



castlepoint

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**Local Development Framework
Annual Monitoring Report
2010/11**

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Introduction

The Annual Monitoring Report (here on in known as the “report”) monitors the Council's progress in two regards:

- 1) The progress in preparing the Local Development Framework in accordance with the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme; and
- 2) The progress achieved in delivering sustainable development, assessed against national, regional and local output indicators.

With regard to progress in preparing the Local Development Framework, the report covers the period from the 1st April 2010 until the 30th November 2011. It will also provide commentary on future work where this is already subject to programming.

The output indicators meanwhile are measured for the period 1st April 2010 until 31st March 2011 unless otherwise indicated. It should be noted that review work carried out for the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) in October 2011 has informed the housing trajectory.

This report is being prepared in pursuant of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended. It will be submitted to the Secretary of State, as required by the regulations, by the 31st December 2011. It will also be made available on the Council's website for public viewing.

Plan Preparation Progress

Local Development Framework

The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended, require local planning authorities to prepare a suite of documents called a Local Development Framework to replace those local plans prepared before 2004.

Since 2005, the Council has been working on preparing a Local Development Framework, with the main document being a Core Strategy. However, in September 2011, the Council decided to request that its Core Strategy be withdrawn from the Examination process.

The election of the Coalition Government in May 2010 has brought about substantial changes to the planning system, with further changes to come. These changes include further amendments to the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and also new national planning policy set out in a single document known as the National Planning Policy Framework. The Localism Act 2011 also enables the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies in due course.

The changes proposed above will enable the Council to prepare a new *Local Plan*. The decision to withdraw the Core Strategy was accompanied with a commitment to commence work on a new Local Plan instead

Local Development Scheme

The Local Development Scheme sets out the programme for preparing the Local Development Framework. As a result of the Council's decision to withdraw the Core Strategy, the entire programme set out in the Local Development Scheme of March 2009 needs to be revised. This work is currently being undertaken and will be reported to the Council's Cabinet for a decision in December 2011.

At this time, it is expected that the Local Development Scheme will set out a programme for preparing a Local Plan, adopting the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans as Supplementary Planning Documents and preparing Residential Design Guidance.

New Local Plan

As a result of its decision to withdraw the Core Strategy and commence work on a new Local Plan in September 2011, it is necessary for a new programme of work to be set out in the Local Development Scheme. This programme of work will contain the following elements:

- Review of the existing evidence base;
- Commissioning of new evidence base work;
- Review of the new evidence base work;
- Engagement with residents, businesses and all other stakeholders and partners;
- Review of existing and emerging policy requirements;
- Sustainability Appraisal;
- Equality Impact Assessment;
- Habitat Regulation Assessment;
- Economic Viability Assessment; and
- Transparent decision making based on the evidence.

It is expected that the programme will enable the adoption of a Local Plan in the Spring of 2014.

Canvey Town Centre Masterplan

The Cabinet agreed to refer the responses to public consultation on the Canvey Town Centre Masterplan to a Special Policy Development Group in November 2011. It was originally anticipated that this master plan could eventually be adopted as *Supplementary Planning Document*, subject to a number of caveats. This was possible because work was undertaken in the reporting period on a sustainability appraisal, an equality impact assessment, consultation and member engagement in respect of this masterplan.

However it may not now be possible to adopt the Canvey Town Centre Masterplan as a Supplementary Planning Document, because there is not a sufficient “hook” within the development plan on which to hang it. The Local Development Scheme will therefore consider the later adoption of the Canvey Town Centre Masterplan as a Supplementary Planning Guidance, as opposed to supplementary Document, to align with the adoption of the Local Plan and any relevant policy within it.

Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplan

The Castle Point Regeneration Partnership has asked the Council to consider adopting the Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplan as a Supplementary Planning Document also. In order to achieve this, it will be necessary over the next year to undertake a sustainability appraisal, an equality impact assessment, consultation and member engagement in respect of this masterplan.

As with the Canvey Town Centre Masterplan, it will not be possible to adopt the Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplan as a Supplementary Planning Document at this time. It will therefore be necessary to adopt it as Supplementary Guidance initially, and review its status upon adoption of the Local Plan and any relevant policy within it.

Residential Design Standards

In March 2011, a large housing site on Kiln Road was the subject of an appeal enquiry. The outcome of this enquiry was that the appeal was dismissed on design and nature conservation grounds. However, the Council's own space standards set out in appendix 12 of the Local Plan were the subject of criticism by the appeal inspector. As a result, an officer has been working on residential design matters since this time. This work has included a members training session on design, a conference with development control officers, and a review of national design policy and also practice elsewhere. This has culminated in the production of a new draft design standards document. It is expected that these will be subject to sustainability appraisal, equality impact assessment and consultation before a final document is prepared and adopted.

Evidence Base Work

A fundamental element of plan preparation is the development of an evidence base to inform plan making, and also as necessary decisions on planning applications. In the reporting period the following evidence base work has been completed:

- 2010 Update TGSE Strategic Housing Market Assessment;
- 2011 Review Castle Point Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment;
- 2010 Review Castle Point Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
- 2010 Castle Point Green Belt Functions Assessment;
- 2010 Castle Point Green Belt Landscape Character Assessment;
- 2011 Sustainability Assessment of Sites in the Green Belt;
- 2011 Phase 1 Watercycle Study.

At present the following evidence base work is underway:

- South Essex Surface Water Management Plan (ECC lead);
- Greater Essex Population and Household Projections;
- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.

It is considered that the following evidence base work will need to be undertaken in 2012 to inform the Local Plan:

- **Integrated Development Needs Assessment** – This will assess the need for housing (including mix), employment floorspace, retail floorspace and

community infrastructure at different levels of growth and the impact of different levels of growth on existing provision of jobs and services;

- **Development Viability Assessment** – This will establish the costs and values associated with development in Castle Point and provide an indication of where policy objectives such as the Code for Sustainable Homes, Affordable Housing, Developer Contributions etc will impact on the ability of developers to deliver new development;
 - **Local Wildlife Site Review** – given the dynamic nature of the natural environment, it is appropriate to ensure that this work is reviewed in order to ensure it is robust. This will ensure that future policies and development control decisions are effective in offering comprehensive protection in Local Wildlife Sites.
- **SHLAA Review** – Housing land supply is dynamic and changes regularly. It will therefore be necessary to review this piece of evidence annually (April).
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Review** – It is the intention of the Thames Gateway South Essex Housing Partnership to review the SHMA in 2012. This will provide information on the wider housing market and housing need in the sub-region.

Monitoring Output Indicators

Monitoring is an important aspect of the plan making process because it helps to determine whether Local Plans are delivering their aims and ambitions. This enables the local planning authority to be able to celebrate its achievements, and also to review its plans and policies where they are not being effective.

Many outcomes of policies cannot be monitored directly; for example PPS1 requires Local Authorities to strive towards creating sustainable communities. However it is not possible to simply look at a community and say it is sustainable. As a result, the Government has a set of national “output indicators”, which monitor different aspects of sustainability and when combined provide a picture of how sustainable an area is.

National output indicators are not specific to the more detailed issues of regions and local areas. Therefore, regions and also local areas have or should devise a set of indicators that they wish to monitor locally in order to ensure the effectiveness of their plan. These are set out after the national indicators.

National Output Indicators

National output indicators have been split into five categories for Local Planning Authorities. National output indicators 4 and 5 refer to minerals and waste. Essex County Council deals with these matters and therefore this report will not provide information on them. Each of the remaining three categories are analysed in the following section of the report.

Indicator 1 – Business Development and Town Centres

Planning policies regarding business development and town centres are currently set out in chapters five and six of the Adopted Local Plan 1998.

Core Output Indicator BD1

Core output indicator BD1: *Total amount of additional employment floorspace* seeks to identify the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross and net) within the borough during the period 1st April 2010 and the 31st March 2011. It considers industrial floorspace falling within use classes B1c, B2 and B8. Use class B1a (offices) is dealt with under the town centre indicator (BD4) as, in accordance with PPS4, office development should preferably and sequentially be directed towards town centre locations.

Table 1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type

Floorspace (m ²)	B1c – Light Industrial	B2 – General Industrial	B8 – Storage & Distribution	B1-B8 Mixed	Total
Gains	-	-	-	-	0
Losses	-	-	-	-	0
Net	0	0	0	0	0

During 2010/11 there was no delivery of industrial employment floorspace in Castle Point. It is likely that the variable quality of the existing employment areas in Castle Point combined with the challenging economy may have acted to push down rental yields for industrial properties to such a level that industrial developments may not be currently viable in Castle Point.

Three permissions for the redevelopment of employment land for industrial purposes expired during 2010/11. This leaves only two permissions with extant permission for industrial floorspace in the supply chain. This has implications for economic development in the borough.

Core Output Indicator BD2

Core output indicator BD2: *Amount of industrial employment floorspace on previously developed land* seeks to show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land during the period 1st April 2010 until the 31st March 2011.

Given the lack of industrial employment floorspace completions in Castle Point during 2010/11, it is not possible to report against Core Output Indicator BD2.

Core Output Indicator BD3

Core output indicator BD3: *Net employment land available by type* seeks to identify the total area of land available for employment purposes in Castle Point, and how this is split between different use classes.

Table 2: Net employment land available by type

	B1c – Light Industrial	B2 – General Industrial	B8 – Storage & Distribution	B1-B8 Mixed	Total
Extant Planning Permissions (Ha)	-	-0.28	0.69	9.05	9.46
Extant Allocations (Ha)	-	-	-	10	10
Total	0	-0.28	0.69	19.05	19.46

The variable quality of existing employment areas combined with the effects of the economic recession may have acted to reduce the supply of land available for redevelopment for industrial uses from these areas. The greatest source of potential land supply for employment development comes from locations at West Canvey.

Core Output Indicator BD4

Core output indicator BD4: *Total amount of floorspace for town centre uses (by type)* seeks to identify the total amount of completed retail, office and leisure floorspace delivered in the period 1st April 2010 until the 31st March 2011. It also seeks to identify where these were delivered in town centres as opposed to out of town centre locations.

Table 3: Total amount of floorspace for town centre uses by type

Floorspace (m ²)	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
All Town Centre Uses	-200	178	200	-	178
All Town Centre Uses in Town Centre Locations	-176	178	0	-	2

Whilst higher than for industrial units, retail and office rental yields in Castle Point are relatively modest compared to elsewhere, and have been affected by the economic recession as a result during the period 2010/11 there was very little in the way of retail or office completions in Castle Point – indeed there was an overall loss of retail floorspace during the reporting period to hot food takeaway uses. At the 1st April 2011 there were however eight extant proposals for such developments that, when considered against any proposed losses, would increase the amount of town centre uses by around 9,961m².

Indicator 2 – Housing

Planning policy regarding housing is currently set out in Chapter 4 of the Adopted Local Plan 1998.

Core Output Indicator H1

Core Output Indicator H1: *Plan Period and Housing Targets* seeks clarification on the housing target to which the planning authority is working towards. This underpins later calculations related to delivery and the housing trajectory.

Table 4: Plan Period and Housing Target

Start of Plan Period	End of Plan Period	Total Housing Required	Source of Plan Target
2001	2021	4,000	East of England Plan

It is recognised that it is the Government intentions to revoke the East of England Plan alongside all other Regional Spatial Strategies. However, the Court of Appeal judgement of the 27th May 2011 is clear that during the preparation of development plans local planning authorities should continue to seek conformity with the regional strategy, until such time as they are formally and legally revoked. At this time therefore, the housing requirement remains 4,000 for the period 2001 to 2021.

Core Output Indicator H2

The East of England Plan sets a target of delivering 4,000 homes in Castle Point between 2001 and 2021. However, PPS3 introduces a requirement for planning authorities to identify a 15 year supply of deliverable and developable housing land. This extends the projection period in 2010/11 to 2025/26. Core Output Indicator H2 monitors delivery to date and the supply of land for future housing delivery (this is known as the housing trajectory).

H2a: Additional dwellings (net) in previous years

Table 5: Additional dwellings in previous years (net)

Year	Net Additional Dwellings
2001/02	171
2002/03	173
2003/04	157
2004/05	290
2005/06	217
2006/07	115
2007/08	105
2008/09	114
2009/10	115
Total	1,457
Annual Completion Rate	162
Required Annual Completion Rate 2010-2021	231

During the period 2001 to 2009, the annual completion rate was 162 homes per annum. This is less than the annual completion rate required to meet the East of England Plan target of 200 homes per annum, leaving more homes to be delivered in the period 2010-2021.

H2b: Net additional dwellings for the reporting year

Table 6: Net additional dwellings for the reporting year

Year	Net Additional Dwellings
2010/11	110
Total 2001 - 2011	1,567
Annual Completion Rate	157
Required Annual Completion Rate 2011-2021	243

In the period 1st April 2010 to the 31st March 2011, 110 dwellings were delivered in Castle Point. Again this level of delivery fell below the annual completion rate required to meet the East of England Plan target, increasing further the number of homes that need to be delivered annually between 2011 and 2021 to meet the target.

H2c: Net additional dwellings in future years¹

Table 7: Net additional dwellings in future years

Phasing	Time Period	Potential Dwellings	Projected Annual Completion Rate
0-5 Years	2011-2016	407	81
6-10 Years	2016-2021	986	197
11-15 Years	2021-2026	582	116
Total	2011-2026	1,975	132

When the Council withdrew the Core Strategy, it was necessary to remove Green Belt sites from the housing land supply. This has reduced the number of potential dwellings available to meet the East of England Plan target to 1,393 (to 2021). Without identifying additional land for housing, it will not be possible to meet the East of England Plan target – 2,960 homes will be delivered in the period 2001 to 2021. This is a shortfall of 1,040 homes.

H2d: Managed delivery target

The managed delivery target is the future house building rate required to meet the housing target, taking into account past completions. For the period 2011 to 2021 the managed delivery rate is 243 dwellings per annum. This is in excess of the projected annual completion rates identified in the SHLAA.

As a housing target has not been established for the period beyond 2021, it is not possible to calculate a managed delivery rate for that period.

Core Output Indicator H3

Core Output Indicator H3: *New and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land* seeks to monitor the number of homes that are being built on previously developed land compared to Greenfield sites that have never been developed.

Table 8: New and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land

Year	Gross Dwellings	Gross Dwellings on Previously Developed Land	% Gross on Previously Developed Land
2004/05			73%
2005/06			99%
2006/07			100%
2007/08			97%
2008/09	120	113	94%
2009/10	128	123	96%
2010/11	126	103	82%

Within Castle Point consistently high use has been made of previously developed land since 2004 in order to meet the Council's housing target.

¹ Figures for non-green belt dwellings only. Extracted from figure 5.1 of SHLAA Review October 2011.

Core Output Indicator H4

Core Output indicator H4: *Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)* seeks to identify the number of new gypsy and traveller pitches granted consent within Castle Point in the period 1st April 2010 until the 31st March 2011.

Table 9: Net additional pitches (gypsy and traveller)

	Permanent	Transit	Total
Number of Pitches	2	0	2

These pitches are situated in St Peter's ward on the Arterial Road. These were granted consent on appeal following a period of unauthorised occupation.

Core Output Indicator H5

Core Output Indicator H5: *Number of Affordable Homes Delivered (gross)* seeks to identify the number of affordable homes delivered in Castle Point, as defined by PPS3, in the period 1st April 2010 until the 31st March 2011.

Table 10: Number of Affordable Homes Delivered (gross)

Year	Social Rent	Intermediate	Affordable Rent	Total
2001/02	-	-	-	0
2002/03	-	-	-	0
2003/04	-	-	-	0
2004/05	29	-	-	29
2005/06	-	-	-	0
2006/07	-	-	-	0
2007/08	18	-	-	18
2008/09	-	-	-	0
2009/10	8	16	-	24
2010/11	-	-	-	0

The delivery of affordable housing in Castle Point has been relatively poor during the period 2001 to 2011. Only 71 affordable homes have been delivered in total during this period, none of which were delivered during the reporting period. This is primarily due to the small size of housing development sites in Castle Point.

It is expected that 39 affordable homes will be secured in 2011/12 across two sites - the former Lighthouse Public House and at land adjacent 1-3 Eastern Esplanade.

Core Output Indicator H6

Core Output Indicator H6 seeks to identify the number of new homes delivered to CABE Building for Life Criteria. The CABE Building for Life Criteria is an assessment benchmark endorsed by the previous Government. There are substantial resource requirements associated with undertaking an assessment on each new property and therefore this indicator has not been monitored. Consideration has been given to seeking developers to undertake such assessments in future by including a condition on all relevant planning decisions.

Indicator 3 – Environmental Quality

Policies related to environmental quality considerations are currently set out in chapter 3 of the Adopted Local Plan 1998. It should be noted that there is no specific policy on flood risk included within the Local Plan and therefore the Council relies on national policy set out in PPS25 in respect of such matters.

Core Output Indicator E1

Core Output Indicator E1: *Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds* seeks to ensure that the sequential and exceptions tests are being appropriately applied to the satisfaction of the Environment Agency and that people are not being placed unjustifiably at risk of flooding. It also seeks to ensure that water quality matters are being appropriately addressed through the design of sites to the benefit of the natural environment.

Table 11: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice

	Flood Risk	Water Quality	Total
EA Advise Against	0	0	0

The Council did not depart from the advice of the Environment Agency in any case during the period 1st April 2010 and the 31st March 2011.

Core Output Indicator E2

Core Output Indicator E2: *Change in areas of biodiversity importance* seeks to identify if the area of land protected because of the biodiversity it contains has been increased or decreased in the period 1st April 2010 to the 31st March 2011.

Such changes may be brought about as a result of a review of such land e.g. a review of the Local Wildlife Site Assessment, or as a result of development removing the biodiversity productivity of a site. No such review or development occurred during the reporting period.

Table 12: Change in areas of biodiversity importance

	Loss	Addition	Total
Area of Biodiversity Importance	0	0	0

Core Output Indicator E3

Core Output Indicator E3: *Renewable Energy Generation* seeks to monitor the amount of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources within the borough. During the reporting period 1st April 2010 to the 31st March 2011, no such technologies were delivered in Castle Point as a result of planning consent.

It should be noted that some solar panels can be delivered without planning consent and there is evidence that some homes have now installed this technology in order to reduce their energy bills.

Regional Output Indicators

In addition to the housing indicators required nationally, in the East of England monitoring also takes place of the *Gross Dwelling Density* in order to determine how well land is being used to deliver housing. This indicator considers completed sites of 0.1ha in size or greater. In 2010/11, 68 homes (gross) were delivered in sites of 0.1ha in size or greater.

Table 13: Gross Dwelling Density

Year	% New Homes delivered at: dwelling density per hectare (ha)		
	< 30	30 – 50	> 50
2001/02	14.2	85.8	0
2002/03	1.6	98.4	0
2003/04	1.6	83.7	14.6
2004/05	0.8	68.0	31.2
2005/06	2.3	25.1	72.6
2006/07	6.9	15.5	77.6
2007/08	3.1	0	96.8
2008/09	0	0	100
2009/10	11	0	89
2010/11	12	40	48

Given the nature of the built form in Castle Point it is encouraging to see new developments delivered at a range of densities. Low density developments have largely occurred through the redevelopment of sites on the urban periphery where higher density development may not have been appropriate. Within the urban area a mix of medium and high density schemes have been delivered supplying a range of family sized homes as well as smaller starter homes and sheltered accommodation.

Local Output Indicators

Local Output Indicators will emerge through the production of the Local Plan. At this time the new local plan is insufficiently advanced in order to have identified indicators to monitor beyond those required at a national and regional level.

Monitoring Policy Support at Appeal

Whilst the Adopted Local Plan 1998 does not contain any local output indicators to measure its effectiveness, a review has been undertaken of the support its policies have received on appeal.

Table 14: Local Plan Policies Support on Appeal

Application Number	Policy/s Supported	Policy/s Not Supported
CPT/614/09/FUL	T8, EC2	
CPT/260/00/FUL/VAR	EC3	
CPT/554/09/FUL	EC3	
CPT/370/09/FUL		EC20
CPT/146/10/FUL	T2	
CPT/560/09/FUL	EC2	H17 - SPG9
CPT/843/06/FUL/VAR	EC3	
CPT/661/09/FUL	H17 - SPG11, T8	H17 - SPG15
CPT/46/10/FUL	H17, EC2	
CPT/196/09/FUL		S5
CPT/214/10/FUL	GB2, EC2, H17 - SPG18, EC3	
CPT/596/09/FUL	EC2	
CPT/174/10/FUL	H17 - SPG4, EC3	H17 – SPG17
CPT/182/10/FUL	H17 – SPG3	
ENF/447/08	EC3	
CPT/481/10/FUL	H17 – SPG28	
CPT/435/10/FUL	EC3, EC4, S5	
CPT/639/09/FUL	EC2	
CPT/121/10/FUL	H13, H17 – SPG5 & SPG20	
CPT/76/10/FUL	EC2	
CPT/138/10/FUL	EC3 and H17 – SPG3	
ENF/107/09	EC2	
CPT/508/09/FUL	H17	H17 – SPG12

It would appear that the Council's space standards give rise to the most issues when planning inspectors are considering appeals. The work being carried out to review these space standards will therefore be important in ensuring that the Council can robustly defend its position when making planning decisions.

Appendix 1: Information on Industrial Uses

Industrial Uses – Extant Permissions at 1st April 2011

Application	Location	Type	Gain Floorspace (m2)	Type	Loss Floorspace (m2)
CPT/242/08/FUL	12 Benfleet Road, Benfleet	Mix	187		
CPT/679/97/OUT/ REN	Land South of Northwick Road	Mix	Not specified		
CPT/302/10/FUL	Thames House, Rayleigh Weir	B2	579		
CPT/386/10/FUL	76-80 Furtherwick Road, Canvey	B2	189		
CPT/532/10/FUL	91-97 Stadium Way, Rayleigh Weir	B8	3,242	B2	3,638
CPT/722/10/FUL	12b&c Northwick House, Canvey			B8	200

Appendix 2: Information on Town Centre Uses

Town Centre Uses – Completions 2010/11

Application	Location	Type	Gain Floorspace (m2)	Type	Loss Floorspace (m2)
CPT/649/10/FUL	304 High Road, Benfleet	A2	49		
CPT/303/10/FUL	21-25 Hart Road, Thundersley	B1a	200		
CPT/546/10/FUL	72 Furtherwick Road, Canvey	A2	129	A1	129
CPT/563/10/FUL	275 High Street, Canvey			A1	24
CPT/653/10/FUL	198 High Road, Benfleet			A1	47

Town Centre Uses – Extant Permissions at 1st April 2011

Application	Location	Type	Gain Floorspace (m2)	Type	Loss Floorspace (m2)
CPT/259/07/FUL	18-32 High Road, Benfleet	A1	335	A1	540
CPT/683/04/RES	Adj. 1-3 Eastern Esplanade	A1	1,174		
CPT/56/96/RES/ G	Land South of Northwick Road	A1	5,378		
CPT/231/05/FUL	350-356 London Road, Hadleigh	A1	332		
CPT/269/08/FUL	6 Claydons Lane, Rayleigh Weir	B1a	1,037		
CPT/511/10/FUL	175 London Road, Hadleigh	A1	5,147	A1	2,934
CPT/362/10/FUL	Focus, Rushbottom Lane, Thundersley	A1	118		
CPT/341/10/FUL	182 High Road, Benfleet			A2	85
CPT/455/10/FUL	85 Furtherwick Road, Canvey			A2	64
CPT/722/10/FUL	12b&c Northwick House, Canvey	D2	200		
CPT/727/10/FUL	5 Roseberry Walk			A1	76
CPT/60/11/FUL	Moorecroft Hall, Hadleigh			D2	61

Appendix 3: Information on Housing Completions

Housing – Completions 2010/11

Application	Location	Number of Homes		
		Gain	Loss	Net
CPT/83/09	R/O 653 London Road	4	1	3
CPT/606/09	129 London Road	1	0	1
CPT/553/09	234 Benfleet Road	1	1	0
CPT/365/10	295 Benfleet Road	0	1	-1
CPT/419/09	38 Crescent Road	1	1	0
CPT/330/09	31 Avondale	1	1	0
CPT/112/06	298 High Road	1	0	1
CPT/848/03	141 Hart Road	1	0	1
CPT/812/07	96 Bramble Road	1	0	1
CPT/481/09	55-59 Kimberley Road	2	2	0
CPT/415/09	R/O 233 Kents Hill Road	1	0	1
CPT/714/07	17 Highcliff Road	1	1	0
CPT/701/06	100 Scrub Lane	9	0	9
CPT/690/02	384 London Road	2	0	2
CPT/642/01	Laurels, Lakeside Path	2	0	2
CPT/623/07	137 Hart Road	1	0	1
CPT/593/06	120 Long Road	24	0	24
CPT/588/02	12 Benfleet Road	1	0	1
CPT/587/05	2 Haven Road	1	0	1
CPT/578/07	84 High Street	4	0	4
CPT/560/04	140 High Street	5	0	5
CPT/547/06	206 London Road	1	0	1
CPT/52/07	12 Gifhorn Road	0	1	-1
CPT/519/02	56-68 Vicarage Hill	1	0	1
CPT/510/08	209-211 Vicarage Hill	1	2	-1
CPT/508/08	Adj. 16 Orchill Drive	1	0	1
CPT/501/07	96 Cumberland Avenue	2	0	2
CPT/49/06	47 Southwell Road	1	0	1
CPT/465/08	16-18 The Crescent	10	2	8
CPT/446/99	Land Adj. The Windjammer Public House	18	0	18
CPT/403/05	22 Ash Road	0	1	-1
CPT/397/06	137 London Road	1	0	1
CPT/394/05	57 Furtherwick Road	6	0	6
CPT/343/06	R/O 29 and 31 Chesterfield Avenue	1	0	1
CPT/34/05	4 to 6 High Street	1	0	1
CPT/312/07	4 Castle Road	2	1	1
CPT/277/04	286 High Street	2	0	2
CPT/258/07	2 Steli Avenue	1	0	1
CPT/157/07	212A London Road	1	0	1
CPT/121/08	470 Church Road	1	0	1
CPT/337/00	Poynetts, Round Hill	1	1	0
	Kings Park Homes	10	0	10
TOTAL		126	16	110