

MALDON DISTRICT COUNCIL

**LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK**

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT



**MALDON DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

DECEMBER 2008

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Executive Summary

Maldon District Council is required by legislation¹ to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) every year from 2005, to monitor the Council's progress in both plan making and the effectiveness of policies in the Local Development Framework. The production of the AMR is linked to Planning Delivery Grant allocation.

This AMR essentially covers the period between 1st April 2006 and 31st March 2007 and it intends to improve the initial monitoring framework based on the Government Office for the East of England's recommendations and the experiences gained from the 1st AMR. The objectives of this AMR include:

- To examine what has happened in the District in the past;
- To help identify key challenges and opportunities for the future; and
- To enable the Council to consider adjusting its planning policies in a consistent and structured way, avoiding bias and subjectivity.

The main findings show that Maldon District is a less deprived area, with important environmental assets. However, key indicators show some of the challenges which the Council faces, in particular:

Area Profile

- Rapid recent population growth
- An aging population
- Poor geographical access to key services which are important for people's day-to-day life, such as supermarkets/ convenience stores, primary schools, GP premises and post offices
- The lack of affordable housing
- Having a higher percentage of population aged 16-74 with low levels of educational attainment
- A large number of Maldon residents are long distance commuters
- Maldon as the main shopping centre has relative strengths in the food and restaurant sectors but weaknesses in clothing and household goods and is vulnerable to out-of-centre retail development

Land Use and Development trends

- Much of the District's land is undevelopable agricultural land of very high biodiversity and landscape value.
- Majority of planning applications are minor developments related to extensions, alterations to houses and erection of houses whereas very few are major development proposals, particularly in providing employment opportunities.

- Developments involving listed buildings and conservation areas are significant in terms of the numbers of applications received.
- The current planning focus of the Council is on the need for precautionary management of additional development in the countryside. These is predominantly focussed on:
 - Concentration of development within existing development boundaries
 - Extension to dwellings is the dominant type of development
 - Erection of new housing either on brown field or green field sites
 - Enhancing the quality of design in towns and villages in order to protect the natural and the built environment
 - Restraint of parking spaces in developments

Sustainable Planning Outcomes

The Local Plan is to be replaced by a new Local Development Framework intended to implement Government policy, Regional Spatial Strategy and the remaining provisions of the Structure Plan and to work towards the achievement of sustainable development, protecting the natural environment for the present and future generations. The Council has recognised its high quality natural and built environment in its decision making processes. Consequently, out of the three pillars of sustainable development, preference is given to the environmental aspect as shown below.

- 91.26% of new homes were built on previously developed land
- All housing provision allocated in the Replacement Local Plan has been achieved.
- The East of England Plan indicated a housing target of 2,400 new dwellings for the District from 2001 to 2021 with an annual average of 120 dwellings. 891 dwellings have been built over the past 6 years with an annual average of 148 dwellings.
- By 31st March 2008, planning permissions (either outline or full) were granted for 804 dwellings but not yet being built, and it is assumed that these sites will be completed within the next five years.
- Residential developments are dominated by low-density development.
- Over 90% of new residential development is within 30 minutes to a primary school and GP by public transport as a result of its locations within or close to the town centres of Maldon and Burnham on Crouch.
- Over 90% of new residential development is within 30 minutes to major retail centres and employment area by public transport
- 4,579 m² of total net floorspace has been developed for employment uses.
- The delivery of affordable housing through Section 106 agreements is relatively lower than last year; 20 units were completed during this monitoring year.

The Council seeks to address and balance the above issues. The adopted Local Development Scheme (LDS) provides a framework for ensuring that effective policies are in place to address key objectives in priority areas.

The AMR is an on-going exercise and this 4th report still largely sets out baseline information from which changes will be monitored in future years. Trends need to be identified over longer periods of time instead of a single year, and appropriate policy adjustments will be made accordingly.

The monitoring relies heavily upon existing sources of information. Therefore, steps will be taken to ensure information on all output indicators will be included in the future AMRs. In addition, it needs to review monitoring systems within the authority in order to allow more efficient collection, transfer and presentation of information electronically.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Reasons for undertaking Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004¹ (hereafter, the Act) introduces a new planning system to help create sustainable communities across England and Wales in the 21st century. Under this new system, the old Structure Plans are being replaced by the Regional Special Strategies (RSS) and at the local level, the Local Plans are being replaced by the Local Development Framework (LDF).

As part of the LDF, the Act also requires Local Planning Authorities to produce an AMR on a yearly base to assess the progress of plan making and the effectiveness of policy implementation in the District. The Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (PPS12) makes it clear that local planning authorities (LPAs) must have

*'...a clear arrangement for monitoring and reporting results to the public and civic leaders' and 'monitoring is essential for an effective strategy and will provide the basis on which the contingency plans within the strategy would be triggered.'*²

A systematic and dynamic monitoring system will help authorities to understand the wider social, environmental and economic issues affecting their areas and the key drivers of spatial change. The AMR will be the main mechanism for assessing the framework's performance and effects. Monitoring will be an essential means of establishing whether Local Development Documents (LDDs) are delivering and if any changes are subsequently required.

Roles of AMR

Under the new system LPAs must undertake FIVE key monitoring tasks in their AMR, all of which are inter-related. They are required in their annual monitoring reports to:

- review actual progress in terms of LDDs preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme (LDS);
- assess the extent to which policies in LDDs are being implemented;
- where policies are not being implemented, explain why and to set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented;
- identify the significant effects of implementing policies in LDDs and whether they are as intended; and
- set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

¹ ODPM, Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended

² ODPM, PPS12: 4.47

Content and Structure of the AMR

The AMR will adopt the 'objectives – policies – targets – indicators' approach. Measuring the performance of policies in LDF requires clear and specific objectives. Once objectives have been identified and the related policies developed, it is possible to identify relevant output indicators and set appropriate targets. The monitoring and evaluation of progress towards objectives and targets then form part of the feedback mechanism to ensure the effective operation of policies or highlight any revisions that may be required.

Objectives will be extracted from the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) and the targets set in the MDC's Corporate Plan will be used for the purpose of this AMR. Regarding local planning policies which the AMR is monitoring, the Replacement Local Plan (RLP) has expired after 2nd November and MDC has saved a number of policies from the RLP which reflect the principles of its Local Development Framework and are consistent with but did not simply repeat national policies; all other Local Plan policies cease to be relevant for development control purposes (See Appendix 1).

This AMR will apply the 'tiered approach to indicators' proposed in the Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide³ (hereafter, the Guidance). Four sets of indicators: Contextual Indicators, Core Output Indicators and Local Indicators respectively, will be used to monitor the planning performance and process in the District.

- *Contextual Indicators*: these describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which planning policies operate.
- *Core Output Indicators*: these are indicators that all local authorities must monitor. The core output indicators address a number of key planning variables which fall under the topic areas of Business Development and Town Centres, Housing, Environmental Quality, Mineral and Wastes.
- *Local Output Indicators*: should address the outputs of policies which are not covered by the Core Output Indicators. Local Output Indicators provide scope for addressing issues which are of particular local importance; the Local Output Indicators developed will therefore vary according to local circumstances and issues that prevail in the local authority area.
- *Significant effects indicators*: Significant effects indicators should be closely related to the objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Unlike output indicators which intend to measure the direct effect of a policy in terms of the extent to which it has achieved its objective, significant effects indicators provide a more holistic view of the impact of a policy by allowing the examination any unintended positive and negative effects of the policy.

This is the fourth AMR for the District which covers the period between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008. To help to provide a more comprehensive review, this report will include data from previous years as well as some more up-to-date information after April 2008.

³ ODPM, Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

Chapter 2

Progress of Maldon Local Development Framework

The monitoring of Local Development Framework

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local planning authorities are required to monitor the implementation of the LDS and the extent to which the policies set out in LDDs are being achieved.

According to Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning, an LDS should:

- Provide a brief description of all the development plan documents (DPDs) and supplementary planning documents (SPDs) to be prepared and the content and geographic area to which they will relate. It should include the Statement of Communities Involvement.
- Explain how the different DPDs and SPDs relate to each other, and especially how they relate to the core strategy.
- Set out which supplementary planning guidance or SPDs support saved policies.
- Set out the timetable for producing DPDs – giving the timings for the achievement of the following milestones: Consulting statutory bodies on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal, Publication of the DPD, Submission of the DPD, and Adoption of the DPD
- Set out the timetable for producing SPDs – giving the timings for the publication of the draft SPD and the adoption of the SPD.

(Source: PPS12 pp 21)

And the ODPM publication *Annual Monitoring Reports: A Good Practice Guide* provides detailed guidance on the key monitoring tasks that Local Authorities must undertake:

1. Review actual progress in the preparation of LDDs in relation to the timetable and milestones set out in the LDS;
2. Assess the extent to which policies in LDDs are being implemented;
3. Where policies are not being implemented explain why and set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;
4. Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in LDDs and whether they are as intended; and
5. Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

(Source: Section 35, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004)

The first Maldon District LDS was submitted to Government Office for East of England in March 2005 and adopted by the District Council in May 2005. Since then there have been three reviews of the LDS – the first published in September 2006, the second in August 2007 and a third review is underway and will be published early 2008.

Maldon District LDS Third Review

The third review of the LDS described the background for each LDD and included any changes to those documents or the timetable for their production.

- **DPDs – Core Strategy, Allocation and Maldon Central Area Action Plan (AAP)**

The most significant changes being made to this LDS is a revised timetable for the making of DPDs and a new Maldon Central AAP to replace the Causeway AAP.

MDC has amended the approach to the Core Strategy and is no longer progressing with the proposed Issues and Options 3 consultation, instead going straight to the Preferred Option Consultation around April/May 2009. The timetable for the Core Strategy is currently being changed (See Appendix 2 – to follow). The changes will have a knock-on effect for other DPDs in order to be consistent with the Core Strategy and therefore need to be prepared within the context of an approved Core Strategy.

Another change to the timetable is the introduction of a Maldon Central AAP to replace the Causeway AAP. The new plan will cover both Maldon town centre and the Causeway area.

- **SPDs – Maldon District Design Guide, Developer Contributions, Green Spaces and Coastal Planning**

The status and timetable for SPDs has also been amended as set out in the LDS. As some of the policies are no longer saved the SPDs previously adopted are for guidance purposes only.

Documents completed

Statement of Community Involvement LDD	Adopted in February 2007
Sadd's Wharf SPD	Adopted in September 2007
Heybridge Basin Timber Yard SPD	Adopted in February 2007
Timber Yard Heybridge Basin SPD	Adopted in February 2007
Vehicle Parking Standards SPD	Adopted in July 2006
Accessibility to Buildings SPD	Adopted in October 2006
Children's Play Space SPD	Adopted in March 2006
Developer Contributions Guide	Adopted in December 2006
Affordable Housing Guide	Adopted in December 2005
Heybridge Basin Village Design Statement	Approved in July 2007

Table 2.1 Progress in relation to the Maldon District Council's LDS Second Review

Documents in progress

Core Strategy DPD	Proceeding - milestones will be revised in the third review
Allocations DPD	On hold - pending progress of the Core Strategy
Maldon Central Area Action Plan DPD	On hold - pending progress of the Core Strategy
Green Spaces SPD	Commenced but on hold in order to give priority to the Core Strategy - public participation milestone (October 2007) not met
Maldon Design Guide SPD	Major review is underway according to response received during consultation – milestone of adoption (February 2008) not met
Developer Contributions SPD	On-hold but a Guide was produced - milestone of Commencement (September 2008) not met
Costal Planning SPD	No milestones in the monitoring period

Core Strategy Evidence Base

The table below sets out the progress of preparing the Evidence Base for the Core Strategy DPD up to the end of the Monitoring period

Background Document	Status
Conservation Area Review and Appraisals	Completed in 11 out of 13 conservation areas
Conservation Area Management Plan	Completed in 6 out of 13 conservation areas
Economic Futures	Completed in March 2006
Green Space Strategy	On hold pending Core Strategy progress and LDS Revision
Landscape Character Assessment	Completed in August 2006
Nature Conservation Study – Phase 1 Habitat Survey	Completed in September 2006
Retail Study	Completed in November 2006
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Completed in May 2008
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	Commenced in September 2008
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Completed in November 2008
Townscape Characterisation	Completed in October 2006
Transport – Local Transport Plan 2 / Highway Agency data	Available from ECC
Data of water and sewerage capacity	Available from supplier
Ward Profiling	Completed in October 2006
Economic Impact of Tourism	Commenced October 2008
Employment Land Review	Commissioned and in progress – due out Jan/Feb 2009
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	Commissioned and in progress – due out Jan/Feb 2009

Core Strategy 3rd Issues and Options and Preferred Options Consultations

In November 2007 a self assessment, a critical friend review and a discussion with a GO East representative have identified a need for better definition of the Core Strategy key issues and options. This together with the Sustainability Appraisal both cannot be progressed further (to the stage of finally informing the Preferred Options) until some key evidence base work is completed or at least advanced to a sufficient stage to inform the issues and options. Such work includes Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments.

Originally, MDC planned to put forward a third Issues and Options consultation. However, under new government guidance PPS12, local authorities were given the choice to merge Issues and Option with Preferred Option stage in an effort to streamline plan making process. As a result, MDC decided to cancel the original 3rd stage consultation and go straight to the Preferred Option consultation in early 2009.

Summary

A third review of the LDS is underway to reflect the Council's progress in preparing the Core Strategy DPD and other LDDs. Under new government guidance, the Council now decided to merge the planned stage 3 Issues and Options consultation with the Preferred Option consultation to be carried out in early 2009 according to the new timetable. A number of SPDs and guidance has been completed and evidence base work is progressing to ensure a sound evidence base for the Core Strategy and other LDDs.

Chapter 3 Area Profile for Maldon District

Geographical Area and Settlements

Maldon District is on the east Essex coast with 60 miles of coastline and the estuaries of the Blackwater and River Crouch covering an area of 35,890 hectares. The District adjoins Braintree District Council, Chelmsford Borough Council, Colchester Borough Council and Rochford District Council



Figure 3.1 – Map of Maldon

Maldon District is predominantly rural in nature. The two market towns, Maldon and Burnham-on-Crouch are the key centres for retails, leisure, services and transport hubs within the District. Table 3.1 gives further details of the classification of settlements in the District.

Ward	Morphology & Context
Althorne	Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse
Burnham-on-Crouch North	Town and Fringe - Less Sparse
Burnham-on-Crouch South	Town and Fringe - Less Sparse
Great Totham	Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse
Heybridge East	Urban > 10k - Less Sparse
Heybridge West	Urban > 10k - Less Sparse
Maldon East	Urban > 10k - Less Sparse
Maldon North	Urban > 10k - Less Sparse
Maldon South	Urban > 10k - Less Sparse
Maldon West	Urban > 10k - Less Sparse
Mayland	Town and Fringe - Less Sparse
Purleigh	Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse
Southminster	Town and Fringe - Less Sparse
Tillingham	Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse
Tollesbury	Town and Fringe - Less Sparse
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse
Wickham Bishops and Woodham	Village, Hamlet & Isolated Dwellings - Less Sparse

Table 3.1- Classification of settlements in Maldon District
(Source: ONS – Rural and Urban Area Classification of 2003 Statistical Wards)

Demography

Maldon has the lowest total population (approximately 62,700) in Essex, according to the mid-2007 population estimates published by the Office of National Statistics. Meanwhile, the population of Maldon has grown faster than that of Essex and the UK in the last decade, as shown in Table 3.2.

	Maldon	Essex	UK
1997	55,300	1,278,300	56,643,000
2002	59,800	1,320,100	57,626,900
2007	62,400	1,376,400	59,216,200
% growth between 1997 and 2007	12.8%	7.7%	1%

Table 3.2 – Total Population and Population Change
(Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)

Figure 3.2 illustrates the population composition in Maldon by sex and age. The figure also shows national figure as a comparison. Figure 3.3 demonstrates the change in demographic structure over the pass two decades while Figure 3.4 shows the projected age band change between 2004 and 2016.

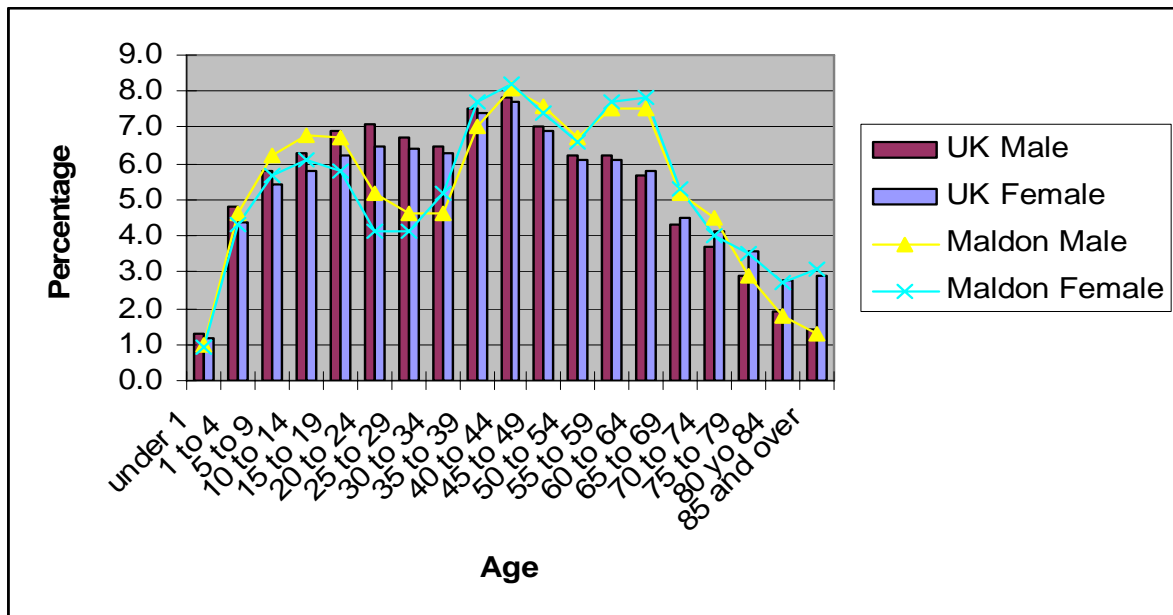


Figure 3.2 – National and local population by age groups and sex
 (Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)

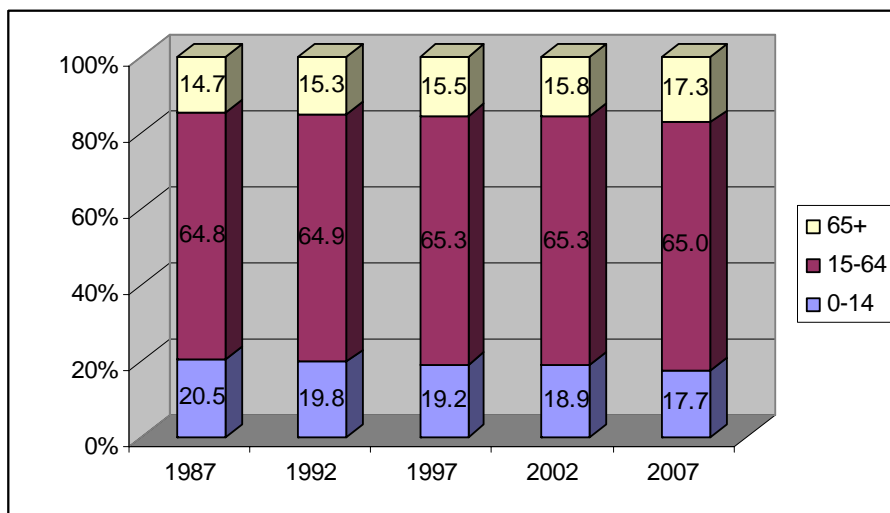


Figure 3.3 – Change of age structure between 1987 and 2007
 (Source: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)



Figure 3.4 – Age band change 2004 - 2016
 (Source: Maldon District Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008)

A key concern of the predicted population change is the growth of the elderly population aged over 65. At present, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Maldon stands at 17.3% with the proportion of the population aged under 15 at 17.7%. The age group of 55-64 year olds, who will be the next generation of retirees, currently makes up 15.3% of the population. It is estimated that by 2016, this age group will make up around 22.0% of the population and this will impose implications for housing provision, health and social care policies.

Summary

Maldon District is situated on the Essex coast, just 40 miles to the east of London. The District has a high proportion of areas classified as rural (settlements of fewer than 10,000 people) by the Rural and Urban Area Classification of 2003. In mid-2007, there were approximately 62,700 people residing within the District, with a population density of 174.7 per square km. With the reducing mortality rate and increasing population, it is predicted that population in the District will continue to grow with greatest proportion increase in older age group.

Chapter 4

Development Control Monitoring

Planning Applications

During the last monitoring year, MDC has handled 787 planning applications in the categories of application monitored by the Department of Communities and Local Government. The great majority of these applications were approved although 142 were refused with the percentages varying for different types of application. Table 5.1 shows the authority's decisions by planning application type.

Performance is measured in terms of speed of decision. Over 71% of all minor applications were dealt within 8 weeks in compared with the governments best practice standard of 65%. 81.9% of all other applications were decided within the 8 weeks period, which slightly exceed to the 80% target (Source: General Development Control Return PS2).

	Total	Granted	%	Refused	%	Weeks from Application to decision		
						<8	8-13	>13
Major Applications								
Dwellings	6	5	83	1	17	0	4	2
Offices/R&D/Light Industry	2	2	100	0	0	0	1	1
Heavy Ind./Storage/Warehousing	4	2	50	2	50	1	1	2
Retail Distribution & Servicing	1	1	100	0	0	0	1	0
All Others	7	6	86	1	14	1	6	0
Minor Applications								
Dwellings	156	97	62	59	38	122	28	6
Offices/R&D/Light Industry	8	6	75	2	25	6	2	0
Heavy Ind./Storage/Warehousing	18	17	94	1	6	13	4	1
Retail Distribution & Servicing	13	10	77	3	23	8	5	0
All Others	123	94	76	29	24	79	32	12
Other Applications								
Minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Change of Use	83	69	83	14	17	55	21	7
Householder Development	539	445	83	94	17	455	75	9
Advertisements	36	30	83	6	17	27	6	3
Listed Building Consents (alter)	99	81	82	18	18	77	17	5
Listed Building Consents (demol.)	3	3	100	0	0	3	0	0
Conservation area consents	27	17	63	10	37	20	6	1
Total	1125	885	78.6%	240	21.3%	867	209	49

Table 4.1 - Type of decision by planning application type (01/04/2007 - 31/03/2008)
(Source: General Development Control Return PS2, MDC Development Control)

The majority of the applications were for extensions, alterations to houses and erection of houses. Developments involving listed buildings and works to building in conservation areas also significantly contributed to the numbers of applications received. Due to the rural nature of the District, there are very few major developments taking place and in particular developments with only a limited number providing employment opportunities.

Appeals

In the monitoring period from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008, 42 Appeals were determined by the Planning Inspectorate and 47% of these were allowed. A high proportion of appeals related to applications refused on the grounds of protecting the rural heritage. The percentage of appeals allowed was 13% higher than the national average of 34% which is used as a performance measure and it is therefore desirable to reduce the percentage of appeals allowed (Source: Planning Inspectorate Annual Report).

Summary

Number of all application remains more or less the same compared with the previous figure of 06/07 monitoring year. The majority of applications in the District involve extensions and alterations to houses, erection of houses and very few are major applications. However, there is a significant increase in the number of appeals allowed by the Planning Inspectorate.

Chapter 5

Contextual Indicators, Core Output Indicators and Local Indicators

This chapter presents the various indicators which help to monitor the performance of Maldon's planning policies. The five themes, namely **People and Communities, Prosperity, Balanced Housing, Natural and Built Heritage, Access and Movement**, will be monitored to reflect the progress and effectiveness of MDC local planning policies.

The scope of the AMR this year is however, limited as the Core Strategy DPD is still in preparation and there are currently no strategic policies to be monitored. Instead, this AMR will base on the Strategic priorities set in the SCS and MDC's own corporate target.

People and Communities

Scope of theme: The theme is about quality of life in its widest sense of individuals and communities

Strategic Priority from SCS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the health and well-being of residents • To strengthen and encourage opportunities that will sustain and develop active communities with a strong community spirit • To make the Maldon District a safer place • To promote a diverse, sustainable and vibrant local economy • To continue to raise educational attainment and skills levels 	
Council Corporate Target	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recreate a sustainable and accessible environment in which living, working and leisure encourage pride in the District, recognising its important historic qualities • To improve access to and the provision of sport and leisure facilities and enhance tourism for all • To make provision for sustainable employment opportunities 	

Within the District key public services are provided by agencies as follows

Essex County Council	Education, social services, libraries, highways and waste disposal
Maldon District Council	Waste collection and street cleaning
Blue Light Services	Emergency services
Primary Care Trust	Health services
Public Utilities (i.e. water, sewerage, gas)	Various utility companies

Table 5.1 – Public service providers

(Source: mid-Essex Economic Futures, 2006)

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a composite measure of multiple deprivations at the small area level, known as the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The IMD 2007 is comprised of seven individual domains: income deprivation; employment deprivation; health deprivation and disability; education, skills and training deprivation; barriers to housing and services; living environment deprivation; and crime. The research rank each local authority area where 1st is the most deprived and 354th is the least deprived.

Maldon is ranked 255th out of 354 based on average deprivation scores of its constituent LSOAs. The average score for Maldon is 12.26 comparing to the Essex average of 14.69, which means deprivation in Maldon is higher than the Essex average. Despite the fact that Maldon is doing relatively well in comparison with other local authorities in England and Wales, the IMD2007 does suggest that there are areas within the District where certain types of deprivation are significant.

Health

According to the 2001 census, the proportion of people in the District who rate their health as 'good' is slightly higher than that of the proportion of people in the East of England and England. And the proportion of people in Maldon with a limiting long-term illness is lower than that in the East of England and England. (Table 5.2)

	Maldon (%)	East of England (%)	England (%)
General health: Good	71.69	70.35	68.76
General health: Fairly Good	21.17	22.05	22.21
General health: Not good	7.14	7.60	9.03
People with limiting long-term illness	15.52	16.21	17.93

Table 5.2 – Health Condition of Maldon District Residents
(Source: 2001 census)

Maldon generally has a higher life expectancy (79.6 years) than the England average, but the figure varies across the District with a gap of 7.9 years between the lowest (Maldon East) and the highest (Tollesbury). (Figure 5.1) Death rates are falling steadily, but again vary widely across the district. (Figure 5.2)

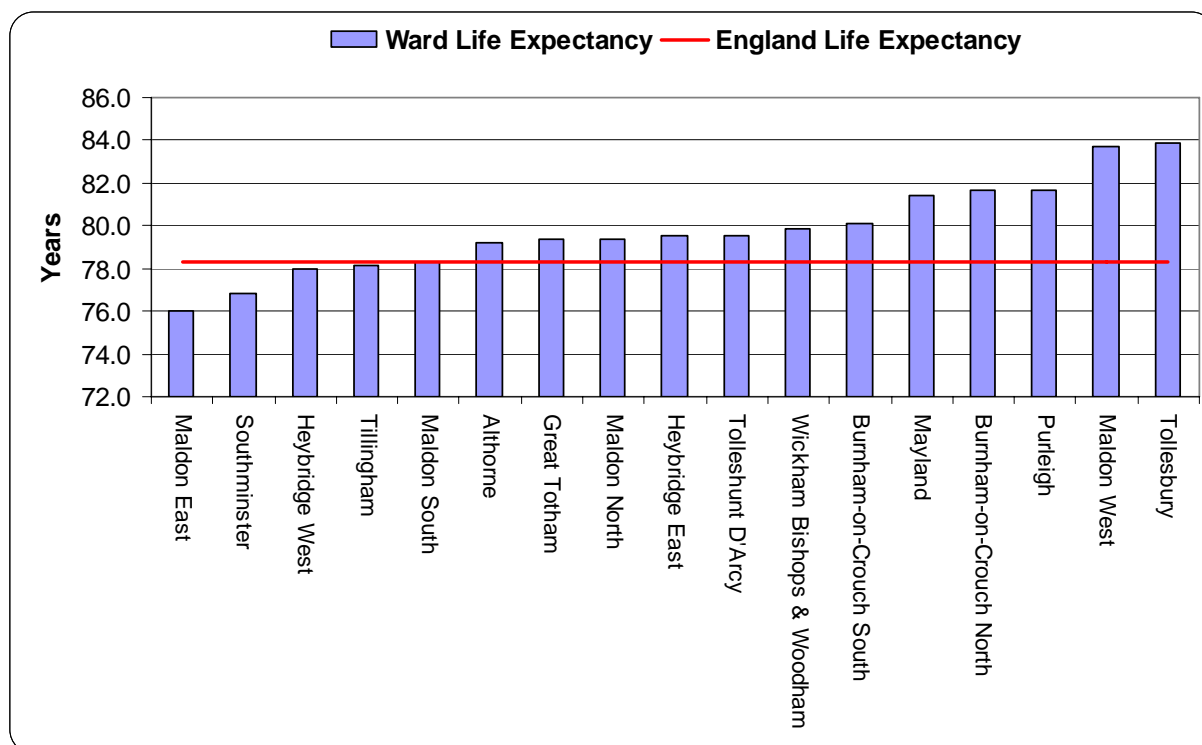


Figure 5.1 – Life expectancy in Maldon by ward
(Source: Maldon District Joint Strategic Needs Survey 2007)

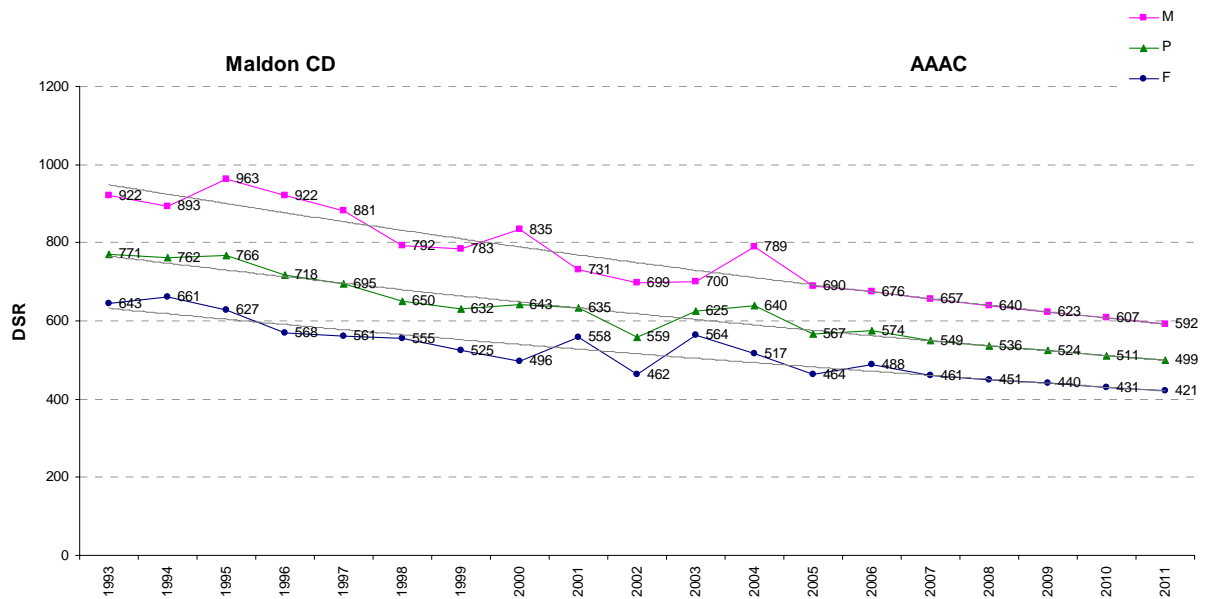


Figure 5.2 – Life expectancy in Maldon by ward⁴
 (Source: Maldon District Joint Strategic Needs Survey 2007)

Ethnic Group

Maldon District has a predominantly white resident population with representation of other ethnic groups being significantly less than both the East of England and the England and Wales averages.

	Maldon	East of England	England and Wales
White	98.61%	95.12%	91.31%
Mixed	0.53%	1.08%	1.27%
Asian or Asian British	0.43%	2.26%	4.37%
Black or Black British	0.18%	0.9%	2.19%
Chinese or Other ethnic Group	0.25%	0.65%	0.86%

Table 5.3 - Ethnicity of Maldon District Residents
 (Source: 2001 Census)

⁴ DSR: Directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population
 AAAC: all-cause all-age mortality, all-cause mortality

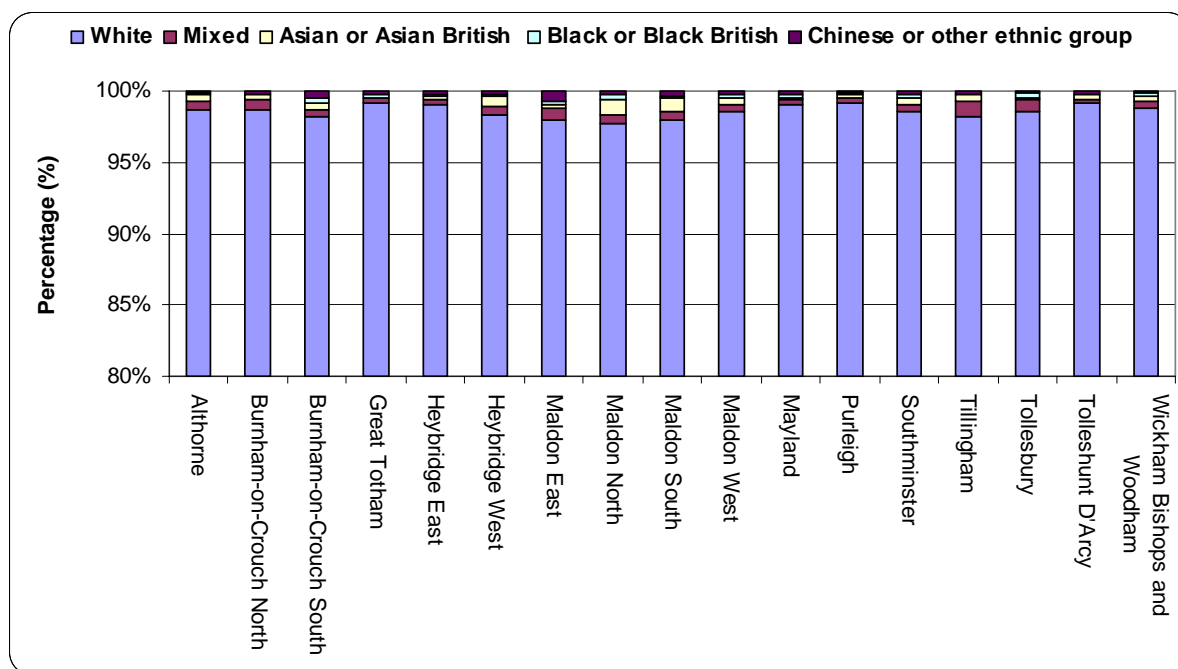


Figure 5.4 – Ethnicity by Ward in Maldon
 (Source: Maldon District Joint Strategic Needs Survey 2007)

The Maldon District ward of Great Totham has the greatest percentage of its population, over 99%, classifying themselves as White British whereas the Maldon North ward has the largest percentage of its population classifying themselves as ethnic groups other than White British but still this is less than 3%.

Crime Rate

The latest statistics show that Maldon has a low rate of recorded crime in all five major offence areas when compared to the regional and national averages. However, there has been a significant increase in robbery, theft of a motor vehicles and sexual offences over the past year.

	Maldon	% change from last year	Essex	% change from last year	England and Wales	% change from last year
Violence against the person	549	-4.19%	23,145	+1.41%	960,167	-8.15%
Burglary	285	-2.15%	14,141	+0.79%	583,658	-6.16%
Offence against Vehicle	294	-5.16%	16,634	-16.9%	656,313	-14.17%
Criminal damage	688	-21.46%	26,379	-12.09%	1,036,123	-12.55%
Drug offence	63	-20.25%	3,971	+22.03%	228,819	+17.87%

Table 5.4 Statistic for six major offence areas in Maldon, Essex and England and Wales 2007
 (Source: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/soti.html>)

Summary

The most significant change over the last monitoring year is the decrease in crime rates in all five major categories in particular the reduction in Drug offence against regional and national trends. Aging population is still a significant issue in Maldon which will post major challenges to the District’s future development.

Prosperity

Scope of theme: The theme covers issues which are mainly related to the economic development but also include skill and education in the District.

Strategic Priority from SCS
To promote a diverse, sustainable and vibrant local economy
Council Corporate Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate a net gain of 1,000 jobs by 2015 (200 by 2010) as a result of District Council activity. • To improve access to and the provision of sport and leisure facilities and enhance tourism for all.

Contextual Indicators

Economic Activity

According to the mid-2007 population estimate, the working age population for all people in the District is approximately 37,300. 63.9% of Maldon District's residents are economically active with 78.3% of people working as employees which are similar to the regional figures. The self-employment figure drops from 14.9% to 10.7% over last year and is now similar to regional and national average.

	Maldon 2006	Maldon 2007	East of England 2007	Great Britain 2007
Economically active	30,900 (80.8%)	31,900 (78.7%)	81%	78.6%
Employees	24,200 (63.4%)	25,100 (63.9%)	66.2%	64.6%
Self employed	5,400 (14.9%)	5,300 (10.7%)	10.9%	9.3%

Table 5.5 – Economically Active (Jan 2007 – Dec 2007)
(Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Earnings by residence

The change in average weekly income of Maldon's residents is largely in line with the regional and national trends, according to Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings.

	2006	2007
Great Britain	449.6	511.3
East of England	470	479.1
Maldon	523	559.0

Table 5.6 – Weekly Income of Maldon District Residents
(Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk)

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007 indicates that Maldon District does not suffer much from deprivation in relation to Income, Employment, Health and Disability, Living Environment and Crime. However, the indices also point out that some parts of the District areas are suffering from serious level of deprivation from Barriers to Housing and Services' and 'Education, Skills and Training' and thus in need of improvement.

Working age benefit

	Maldon	Maldon (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
By age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	140	27.7	30.5	31.6
Aged 25-49	245	47.5	51.4	52.8
Aged 50 and over	120	23.6	17.3	14.9
By duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	380	73.8	74.5	73.6
Over 6 up to 12 months	70	13.5	15.5	15.6
Over 12 months	65	12.7	10.0	10.8

Table 5.7 – number of JSA claimants (August 2008)

(Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Number of businesses by employee size

	Maldon		East of England		England	
	numbers	%	numbers	%	numbers	%
Total	2,460		168,900		1,418,050	
0-4	1,945	79	129,420	76.6	1,073,550	75.7
5-9	300	12.2	20,765	12.3	177,935	12.5
10-19	125	5.1	10,130	6	89,065	6.3
20+	90	3.7	8,585	5.1	77,500	5.5

Table 5.8 – number business by employment size band September 2007

(Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Number of businesses by age

	Maldon		East of England		England	
	numbers	%	numbers	%	numbers	%
Total	2,460		169,205		1,421,645	
< 2 Years	360	14.6	27,340	16.2	245,915	17.3
2-3 Years	345	14	23,690	14	207,960	14.6
4-9 Years	625	25.4	43,450	25.7	364,570	25.6
>10 Years	1,130	46	74,725	44.1	603,200	42.5

Table 5.9 – number business by age September 2007

(Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk)

Number of businesses by industry

	Maldon		East of England		England	
	numbers	%	numbers	%	numbers	%
Total	2,670	100	206,550	100	1,792,265	100
Agriculture	200	7.49	11,600	5.62	89,825	5.01
Production	270	10.11	15,970	7.73	132,825	7.41
Construction	445	16.67	25,790	12.49	175,940	9.82
Motor Trades	110	4.12	8,595	4.16	66,485	3.71
Wholesale	135	5.06	12,600	6.10	108,165	6.04
Retail	240	8.99	24,070	11.65	231,800	12.93
Hotels & Catering	160	5.99	12,575	6.09	126,250	7.04
Transport	125	4.68	7,950	3.85	62,365	3.48
Post & Telecommunications	25	0.94	2,655	1.29	20,480	1.14
Finance	20	0.75	2,665	1.29	29,480	1.64
Property & Business Services	695	26.03	57,815	27.99	520,460	29.04
Education	35	1.31	4,605	2.23	39,405	2.20
Health	25	0.94	3,700	1.79	33,315	1.86
Public Admin & Other Services	185	6.93	15,960	7.73	155,470	8.67

Table 5.10 – number business by industry September 2007 (Source: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>)

Education

The table below shows that Maldon’s population has a lower level of qualifications than the national and regional average. The percentage of working age population without a qualification is 10.1% in Maldon District, compared with a figure of 8.8% nationally. And only 53.5% of the population managed to achieve NVQ2, which is equivalent to five GCSEs at grades A*-C or BTEC first diploma, compared with a national average of 64.5%. This echoes the finding in the IMD 2007.

% of people aged 16-74 with:	Maldon	East of England	Great Britain
NVQ4	18.8	26	28.6
NVQ3	32	43.4	46.4
NVQ2	53.5	62.2	64.5
NVQ1	70	78.2	78.1
No qualifications	10.1	9.3	8.8
Other qualifications	19.9	12.5	13.1

Table 5.11 – Total Population and Population Change (Jan 2007-Dec 2007)
 (Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk)

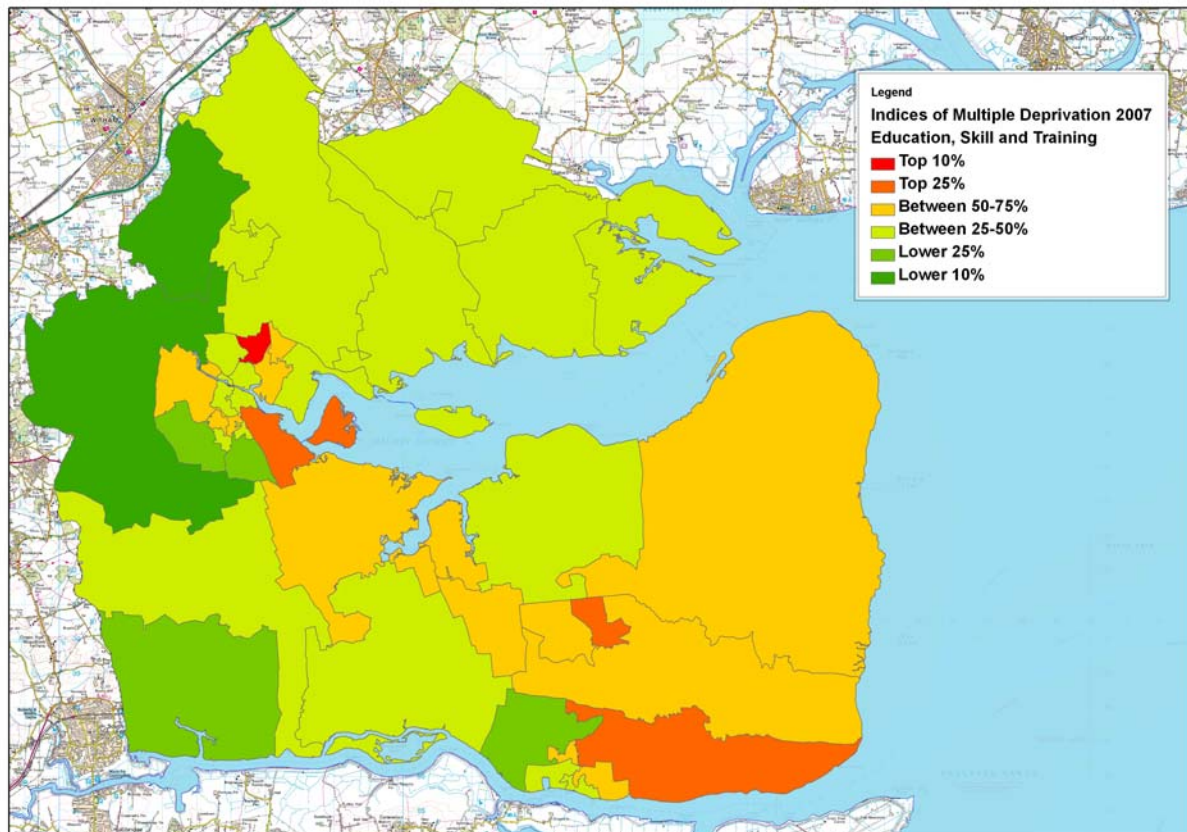


Figure 5.5 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Education, Skill and Training
 (Source: The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007)

Core Output Indicators

BD1 Purpose	Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross and net)
Source of data	

BD2 Purpose	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land- by type To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL)
Source of data	

BD3 Purpose	Employment land available – by type To show the amount and type of employment land available							
Source of data								
		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-B8 unk	Total (m²)
BD1	Gross	0	0	4851	0	270	2586	7707
	Net	0	0	4851	-2586	-272	2586	4579
BD2	Gross	0	0	1761	0	270	2586	4617
	% gross on PDL	0	0	36.3%	0	100%	100%	59.91%
BD3	Hectares	4.71	0	7.58	1.32	0.37	12.48	26.46

BD4 Purpose	Total amount of floorspace for “town centre uses” To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area					
Source of data						
		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total (m²)
BD4	Gross	0	0	0	0	0
	Net	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.12 – Core Output Indicators B1, B2, B3 and B4

Local Output Indicators

Purpose	To show the amount of vacant employment floorspace in District (B1 or B2 or B8)	
Source of data	Essex County Council 2007 Survey	
Address	Proposed Land Use	Size of Site (ha)
Mildmay Industrial Estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	0.55
Mildmay Industrial Estate, (Springfield Ind Est), Burnham on Crouch	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	0.17
The Causeway	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	2.61
Southminster Industrial Estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	0.34
Southminster industrial estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	0.45
Southminster industrial estate	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	0.58
Jct of Queen St, Southfield Way, Southminster	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	3.52
Woodrolfe Road Tollesbury	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	0.15
Bechenham Business Park, Beckingham street	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	0.75
Langford Pumping Station Maldon Road	Industry / Warehouse (B1 or B2 or B8)	4.13
Total		13.25

Table 5.13 – Local Output Indicator on vacant employment land

Purpose	To show the amount of employment land lost to residential uses	
Source of data	Essex County Council 2007 Survey	
Address	Description	Total Floor Space lost (hectare)
Halwin, Anchor Lane, Heybridge	C/U from workshop to residential, 3 beds	0.04
Croxley Works, Church Street, Maldon	Demolition of joinery & builders yard and construction of 9 apartments	0.12
R/O 151 High Street, Maldon	Demolition Workshop and Erection New Dwelling	0.02
The Old Brewery (SIL-DIE LTD), Fullbridge, Maldon	14 Dwellings (5 Houses & 9 Apartments)	0.12
Land R/O 20 Queen Street, Maldon	Demolition of workshops & erection 3 X 1 Bed terraced Starter Homes	0.03
Florenceville Grange Avenue, Mayland, Southminster	Demolition of Maggot Factory and surrender of associated uses in conjunction with the erection of one detached dwelling	0.34
94 South Street, Tillingham	Demolition of industrial building & bungalow and erection of 5 X 3 bed two storey cottages	1.16
Total		1.83

Table 5.14 – Local Output Indicator on lost of employment land to residential uses

Purpose	To show the amount of other land uses lost to residential uses	
Source of data	Essex County Council 2007 Survey	
Address	Description	Total Floor Space lost (hectare)
The Commodity Centre, Braxted Road	Change of Use Offices and Flat to 2 New Dwellings	0.3
The Old Forge, Tiptree Road, Great Braxted	Conversion of building (car repair) to create 2 bed house	0.03
4A Gate Street, Maldon, CM9 5QF	Change of use from first floor office to residential	0
The Former Reporting Station, Victoria Road Maldon	12 two-bedroomed apartments in two blocks	0.15
48 Spital Road, Maldon CM9 6DY	4 X 2 bed flats Loss of office/workshop	0.03
20 Queen Street, Maldon , CM9 5DP	Conversion of shop into 2 flats	0.02
Total		0.26

Table 5.15 – Local Output Indicator on lost of other land uses to residential uses

Summary

Overall speaking, the indicators suggest that employment situation in Maldon District has not changed much since last monitoring year. 4,500 square metres of additional employment floor space were developed over last year and around 26 hectare of employment land is available for development. Meanwhile, 1.83 hectares of employment land were lost to residential developments. Education, Skill and Training is still one of the major barriers for the District as identified in both 2004 and 2007 IMD, especially in south Maldon and in the Dengie.

Balanced Housing

Scope of theme: The theme covers issues related to future housing development in Maldon District.

Strategic Priority from SCS
To increase the supply of affordable housing in the District
Council Corporate Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land 2,800 additional residential units in the District over the Plan period from 1996 to 2011 (Essex and Southend-on-Sea Replacement Structure Plan) Additional 212 affordable housing units by 2015, average 14 affordable housing units per year

Contextual Indicators

Household by type

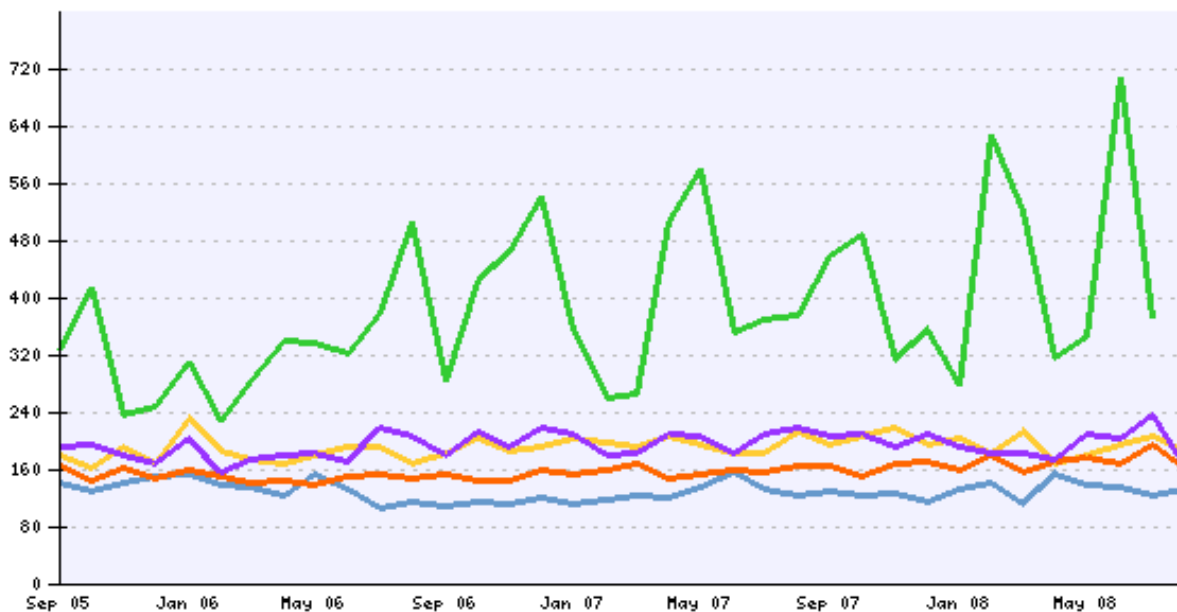
Total Households	24,189
Percentage of households live in detached dwelling	44.37%
Percentage of households live in semi-detached dwelling	30.15%
Percentage of households live in terraced housing	16.03%
Percentage of households live in flats / maisonettes	8.3%

Table 5.17 – Number of household in Maldon District
(Source: ONS, 2001 Census)

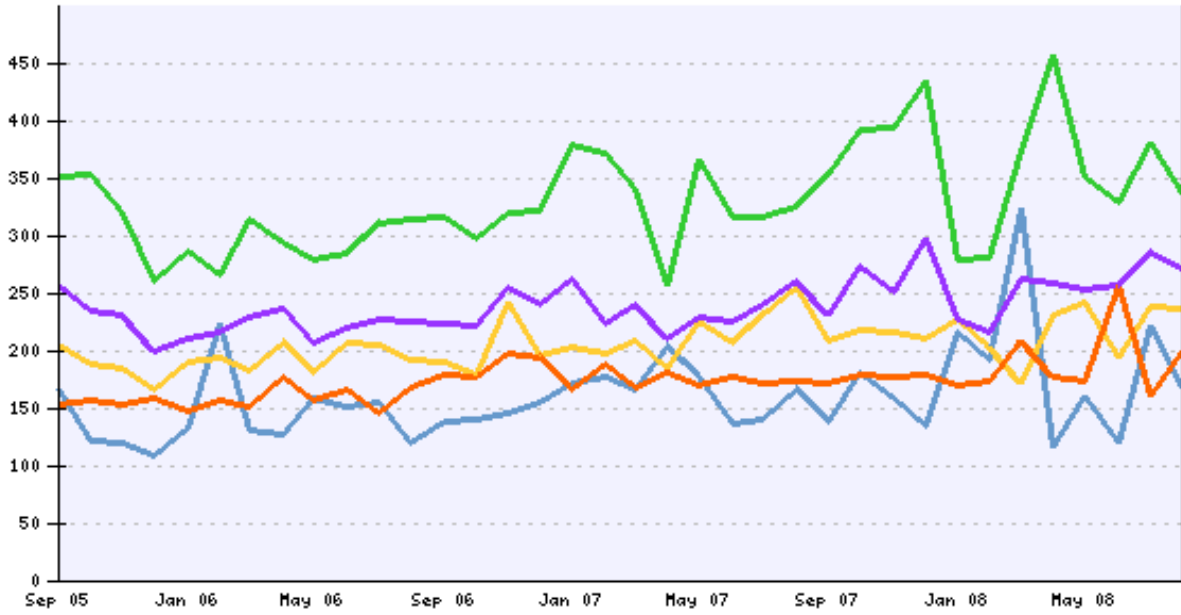
Average House Prices from September 2005 - August 2008:

■ Detached	■ Semi	■ Terraced	■ Flat	■ All
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CM8



CM9



CM0

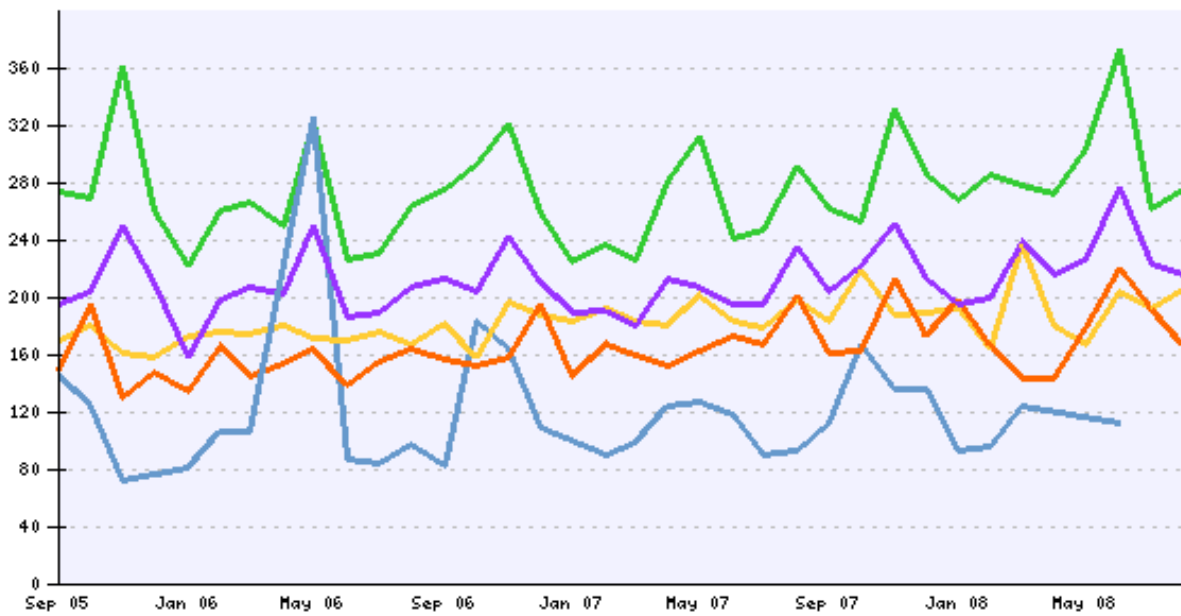


Figure 5.6 – Average housing price by post code
(Source: Land Registry Office)

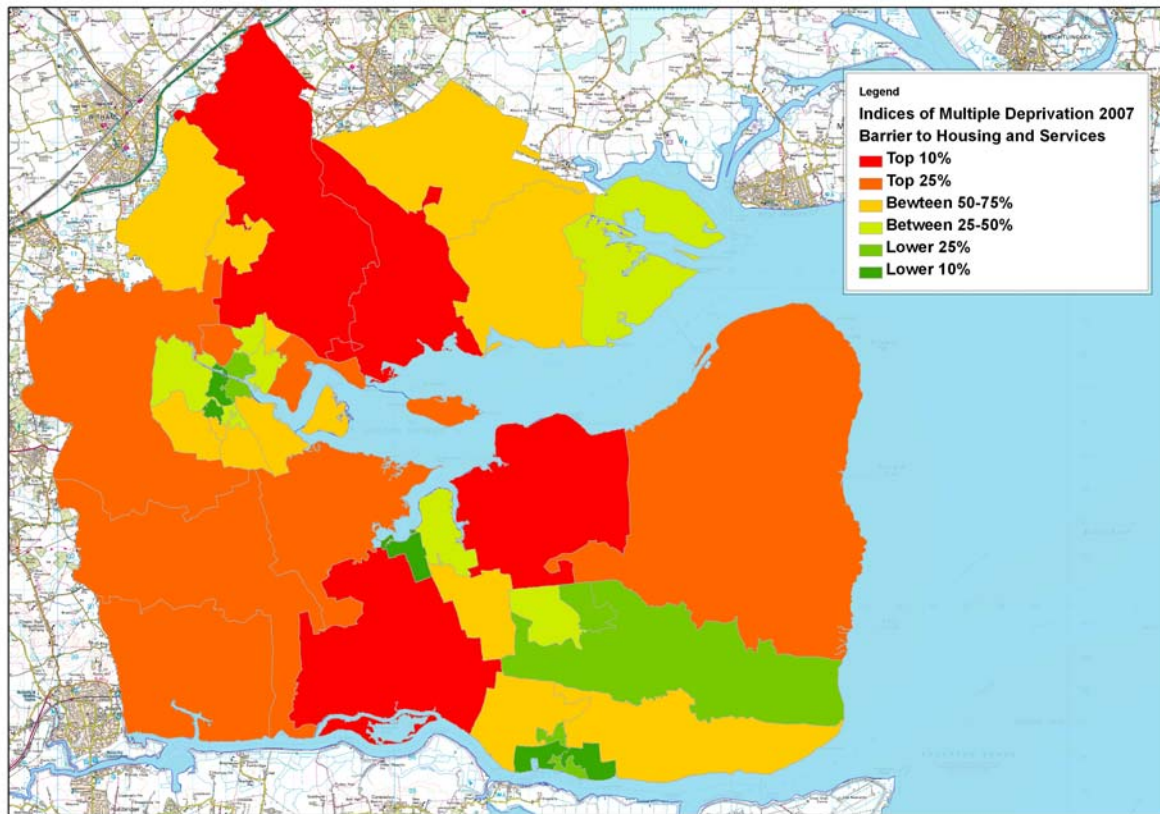


Figure 5.7 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007, Barriers to Housing and Services
(Source: The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007)

Net additional dwellings by wards

Ward	Net Additional Dwellings
Althorne	8
Burnham on Crouch North	3
Burnham on Crouch South	3
Great Totham	0
Heybridge East	36
Heybridge West	44
Maldon East	1
Maldon North	38
Maldon South	3
Maldon West	0
Mayland	14
Purleigh	5
Southminster	5
Tillingham	-1
Tollesbury	-2
Tolleshunt D’Arcy	6
Wickham Bishops and Woodham	-2

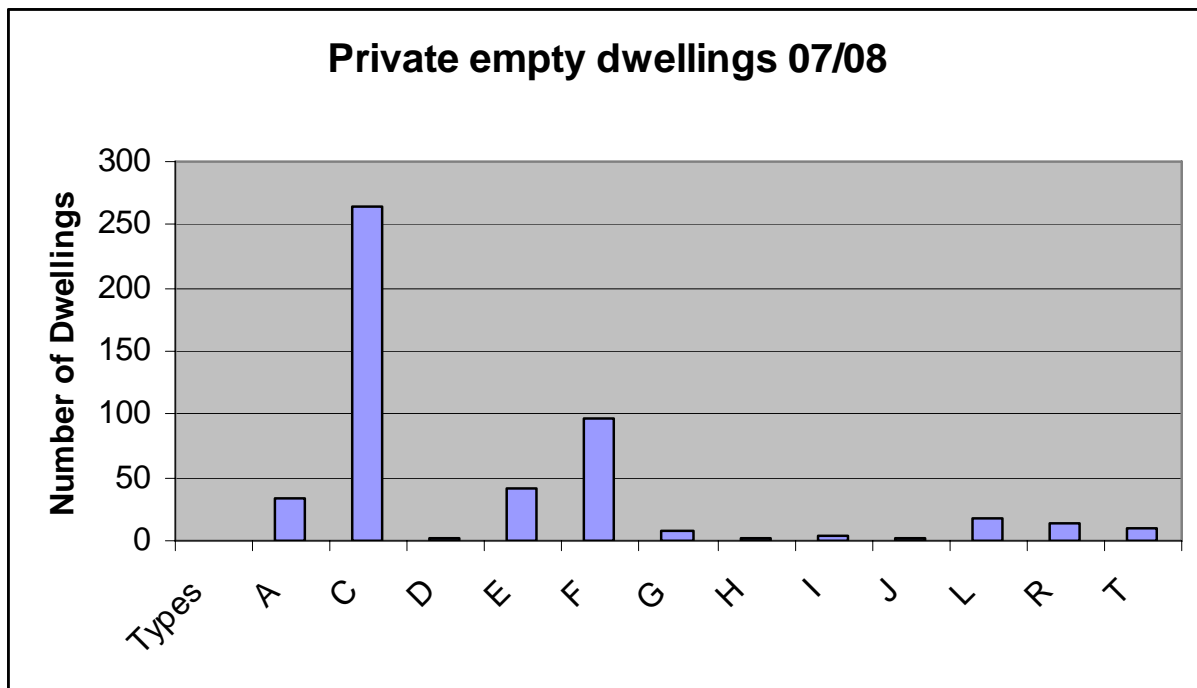
Table 5.18 – Number of net housing increase by ward
(Source: Essex County Council 2007 Survey)

Dwellings vacant for more than 6 months

	Number of properties
Long term empty Class C	274

Table 5.19 – Dwellings vacant for more than 6 months
(Source: MDC Revenue and Benefit)

Type of Private dwellings vacant in the last 6 months



Key:

- Code A** – newly built, altered, repaired dwellings;
- Code C** – dwelling left empty and left substantially unfurnished;
- Code D** – Dwellings left empty by persons in detention
- Code E** – Person in hospital care/home;
- Code F** – Left empty by deceased;
- Code G** – Restricted occupation;
- Code H** – Empty Clergy dwellings;
- Code I** – Dwellings left empty by those receiving care;
- Code J** – Dwellings left empty by those providing care;
- Code L** – Repossessed dwellings;
- Code R** – Unoccupied caravan pitches/moorings;
- Code T** – Unoccupied annexes.

Figure 5.8 - Private empty dwellings vacant in the last 6 months by type
 (Source: MDC Revenue and Benefit)

Core Output Indicators

H1	Plan period and housing targets			
Purpose	To show planned housing target and provision			
	Start of Plan period	End of Plan Period	Total housing Required	Source of plan Target
H1(a)	1996	2011	2800	Replacement Local Plan
H1(b)	2008	2021	1430	East of England Plan

Table 5.20 – Core Output Indicators H1

H2(a)	Net addition dwellings – in previous years
Purpose	To show recent levels of housing delivery
H2(b)	Net addition dwellings – for the reporting years
Purpose	To show levels of housing delivery for the reporting year
H2(c)	Net addition dwellings – in future years
Purpose	To show likely future levels of housing delivery
H2(d)	Managed delivery target
Purpose	To show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous years performance
Source of data	ECC Development Monitoring

		02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	23/24
H2a		137	102	181	168	143								
H2b							160							
H2c	a) Net additions							168	156	162	167	151	0	0
	b) Hectares													
	c) Target								110	110	110	110	110	110
H2d							104	98	93	86	77	68	78	91

		14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23
H2a										
H2b										
H2c	a) Net additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	b) Hectares									
	c) Target	110	110	110	110	110	110	110		
H2d		109	136	181						

Table 5.21 – Core Output Indicators H2

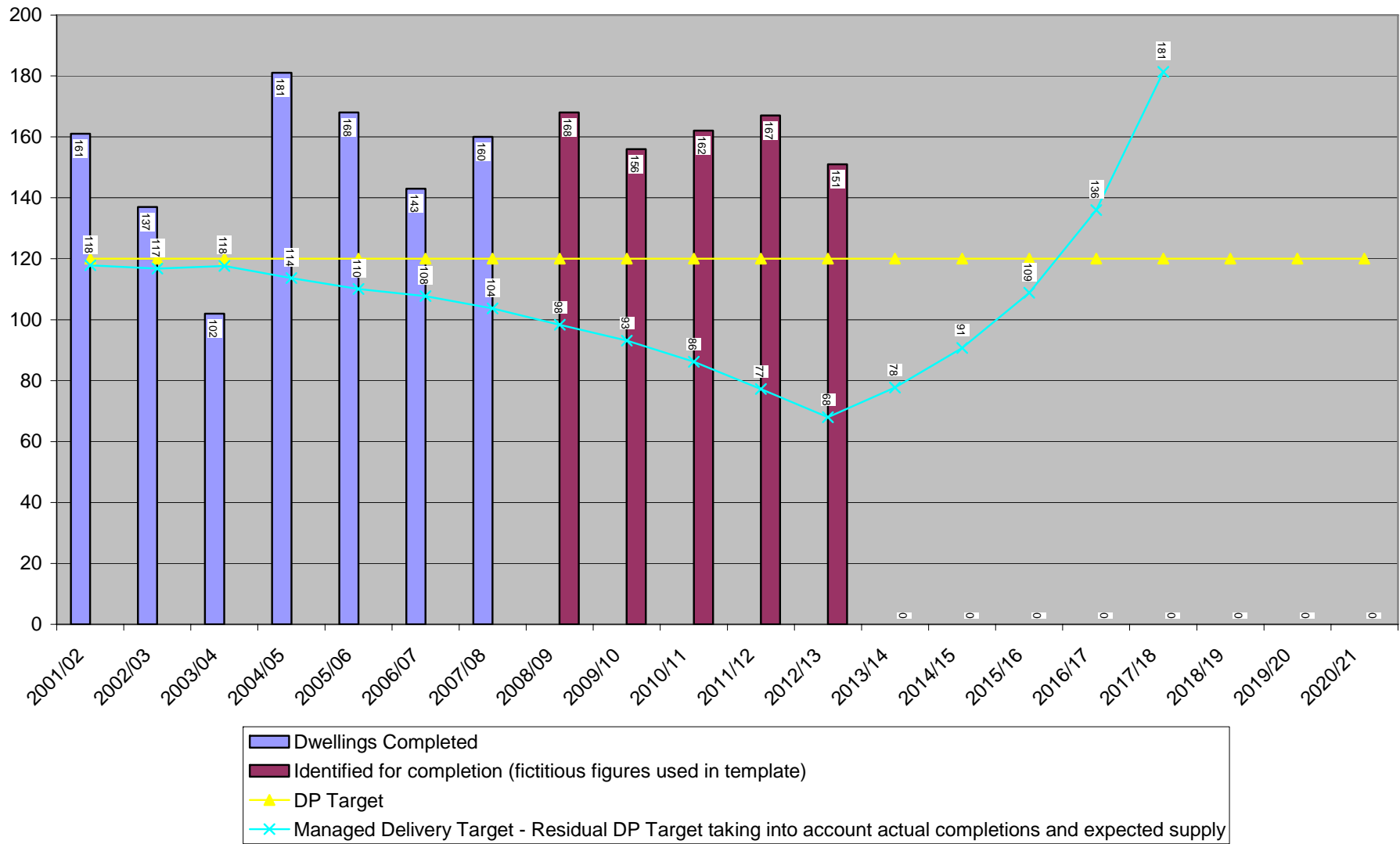


Figure 5.9 MDC Housing Trajectory

H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	
Purpose	To show the number of gross new dwellings being built upon previously developed land (PDL)	
		Total
H3	Gross	167
	% gross PDL	91.26

Table 5.22 – Core Output Indicators H3

H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)		
Purpose	To show the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered		
	Permanent	Transit	Total
H4	0	0	0

Table 5.23 – Core Output Indicators H4

H5	Gross affordable housing completions		
Purpose	To show affordable housing delivery		
	Social rent homes provided	Intermediate homes provided	Affordable homes Total
H5	20	0	20

Table 5.24 – Core Output Indicators H5

H6	Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments					
Purpose	To show the level of quality in new housing development					
	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 16 or more	Number of dwelling on those sites	% of dwelling of 16 or more	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 14 to 15	Number of dwelling on those sites	% of dwelling of 14 to 15
H6	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 10 to 14	Number of dwelling on those sites	% of dwelling of 10 to 14	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of less than 10	Number of dwelling on those sites	% of dwelling of less than 10
H6	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
	Total number of housing sites (or phases of housing sites)			Number of dwelling on those sites		
H6	Not Available			Not Available		

Table 5.25 – Core Output Indicators H6

Summary

Maldon has exceeded its housing target set by the RSS over the last few years. However Access to Housing is still identified in the IMD2007 as a major local barrier due to increasing house price and lack of affordable housing in the District. Currently there are no data available for the monitoring of Core Indicator H6 which the MDC will need to look at in the next AMR.

Nature and Built Heritage

Scope of theme: The theme covers issues in relation to the preservation and enhancement of natural and built environment of the district

Strategic Priority from SCS
To protect and enhance the distinctive environment of the District and encourage enjoyment of it
Council Corporate Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% of energy used in new development which comes from on site renewable

Contextual Indicators

Importance	Site Designation And Explanation	No. of Sites Within District
Sites of International Importance	Ramsar Sites Listed under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance	3
Sites of European Importance	Special Protection Areas(SPA) Classified under the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds	3
	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive)	0
Sites of National Importance	National Nature Reserves (NNR) Declared under section 19 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 or section 35 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	2
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Notified under section 28 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	89 units
	Local Nature Reserves (LNR) Designated by Local Authorities under section 21 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	0
	Environmentally Sensitive Areas(ESA) This scheme provides for financial incentives, encouraging farmers to adopt particular management practices to encourage enhancement and protection of particular landscape characters or habitats.	2
	Wildlife Sites (WS) These are sites of a local or county significance. These are usually adopted by local authorities for planning purposes. The total numbers of County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) – 78 based on 1990 Essex Wildlife Trust Survey.	89

Table 5.26 – List of natural protection sites on different level
(Source: Natural England)

% of new developments incorporating ecological enhancements per year
No data available at this stage

Condition of SSSIs in Maldon District in 2008

Natural England has broken the SSSI sites within Maldon district down to 89 SSSI units for better monitoring and management. Currently 31 of them are considered *Favourable* under the Natural England Natural's condition assessments; and all the others are either "*Unfavourable: declining*" or "*Unfavourable: no change*" (See Appendix 3)

Table 5.27 – List of natural protection sites on different level
(Source: Natural England)

Building Conservation Areas

Bradwell on Sea
Burnham on crouch
Goldhanger
Heybridge basin
Langford
Maldon
Purleigh
Southminster
Tillingham
Tollesbury
Tolleshunt D'Arcy
The Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation
Stow Maries WWII airfield
Total number of conservation area: 13

Table 5.28 – List of all conservation areas in the District
(Source: MDC conservation team)

Number of Listed Buildings

Grade I Listed	15
Grade II* Listed	49
Grade II Listed	960
Total number of all listed buildings:	1031

Table 5.29 – List of all Listed Buildings in the District
(Source: English Heritage)

Numbers of Buildings at Risk 2008 (BARR list)

Address	Designation	Condition	Priority
114 high street, Maldon	Grade II	Poor	C
Bacons Barn, Bacons Chase, Bradwell-on-Sea	Grade II	Poor	C
Conservatory at Down Hall, Bradwell-on-Sea	Grade II	Very Bad	A
Kennel Barn, Maldon Rd, Bradwell-on-Sea	Grade II	Very Bad	D
Southminster Hall Farm, Hall Rd, Southminster	Grade II	Poor	C
Creeksea Place, Ferry Rd, Burnham-on-Crouch	Grade II*	Very Bad	B
Cave/Ice House, Braxted Park, Great Braxted	Grade II*, RPGII*	Poor	C
Byre at Bohuns Hall, Church Street, Tollesbury	Grade II	Poor	C
Barn at Gowell Hall, Tollesbury Rd, Tollesbury	Curtilage	Very Bad	D
Granary at Woodrolfe Creek, Tollesbury	Grade II	Very Bad	A
Timber Trestle Viaduct at Wickham Place, Wickham Bishops	SM 217	Poor	A
Total number of building at risk: 10			

Table 5.30 – List of all Building at risk in the District
(Source: English Heritage)

Buildings removed from the BARR list

Address	Reason for being taken off the BARR list
1, The Square, Tillingham	Restored and reoccupied

Table 5.31 – List of all Building removed from the BARR
(Source: English Heritage & MDC conservation team)

Scheduled Ancient Monument sites

Mound East of Basin, Heybridge
Crop Mark East of Hoe Mill, Woodham Mortimer
Bowl Barrow SE of Beckingham Hall
Crop Mark SW of Hoe Moor, Southminster
Asheldham Camp
Earthworks, Pandole Wood, Southminster
Saxon Shore Fort and Anglo Saxon Monastery
Fish Weir – Sales Point, Bradwell on Sea
Fish Weir – The Nass, Tollesbury
Fish Weir – Pewet Island, Bradwell on Sea
St Giles' Leper Hospital
Moated Mound South of Purleigh Hall
Beckingham Hall Gatehouse and Enclosure Walls with Turrets
Decoy Pond – Marsh House Farm, Tillingham
Decoy Pond – Pennyhole Fleet, Old Hall Marshes, Tollesbury (1)
Decoy Pond – Pennyhole Fleet, Old Hall Marshes, Tollesbury (2)
Decoy Pond – Laureilton Farm, Tolleshunt D'arcy
Timber Trestle Railway, Wickham Bishops
Pumping Engine, Langford Museum
World War II Minefield Control Tower and Pillbox
Total number of Scheduled Ancient Monument: 20

Table 5.32 – List of all Scheduled Ancient Monuments
(Source: English Heritage)

Maldon District Flood Risk Areas

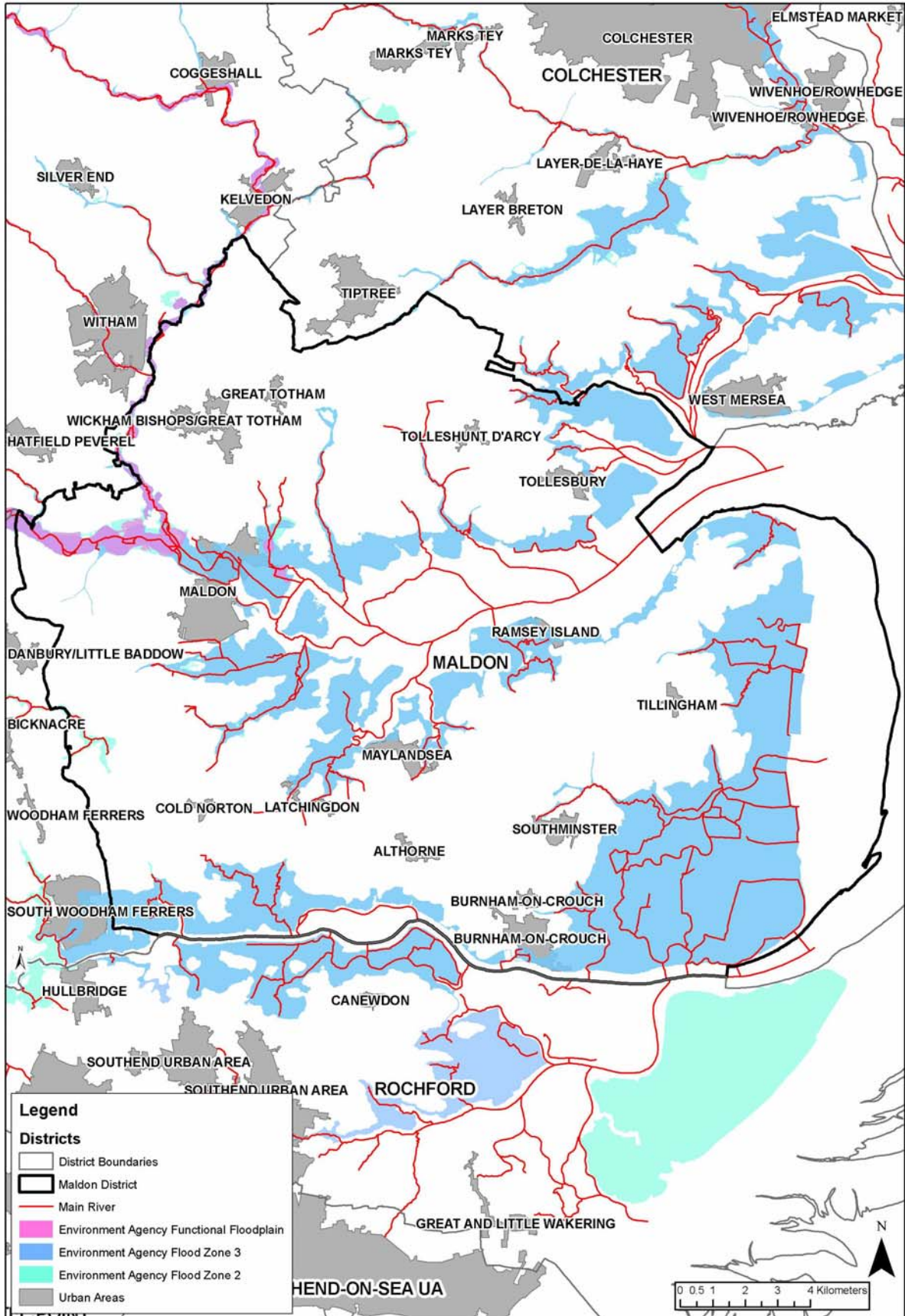


Figure 5.10 Environment Agency Flood Map (Source: Environment Agency)

Core Output Indicators

E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality ground		
Purpose	To show number of developments which are potentially located where (i) they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and, (ii) adversely affect water quality		
Source of data	Environment Agency Website		
	Flooding	Water Quality	Total
E1	10	0	10

Table 5.33 – Core Output Indicator E1

E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance		
Purpose	To show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat		
	Loss(m²)	Addition(m²)	Total(m²)
E2	0	0	0

Table 5.34 – Core Output Indicator E2

E3	Renewable energy generation					
Purpose	To show the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type					
Source of data	MDC monitoring					
E3	Wind onshore		Solar photovoltaics		Hydro	
Permitted installed capacity in MV	0		0		0	
Completed installed capacity in MW	0		0		0	
E3	Biomass					
	Landfill gas	Sewage sludge digestion	Municipal & industrial solid waste combustion	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	Animal biomass	Plant biomass
Permitted installed capacity in MV	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completed installed capacity in MW	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total amount of renewable energy generation: 0						

Table 5.35 – Core Output Indicator E3

Summary

A new conservation area was setup to protect the built heritage of a WWI airfield in Stow Maries, which bring the total number of building conservation areas in the District to 14. Out of the 89 SSSI areas in the District, conditions of 31 of them were considered favourable while the rest were considered unfavourable or declining.

Access and Movement

Scope of theme: The theme has focus on transport and movement in general and issues associated with them.

Strategic Priority from SCS
To improve and sustain transport and access to services and facilities in rural areas
Council Corporate Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the Vehicle Parking Standards SPD.

Transport Network

There is only one ‘A’ road in Maldon District which is the A414 linking Maldon with Chelmsford via Danbury. This is a single carriageway road and also provides access to the A12 Chelmsford bypass. All other roads in the district are ‘B’ standard or lower. The B1018/B1010 link Maldon with Burnham-on-Crouch, the B1022 links Maldon with Tiptree, the B1018 links Maldon with Witham and the A414/B1418 link Maldon with Woodham Ferrers. Again, these are single carriageway roads.

In terms of railway links, there is a branch line goes into the Dengie peninsular linking Wickford and Southminster.

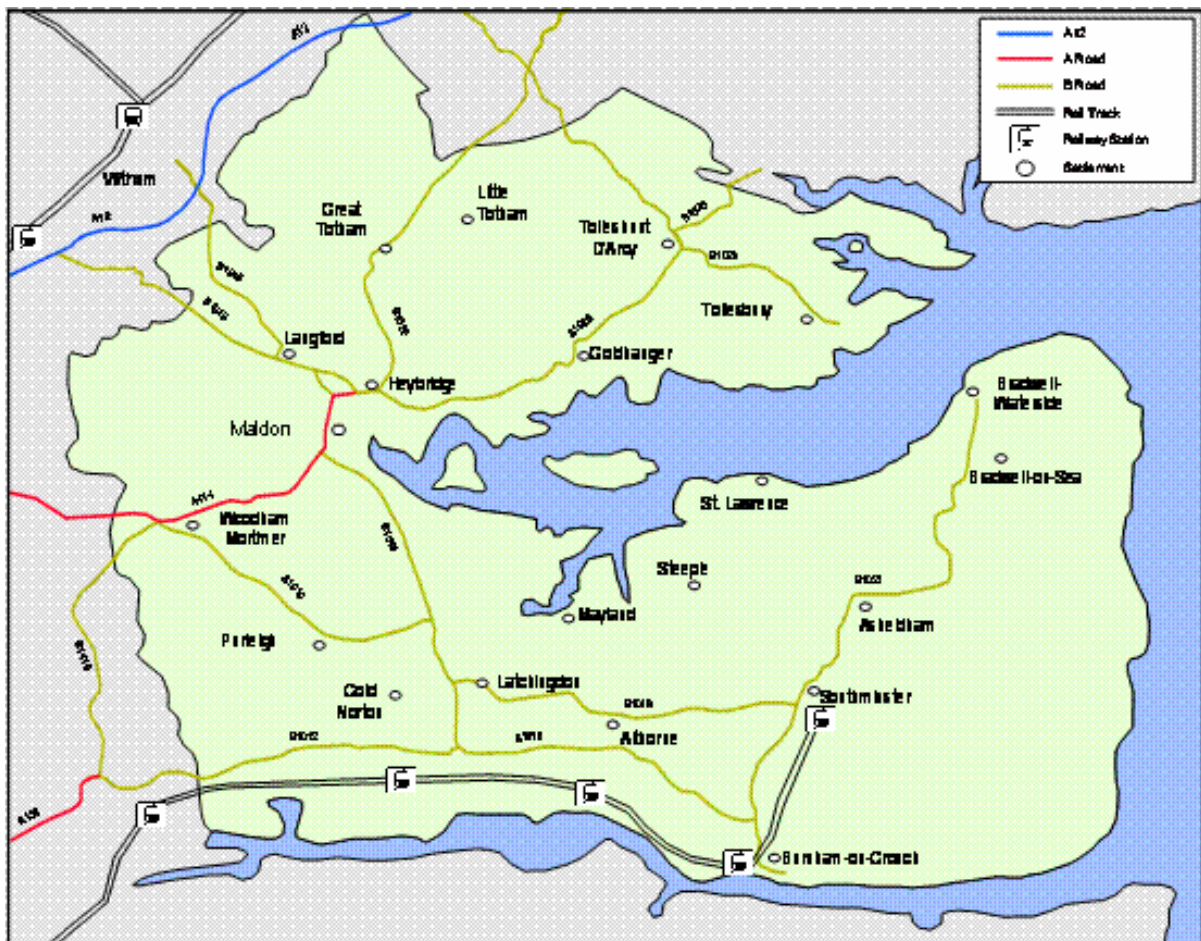


Figure 5.11 A and B roads and Railway in the District
(Source: MDC Spatial planning team)

Commuting to work

Initial comparison of census data for the distance travelled to work in various geographical areas (Table 5.36) indicates that a large number of residents in the East of England region are long distance commuters and Maldon has a higher percentage of residents working mainly at or from home than in other areas.

Distance travelled to work	England (%)	East of England (%)	Essex (%)	Maldon (%)
Works mainly at or from home	14	16	18	27
Less than 2km	20	22	21	25
2km to less than 5km	20	18	18	9
5km to less than 10km	18	15	14	13
10km to less than 20km	15	15	16	16
20km to less than 30km	5	7	7	6
30km to less than 40km	2	3	3	1
40km to less then 60km	2	2	2	1
60km and over	3	3	2	1

Table 5.36 – Distance travelled to work
(Source: Census 2001)

	% of resident working population
Commuting within same district	52.4
Commuting between different districts in mid-Essex	21.6
Commuting from mid-Essex to the rest of Essex (post 97)	10.1
Commuting from mid-Essex to the rest of region (East of England)	3.4
Commuting from mid-Essex to outside region	12.5

Table 5.37– Commuting outflow in Maldon
(Source: mid-Essex Economic Futures, 2006)

Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of	%
GP	91.88
Hospital	91.88
Primary school	91.25
Secondary school	91.25
Employment Area	91.25
Major Retail Area	91.88

Table 5.38 – Proximity to services
(Source: ECC Development monitoring)

Summary

Generally speaking, the majority of new residential developments are located in or close to the town centres of Maldon and Burnham on Crouch where there are easy access to services and facilities with the exception of proximity to GPs. Due to the District's rural nature, residents living in remote villages are depending heavily on motor vehicles to access services.

Chapter 6

Significant effects indicators

Significant effects indicators are product of the Sustainability Appraisal process. These indicators enable comparisons between the predicted and the actual effects of policies on the society, the environment as well as the economy.

The Maldon District Replacement Local Plan was not subjected to Sustainability Appraisal as this was written prior to the effective date of European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive).

Significant effects will be monitored in future AMRs once the SEA/SA process has been completed for the Core Strategy.