terms of top GCSE grades, as

explained above. Conversely, the sub-areas of Clacton and Harwich had a higher percentage of absences (along with a lower percentage of students achieving top GCSE grades).

There are a total of six adult education centres or establishments in Tendring, half of which are located in the Clacton sub-area, the other three are located in the Harwich and Manningtree sub-areas. This may account for why the Clacton sub-area has the majority, almost 40%, of the districts population that have qualifications at levels 3, 4 or 5 (for example, having at least two A-levels at level 3 or having a degree at level 4 and 5, or holding a professional qualification, such as qualifying as a teacher or doctor). However, 50 percent of the district, who have no qualifications; or qualifications only to level 1 standard (one GCSE at any grade for example) also reside in the Clacton sub-area. This suggests that the people of this sub-area have very wide ranging educational backgrounds.

Main Issues derived from Education figures:

- Most primary and secondary schools can be found in the Clacton sub-area, with no secondary schools in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas;
- It is projected that there will be an overall surplus of school places in both primary and secondary schools in 2014 in Tendring;
- Around half of the surplus school spaces for primary schools are expected to be in the Clacton sub-area;
- Despite the overall surplus of school places expected in 2014, the Frinton sub-area does expect a slight deficit in secondary school places;
- The secondary school performing best, in terms of league tables and GCSE grades is in the Brightlingsea sub-area at 45th place, out of 95 secondary schools in Essex, followed closely by the school located in the Manningtree sub-area;
- The secondary school performing the best, in terms of the percentage of students achieving 5 GCSE grades A*-C is in the Brightlingsea sub-area;
- The secondary school performing the best, in terms of the percentage of students achieving 2 or more GCSE passes in Science is in the Frinton sub-area;
- Schools in the sub-areas of Frinton, Manningtree and Brightlingsea all had percentages of absence lower than 8%;
- Around 80% of Tendring's population feel education provisions have improved or stayed the same in three years;
- Almost 40% of people in Tendring with their highest qualification at level 3, 4 or 5 live in the Clacton sub-area; and
- 50% of people in Tendring with no formal qualifications, or their highest qualification at level 1 also live in the Clacton sub-area.

Figure 11: Crime

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Source
Recorded 06	10,057	5909	980	1810	453	441	177	287	Community Safety Manager Tendring District Council.
Recorded 07	9976	6139	1041	1583	284	452	301	176	
Recorded 08	9017	5820	816	1291	326	397	216	151	
Total recorded 2006-2008	29050	17868	2837	4684	1063	1290	694	614	
Total recorded 2006-2008 (%)	100%	62%	10%	16%	4%	4%	2%	2%	
Crimes per 1000 people, per year (2006-2008)	67 crimes per 1,000 people per year	88 crimes per 1,000 people per year	44 crimes per 1,000 people per year	67 crimes per 1,000 people per year	35 crimes per 1,000 people per year	37 crimes per 1,000 people per year	53 crimes per 1,000 people per year	35 crimes per 1,000 people per year	Crimes recorded in 2006-2008 (obtained from the 'Total Recorded 2006-2008' data above) divided by how many 1000's of people in each area (obtained from the 'Total Population (2006)' data above), divided by 3 years.
Domestic Burglary per 1,000 households in 2009-10	6.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Community Safety Manager Tendring District Council (Population based on mid-2005 population estimate).
Violent Crime per 1,000 population in 2009-10	14.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Community Safety Manager Tendring District Council (Population based on mid-2005 population estimate).
Robbery per 1,000 population in 2009-10	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Community Safety Manager Tendring District Council (Population based on mid-2005 population estimate).
Vehicle Crime 1,000 population in 2009-10	5.13								Community Safety Manager Tendring District Council (Population based on mid-2005 population estimate).
No Police Stations	6	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	Essex Police website. http://www.essex.police.uk
BVPI % of residents who think that people being attacked because of skin colour, ethnic origin or religion	17.73%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

is a big/fairly big problem in their local area									
BVPI % of residents who think vandalism, graffiti and damage to property or vehicles is a big/fairly big problem in their local area	66.71%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.
BVPI % of residents who think that people or using or dealing drugs is a very big, or fairly big problem in their local area	64.86%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past 3 years, the level of crime has got better or stayed the same	38.21%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

Note:

The 'Crimes per 1000 people' has been calculated using the 'Total Population' statistics found in Figure 1, using the 2006 values and assuming the percentages have not changed too dramatically from 2001, it should be noted therefore the robustness of this data is questionable.

Qualitative Assessment

Between 2006 and 2007 the number of recorded crimes in the Tendring district has reduced by a total of 81 crimes, indeed the biggest improvement comes from the Harwich sub-area, where there were 227 less crimes recorded in 2007 compared to 2006. The Manningtree and West-Tendring sub-areas also experienced improvements in the number of crimes recorded over these years. However, the Clacton sub-area experienced a large increase, with 230 crimes between 2006 and 2007, as did Mid-Tendring, having 124 more crimes than the previous year.

62% of all recorded crimes in Tendring throughout 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been conducted in the Clacton sub-area, the percentage of crimes recorded, over the same time period, in the remaining sub-areas are all below 17%, with Mid and West-Tendring having the lowest proportion of recorded crime, at only 2% of the district's total each.

When these same figures are used to calculate crimes per 1000 people per year in each sub-area, a clearer and fairer comparison can be made between the seven sub-areas. The Clacton sub-area still has the biggest problem with crime, with 88 crimes per 1000 people per year. However, the Mid-Tendring sub-area, where the least crimes was recorded, actually has quite a high crime rate per 1000 people per year, with 53 crimes taking place for every 1000 people who live there per year. When looking at crime statistics in this way, the Manningtree and West-Tendring sub-areas has the lowest crime rates, each with 35 crimes occurring for every 1000 residents per year. This is comparable to the district crime rate as a whole, where 67 crimes take place for every 1000 people in the Tendring district per year.

In 2009-10 the number of violent crimes per 1,000 population was 14.87, this is higher than vehicle crime (5.13 crimes per 1,000 population) and robbery (1.82 crimes per 1,000 population) in the same period. Domestic burglary during this same period accounted for 6.89 crimes per household in Tendring.

Throughout the district there are six police stations, the Frinton sub-area has the most, with two stations, while all other sub-areas have just one police station apart from Mid and West-Tendring where there are no police stations.

The Best Value Performance Indicators, measured through user satisfaction surveys, indicate a number of useful opinions on crime in the district. For instance, almost 18% of residents in Tendring think that crimes relating to skin colour and race are a big or fairly big problem. Vandalism, graffiti and criminal damage are seen as a much bigger problem, with a total of almost 67% of Tendring's residents worried about these crimes as problems in the district. Therefore, less than 40% of people living in Tendring feel crime in their local area has got better or stayed the same. One statistic that corresponds to this view is that 64% of residents asked think that drug using and dealing is a big problem in the area.

Main Issues derived from Crime figures:

- Crimes recorded in Tendring decreased between 2006 and 2007, by a total of 81 crimes;
- While the Harwich, Manningtree and West-Tendring sub-areas showed significantly less crimes reported in 2007 than in 2006, the Clacton sub-area still reported an increase of 230 crimes during the same period;
- 62% of crimes recorded in Tendring took place in the Clacton sub-area in 2006-8;
- This equates to 88 crimes taking place per 1,000 people in the Clacton sub-area per year in 2006-8;
- The Manningtree and West-Tendring sub-areas experience the least number of crimes for their population, with 35 crimes occurring for every 1,000 residents per year in 2006-8;

- In 2009-10, 14.87 violent crimes occurred per 1,000 people, 5.13 vehicle crimes occurred per 1,000 people and 1.82 robberies occurred per 1,000 people. In the same period 6.89 domestic burglaries occurred per 1,000 households;
- There are six police stations in the district, but none in the Mid and West-Tendring areas, despite 53 crimes taking place per 1,000 people per year in the sub-area of Mid-Tendring during 2006-8;
- Opinions show that crimes relating to vandalism and criminal damage are almost four times more of a problem than crimes concerned with racism in Tendring; and
- Less than 40% of the population of Tendring think that crime has improved or stayed the same in the Tendring district as a whole, and around 64% of people feel drugs and drug dealing is a problem in Tendring

Figure 12: Community Facilities

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Source
Pubs	108	41	15	15	14	12	4	7	Local survey.
Sports Clubs	99	36	15	17	10	9	6	6	
Libraries	9	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	
Community Centres/Halls	43	11	8	7	7	3	3	4	
Sports/Leisure Centres	12	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	
Post Offices	42	14	6	8	4	3	4	3	
Banks and Building Societies	32	13	6	7	2	4	0	0	
Doctors Surgeries	32	13	5	5	2	2	2	3	
Primary Schools	40	14	5	8	4	3	3	3	
Secondary Schools	7	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Places of Worship	82	24	16	15	12	4	4	7	
Social Clubs (excluding sports clubs)	17	9	2	3	2	1	0	0	
Supermarkets	28	12	5	5	2	3	1	0	
Nursing Homes/ Care Homes/ Residential/ Retirement Homes	110	60	18	10	3	10	3	6	Local survey.
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the last 3years, community activities have got better or	84.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

stayed the same									
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the last 3years, activities have got better or stayed the same for teenagers	55.59%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the last 3years, activities have got better or stayed the same for young children	73.13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the last 3years, cultural facilities have got better or stayed the same	84.83%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the last 3years,parks and open spaces have got better or stayed the same	85.12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.
BVPI % of residents who think that for	83.47%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

their local area, over the last 3years, sport and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same									
Issues in Most Need of Improvement in Tendring	1. Activities for Teenagers 2. Roads and Pavements 3. Job Prospects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2008-9 Place Survey.

Note:

These facilities were counted in the early part of 2008, and are subject to change, due to closures and additions (for example new shops opening or closing down) and so should only be taken to be rough totals of certain facilities that may fluctuate over time.

Qualitative Assessment

Facilities are extremely important to any community, especially if those communities are reliant on facilities to be within the immediate locality. Indeed this is the case for the majority of Tendring, as a high proportion of the population is either elderly or suffering from limiting long term illnesses. In Tendring there is a wide range of community services and facilities that vary in their location throughout the district.

Pubs are one of these community facilities, indeed they are over 100 pubs and bars in the district, of these almost 40% are located in the Clacton sub-area, suggesting they serve not only the large local community but also the tourist industry. Other primary tourist areas, along the 'sunshine coast' as it is known, are the Frinton and Harwich sub-areas, both of which have the next largest number of pubs, 15 in each sub-area. The lowest number of pubs can be found in Mid-Tendring, where there are only 4 pubs.

There are also a large number of sports clubs in the district (almost 100), over a third of which are in the Clacton sub-area, this follows a similar pattern to the pubs, the sub-areas of Harwich and Frinton have the second and third most sports clubs in Tendring. Despite this, the sports and leisure centres in the district are quite evenly spread, with slightly more centres in these three sub-areas and in Brightlingsea.

The district has nine libraries for the community to visit; almost half of these are situated in the Clacton sub-area. In comparison the sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring have no library provisions at all. A lack of bank and building societies is also apparent in these two sub-areas, instead the majority are again situated in the Clacton sub-area, where 13 of the 32 banks and building societies are located. The next most populated area of banks and building societies is the sub-area of Harwich, where seven are present.

While the rural sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring still have fewer Post Offices than the larger urban areas, they fair quite well, having four and three offices respectively. This is the same number as the more populated sub-areas of Manningtree and Brightlingsea. Once again the sub-areas of Clacton and Harwich have the most branches, which when combined makes up for over half of all the Post Office branches in the district.

There are 43 community centres/ halls throughout the district, around 25% of these are in the Clacton sub-area, followed next by the Frinton sub-area where there are 8 halls for local residents to use. In terms of social clubs, which sometimes use these community halls to base their activities a similar pattern emerges, as the Clacton sub-area once again has the most. However, unlike community centres, there are no social clubs that operate in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas of the district, despite the seven halls made available to them.

There are a high number of places of worship in Tendring, conducive to the rich historical environment of much of the district. Indeed, areas where there are a large number of these places of worship, for example the Clacton, Frinton, Harwich and Manningtree sub-areas are also all areas that have been identified as contributing to the historic environment in a positive way. The two sub-areas with the least places of worship, Brightlingsea and Mid-Tendring also seem to have less historic features to contribute to the local environment.

Perhaps one of the most important community facilities for a district, where mobility could be a problem, is the provision of supermarkets. There are 28 major chain stores throughout the district, with nearly half serving the Clacton sub-area, where nearly half of the district's population live. The remaining stores are generally located proportionally with the population size of the sub-areas. However, West-Tendring has no supermarkets, despite having a larger population than Mid-Tendring, perhaps due to the sub-areas proximity to Colchester, as most settlements run close to the Tendring-Colchester border.

With such a high proportion of elderly people in Tendring, nursing homes are a very important community facility; this is illustrated by the high number of homes in Tendring (110). They tend to be located in the seaside locations, which fall into the sub-areas of Clacton and Frinton. Clacton sub-area alone has 60 nursing homes, followed next by Frinton sub-area with 18. There are very few inland by comparison, with the Manningtree and Mid-Tendring sub-areas hosting six nursing homes between them.

Overall, Tendring has scored very highly in the BVPI surveys, where people within the Tendring district believe that both community activities and sport and leisure facilities have either improved or stayed the same over a three year period. Indeed around 85% of those asked agreed to these statements. This is also true for the cultural facilities that Tendring offers and the open spaces and parks in the district. However, residents in Tendring are less impressed with activities for young people, in particular teenagers. Indeed only around 55% of those questioned thought activities had improved or stayed the same over three years for teenagers.

Main Issues derived from Community Facilities figures:

- The majority of most community facilities are located in the sub-area of Clacton and less so in the sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring;
- There are many pubs in Tendring, most of which are in the tourist areas of the district, with around 40% in the Clacton sub-area;
- Over a third of the district's sports clubs are located in the Clacton sub-area;
- Sports centres are generally quite evenly distributed throughout the district;
- Of the nine libraries in Tendring, none are found in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas;
- There are no banks or building societies in the sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring;
- Over half the Post Offices in the district are located in the Clacton and Harwich sub-areas;
- 25% of community centres are in the Clacton sub-area, coinciding with the most social clubs too (9);
- The most places of worship are located in areas where the historic environment is known to be rich, indeed over 80% of all places of worship are located in the sub-areas of Clacton, Frinton, Harwich and Manningtree;
- West-Tendring sub-area has no supermarkets;
- There are a large number of nursing homes in Tendring, over 70% of which are located on the coastal sub-areas of Clacton and Frinton;
- Around 85% of the population of Tendring agree that community activities, cultural facilities, open spaces and parks and sport and leisure facilities have improved or stayed the same over a period of three years;
- Only around 55% of people felt that activities for teenagers had improved or stayed the same over a period of three years; and
- The issue in most need of improvement in Tendring is activities for teenagers.

Figure 13: Transportation

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Source
Train Stations	14	2	4	4	2	1	1	0	National Rail website. www.nationalrail.co.uk
Bus Stops (% of Tendring bus stops in each sub-area)	837	43%	17%	15%	7%	8%	4%	6%	Essex Bus Travel/ Public Transport website www.essexcc.gov.uk 'Bus Travel'.
% of households with no car	26%	32%	21%	28%	15%	18%	5%	11%	2001 Census.
% of households with 1 car	44%	45%	48%	42%	42%	42%	40%	33%	
% of households with 2 cars	23%	19%	22%	23%	30%	35%	40%	41%	
% of households with 3 or more cars	7%	4%	9%	7%	13%	5%	15%	15%	
% of workers using public transport to get to work	8%	7%	9%	7%	12%	7%	7%	8%	2001 Census.
% of workers using private transport to get to work	67%	66%	65%	67%	66%	69%	72%	70%	
% of workers using other means to get to work	25%	27%	26%	26%	22%	24%	21%	22%	
All cars and vans in the area	67,712	29,303	11,000	9,986	5,010	6,310	2,543	3,560	
Cars/ Vans per person	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	Populations in each sub-area (obtained from the 'Total Population 2006' data above) divided by the number of cars and vans in each sub-area (obtained from the 'All cars and vans in the area' data above).
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area,	72.19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

over the past 3 years, public transport services have got better or stayed the same									
Average distance travelled to fixed place of work (km)	18.91km	17.59km	24.43km	20.63km	22.02km	18.30km	21.47km	20.06km	2001 Census.
BVPI % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past 3 years, that the level of traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same	42.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.
% of residents satisfied (very or fairly) with the frequency of buses	58.46%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.
% of residents satisfied (very or fairly) with the provision of public transport information overall	44%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BVPI User Satisfaction Survey 2003/4.

Qualitative Assessment

There are a total of 14 train stations within Tendring, most of which are located in the sub-areas of Frinton and Harwich. These sub-areas represent areas from the main branch lines of the railway network of the district. These branches are trains along the Manningtree to Harwich line and the Colchester to Clacton and Walton line, both of which connect to London Liverpool Street. It is Tendring's unique peninsula characteristics that mean these are the main routes via railway to the district. There are, however no train stations in the West-Tendring sub-area.

Over 58% of residents are satisfied with the frequency of buses in Tendring, indeed there are a total of 837 bus stops in Tendring, of these, 43% serve the Clacton sub-area, the Frinton and Harwich sub-areas also hold a high number of these bus stops, however, the sub-area of Mid-Tendring only has 4% of the districts bus stops. Perhaps it is unsurprising then that both Mid and West-Tendring, the two sub-areas lacking in public transport the most, have the lowest percentages of households with no car, a total of 5% and 11% respectively. With little public transport provision, there is therefore a heavy reliance on the car as a mode of transport in these more rural areas. Despite this, a reasonably high percentage of the district's residents, of around 72%, feel that public transport services have got better or stayed the same over three years. The urban centres of the Clacton (32%) and Harwich (28%) sub-areas have the highest percentages of households without a car, both of which have good transport links and amenities close by.

In a similar vein, the number of cars per household follows this pattern; indeed, in the whole of the district it is most common for a household to have just one car. However, in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas it is more likely that households will have two cars. This trend continues, as the percentage of households having three or more cars in the whole of Tendring is only 7%, this is much higher in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas, where both areas have 15% of households with three or more cars. When this is compared with the Clacton sub-area, where only 4% of households have three or more cars, it is clear to see a reliance of motor vehicles is evident in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas, as this can be their only access to services and amenities in some cases. However, when the number of cars and vans per *person* is calculated a different pattern emerges, with the highest number of cars and vans per person found jointly in the Clacton and Harwich sub-areas. The lowest is found in West-Tendring, where there are 1.6 cars/ vans per person. This suggests that in terms of cars per households there are more cars in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas, perhaps as there are fewer households in these sub-areas, however, the number of cars in total is higher in the Clacton sub-area, as residents there have more cars and vans per person (but this is also the sub-area where the largest percentage of people do not own a car at all).

The method that most residents in Tendring use to travel to work is private transport, with the percentage of residents using private transport the same as the East of England statistic of 67%. Eight percent of Tendring's population use public transport to travel to work, which is less than the regional and national percentages of 11% and 15%. However, the use of other modes of transport, which include walking and cycling, is higher in our district than the wider region and England (which claims 22% of the population use other modes of transport to travel to work). In terms of the seven sub-areas, while most of the sub-areas have a very low percentage of people using public transport to travel to work, the Manningtree sub-area has a percentage of 12%, suggesting perhaps, that this is a commuter sub-area, where residents use the train, for example to travel to work. In terms of private transport, the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas have a 3-5% higher percentage of their population travelling to work by this means than the percentage for Tendring as a whole. This can be accounted for, by the lack of public transport services in these areas and the subsequent need to use private transport to travel. Other means of travelling to work, for example walking, ranges throughout the sub-areas, indeed the Clacton, Frinton and Harwich sub-areas show the highest percentage of people travelling by other modes of transport, perhaps as they are located closer to centres of employment, compared to the sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring, where these ways of travelling to work is lowest, as these are more rural locations where job opportunities are perhaps not based in such large volumes in the immediate locality.

The average distance travelled to work is lowest in the Clacton sub-area, once again perhaps because of the many facilities and employment opportunities within Clacton. However, surprisingly, Frinton sub-area residents have the greatest average commute to work of almost 25km, perhaps due to the seasonal nature of the urban area and lack of year round jobs that are present in the Clacton sub-area.

44% of residents are satisfied with public transport information in the district and just over 42% of residents of Tendring think that the level traffic congestion in Tendring has got better or stayed the same over a three year period.

Main Issues derived from Transportation figures:

- There are 14 train stations in Tendring, over half of which are found in the sub-areas of Frinton and Harwich;
- There are no train stations in West-Tendring;
- Only four percent of the district's bus stops are in the Mid-Tendring sub-area;
- There seems to be a reliance on private transportation and car ownership in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas;
- Most residents travel to work using private methods of transport, especially in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas;
- 18% of Manningtree sub-area residents use public transport to travel to work, more than any other sub-area;
- Between 26 and 27% of people living in the Clacton, Frinton and Harwich sub-areas use other methods of transport to travel to work;
- The lowest average distance travelled to work is 17.59km, in the Clacton sub-area, the greatest distance travelled to work is by Frinton sub-area residents, travelling an average 24.43km;
- The Clacton and Harwich sub-areas have the most cars per person, where as the West-Tendring sub-area has the least cars per person; and
- Over 58% of residents feel satisfied with the frequency of buses in Tendring.

Figure 14: Regeneration

Quantitative Assessment

	Tendring District	1: Clacton	2: Frinton	3: Harwich	4: Manningtree	5: Brightlingsea	6: Mid-Tendring	7: West-Tendring	Source
% of people suffering with limiting long-term illness	24%	27%	27%	20%	17%	19%	19%	19%	2001 Census.
Number of GPs	95	35	16	12	4	10	12	6	NHS website. http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/ServiceSearch.aspx
Ratio People: GP	1:1,554	1:1,982	1:1,384	1:1,968	1:2,583	1:1,181	1:369	1:984	Number of GPs (obtained from the 'Number of GPs' data above). Residents obtained from the 'Total Population 2008' data above).
Cars/ Vans per person	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	Populations in each sub-area (obtained from the 'Total Population 2006' data above) divided by the number of cars and vans in each sub-area (obtained from the 'All cars and vans in the area' data above).
Crimes per 1000 people per year (2006-2008)	67 crimes per 1000 people per year	88 crimes per 1000 people per year	44 crimes per 1000 people per year	67 crimes per 1000 people per year	35 crimes per 1000 people per year	37 crimes per 1000 people per year	53 crimes per 1000 people per year	35 crimes per 1000 people per year	Crimes recorded in 2006- 2008 (obtained from the 'Total recorded 2006- 2008' data above) divided by how many 1000's of people in each area (obtained from the 'Total Population 2006' data above) divided by 3 years.
NS-SeC Managerial/ Professional Occupations (%)	20.1%	16.6%	21.5%	19.4%	27.5%	25.3%	27.3%	29.7%	2001 Census.
NS-SeC Intermediate Occupations (%)	8.1%	7.3%	7.2%	9.5%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%	8.4%	
NS-SeC Small Employers and Own-account Workers (%)	8.9%	8.7%	9.7%	6.7%	8.3%	9.7%	12.1%	13.3%	

NS-SeC Lower Supervisory and Technical Occupations (%)	7.6%	7.6%	6.0%	8.9%	7.3%	8.8%	7.6%	5.7%	
NS-SeC Semi-routine and Routine Occupations (%)	21.9%	22.7%	17.6%	26.1%	21.8%	21.3%	17.1%	17.3%	
NS-SeC Never worked and Long-term unemployed (%)	3.0%	3.6%	2.2%	3.0%	2.9%	1.8%	1.9%	3.3%	
NS-SeC Not Classified (%)	30.4%	33.5%	35.8%	26.4%	23.0%	23.8%	24.6%	22.3%	
Urban Regeneration Areas	7	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	Identified in Tendring District Local Plan 2007.
InTend Physical Project Areas	10	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	InTend Delivery Plan 2008/9.
Area of land allocated for employment development (hectares and % of the total land allocated)	31.55 ha 100%	13.19 ha 41.8%	0.37 ha 1.2%	11.18 ha 35.4%	2.63 ha 8.3%	2.67 ha 8.5%	1.31 ha 4.2%	0.20 ha 0.6%	Identified in Tendring District Local Plan 2007 (Class B1 (b and c), B2 and B8).
Households with central heating and sole use of bath/shower and toilet (and % of total households)	57,307 86%	26,977 84%	9,553 89%	8,838 83%	3,779 94%	4,541 97%	1,484 74%	2,135 80%	2001 Census.
Households with an Occupancy Rating of -1 or less (indicating	3,058 5%	1,791 6%	335 3%	484 5%	185 5%	157 3%	41 2%	65 2%	

over-crowdedness) (and % of total households)									
Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CLG 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (1 being the most deprived, 354 being the least deprived local authority). (Included in Tendring District Employment Study- Economic Profile Oct 2008).
Percentage of residents living in the most deprived areas in England	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tendring District Employment Study Part One, 2009.

Note:

Many of the indices used to measure the deprivation and need for regeneration in an area have already been included in the various tables above, but have been repeated at the beginning of figure 14 for easy reference in relation to regeneration. It is important to consider that these indices should not be considered in isolation, as there can be other factors that influence them, instead all elements should be considered together to illustrate which areas are most deprived or most in need of regeneration.

Qualitative Assessment

Health is a major indicator of deprivation within an area, often indicating that regeneration is required to better the living standards of residents, to improve their health. While issues of health in the district have been more closely looked at in figure 9 of this Spatial Portrait there are a number of key statistics that are worth mentioning here. For example, a high number of people living with limiting long-term illnesses can be an indicator that the living conditions for these people is such that they more prone to contracting illnesses, or worsening these illnesses, through lack of warmth for example. For Tendring the sub-areas of Clacton and Frinton have the highest number of people with limiting long-term illnesses (both at 27% of the population for each sub-area) and while this alone does not indicate the need for regeneration, combined with a number of other statistics, this could be a useful gauge. The provision of health-care is another indicator for the need of regeneration. This time the sub-areas of Manningtree and Clacton seem to be worse off, in terms of the number of patients per GP in each sub-area. In contrast the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas show small numbers of patients to each doctor in the respective sub-areas.

Car ownership is another indicator of deprivation, with fewer cars sometimes indicating a lack of disposable income to afford to buy and run a vehicle, however, this is not always the reason, as indicated in figure 13 and the associated text- where the lack of vehicles can be attributed the ownership of a vehicle being unnecessary. The sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring have the lowest number of cars per person.

Crime, again, is an indicator that regeneration is needed and although this is dealt with in figure 11, a key statistic in relation to regeneration is the number of crimes committed per 1000 people per year, over the period of 2006- 2008. This is highest in the sub-areas of Clacton and

Harwich and lowest in the Manningtree and West-Tendring sub-areas, indicating perhaps that both Clacton and Harwich require regeneration to counteract this indicator of possible deprivation.

The type of employment residents are involved in can be broadly indicative of the level of education and income these residents have, which in turn can be illustrative of deprivation or a need to regenerate an area to improve education and income for residents of an area. The 2001 Census statistics separates occupation groups by socio-economic position (NS-SeC- National statistics socio-economic classification) which can be a helpful tool in terms of determining deprivation. The highest proportion of a sub-area of people working in managerial work across the district is in West-Tendring, indicating a higher socio-economic position in terms of occupation. There are also a high number of people in managerial jobs in the sub-areas of Frinton, Manningtree, Brightlingsea and Mid-Tendring. However, in the Harwich sub-area a large proportion of the sub-areas population work in routine or semi-routine work, which is characteristically short-term contracts where pay is generally low. This type of occupation is also high in the sub-area of Clacton. The highest proportion of residents across the district who have never worked are from the sub-area of Clacton, with 3.6% of Clacton residents never having worked. Where this proportion is lowest, is in the sub-area of Brightlingsea, where only 1.8% of the residents in Brightlingsea have never worked. This perhaps indicates a lower socio-economic level in terms of occupation in the Clacton sub-area.

Of the seven urban regeneration areas identified in the Tendring District Local Plan 2007, four are found within the sub-areas of Clacton and Harwich. However, none are located in the Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas inferring that the two sub-areas in need of regeneration are Clacton and Harwich, which concurs with some of the other statistics above. This also compares with the InTend physical project areas, as proposed in InTend's Delivery Plan 2008/9, where eight of the ten areas for regeneration projects are located in the Clacton and Harwich sub-areas, with the remaining two proposed for the Frinton sub-area. Similarly, the area of land designated for employment development in the Tendring District Local Plan 2007 is dominated by developments in the Clacton and Harwich sub-areas. Therefore looking at policies and proposals, the Clacton and Harwich sub-areas are undisputedly the areas where most regeneration schemes are taking place.

When looking at households, there are indicators of living conditions for residents that can also reflect the deprivation of an area. Indeed, a lack of access to central heating and the lack of sole use for each household of a bath/ shower and toilet can highlight how deprived an area is. In Tendring, the lowest numbers of households in the district, with access to these amenities, are in the sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring.

The occupancy rating of a household is also an important statistic to consider when looking at regeneration, in that the more overcrowded a home is, the more likely there is deprivation in the area, with a need for regeneration. The Clacton sub-area has the highest percentage of households with over-crowdedness, at 6%, with the Harwich and Manningtree sub-areas coming joint second with 5%. The least overcrowded households are found in Mid and West-Tendring, with just 2% of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less.

From the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007, which takes into account eight different domains to measure deprivation, Tendring was scored at 103, where 1 would be the most deprived local authority and 354 would be the least deprived. This means Tendring falls into the lowest third of those areas assessed in terms of deprivation. Neighbouring authorities like Colchester scored 224 and Babergh scored 277, only nearby

Ipswich was lower than Tendring at a score of 99, indeed Tendring is ranked in the top 40% nationally for the most deprived wards. Indeed, within Tendring, 14% of residents live within the most deprived Super Output Areas of the country.

Main Issues derived from Regeneration figures:

- Over half of the urban regeneration areas in Tendring can be found in the sub-areas of Clacton and Harwich;
- Eight of the ten InTend project areas for regeneration are situated in these same two sub-areas;
- The sub-areas of Clacton and Harwich also have the highest percentages of land allocated for employment land in the district, totalling over 75%;
- The lowest employment land allocated for development is found in the sub-area of West-Tendring, at just 0.2 of a ha;
- Both Mid and West-Tendring sub-areas had 80% or lower households with central heating or sole use of a bath/ shower or sole use of a toilet;
- Almost all households in the sub-area of Brightlingsea had central heating or sole use of a bath/shower or sole use of a toilet;
- The most overcrowded households in the district can be found in the sub-area of Clacton;
- At only 2% each, the sub-areas of Mid and West-Tendring are the least overcrowded in the district;
- Tendring as a district is ranked at 103 on the Index of Multiple Deprivation for 2007, 1 being the most deprived and 354 being the least deprived; and
- 14% of residents in Tendring live in the most deprived areas in England.

5. Key Issues and Conclusions

5.1 The above spatial portrait for Tendring has outlined a number of key issues. Now that these key issues have been found, this data can now be used to help the Council direct the right type and level of development to the different sub-areas of the district. Listed below are the main issues that affect the seven sub-areas individually, which draws out the connections between the tables in Section 4.

5.2 Clacton sub-area

- Biggest population in the district;
- High proportion of people over 65 years old;
- Highest population density;
- The most urbanised, built up area in the district;
- Largest area of the district;
- Joint largest number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Largest Heritage at Risk (2009) sites in the district;
- Mostly moderate sensitive landscape characteristics;
- Highest percentage of total households within the district;
- Joint highest percentage of homes classified as privately rented;
- Highest percentage of flats in Tendring;
- High percentage of second residences/ holiday home accommodation in Tendring;
- Lowest entry level house price for a 4 bedroom home;
- Highest unmet housing demand for all types of housing;
- Of unmet housing demand for the sub-area, highest demand for affordable housing in the district;
- Highest unmet affordable housing need;
- Joint lowest percentage of the population at working age in 2001;
- Low proportion of economically active people;
- High proportion of economically inactive people;
- Of the economically active proportion, lowest percentage of people in employment;
- Of the economically active proportion, joint highest percentage of people unemployed;
- Lowest median household income;
- Highest number of jobs located here in 2006;
- Joint highest retail sector of employment in the district;
- High hotel and restaurant sector of employment in the district;
- High health and education sector of employment in the district;
- Highest number of people with no qualifications or qualifications at NVQ Level 1;
- Lowest number of people with qualifications at NVQ Level 4;
- Highest percentage unemployment according to the Claimant Count 2007;
- Joint highest percentage of people with limiting long-term illnesses;
- Lowest percentage of people who considered themselves in good health;
- Highest number of GPs and GP Surgeries;
- High number of residents per GP;
- Highest number of Dentists;
- Highest deficiency in recreational open space in the district;
- Highest number of people providing unpaid care;
- Lowest life expectancy;
- High resident to doctor ratio;
- Highest number of primary and secondary schools, nurseries and adult education centres;

- Highest surplus of school places for both primary and secondary schools expected in 2014;
- Lowest percentage of pupils achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (including maths and English) and 2 or more GCSEs in Science 2009;
- Highest absence record in 2009;
- Lowest ranking school, of secondary schools in the district;
- The most crimes reported between 2006- 2008;
- Highest number of crimes per 1,000 people per year;
- Highest number of pubs, sports clubs, libraries, community halls, sport centres, post offices, banks/ building societies, places of worship, social clubs, supermarkets and nursing homes in the district;
- Greatest number of bus stops in Tendring;
- Highest percentage of households that have no car;
- Joint greatest number of cars per person;
- Most likely to have, on average, one car per household;
- Joint lowest percentage of people using public transport to get to work;
- Shortest average distance to travel to work;
- Lowest proportion across the district of people employed in managerial positions;
- High proportion across the district of people employed within routine or semi-routine occupations;
- Highest proportion across the district who have never worked;
- Joint highest number of urban regeneration areas;
- Joint highest number of proposed InTend project areas;
- Highest area of land allocated for employment development; and
- Highest percentage of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, therefore indicating the highest over-crowdedness of households within the district.

5.3 Frinton sub-area

- Lowest proportion of people under 15 years of age;
- Highest proportion of people over 65 years old;
- Highest average age in Tendring;
- High estimated area of land affected by overriding physical and environmental constraints;
- Highest number of conservation areas in the district;
- High percentage of land covered by formal landscape designations such as AONB/ Coastal Protection Belt and Local Green Gaps;
- Highest percentage of land considered to be of low sensitivity in character;
- Joint highest amount of land classified as being of highly sensitive character;
- Highest percentage of homes classified as owner occupied with no mortgage;
- Highest percentage of second residences/ holiday home accommodation in Tendring;
- Lowest average number of rooms per household in Tendring;
- Highest number of vacant households in the district;
- Joint lowest percentage of the population at working age in 2001;
- Lowest proportion of economically active people;
- Highest proportion of economically inactive people;
- Of the economically active proportion, high percentage of people unemployed;
- Low median household income;
- High retail sector of employment in the district;
- Highest hotel and restaurant sector of employment in the district;
- Joint highest health and education sector of employment in the district;
- Low number of people at working age, in 2006;

- Joint highest percentage of people with limiting long-term illnesses;
- Highest surplus of recreational open space;
- Low percentage of people who considered themselves in good health;
- Deficit in secondary school places expected in 2014;
- Highest percentage of pupils with 2 or more GCSE passes in Science in 2009;
- High number of nurseries in the district;
- Greatest number of police stations;
- High number of pubs, community centres, places of worship, supermarkets and nursing homes;
- Joint highest number of train stations in the district;
- Most likely to have one car per household;
- The longest average distance to travel to work;
- Sub-area with proposed InTend project areas;
- Low area of land allocated for employment development; and
- Low percentage of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, therefore indicating few households that are overcrowded.

5.4 Harwich sub-area

- Second highest population in the district;
- High population density;
- Highest percentage of land affected by over-riding physical and environmental constraints;
- Lowest percentage of land which is unconstrained;
- Greatest number of listed buildings in the district;
- High number of conservation areas;
- Joint highest number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- High number of protected lanes;
- Highest number of Buildings at Risk (2009);
- Majority of land considered as moderately sensitive in landscape character;
- Highest percentage of homes classified as social rented;
- Joint highest percentage of homes classified as privately rented;
- Highest percentage of semi-detached dwellings in Tendring;
- Lowest entry level house price for a 1 bedroom home;
- Lowest entry level house price for a 2 bedroom home;
- Lowest entry level house price for a 3 bedroom home;
- Low entry level house price for a 4 bedroom home;
- Lowest unmet housing demand for all types of housing;
- Of unmet housing demand for the sub-area, highest demand for market housing in the district;
- Of the economically active proportion, joint highest percentage of people unemployed;
- Low median household income;
- Highest transport and communication sector of employment in the district;
- High number of people with no qualifications or qualifications at NVQ Level 1;
- Low number of people with qualifications at NVQ Level 4;
- High percentage unemployment according to the Claimant Count 2007;
- High number of residents per GP;
- High number of primary schools;
- High surplus in school places expected in 2014 in both primary and secondary schools in the district;
- High number of crimes recorded 2006-2008, and high number of crimes per 1,000 people per year;

- High number of pubs, sports clubs, post offices, banks/ building societies, social clubs and supermarkets;
- Joint highest number of train stations;
- High percentage of households with no cars;
- Most likely to have one car per household;
- Joint lowest percentage of people using public transport to get to work;
- Joint highest number of cars/ vans per person;
- Low proportion across the district of people employed in managerial positions;
- Highest proportion across the district of people employed in routine or semi-routine occupations;
- High proportion across the district of people who have never worked;
- Joint highest number of urban regeneration areas;
- Joint highest number of proposed InTend project areas;
- High area of land allocated for employment development; and
- High percentage of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, therefore indicating over-crowdedness.

5.5 Manningtree sub-area

- Lowest average age in the district, at 40 years old;
- Second highest number of listed buildings;
- Highest percentage of land covered by conservation area designation;
- High number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- High amount of land considered as moderately sensitive;
- Highest percentage of terraced dwellings in Tendring;
- Highest entry level house price for a 1 bedroom home;
- Highest entry level house price for a 2 bedroom home;
- Highest entry level house price for a 4 bedroom home;
- Joint highest proportion of economically active people;
- Joint lowest proportion of economically inactive people;
- Of the economically active proportion, high percentage of people employed;
- Of the economically active proportion, low percentage of people unemployed;
- High health and education sector of employment in the district;
- Low percentage unemployment according to the Claimant Count 2007;
- High number of people at working age, in 2006;
- Lowest percentage of people suffering with limiting long-term illness;
- Joint lowest number of GP Surgeries;
- Lowest number of GPs in the district;
- Highest number of residents per GP;
- Highest life expectancy for the district;
- Highest average percentage of pupils at schools with 5 GCSEs at A*-C including English and Maths in 2009;
- Low number of total crimes recorded 2006-2008;
- Joint lowest number of crimes per 1,000 people per year;
- Low number of sports/ leisure centres, banks/ building societies, supermarkets and nursing homes;
- Most likely to have one car per household;
- High number of cars/ vans per person;
- Long average distance to travel to work;
- High proportion across the district of people who are employed in managerial positions;
- High percentage of households who have central heating, or sole use of a bath/ shower or sole use of a toilet; and

- High percentage of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, therefore indicating over-crowdedness.

5.6 Brightlingsea sub-area

- Lowest proportion of the district's area;
- An area highly affected by physical and environmental constraints;
- Low number of listed buildings;
- Low number of conservation areas and low amount of land designated to conservation areas;
- Joint lowest number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Highest percentage of land covered by landscape designation;
- Majority of land is covered by moderately sensitive landscape in terms of character;
- Joint highest amount of land classified as being of highly sensitive character;
- High percentage of homes classified as owner occupied with no mortgage;
- High percentage of the population at working age in 2001;
- Joint highest proportion of economically active people;
- Joint lowest proportion of economically inactive people;
- Of the economically active proportion, high percentage of people employed;
- Of the economically active proportion, low percentage of people unemployed;
- Joint highest health and education sector of employment in the district;
- Joint lowest number of GP surgeries;
- High deficit in recreational open space;
- High percentage of people who consider themselves in good health;
- Joint lowest number of primary schools;
- Joint lowest number of nurseries;
- Highest ranking secondary school in Tendring;
- Low number of crimes recorded between 2006-2008;
- Low number of crimes per 1,000 people per year;
- Low number of community centres, post offices, places of worship and social clubs;
- Low number of train stations;
- Most likely to have one car per household;
- Joint lowest percentage of people using public transport to travel to work;
- Low average distance travelled to work;
- Lowest proportion across the district of people who have never worked;
- Highest percentage of households who have central heating, or sole use of a bath/shower or sole use of a toilet; and
- Low percentage of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, therefore indicating few households that are overcrowded.

5.7 Mid-Tendring sub-area

- Lowest total population in Tendring;
- Lowest population density;
- Lowest estimated area of developed land in the district;
- Lowest percentage of land affected by physical/ environmental constraints;
- Highest percentage of land unaffected by physical/ environmental constraints;
- Lowest number of listed buildings in Tendring;
- Low number of conservation areas, and low percentage of land designated to conservation areas;
- Joint lowest number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- No landscape designation (for example AONB, Coastal Protection Belt and Green Gap sites) in the sub-area;
- High majority of land with moderately sensitive landscape character;

- Lowest percentage of total households within the district;
- Highest percentage of detached dwellings in Tendring;
- Lowest percentage of terraced dwellings in Tendring;
- Lowest percentage of flats in Tendring;
- Highest average number of rooms per household in Tendring;
- Lowest number of vacant households in the district in 2001;
- High entry level house price for a 1 bedroom home;
- Joint highest entry level house price for a 3 bedroom home;
- High entry level house price for a 4 bedroom home;
- Joint lowest unmet affordable housing need;
- Joint highest proportion of economically active people;
- Joint lowest proportion of economically inactive people;
- Of the economically active proportion, joint highest percentage of people employed;
- Of the economically active proportion, lowest percentage of people unemployed;
- High median household income;
- Lowest number of jobs located here in 2006;
- Joint highest retail sector of employment in the district;
- Lowest number of people with no qualifications or qualifications at NVQ Level 1;
- Joint highest number of people with qualifications at NVQ Level 4;
- Lowest number of people at working age, in 2006;
- Joint lowest number of GP surgeries;
- Lowest number of residents per doctor;
- No dentists;
- Surplus of recreational open space;
- Lowest amount of people providing unpaid care;
- Joint lowest number of primary schools;
- No secondary schools;
- Joint lowest number of nurseries;
- Joint lowest percentage of crimes recorded 2006-2008;
- No police stations;
- Low number of pubs, sports clubs, community centres, sports centres, places of worship, supermarkets and nursing homes;
- No libraries, bank/ building societies and social clubs;
- Low number of train stations;
- Lowest percentage of bus stops;
- Jointly most likely to have 1 or 2 cars per household;
- Lowest percentage of households with no car;
- Most likely to use private transport to travel to work;
- Joint lowest percentage of people using public transport to get to work;
- Least number of cars/ vans in Tendring, low number of cars/ vans per person;
- High proportion across the district of people employed in managerial positions;
- Low proportion across the district of people who have never worked;
- Lowest percentage of households who have central heating, or sole use of a bath/ shower or sole use of a toilet; and
- Joint lowest percentage of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, therefore indicating fewest households that are overcrowded.

5.8 West-Tendring sub-area

- Low percentage of districts population;
- Low population density;
- Slightly more men than women (opposite to the rest of the sub-areas);
- Low percentage of developed land;

- Low percentage of land area affected by physical and environmental constraints;
- Highest percentage of land with no over-riding physical and environmental constraints;
- Lowest number of conservation areas, and lowest percentage area covered by conservation area designation;
- Joint lowest number of Schedule Ancient Monuments;
- Greatest number of protected lanes in the district;
- No land covered by formal landscape designations (for example AONB, Coastal Protection Belt and Green Gap sites);
- 100% of land classified as moderately sensitive in landscape character terms;
- Low percentage of total households within the district;
- High percentage of detached dwellings in Tendring;
- Highest percentage of homes classified as owner occupied with a mortgage;
- High average number of rooms per household in Tendring;
- High entry level house price for a 1 bedroom home;
- Joint highest entry level house price for a 3 bedroom home;
- High entry level house price for a 4 bedroom home;
- Joint lowest unmet affordable housing need;
- Highest percentage of the population at working age in 2001;
- High proportion of economically active people;
- Low proportion of economically inactive people;
- Of the economically active proportion, joint highest percentage of people employed;
- Of the economically active proportion, low percentage of people unemployed;
- Highest median household income;
- Low number of people with no qualifications or qualifications at NVQ Level 1;
- Joint highest number of people with qualifications at NVQ Level 4;
- Lowest percentage unemployment according to the Claimant Count 2007;
- Highest number of people at working age, in 2006;
- Joint lowest number of GP Surgeries;
- Low resident to doctor ratio;
- No dentists;
- Highest percentage of people who considered themselves in 'good' health;
- Low number of people providing unpaid care;
- Joint lowest number of primary schools;
- No secondary schools;
- Smallest surplus of primary school places expected in 2014;
- Joint lowest percentage of crimes recorded in 2006- 2008;
- Joint lowest number of crimes per 1,000 people per year;
- No police stations;
- Low number of pubs, sports clubs, community centres, sports centres and post offices;
- No libraries, banks/ building societies, social clubs and supermarkets;
- No train stations;
- Low percentage of bus stops that serve the area;
- Most likely to have two cars per household;
- High percentage of workers travelling to work using private transport;
- Lowest number of cars/ vans per person;
- Highest proportion across the district of people employed in managerial positions;
- High proportion across the district of people who have never been employed;
- Lowest area of land allocated for employment development;
- Low percentage of households who have central heating, or sole use of a bath/ shower or sole use of a toilet; and

- Joint lowest percentage of households with an occupancy rating of -1 or less, therefore indicating fewest households that are overcrowded.

6. Core Strategy Spatial Portrait

Core Strategy Issues and Options Document- Consultation 23rd March 2009- 1st May 2009 (Regulation 25)

- 6.1 Between 23rd March 2009 and 1st May 2009 the Core Strategy Issues and Options Document was out for public consultation, in accordance with Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2008. The public were invited to comment on the document, comprising of 74 questions, with questions 8 - 15 concerned with the Spatial Portrait for Tendring. Within the Core Strategy Issues and Options Document there was a spatial portrait for the whole district and also 7 separate spatial portraits for the seven sub-areas, as outlined within this document.
- 6.2 In total there were 221 respondents to questions 8 – 15, regarding the Spatial Portrait section of the Core Strategy Issues and Options Document. Below is a brief summary of the comments received for each question along with a brief summary of the officer's response to those comments:

Question 8 (on the Spatial Portrait for Tendring District): Is this the Tendring you know? Have we got any of our facts wrong? Are there any other factors we should have included?

- 6.3 Comments received from respondents included:
- Spatial portraits need to be set out differently, to allow for easier comparison between sub-areas and more detail;
 - Sub-areas should be split differently;
 - More regional statistics need to be included for comparisons to be made;
 - All bus routes and Major B-roads should be listed;
 - Economic importance of tourism and agricultural activity statistics are needed;
 - Statistics should be included on air quality, dentists, caravan plots, housing for the over 65's, playing fields and Local Geological Sites.
 - Reference to the Stour Estuary should be changed to the Stour and Orwell Estuaries;
 - A clearer statement should be included regarding the train services operating within the district.
- 6.4 Officer's response to the comments received:
- The spatial portraits need to be easy to compare and clear to read, so in response to the comments made, the spatial portrait for Tendring will remain in the Core Strategy document, with the seven separate sub-areas outlined in this document regarding the spatial portrait. This allows readers to easily compare and research specific sub-areas, without cluttering the Core Strategy with too many statistics, which could make the document too lengthy or very difficult to follow.
 - The spatial portrait sub-areas have been carefully researched and were split in this way because in our opinion the settlements within each sub-area have a fairly close affinity to one another, share characteristics or have a particular relationship with a particular urban area. For the purposes of the spatial portrait it is believed that the current split of areas is appropriate.
 - Regional statistics should be added into the spatial portraits, to allow for useful comparisons to be made.
 - All bus routes and Major B-roads should be listed within the spatial portrait;
 - Data on tourism and agricultural activity while important is very specific, with the section regarding the largest employment sectors seen as appropriate in terms of

building a spatial portrait for the district. However new statistics on these industries could be added when the Core Strategy is reviewed, if deemed necessary.

- Many of the other statistics suggested for inclusion within the Spatial Portrait are useful; however, their inclusion could complicate the spatial portraits and be too specific. However, Nursing homes for the elderly has now been included and Local Geological Sites in Tendring will be included when the Core Strategy is reviewed, when the data is available.
- Reference to the Stour and Orwell Estuaries has been corrected.
- A clear statement regarding the train services operating in Tendring has been added, as suggested.

Question 9 (on the Spatial Portrait for the Clacton Sub-area): Do you live or work in this part of the district? Have we got any of our facts wrong? Are there any other factors we should have included?

6.5 Comments received from respondents included:

- Clacton is too large for a sub-area, with very different areas within its boundaries- the sub-area boundaries should be revisited;
- All bus routes need to be included within the spatial portrait;
- Local Geological Sites should be listed;
- The importance of tourism needs to be emphasised;
- The number of people who are benefit dependant should be listed;
- There should be differentiation between the number of schools and doctors in urban and rural locations.

6.6 Officer's response to the comments received:

- The spatial portrait sub-areas have been carefully researched and were split in this way because in our opinion the settlements within each sub-area have a fairly close affinity to one another, share characteristics or have a particular relationship with a particular urban area. While we understand all settlements within a sub-area are unique, for the purposes of the spatial portrait it is believed that the current split of areas is appropriate.
- All bus routes should be included within the spatial portrait.
- Local Geological Sites in Tendring will be included when the Core Strategy is reviewed, when the data is available.
- While the importance of tourism within Tendring is recognised, it is considered that the data on the largest employment sectors for the sub-area is appropriate to demonstrate the economic activity within the sub-area, with emerging statistics to be included in the spatial portrait when the core strategy is reviewed, if deemed necessary.
- Although it has been noted that statistics regarding the number of households which are benefit dependent would be of interest, the spatial portrait already contains a statistic on the percentage of working age residents claiming unemployment benefits. This should be sufficient to express which sub-areas rely on certain benefits and so we believe a further statistic on households claiming other benefits is unnecessary.
- A distinction of how many doctor's surgeries and schools are located in the rural and urban areas of the sub-area would be difficult to construct in a clear and concise way, it is therefore considered of more use to compare the number of schools and doctors surgeries between the seven sub-areas.

Question 10 (on the Spatial Portrait for the Frinton Sub-area): Do you live or work in this part of the district? Have we got any of our facts wrong? Are there any other factors we should have included?

- 6.7 Comments received from respondents included:
- All bus routes should be listed within the spatial portrait;
 - There should be differentiation between the number of schools and doctors in urban and rural locations;
 - Thorpe-le-Soken should be a sub-area in its own right;
 - A measure of the youth population, car ownership and a list of major retail centres should be included within the spatial portrait;
 - The number of people who are benefit dependant should be listed;
 - The number of GP surgeries needs to be re-visited;
 - The reference that Walton is more vibrant than Frinton needs to be removed;

- 6.8 Officer's response to the comments received:
- All bus routes will be listed on all spatial portraits.
 - A distinction of how many doctor's surgeries and schools are located in the rural and urban areas of the sub-area would be difficult to construct in a clear and concise way, it is therefore considered of more use to compare the number of schools and doctors surgeries between the seven sub-areas.
 - The spatial portrait sub-areas have been carefully researched and were split in this way because in our opinion the settlements within each sub-area have a fairly close affinity to one another, share characteristics or have a particular relationship with a particular urban area. While we understand all settlements within a sub-area are unique, for the purposes of the spatial portrait it is believed that the current split of areas is appropriate.
 - The number of people in each sub-area aged 15 years or younger should be included on all spatial portraits, as should the level of car ownership. The 'major retail centres' within the Frinton sub-area have been amended to include the areas suggested by the respondent to show the range of centres for retail in this sub-area.
 - Although it has been noted that statistics regarding the number of households which are benefit dependent would be of interest, the spatial portrait already contains a statistic on the percentage of working age residents claiming unemployment benefits. This should be sufficient to express which sub-areas rely on certain benefits and so we believe a further statistic on households claiming other benefits is unnecessary.
 - The number of GP surgeries has been re-visited and the number of patients per GP has also been recalculated to reflect more up-to-date information on GP surgeries.
 - The reference to Walton being more vibrant than Frinton has been removed.

Question 11 (on the Spatial Portrait for the Harwich Sub-area): Do you live or work in this part of the district? Have we got any of our facts wrong? Are there any other factors we should have included?

- 6.9 Comments received from respondents included:
- All bus routes should be listed within the spatial portrait;
 - There should be differentiation between the number of schools and doctors in urban and rural locations;
 - The importance of tourism and agriculture in this sub-area should be recognised;
 - This sub-area is badly constructed and should include areas such as Wix. It was also suggested that spatial portraits should have been carried out for all parishes, individually;
 - The number of people who are benefit dependant should be listed.

- 6.10 Officer's response to the comments received:
- All bus routes will be listed on all spatial portraits.

- A distinction of how many doctor's surgeries and schools are located in the rural and urban areas of the sub-area would be difficult to construct in a clear and concise way, it is therefore considered of more use to compare the number of schools and doctors surgeries between the seven sub-areas.
- While it is recognised that tourism and agriculture are important areas of employment within this sub-area, it is felt that the 'largest employment sectors' statistics cover the economically important industries for this sub-area, with additional statistics to be inputted into the Core Strategy when it is reviewed.
- The spatial portrait sub-areas have been carefully researched and were split in this way because in our opinion the settlements within each sub-area have a fairly close affinity to one another, share characteristics or have a particular relationship with a particular urban area. While we understand all settlements within a sub-area are unique, for the purposes of the spatial portrait it is believed that the current split of areas is appropriate. It is also felt that making a sub-area description for each parish would be confusing and difficult to allow comparisons to be drawn, as Clacton is not split into parishes and the large number of parishes in Tendring, as opposed to the current seven sub-areas.
- Although it has been noted that statistics regarding the number of households which are benefit dependent would be of interest, the spatial portrait already contains a statistic on the percentage of working age residents claiming unemployment benefits. This should be sufficient to express which sub-areas rely on certain benefits and so we believe a further statistic on households claiming other benefits is unnecessary.

Question 12 (on the Spatial Portrait for the Manningtree Sub-area): Do you live or work in this part of the district? Have we got any of our facts wrong? Are there any other factors we should have included?

6.11 Comments received from respondents included:

- All bus routes should be listed within this spatial portrait;
- There should be differentiation between the number of schools and doctors in urban and rural locations;
- There should be a recognition of the narrow streets which play a key role in the Manningtree's character;
- The number of people who are benefit dependant should be listed;
- Manningtree should not be referred to as an urban settlement, more reference should be made to the rural nature of the sub-area.

6.12 Officer's response to the comments received:

- All bus routes will be listed on all spatial portraits.
- A distinction of how many doctor's surgeries and schools are located in the rural and urban areas of the sub-area would be difficult to construct in a clear and concise way, it is therefore considered of more use to compare the number of schools and doctors surgeries between the seven sub-areas.
- In order to produce an accurate spatial portrait of Manningtree, it is important to include a brief description of the sub-area that reflects the character of the settlements within it, therefore a reference to the narrow streets of Manningtree is useful to portray an image of the settlement.
- Although it has been noted that statistics regarding the number of households which are benefit dependent would be of interest, the spatial portrait already contains a statistic on the percentage of working age residents claiming unemployment benefits. This should be sufficient to express which sub-areas rely on certain benefits and so we believe a further statistic on households claiming other benefits is unnecessary.

- Manningtree is considered an urban settlement in terms of classification, and while it is only a small urban settlement with a unique character it would be difficult to refer to it as a rural settlement, as suggested by one of the respondents.

Question 13 (on the Spatial Portrait for the Brightlingsea Sub-area): Do you live or work in this part of the district? Have we got any of our facts wrong? Are there any other factors we should have included?

6.13 Comments received from respondents included:

- There should be differentiation between the number of schools and doctors in urban and rural locations;
- The number of GP surgeries needs to be revisited, to ensure up-to-date figures on which to base comparisons;
- Air quality should be a statistic listed within the spatial portraits;
- The number of people who are benefit dependant should be listed;
- An age profile should be shown for all sub-areas within the spatial portrait;
- The importance of Brightlingsea's maritime history should be highlighted within this sub-area's spatial portrait.

6.14 Officer's response to the comments received:

- A distinction of how many doctor's surgeries and schools are located in the rural and urban areas of the sub-area would be difficult to construct in a clear and concise way, it is therefore considered of more use to compare the number of schools and doctors surgeries between the seven sub-areas.
- The number of GP surgeries has been re-visited and the number of patients per GP has also been recalculated to reflect more up-to-date information on GP surgeries.
- While air quality would be a desirable statistic to be included within the spatial portraits, it would be very difficult to obtain data on this- especially with regards to attributing the level of air quality to the different sub-areas in a fair and consistent way.
- Although it has been noted that statistics regarding the number of households which are benefit dependent would be of interest, the spatial portrait already contains a statistic on the percentage of working age residents claiming unemployment benefits. This should be sufficient to express which sub-areas rely on certain benefits and so we believe a further statistic on households claiming other benefits is unnecessary.
- There is already a statistic outlining those people within each sub-area aged 65 years and older, it would be useful to include a statistic within each sub-area of those people within in each sub area aged 15 years and younger, to provide a comparable age profile of each sub-area.
- It is agreed that there should be reference made in the spatial portrait for Brightlingsea to the rich maritime history of the area, to fully paint a picture of this part of the district.

Question 14 (on the Spatial Portrait for the Mid-Tendring Sub-area): Do you live or work in this part of the district? Have we got any of our facts wrong? Are there any other factors we should have included?

6.15 Comments received from respondents included:

- The number of GP surgeries needs to be revisited, to ensure up-to-date figures on which to base comparisons;
- 'Main business or industrial areas' within this spatial portrait should include TBS and Manheim car auctions;

- The spatial portrait sub-areas are poorly constructed as the areas within 'Mid-Tendring' have very close links to other settlements which are classed under different sub-areas;
- Describing settlements within Mid-Tendring as 'sedate and dormitory' does not give the full and accurate picture of the sub-area;
- The number of people who are benefit dependant should be listed.

6.16 Officer's response to the comments received:

- The number of GP surgeries has been re-visited and the number of patients per GP has also been recalculated to reflect more up-to-date information on GP surgeries.
- It is correct that the business area of TBS and Manheim car auctions should be noted within the sub-area of Mid-Tendring as Mid-Tendring encompasses the Great Bentley parish, where this area is located.
- The spatial portrait sub-areas have been carefully researched and were split in this way because in our opinion the settlements within each sub-area have a fairly close affinity to one another, share characteristics or have a particular relationship with a particular urban area. While we understand all settlements within a sub-area are unique and can have different links with a number of settlements, for the purposes of the spatial portrait it is believed that the current split of areas is appropriate.
- It is accepted that the description of Mid-Tendring as 'sedate and dormitory' does not fully describe the area sub-area and should be re-worded.
- Although it has been noted that statistics regarding the number of households which are benefit dependent would be of interest, the spatial portrait already contains a statistic on the percentage of working age residents claiming unemployment benefits. This should be sufficient to express which sub-areas rely on certain benefits and so we believe a further statistic on households claiming other benefits is unnecessary.

Question 15 (on the Spatial Portrait for the West-Tendring Sub-area): Do you live or work in this part of the district? Have we got any of our facts wrong? Are there any other factors we should have included?

6.17 Comments received from respondents included:

- The sub-area groupings should be changed, as some settlements within the West-Tendring sub-area have greater connections to other sub-areas;
- The number of GP surgeries needs to be revisited, to ensure up-to-date figures on which to base comparisons;
- TBS and Manheim car auctions should be included within the Mid-Tendring sub-area, not the West-Tendring sub-area;
- Greater emphasis should be made to the rural nature of this sub-area and less emphasis on the Crown Interchange;
- The number of people who are benefit dependant should be listed.

6.18 Officer's response to the comments received:

- The spatial portrait sub-areas have been carefully researched and were split in this way because in our opinion the settlements within each sub-area have a fairly close affinity to one another, share characteristics or have a particular relationship with a particular urban area. While we understand all settlements within a sub-area are unique and can have different links with a number of settlements, for the purposes of the spatial portrait it is believed that the current split of areas is appropriate.
- The number of GP surgeries has been re-visited and the number of patients per GP has also been recalculated to reflect more up-to-date information on GP surgeries.

- It is correct that the business area of TBS and Manheim car auctions should be noted within the sub-area of Mid-Tendring as Mid-Tendring encompasses the Great Bentley parish, where this area is located.
- It is agreed that references to the rural character of the sub-area of West-Tendring should be made, however, it is also important to include the Crown Interchange as a key location within the district. Therefore the description of this sub-area should be reworded to reflect the importance of the rural dimensions of West-Tendring.
- Although it has been noted that statistics regarding the number of households which are benefit dependent would be of interest, the spatial portrait already contains a statistic on the percentage of working age residents claiming unemployment benefits. This should be sufficient to express which sub-areas rely on certain benefits and so we believe a further statistic on households claiming other benefits is unnecessary.

Spatial Portrait and Sub-Area Spatial Portraits within the Core Strategy Document

6.19 As a result of the comments received from the Core Strategy Issues and Options Consultation and the subsequent officer's responses to those comments, the Spatial Portrait and sub-area spatial portraits were amended and updated. The Spatial Portrait for the whole of the Tendring District remains within the body of the revised Core Strategy document while the individual sub-area spatial portraits are now included within this technical paper; streamlining the Core Strategy document to ensure that the document remains easy to follow; while still allowing comparisons to be made between different areas within the Tendring district. All amended spatial portraits are set out below:

Spatial Portrait – The Tendring District

The district is part of the East of England region and, located on the north-eastern tip of the county of Essex, forms part of the Haven Gateway. Tendring is a coastal district and a peninsula bordered by the Stour Estuary to the north, the North Sea to the south and east and the Colne estuary to the south-west. The western inland boundary of our district abuts the large town of Colchester.

The settlement pattern is dispersed rather than centred on one principal town. The largest settlements are located on the extensive coastline and estuaries with the inland area comprising of a rural heartland containing more than 27 individual villages as well as a variety of hamlets of varying size. The district's largest settlement is Clacton-on-Sea with a population nearly three times the size of any other settlement.

People

The population of Tendring is expected to grow significantly between now and 2026 by around 13%. As the district is a popular area for retirement, particularly in the coastal towns of Clacton and Frinton, it has a higher proportion of over 65s than any other part of the country and the average age of a Tendring resident is higher than the regional average.

Related to this, there is a much higher than average proportion of residents that suffer with a long-term illnesses – mainly concentrated in parts of Clacton and Walton. Whilst there are issues with lower than average educational achievement and concentrated areas of deprivation, crime levels in Tendring are relatively low.

Total population (2008): 147,600

Projected population (2026): 170,000

Average Age: 45 years (Regional average = 38)

Percentage of residents who are 65 years or older: 27% (Higher than anywhere else in the UK; Regional average = 17%)

Percentage of residents who are 15 years or younger: 17% (Regional Average = 19%)

Percentage of residents suffering with long-term illness: 24% (Regional Average = 16%)

Average Life Expectancy: 79 years

Percentage of students leaving school with no qualifications: 25% (Regional Average = 14%)

Recorded Crime (2006-2008): 66 offences per 1,000 people per year (Regional Average = 75)

Percentage of residents living in the most deprived areas in England: 14% (Regional Average = 5%)

Housing

The majority of housing in the district is owner occupied and, partly as a result, there is an undersupply of social housing for those on lower incomes. Average house prices are lower than elsewhere in Essex but so are average household incomes. House prices in the rural west of the district are significantly higher than those in the coastal towns with the exception of Frinton-on-Sea where there are a high number of larger properties.

The Council's Strategic Housing Market Assessment identifies that, in a strong housing market, demand for new housing can be as high as 1,000 new homes per annum of which around half is for affordable housing for those on lower incomes that cannot afford to buy or rent on the open

market. The area of the district with by far the highest demand for new housing is Clacton followed by the Frinton and Walton area. Housing demand in Harwich, in contrast, is relatively low. Approximately half of all housing demand is from people seeking to move into the district from other parts of the country including Colchester and East London, many of whom are seeking to retire.

In recent years, housing completions have averaged around 417 dwellings (net) per annum and the majority of this development has been in Clacton and Harwich.

Total households (2007): 67,000

Percentage of homes that owner-occupied: 78% (Regional Average = 71%)

Percentage of social housing: 10% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of private rented housing: 8%

Average house price (2010): £176,000 (Essex average = £222,000)

Estimated Demand for Housing (in strong market conditions): 1,000 dwellings per annum

Rate of House Building 2001-2010: 417 dwellings per annum

Economy

The main sectors of employment in the district are in service sector industries of which jobs in Health and Education form an important element. It is estimated that around 10% jobs are related to tourism either directly or indirectly which reflects the district's historic role as a popular holiday destination, particularly in the main coastal resorts. Most of the working age people that live in Tendring also work in the district but a large number of people do commute out of the district each day for work, mainly to Colchester and London. Unemployment is higher than the regional average and is mainly concentrated in parts of Clacton, Harwich and Walton.

Total Jobs: 41,000

Largest employment sectors: Health and education (28%); Retail (18%); Hotel and restaurant (9%); and Manufacturing (9%)

Tourism related jobs (2007): 10% (Regional Average = 7.6%)

Percentage of working-age residents unemployed (2007): 6.3% (Regional average = 4.5%)

Percentage of working-age residents claiming unemployment benefits (2007): 2.8% (Regional average = 1.9%)

People that live and work in the district each day: 36,000

People commuting out of the district for work each day: 17,500

People travelling into the district for work each day: 5,000

Main destinations of Tendring's workers: Tendring (67%); Colchester (16%); and London (9%)

Percentage of households with one or more car(s): 74%

Average household income (2007): £22,000 (Regional average = £26,000)

Environment

Mainly due to its coastal location, Tendring has a wealth of wildlife areas and attractive landscapes however large areas of the coast are affected by flood risk including some built up areas. There is also a wealth of built heritage reflecting the historic role of some of the district's older towns and villages.

Habitats of International Importance: Hamford Water; Stour and Orwell Estuary; and Colne Estuary Special Protections Areas (SPA), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR) and 'Ramsar' Sites. Colne Estuary is also designated a 'Special Area of

Conservation' (SAC).

Local Wildlife Sites: More than 100 smaller sites throughout the district are designated as Local Wildlife Sites in recognition of their biodiversity value that include over 50 individual areas of ancient woodland.

Landscape Sensitivity: Approximately 25% of district is classed as high landscape sensitivity. Notable examples include part of the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), the southern shores of the Stour Estuary (recognised locally as an area with the potential for inclusion in the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB) and the undeveloped portions of our coastline which offer long-distance views to and from the coast.

Built Heritage: 1,100 individual listed buildings, 27 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 3 registered Historic Parks and Gardens. Also 20 individual Conservation Areas designated in recognition of their special architectural and historic character.

Flooding: Being a coastal district, significant parts of our area are at risk of tidal and, to a lesser extent, river flooding. Notably, many of our built-up areas are at risk of flooding and, over the years, there has been significant investment in coastal defences in these areas.

Infrastructure

The infrastructure of the district, including its transport links, is generally sufficient to serve the existing population however, with a growing population, it will be important that there is more investment in infrastructure in the coming years. Generally, the main towns in the district have greater capacity to accommodate growth than the more rural areas.

Railway stations: There are 14 stations in total served by three main train service patterns- Clacton to London Liverpool Street, Harwich to London Liverpool Street and Walton-on-the-Naze to Colchester.

Bus Routes: There are numerous routes which serve the Tendring district including frequent inter-urban routes such as 3/4 Village Link Clacton to Harwich; 74/76 Clacton to Colchester; 7/8/8a Clacton to Walton; 103/104 Harwich to Colchester; and 78/78a/78x Brightlingsea to Colchester.

Main roads: A120 Harwich to Colchester; A133 Clacton to Colchester; and A137 Colchester to Ipswich (via Ardleigh and Lawford). B-roads of importance include B1027 Clacton to Colchester; B1029 Brightlingsea to Stratford St Mary; and B1035 Manningtree to Thorpe-le-Soken. Several areas are prone to congestion during peak travel times and the highway network connecting Clacton and Harwich is weak.

District Hospitals: 2 (Clacton and Harwich)

Nearest General Hospital: Colchester

Number of Doctors Surgeries: 30

People per GP: 1,590

Schools: 40 Main stream Infant, Junior and Primary Schools and 7 Secondary Schools

Open Space: 276 hectares (57 hectares short of the National Playing Field Association standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 head of population).

Spatial Portrait – Sub-Area 1: Clacton

Sub-Area 1 comprises the south-east corner of our district and contains the largest individual settlement; the seaside town of **Clacton-on-Sea** which includes **Great Clacton** and to the west, the built up area of **Jaywick**, an interwar plotlands development characterised by bungalows and chalets of lightweight construction; and to the east, the sedate neighbourhood of **Holland-on-Sea**).

Clacton is recognised as a 'Priority Area for Regeneration' within the wider Haven Gateway. The town is best known for its role as a holiday destination and was at the peak of its popularity during the inter-war period.

The sub-area also contains the villages of **Little Clacton**, **Weeley Heath** and **Weeley** which together form an almost continuous finger of development extending from the north of Clacton into to the centre of the district along the B1441 which used to be the main road from Clacton to Colchester. West of Clacton, along the B1027, lies the historic village of **St. Osyth** which has its origins in the Saxon period and to the west of St. Osyth lies its sister settlement, **Point Clear** on the Colne Estuary, the western extremities of which are dominated by large holiday and chalet parks.

People

Percentage of District's 147,600 people: 47%

Average Age: 45 years (Regional average = 38)

Percentage of residents who are 65 years or older: 28% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of residents who are 15 years or younger: 17% (Regional Average = 19%)

Average Life Expectancy: 78 years

Percentage of residents suffering with long-term illness: 27% (Regional Average = 16%)

Recorded Crime (2006-2008): 88 offences per 1,000 people (regional average = 75 offences)

Areas of Deprivation: Clacton Town Centre, Jaywick and Rush Green Ward, Clacton

Housing

Percentage of District's 67,000 Households: 48%

Percentage of homes that owner-occupied: 75% (Regional Average = 71%)

Percentage of social housing: 11% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of private rented housing: 14%

Percentage of District's nursing homes for the elderly: 55%

Estimated percentage of District's housing demand: 52%

Estimated percentage of District's Need for Affordable Housing: 56%

Percentage of District's housing development 2001-2008: 44% (200 dwellings per annum)

Economy

Percentage of District's 41,000 Jobs: 47%

Largest employment sectors: Health and education (31%); Retail (21%); Hotel and restaurant (10%); and Manufacturing (8%)

Percentage of working-age residents claiming unemployment benefits (2007): 3.7% (Regional average = 1.9%)

Main Retail centre: Clacton Town Centre (250 retail units)

Main Business or Industrial Areas: Gorse Lane Industrial Estate and Oakwood & Crusader Business Parks, Clacton.

Percentage of households with one or more car(s): 68%

Median Household Income: £14,000 per annum

Environment

Habitats of International Importance: Notable examples include Ray Creek and Brightlingsea Creek, north and south of Point Clear (part of the wider Colne Estuary); and Holland Brook Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Local Wildlife Sites: Various examples including important areas of ancient woodland such as Hartley Wood, Riddles Wood and Weeleyhall Wood.

Landscape Sensitivity: Approximately 21% of this sub-area is classed as being of high landscape sensitivity. Key landscapes include the coastal marshes and coastal slopes south of St. Osyth.

Built Heritage: In terms of built heritage, the area contains 13% of the district's listed buildings and 8 Scheduled Monuments including the Martello towers. There are 3 Conservation Areas: St. Osyth; Great Clacton; and Clacton Seafront.

Flooding: The topography of this part of the district is generally flat and, in parts, low lying with a significant part of the coast at risk of tidal flooding, particularly in the southern part of the area around St. Osyth Marshes including the built-up areas of Jaywick, Point Clear and Martello Bay in Clacton.

Infrastructure

Railway stations: 2 (Clacton and Weeley)

Bus Routes: Various frequent routes serving the urban area and surrounding villages including: 17/18 Clacton to Point Clear; 3/4 Village Link Clacton to Harwich (via Little Clacton and Weeley); 5/5A/6 Holland to Bocking Elm and 10/11 Great Clacton to Jaywick.

Main roads: A133 Clacton to Colchester; and B1027 Clacton to Colchester (via St. Osyth).

Hospital: Clacton District Hospital.

Doctors Surgeries: 12

People per GP: 1,982

Schools: 14 Main stream Infant, Junior and Primary Schools and 3 Secondary Schools

Open Space: 128 hectares (27 hectares short of the National Playing Field Association standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 head of population).

Spatial Portrait – Sub-Area 2: Frinton

Sub-Area 2 comprises the east-central part of the district lying between the Clacton and Harwich areas and contains the seaside towns of **Frinton-on-Sea** and **Walton-on-the-Naze** that, together with **Kirby Cross** have merged into one large joined-up urban settlement. To the north and south of Kirby Cross lie the satellite villages of **Kirby-le-Soken** and **Great Holland** respectively.

Frinton is well known for its reserved sedate character, the traditional nature of its main shopping street, Connaught Avenue, and its large houses in the Avenues. It is a pocket of relative affluence within a district that also has some of the country's most deprived areas. It also has a greater proportion of residents of retirement age than any other town in the country.

Walton-on-the-Naze, further east, has a very seasonal economy that sees many of the small shops only opening for part of the year. The town also has a regular market held in the town centre. The area is generally more deprived and, like other traditional seaside towns, is showing signs of physical degradation. It, like Clacton and Harwich is recognised as a 'Priority Area for Regeneration' within the wider Haven Gateway sub-region.

Further inland along the B1033 lays the large rural village of **Thorpe-le-Soken** and to the north of Thorpe, on the coastal road to Harwich (B1414) lies the small linear village of **Beaumont-Cum-Moze**.

People

Percentage of District's 147,600 people: 15%

Average Age: 50 years (Regional average = 38)

Percentage of residents who are 65 years or older: 36% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of residents who are 15 years or younger: 15% (Regional Average = 19%)

Average Life Expectancy: 79 years

Percentage of residents suffering with long-term illness: 27% (Regional Average = 16%)

Recorded Crime (2006-2008): 44 offences per 1,000 people (regional average = 75 offences)

Areas of Deprivation: Walton-on-the-Naze

Housing

Percentage of District's 67,000 Households: 16%

Percentage of homes that owner-occupied: 85% (Regional Average = 71%)

Percentage of social housing: 8% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of private rented housing: 7%

Percentage of District's nursing homes for the elderly: 16%

Estimated percentage of District's housing demand: 18%

Estimated percentage of District's Need for Affordable Housing: 5%

Percentage of District's housing development 2001-2008: 13% (56 dwellings per annum)

Economy

Percentage of District's 41,000 Jobs: 11%

Largest employment sectors: Health and education (32%); and Retail (20%)

Percentage of working-age residents claiming unemployment benefits (2007): 2.2% (Regional average = 1.9%)

Main Retail centres: Frinton Town Centre (Connaught Avenue) (120 retail units); Walton High Street (90 units) and The Triangle Shopping Centre (20 units).

Main Business or Industrial Areas: Kirby Cross Trading Estate

Percentage of households with one or more car(s): 79%

Median household income: £17,000 per annum

Environment

Habitats of International Importance: Notable examples include Hamford Water which extends from the Walton Backwaters and which dominates the northern parts of the area; and Holland Brook Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Local Wildlife Sites: Various examples including Pedlars Wood, Frinton; Upper Holland Brook, Great Holland; and Great Holland pits.

Landscape Sensitivity: It is estimated that approximately 46% of this area is considered to be of high landscape sensitivity. Key landscape features include Hamford Water; Holland Haven; and the Holland Coastal slopes west of Frinton.

Built Heritage: In terms of built heritage, this sub-area contains 11% of the district's listed buildings including 3 Scheduled Monuments. There are 5 Conservation Areas: Frinton and Walton; Thorpe-le-Soken; Thorpe Station and Maltings; Great Holland; and Kirby-le-Soken.

Flooding: The topography of this part of the district is generally flat and, in selected parts, low lying with parts of the coast at risk of tidal flooding, most notably around Walton-on-the-Naze and its backwaters.

Infrastructure

Railway stations: 4 (Walton, Frinton, Kirby Cross and Thorpe-le-Soken. Thorpe-le-Soken station has a particularly important role as the interchange between the Clacton to London express service and the intermediate branch line service between Walton and Colchester.

Bus Routes: Main regular route is 7/8/8a Clacton to Walton (via Great Holland, Kirby Cross, Kirby-le-Soken and Frinton) and 105/9 Walton to Colchester (via Frinton).

Main roads: B1033 Frinton and Walton to Weeley (via Thorpe-le-Soken).

Hospital: None

Doctors Surgeries: 4

People per GP: 1,384

Schools: 5 Main stream Infant, Junior and Primary Schools and 1 Secondary School (split over two campuses)

Open Space: 62 hectares

Spatial Portrait – Sub-Area 3: Harwich

Sub-Area 3 comprises the north eastern extremities of the district and contains, most notably, the historic port of **Harwich** which, over the years, together with the seaside town of **Dovercourt**, the villages of **Parkeston**, **Little Oakley** and part of the parish of Ramsey, have merged into one large joined-up urban settlement with maritime related tourism of particular importance.

This urban settlement is recognised as a growth point and a 'Priority Area for Regeneration' within the wider Haven Gateway sub-region and could see a significant level of job growth over the next ten years as Harwich International Port is proposed for expansion at Bathside Bay to increase its capacity as a container port. The development already has planning permission and is expected to be completed by 2016 – along with a major upgrade of the A120.

Further inland the sub-area contains the village of **Ramsey** with its Country Park and distinctive windmill just north of the A120; **Wrabness** which overlooks the attractive Stour Estuary; and the linear village of **Great Oakley** on the coastal road to Thorpe-le-Soken (B1414).

People

Percentage of District's 147,600 people: 16%

Average Age: 41 years (Regional average = 38)

Percentage of residents who are 65 years or older: 20% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of residents who are 15 years or younger: 20% (Regional Average = 19%)

Average Life Expectancy: 80 years

Percentage of residents suffering with long-term illness: 20% (Regional Average = 16%)

Recorded Crime (2006-2008): 67 offences per 1,000 people (regional average = 75 offences)

Areas of Deprivation: Harwich Old Town and Dovercourt Town Centre

Housing

Percentage of District's 67,000 Households: 16%

Percentage of homes that owner-occupied: 72% (Regional Average = 71%)

Percentage of social housing: 14% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of private rented housing: 14%

Percentage of District's nursing homes for the elderly: 9%

Estimated percentage of District's housing demand: 2%

Estimated percentage of District's Need for Affordable Housing: 22%

Percentage of District's housing development 2001-2008: 20% (91 dwellings per annum)

Economy

Percentage of District's 41,000 Jobs: 16%

Largest employment sectors: Transport and communications (28%) and Health and education (17%)

Percentage of working-age residents claiming unemployment benefits (2007): 3% (Regional average = 1.9%)

Main Retail centre: Dovercourt Town Centre (120 retail units)

Main Business or Industrial Areas: Harwich International Port, Parkeston and Harwich Petrochem Carless, Parkeston.

Percentage of households with one or more car(s): 72%

Median Household Income: £18,500 per annum

Environment

Habitats of International Importance: Notable examples include Hamford Water east of Great Oakley and the Stour Estuary around Copperas Bay.

Local Wildlife Sites: Various examples including important areas of ancient woodland such as Copperas Wood and Stour Wood.

Landscape Sensitivity: It is estimated that approximately 43% of this area is considered to be of high landscape sensitivity. Key landscape features include Hamford Water and the slopes that surround it and the coastal slopes overlooking the Stour Estuary, recognised as a potential extension to the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB.

Built Heritage: In terms of built heritage, this sub-area contains 28% of the district's listed buildings and 8 Scheduled Monuments including Beacon Hill Fort, Harwich. There are 4 Conservation Areas: Harwich; Dovercourt; Great Oakley; and Ramsey.

Flooding: Significant parts of the coast are at risk of tidal flooding, particularly Harwich Old Town and Parkeston Quay. Ramsey Creek, and the land within the valley around Ramsey Ray are at risk of river flooding.

Infrastructure

Railway stations: 4 (Harwich Town, Harwich International, Dovercourt and Wrabness)

Bus routes: Main regular routes are 3/4 Village Link Harwich to Clacton (via Great Oakley); 103/104 Harwich to Colchester (via Ramsey, Great Oakley and Wrabness); and 20/20A and 22A/22B Harwich to Dovercourt.

Main roads: A120 Harwich to Colchester; B1414 Harwich to Thorpe-le-Soken; and B1352 Ramsey to Mistley (via Wrabness)

Hospital: Harwich District Hospital

Doctors Surgeries: 5

People per GP: 1,968

Schools: 8 Main stream Infant, Junior and Primary Schools and 1 Secondary School

Open Space: 41 hectares (12 hectares short of the National Playing Field Association standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 head of population)

Spatial Portrait – Sub-Area 4: Manningtree

Sub-Area 4 comprises the north western part of the district which contains the tiny historic town of **Manningtree** which together with **Lawford** and **Mistley** has coalesced into one large contiguous urban settlement which lies in close proximity to the Suffolk border along the Stour Estuary.

East of the main urban settlement lies the sprawling linear village of **Bradfield** and further inland is the tiny village of **Little Bromley**.

Manningtree is recognised as the smallest town in the country and has its own traditional town centre with narrow streets and historic buildings. Lawford, to the west has seen the greatest growth in residential development of which a significant proportion is accommodated by people who commute to and from London from work, taking advantage of the mainline railway station.

Mistley, to the east, which was principally developed in the 18th Century to encourage the development of a Spa town which didn't materialise. It is most famous for its historic quay and maltings buildings, some of which have been converted into residential accommodation over the last few years.

People

Percentage of District's 147,600 people: 7%

Average Age: 40 years (Regional average = 38)

Percentage of residents who are 65 years or older: 17% (Same as regional average)

Percentage of residents who are 15 years or younger: 20% (Regional Average = 19%)

Average Life Expectancy: 81 years

Percentage of residents suffering with long-term illness: 17% (Regional Average = 16%)

Recorded Crime (2006-2008): 35 offences per 1,000 people (regional average = 75 offences)

Areas of Deprivation: None

Housing

Percentage of District's 67,000 Households: 6%

Percentage of homes that owner-occupied: 78% (Regional Average = 71%)

Percentage of social housing: 12% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of private rented housing: 10%

Percentage of District's nursing homes for the elderly: 3%
Estimated percentage of District's housing demand: 10%
Estimated percentage of District's Need for Affordable Housing: 5%
Percentage of District's housing development 2001-2008: 9% (40 dwellings per annum)

Economy

Percentage of District's 41,000 Jobs: 8%
Largest employment sectors: Health and education (31%) and Manufacturing (15%)
Percentage of working-age residents claiming unemployment benefits (2007): 1.3% (Regional average = 1.9%)
Main Retail centre: Manningtree Town Centre (60 units)
Main Business or Industrial Areas: Lawford Dale Industrial Estate
Percentage of households with one or more car(s): 85%
Median Household Income: £21,500 per annum

Environment

Habitats of International Importance: The Stour Estuary, which dominates the northern edge of the sub-area and includes Cattawade Marshes Site of Special Scientific Interest.
Local Wildlife Sites: Few examples including Aldercarr Woodland, Lawford.
Landscape Sensitivity: It is estimated that approximately 32% of this area is considered to be of high landscape sensitivity. Key features include land east of Lawford that is designated as part of the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; and coastal slopes overlooking the Stour Estuary, recognised as a potential extension to the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB.
Built Heritage: In terms of built heritage, this sub-area contains 22% of the district's listed buildings and 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (including the Mistley Towers). There are 3 Conservation Areas in this sub-area at Bradfield, Lawford and Manningtree & Mistley)
Flooding: Most of the sub-area is on higher ground but Parts of the built up areas are at risk of tidal flooding, particularly parts of Lawford Industrial Estate, Manningtree Quayside and Mistley Quay.

Infrastructure

Railway stations: 2 (Manningtree and Mistley)
Bus routes: Main regular route is 103/104 to Harwich or Colchester (via Lawford, Manningtree, Mistley and Bradfield) and 2 Mistley to Clacton (Via Manningtree).
Main roads: A137 Lawford to Colchester/Ipswich; B1035 Mistley to Thorpe-le-Soken; and B1352 Mistley to Ramsey/ Harwich
Hospital: None
Doctors Surgeries: 2
People per GP: 2,583
Schools: 4 Main stream Infant, Junior and Primary Schools and 1 Secondary School
Open Space: 8 hectares (13 hectares short of the National Playing Field Association standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 head of population)

Spatial Portrait – Sub-Area 5: Brightlingsea

Sub-Area 5 covers the south western part of the district and contains, most notably, the town of **Brightlingsea** on the Colne Estuary which effectively lies on its own island and the neighbouring villages of **Alresford** and **Thorrington**.

The town of Brightlingsea grew around its historic 'Cinque Port', one of a number of ports established around the south-east for military and trade purposes and this rich maritime history is still evident today.

Brightlingsea is a popular area from which to sail and the waterside is characterised by its maritime features, boat related activities and sailing clubs. It once had its own branch line railway, the reminence of which are still visible and is now accessible only by one single road, the B1029.

The Alresford and Thorrington areas have seen the majority of mineral extraction in recent years and many of the former pits have become lakes of significant importance to wildlife conservation.

People

Percentage of District's 147,600 people: 8%
Average Age: 42 years (Regional average = 38)

Percentage of residents who are 65 years or older: 20% (Regional Average = 17%)
Percentage of residents who are 15 years or younger: 18% (Regional Average = 19%)
Average Life Expectancy: 80 years
Percentage of residents suffering with long-term illness: 19% (Regional Average = 16%)
Recorded Crime (2006-2008): 37 offences per 1,000 people (regional average = 75 offences)
Areas of Deprivation: None

Housing

Percentage of District's 67,000 Households: 7%
Percentage of homes that owner-occupied: 86% (Regional Average = 71%)
Percentage of social housing: 3% (Regional Average = 17%)
Percentage of private rented housing: 11%
Percentage of District's nursing homes for the elderly: 9%
Estimated percentage of District's housing demand: 11%
Estimated percentage of District's Need for Affordable Housing: 10%
Percentage of District's housing development 2001-2008: 11% (50 dwellings per annum)

Economy

Percentage of District's 41,000 Jobs: 7%
Largest employment sectors: Health and education (32%) and other Financial and Business Services (15%)
Percentage of working-age residents claiming unemployment benefits (2007): 1.5% (Regional average = 1.9%)
Main Retail centre: Brightlingsea Town Centre (40 units)
Main Business or Industrial Areas: Shipyard Estate and Morses Lane Industrial Estate, Brightlingsea
Percentage of households with one or more car(s): 82%
Median Household Income: £20,250 per annum

Environment

Habitats of International Importance: The Colne Estuary including Brightlingsea Creek; Flag Creek and Alresford Creek.
Local Wildlife Sites: Numerous examples including important areas of ancient woodland such as Crestland Wood and Thorringtonhall Wood; along with important freshwater aquatic sites such as Arlesford Lodge Pits and Robinson Road Lakes.
Landscape Sensitivity: It is estimated that approximately 46% of this area is considered to be of high landscape sensitivity. Key features include the Brightlingsea drained marshes and coastal slopes and the valleys south of Alresford and Thorrington.
Built Heritage: In terms of built heritage, this sub-area contains 8% of the district's listed buildings and one Scheduled Ancient Monument. There are 2 Conservation Areas in this sub-area at Brightlingsea and Brightlingsea Hall and All Saints Church.
Flooding: The town of Brightlingsea effectively sits on an island and the lowest lying built-up areas are at risk of tidal flooding particularly to the south of the town around the waterside.

Infrastructure

Railway stations: 1 (Alresford)
Bus routes: Services include 74/7B Clacton to Colchester (via Thorrington and Alresford); and 74X/78X Brightlingsea to Colchester (via the University of Essex)
Main roads: B1029 Brightlingsea to Ardleigh and B1027 Clacton to Colchester (via Thorrington and Alresford)
Hospital: None
Doctors Surgeries: 2
People per GP: 1,181
Schools: 3 Main stream Infant, Junior and Primary Schools and 1 Secondary School
Open Space: 11 hectares (16 hectares short of the National Playing Field Association standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 head of population)

Spatial Portrait – Sub-Area 6: Mid-Tendring

Sub-Area 6 forms the rural heart of the district where the villages lie roughly equidistance between the district's urban towns and where there is no obvious connectivity to, or affinity with, any one urban settlement in particular.

The largest settlement within this area is the village of **Great Bentley** with its famous village green, which is the largest anywhere in the country.

It also includes **Wix**, which lies just south of the A120; and the smaller villages of **Aingers Green, Stones Green, Tendring, Tendring Heath** and **Little Bentley**.

The area has seen limited development in recent years and, whilst both the A120 and A133 dissect this area, they both bypass the villages and as a result, most of the villages, with the exception of Great Bentley, are quieter and more sedate in nature.

Intensive farming is very apparent throughout this sub-area with the majority of land within the area being of high-grade agricultural value.

People

Percentage of District's 147,600 people: 3%

Average Age: 42 years (Regional average = 38)

Percentage of residents who are 65 years or older: 19% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of residents who are 15 years or younger: 19% (Regional Average = 19%)

Average Life Expectancy: 80 years

Percentage of residents suffering with long-term illness: 19% (Regional Average = 16%)

Recorded Crime (2006-2008): 53 offences per 1,000 people (regional average = 75 offences)

Areas of Deprivation: None

Housing

Percentage of District's 67,000 Households: 3%

Percentage of homes that owner-occupied: 85% (Regional Average = 71%)

Percentage of social housing: 4% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of private rented housing: 11%

Percentage of District's nursing homes for the elderly: 3%

Estimated percentage of District's housing demand: 3%

Estimated percentage of District's Need for Affordable Housing: 1%

Percentage of District's housing development 2001-2008: 1% (4 dwellings per annum)

Economy

Percentage of District's 41,000 Jobs: 4%

Largest employment sectors: Wholesale (27%) and retail (21%)

Percentage of working-age residents claiming unemployment benefits (2007): 1.5% (Regional average = 1.9%)

Main Retail centre: Great Bentley village centre

Main Business or Industrial Areas: Plough Lane Industrial Estate, Great Bentley and TBS and Manheim Auctions

Percentage of households with one or more car(s): 95%

Median Household Income: £26,700 per annum

Environment

Habitats of International Importance: None

Local Wildlife Sites: A few examples including Highbarn Wood; Little Bentleyhall Wood; and Stonehall Wood.

Landscape Sensitivity: Away from the more sensitive coastal areas, it is estimated that the majority of the area is of moderate landscape sensitivity.

Built Heritage: In terms of built heritage, this sub-area contains 7% of the district's listed buildings and one Scheduled Ancient Monument. There are 2 Conservation Areas in this sub-area at Great Bentley and Tendring village.

Flooding: Being more inland, tidal flooding is not an issue for this sub-area. There are selected areas at risk of river flooding but these do not affect any built-up areas.

Infrastructure

Railway stations: 1 (Great Bentley)

Bus routes: 107/109 Colchester to Walton (running through Tendring and Little Bentley)

Main roads: A133 Clacton to Colchester (running between Great Bentley and Little Bentley); A120 Harwich to Colchester (via Wix); and B1035 Thorpe-le-Soken to Manningtree (via Tendring and Tendring Green)

Hospital: None

Doctors Surgeries: 2

People per GP: 1,369

Schools: 3 Main stream Infant, Junior and Primary Schools (no Secondary Schools)

Open Space: 19 hectares

Spatial Portrait – Sub-Area 7: West Tendring

Sub-Area 7 comprises the western part of the district's rural hinterland that abuts eastern edge of the major urban settlement **Colchester**, the country's oldest recorded town. In fact, a small part of Colchester falls within this area. The largest whole settlement is the village of **Elmstead Market** located on the A133 along with **Ardleigh** on the A137, **Frating**, **Hare Green** and **Great Bromley**.

Colchester is recognised as a 'Key Area for Development and Change' in the East of England Plan and has seen significant changes in recent years. The Colchester Fringe adjoining the Tendring district is characterised by the 'Crown Interchange' between the A120 and the A12, the main trunk road into London serving Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk and Ipswich Road (A1232) which is home to a number of prestige car dealerships. Despite this much of this sub-area is rural in character. Frating, Hare Green and Great Bromley together form a cluster of villages close to the interchange of the A120 and A133, the district's main strategic roads.

Between the Crown Interchange and the small village of Ardleigh, lies Ardleigh Reservoir that supplies water to the Tendring and Colchester areas. Intensive farming is very apparent throughout this sub-area with the majority of land within the area being of high-grade agricultural value.

People

Percentage of District's 147,600 people: 4%

Average Age: 42 years (Regional average = 38)

Percentage of residents who are 65 years or older: 16% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of residents who are 15 years or younger: 19% (Regional Average = 19%)

Average Life Expectancy: 79 years

Percentage of residents suffering with long-term illness: 19% (Regional Average = 16%)

Recorded Crime (2006-2008): 35 offences per 1,000 people (regional average = 75 offences)

Areas of Deprivation: None

Housing

Percentage of District's 67,000 Households: 4%

Percentage of homes that owner-occupied: 90% (Regional Average = 71%)

Percentage of social housing: 5% (Regional Average = 17%)

Percentage of private rented housing: 5%

Percentage of District's nursing homes for the elderly: 5%

Estimated percentage of District's housing demand: 4%

Estimated percentage of District's Need for Affordable Housing: 1%

Percentage of District's housing development 2001-2008: 2% (9 dwellings per annum)

Economy

Percentage of District's 41,000 Jobs: 7%

Largest employment sectors: Health and education (26%), retail (13%) and construction (13%)

Percentage of working-age residents claiming unemployment benefits (2007): 0.9% (Regional average = 1.9%)

Main Retail centre: Elmstead Market village centre

Main Business or Industrial Areas: Martells Pit, Ardleigh and the Colchester Fringe area close to Plains Farm.

Percentage of households with one or more car(s): 89%

Median Household Income: £28,200 per annum

Environment

Habitats of International Importance: A very part of the southern periphery of the sub-area, in Elmstead Parish, adjoins the Colne Estuary.

Local Wildlife Sites: Various examples mainly around Ardleigh Parish including Bullock Wood and Churn Wood.

Landscape Sensitivity: Away from the more sensitive coastal areas, it is estimated that the majority of the area is of moderate landscape sensitivity.

Built Heritage: In terms of built heritage, this sub-area contains 11% of the district's listed buildings and one Scheduled Monument. There is one Conservation Area at Ardleigh.

Flooding: Being more inland, tidal flooding is not an issue for this sub-area. There are selected areas at risk of river flooding but the only village affected is Great Bromley, with localised flooding elsewhere.

Infrastructure

Railway stations: None

Bus routes: Frequent service 103/104 Harwich to Colchester (via Ardleigh) and hourly services 76 Clacton to Colchester (via Frating and Elmstead Market); and 105/107 Walton to Colchester (via Great Bromley)

Main roads: A133 Clacton to Colchester (via Frating and Elmstead Market; A137 Lawford to Colchester (via Ardleigh); and B1029 Brightlingsea to Ardleigh (via Frating and Great Bromley)

Hospital: None

Doctors Surgeries: 2

People per GP: 984

Schools: 3 Main stream Infant, Junior and Primary Schools (no Secondary Schools)

Open Space: 5 hectares (9 hectares short of the National Playing Field Association standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 head of population)

Sources of data within the Core Strategy Spatial Portraits

- 6.20 When compiling the statistics and data for the spatial portraits included within the Core Strategy document, a number of sources were used, including for example, the 2001 Census and a number of Local Development Framework (LDF) background evidence studies commissioned by Tendring District Council or other interested parties.
- 6.21 Below is a list of the different statistics and data contained in the spatial portraits within the Core Strategy, along with an explanation of where each piece of data has been sourced from. By indicating where each piece of data has been sourced from, it is possible for readers of the Core Strategy to further investigate some of the statistics and to understand more about the background to these facts and figures.

People

Total population (2007): Sourced from the 2007 mid-year population estimates, available from the Office of National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk).

Projected population (2026): Sourced from the Office of National Statistics 2004 based sub-national population projections, cited in Tendring's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008).

Percentage of District's people: Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Average Age: Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Percentage of residents who are 65 years or older: Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Percentage of residents who are 15 years or younger: Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Percentage of residents suffering with long-term illness: Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Average Life Expectancy: Sourced from the North East Essex Health Profile, available at <http://www.northeastessexpct.nhs.uk>.

Recorded Crime (2006-2008): Sourced from Tendring District Council's Community Safety Manager (data supplied by Essex Police).

Percentage of residents living in the most deprived areas in England/ Areas of Deprivation: Sourced from Tendring District's Employment Study- Part One, 2009.

Housing

Total households (2007): Sourced from the 2009 Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (HSSA), available at www.communities.gov.uk.

Percentage of District's households: Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Percentage of homes that owner-occupied: Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Percentage of social housing: Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Percentage of private rented housing: Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Nursing homes for the elderly/ Percentage of District's nursing homes for the elderly: Local survey of nursing homes in Tendring.

Average house price (2010): Sourced from Tendring District Profile 2010, Land Registry data.

Estimated Demand for Housing/ Estimated percentage of District's housing demand: Sourced from Tendring's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008).

Estimated Need for Affordable Housing/ Estimated percentage of District's Need for Affordable Housing: Sourced from Tendring's Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008).

Rate of House Building 2001-2008/ Percentage of District's housing development 2001-2008: Sourced from Tendring District Council Housing Land Position Statement, 2008.

Economy

Total Jobs/ Percentage of District's jobs: Sourced from Census 2001 cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part One, 2009.

Largest employment sectors: Sourced from the Annual Business Inquiry Employment Structure 2006 cited in the Tendring District Employment Study- Economic Profile (Oct 2008).

Tourism related jobs (2007): Sourced from the Annual Business Inquiry 2007, cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part One, 2009.

Percentage of working-age residents unemployed (2007): Sourced from the Annual Population Survey 2007, using the International Labour Organisation definition of unemployed, cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part 1, 2009.

Percentage of working-age residents claiming unemployment benefits (2007): Sourced from Claimant Count 2007, cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part 1, 2009.

People that live and work in the district each day: Sourced from Census 2001 cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part One, 2009.

People commuting out of the district for work each day: Sourced from Census 2001 cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part One, 2009.

People travelling into the district for work each day: Sourced from Census 2001 cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part One, 2009.

Main destinations of Tendring's workers: Sourced from Census 2001 cited in Tendring District's Employment Study- Part One, 2009.

Percentage of households with one or more car(s): Sourced from 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Average household income (2008)/ Median Household Income: Sourced from ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2008, cited in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2009 and 2001 Census data, available at www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

Main Retail Centre: Areas identified as key retail centres, as mapped in the Tendring District Local Plan (2007) Proposals Map.

Main Business or Industrial Areas: Areas identified as key business or industrial areas, as mapped in the Tendring District Local Plan (2007) Proposals Map.

Environment

Habitats of International Importance: Areas identified as habitats of international importance, as mapped in the Tendring District Local Plan (2007) Proposals Map.

Local Wildlife Sites: Areas identified as local wildlife sites, as mapped in the Tendring District Local Plan (2007) Proposals Map.

Landscape Sensitivity: Sourced from a rough measurement of land within different 'Landscape Character Areas' as set out in the Landscape Character Assessment (2001) according to their level of sensitivity.

Built Heritage: Sourced from English Heritage Listed Building Register (www.english-heritage.org.uk) and listings held by Tendring District Council.

Flooding: Broad areas of flooding sourced from the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009) commissioned by Tendring District Council.

Infrastructure

Railway stations: Sourced from National Rail (www.nationalrail.co.uk).

Bus Routes: Sourced from Essex Bus Travel/ Public Transport website (www.essexcc.gov.uk).

Main roads: Sourced from observations around the district, roads as mapped in the Tendring District Local Plan (2007) Proposal Maps.

District Hospitals: Sourced from National Health Service website available at:
(<http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/ServiceSearch.aspx>).

Nearest General Hospital: Sourced from National Health Service website available at:
(<http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/ServiceSearch.aspx>).

Number of Doctors Surgeries: Sourced from National Health Service website available at:
(<http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/ServiceSearch.aspx>).

People per GP: Sourced from National Health Service website available at:
(<http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/ServiceSearch.aspx>) and total population data
Sourced from the Office of National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk).

Schools: Sourced from the Essex County Council Schools Organisation Plan 2007-2012 available
at: www.essex.gov.uk.

Open Space: Sourced from Tendring District Council's Open Space Supplementary Planning
Document (May 2008).