



Island Development Plan - Quarterly Monitoring Report

Quarter 4 - 2021



States of Guernsey
Planning Service

1. Introduction

To ensure that the Island Development Plan (IDP) continues to be effective and relevant it requires on-going monitoring of the success of its policies in achieving the Plan's objectives and the requirements of the Strategic Land Use Plan.

The Development & Planning Authority's approach to monitoring the Island Development Plan is set out in detail in Section 21 of the IDP. In summary, the Authority publishes quarterly and annual monitoring reports.

Quarterly monitoring reports are a factual report providing an update on the delivery housing and employment related development through the planning system. These are of important barometers of the Island economy and of the successful implementation of the Island Development Plan (IDP).

The quarterly reports are informative and use quantitative data sourced from the Authority's records. The reports record the net change in new dwellings permitted and floorspace and land for employment uses (offices, industry and storage & distribution). Further analysis is provided on the nature and location of planning permissions.

The Annual Monitoring Reports are more comprehensive reports that contain both quantitative and qualitative information, analysis and include feedback from stakeholders. The annual reports include an assessment of whether the IDP Plan Objectives are still appropriate and being met, whether the requirements of the Strategic Land Use Plan are being met and determine whether there is a need to:

- undertake a partial or full review of the Island Development Plan
- prepare a new statutory Plan
- review the Strategic Land Use Plan, 2011
- provide updated or new guidance or evidence
- review housing land supply and allocated sites for housing
- review employment land supply and land allocated for employment uses
- take action to help bring forward sites for development, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers
- take action to help secure the timely provision of infrastructure.

This process enables the Island Development Plan to maintain sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances.

2. Residential Development

Introduction

The Island Development Plan (IDP) has an objective to 'ensure access to housing for all' and generally supports the development of new dwellings in the Main Centres, Main Centre Outer Areas and Local Centres. New dwellings are also supported Outside of the Centres, in certain circumstances, through sub-division of existing dwellings or through conversion of redundant buildings.

Consistent with the SLUP, the IDP ensures that there is a minimum 5-year land supply to meet the annual requirement for new homes to meet the Island's housing needs. This is achieved with the allocation of 15 sites in the IDP specifically for housing development, all within either a Main Centre or Main Centre Outer Area which, combined with an allowance for windfall¹ development on other sites and existing permissions, make up the five-year land supply requirement.

The annual requirement for new homes is based on the States' Strategic Housing Indicator. When the IDP was adopted in November 2016, this indicator (then referred to as a 'target') was set at making effective provision for 300 new dwellings each year; the target having been in place since 2002.

In July 2018, the States resolved to agree the States' Strategic Housing Indicator be set at completing 635 new units of accommodation between 2017 and 2021, with a plus or minus variance of 149 new units to give the flexibility to react to market changes. This equates to an annual average of 127 additional units of accommodation with a plus or minus variance of 30 new units of accommodation. It also agreed to separate the States' Strategic Housing Indicator into an Affordable Housing Indicator set at completing 178 units of Affordable Housing over the next 5 years with a plus or minus variance of 32 new units to give the flexibility to react to demand and market changes and a private market housing indicator of 457 new units of accommodation with a plus or minus variance of 117 new units of accommodation for the same period. This represented a shift in the strategic annual housing requirement indicator from numbers of planning permissions for new residential units to numbers of new residential units completed and built. This did not change the requirement for the IDP to put in place policies for the effective provision of the annual housing requirement through planning permissions granted.

The primary purpose of the quarterly housing monitoring is to monitor whether there is a maintained minimum 2-year supply of housing permissions within the 'pipeline' that are able to come forward for development at any one time (known as the pipeline supply) so that effective provision is made to meet the requirements of the strategic indicator. Given the current annual indicator for the completion of 97-157 additional new dwellings per year, the pipeline supply requirement equates to planning permissions for at least 194-314 new

¹ Windfall Sites are undesignated sites that come forward for development during the Island Development Plan period which are not specifically identified in the Island Development Plan for that purpose, but for which policies exist to support its provision.

dwellings (136-230 private market, 58-84 Affordable Housing). In addition, other statistics are presented to provide a more in-depth analysis of the type, source and spatial distribution of new dwellings and the take-up² of planning permissions.

This monitoring report refers to the net change in new dwellings. For example, a scheme to demolish one house and replace it with five flats is counted as +4 dwellings and a scheme to demolish a house and replace it with another house involves no net gain in dwellings and is counted as 0. A dwelling is defined as a self-contained unit of accommodation, i.e. where the dwelling is designed for the occupants to share the kitchen, bathrooms and living rooms.

‘Pipeline’ Housing Supply

New housing is deemed to be effectively available where planning permission has been granted and the development is not yet complete, and where the development of new housing is acceptable in principle (outline planning permission). Figure 1 below demonstrates the number of dwellings in the ‘pipeline’ this quarter:

Source of Supply – Private Market	Number of dwellings			
	Main Centres	Local Centres	Outside of the Centres	Total
Full permissions (work not commenced)	130	15	68	213
Outline permissions	0	0	0	0
Under Construction	203	30	68	301
Total	333	45	136	514
Source of Supply – Affordable Housing				
Full permissions (work not commenced)	0	0	1	1
Outline permissions	0	0	0	0
Under Construction	6	0	10	16
Total	6	0	11	17
Pipeline Supply	531			

Figure 1: Pipeline Housing Supply

A full breakdown of the pipeline housing supply by the individual Main Centres, Main Centre Outer Areas and Local Centres is provided in Appendix 1.

² The ‘take-up’ of planning permissions refers to developments with planning permission that have commenced i.e. building work has begun on site.

The largest permissions (20 or more dwellings) in the pipeline supply are:

Site	Dwellings	Decision	Progress	Centre
Rue Du Tertre/La Route Du Braye, Vale (sheltered housing)	47	4/11/14	Under construction	St Sampson / Vale Main Centre Outer Area
Les Blanches, St. Martin (sheltered and affordable housing)	26	27/11/17	Under construction	Outside of the Centres
Springburn (Former CI Tyres), La Charroterie, St Peter Port	22	19/1/21	Under construction	St Peter Port Main Centre

Figure 2: Largest permissions in the pipeline

The remainder of the pipeline supply is made up of 436 dwellings.

Fourth Quarter 2021 - Permissions

Approvals this quarter

Full planning permission was granted for a total of 46 additional dwellings on 27 sites during the fourth quarter of 2021.

The average number of dwellings approved per quarter over the past 3 years was 40 units (not including outline permissions).

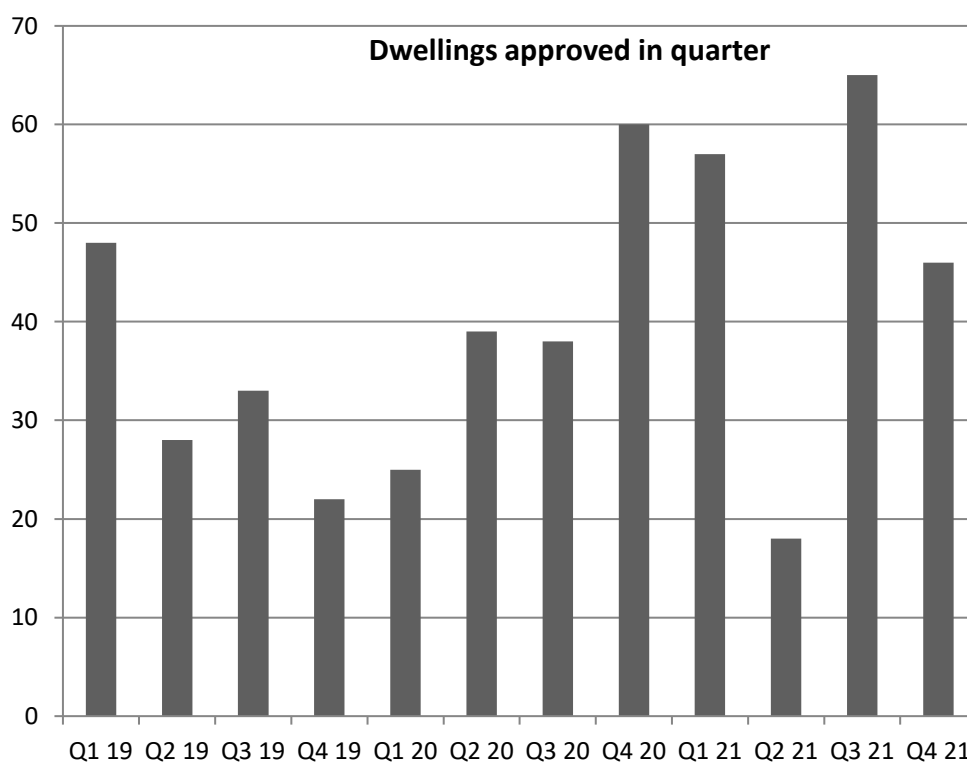


Figure 3: Dwellings approved in quarter – 3-year period (excluding outline permissions)

The largest planning permissions granted this quarter were at The Grange, St Peter Port (7 flats) and High Street, St Peter Port (5 flats).

Location of Development

The approvals this quarter represent a split of 23 dwellings in Main Centres, 4 in Local Centres and 19 Outside of the Centres.

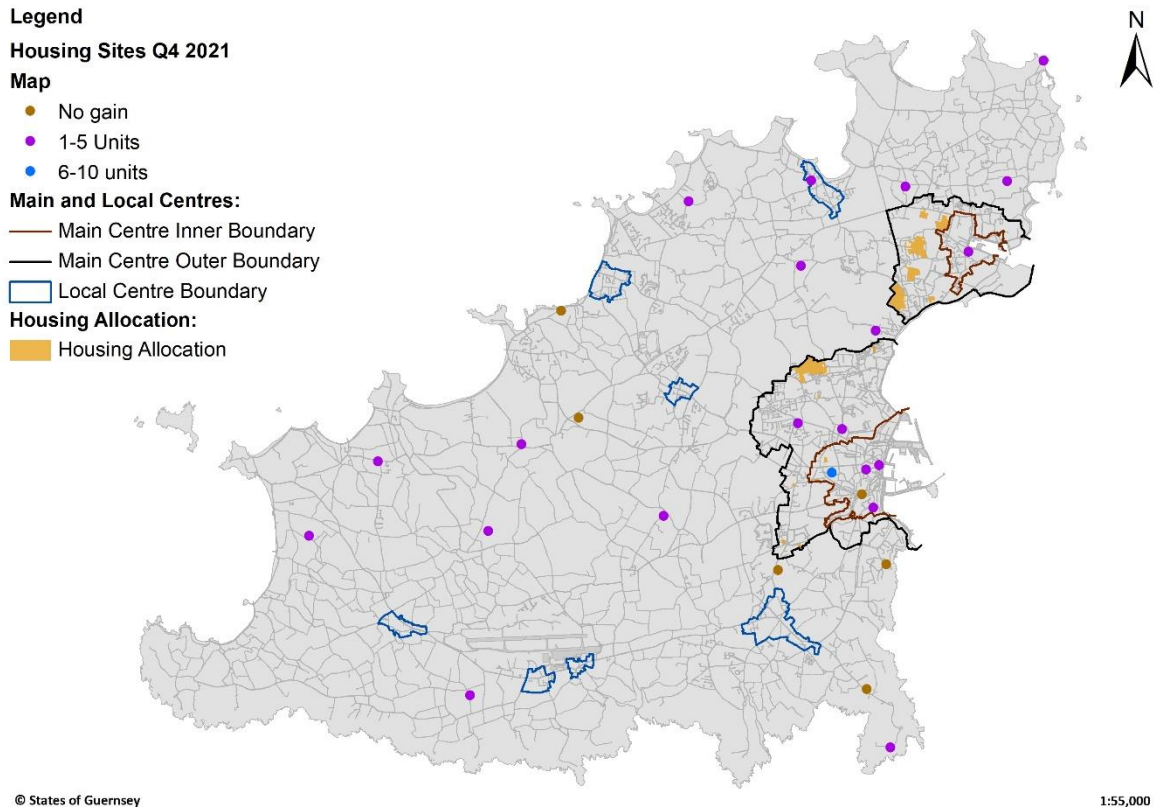


Figure 4: Dwellings approved in quarter

Brownfield / Greenfield development

The IDP allows for the development of greenfield sites for residential development where they are located within a Main Centre, Main Centre Outer Area or Local Centre and where there are no other designations restricting development (such as Important Open Land). The Plan also allows for development of greenfield sites Outside of the Centres through conversion of redundant buildings.

Under the Land Planning and Development (Guernsey) Law, 2005, horticultural premises, including redundant glasshouse sites and any ancillary structures, are treated as agricultural land and are therefore considered greenfield land.

4 dwellings were permitted on greenfield sites this quarter, these permissions include: convert building into dwelling (Rue Des Petites Hougues, Vale), convert building into dwelling (La Bailloterie Lane, Vale), convert building and water tower into dwelling (Les Hougues Magues Road, St. Sampson) and conversion of barn into dwelling (Route Des Talbots, St. Andrew). All sites are located Outside of the Centres.

Types of development and dwellings permitted

The types of development and dwellings permitted (net) this quarter are as follows:

Type of development	Use Class					Total
	Detached house (1a)	Semi-detached / terraced house (1b)	Flat (2)	Sheltered housing (3) ³	House in Multiple Occupation (6)	
New build	0	0	0	0	0	0
Re-develop	4	0	0	0	0	4
Sub-division	0	4	9	0	0	13
Conversion	8	4	17	0	0	29
Loss of units	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	8	26	0	0	46

Figure 5: Types of development and dwellings permitted

The numbers of dwellings shown in Figure 5 relates to the net number of new dwellings in each development e.g. where 3 new dwellings replace 1 dwelling this is counted as 2. The size and type of new dwellings permitted this quarter are shown in Figure 6. 60 new dwellings will replace 14 dwellings as shown in Figure 7, giving the net figure of 46 dwellings permitted this quarter. The size and type of new dwellings permitted this quarter are as follows:

Unit type	Number of bedrooms - New Dwellings					
	1	2	3	4+	HMO	Total
Detached	5	2	5	4	0	16
Semi-detached	2	0	2	0	0	4
Terraced	6	2	2	0	0	10
Flat	19	9	2	0	0	30
Sheltered	0	0	0	0		0
Total	32	13	11	4	0	60

Figure 6: Size and type of dwellings permitted this quarter

The size and type of dwellings to be replaced by the above permissions are as follows:

Unit type	Number of bedrooms - Replaced Dwellings					
	1	2	3	4+	HMO	Total
Detached	0	0	1	6	0	7
Semi-detached	1	0	0	0	0	1
Terraced	0	0	1	0	1	2
Flat	3	1	0	0	0	4
Sheltered	0	0	0	0		0
Total	4	1	2	6	1	14

Figure 7: Size and type of dwellings to be replaced by the dwellings permitted this quarter

³ Sheltered Housing is a group of dwellings affording facilities and support services especially suited to the needs of older, disabled or other persons with particular needs (including the on-call assistance of a warden) as a permanent residence.

There was no new specialised housing permitted this quarter. Specialised housing includes housing units with care provided to residents such as extra care accommodation, nursing and residential homes and other accommodation for people in need of care.

Affordable Housing⁴

IDP Policy GP11 requires proposals for development resulting in a net increase of 20 or more dwellings to provide a proportion of the developable area of the site for Affordable Housing. In some cases, the provision of units or, in exceptional cases, off-site land or unit provision is permitted. In addition, some permissions are given for Affordable Housing exclusively (such as developments by the Guernsey Housing Association).

No sites had a Policy GP11 Affordable Housing requirement this quarter. Permission was granted for Affordable Housing for the Guernsey Housing Association at Victoria Avenue, St. Sampson (1 unit).

To date, under the IDP, Policy GP11 has yet to be relevant to a planning proposal and there has therefore been no land or units provided for Affordable Housing as a proportion of a developable site area as a direct result of this policy. However, 60 Affordable Housing units have been permitted under other IDP policies.

Delivery of housing - Developments Commencing and Completed

Whilst the housing supply requirement in the IDP relates only to the number of permissions granted, it is also useful for monitoring of the States Strategic Housing Indicator to monitor how many of these permissions get built (are taken-up). The annual rate of take-up is analysed in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Figure 8 shows that the total number of dwellings commencing construction this quarter is 5 (5 private market, 0 Affordable Housing). This is 1.5% of the total number of dwellings under construction (317). Figure 8 shows that the total number of dwellings completed construction this quarter is 8 (8 private market, 0 Affordable Housing).

	Commencements Private		Commencements Affordable		Completions Private		Completions Affordable	
	Sites	Units	Sites	Units	Sites	Units	Sites	Units
Main Centres	4	5	-	-	1	1	-	-
Local Centres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Centres	2	-	-	-	3	7	-	-
Total	6	5	-	-	4	8	-	-
Running total since IDP adoption	244	442	12	167	174	381	14	184

Figure 8: Developments commencing and completing during the quarter

⁴ Affordable Housing is for those households whose needs are not met by, or who cannot afford, accommodation in the private sale or rental market without assistance. It is normally provided through the States of Guernsey or a registered Housing Association.

Figure 9 shows how many dwellings were permitted in each year (including outline permissions) and how many dwellings have been completed from each year.

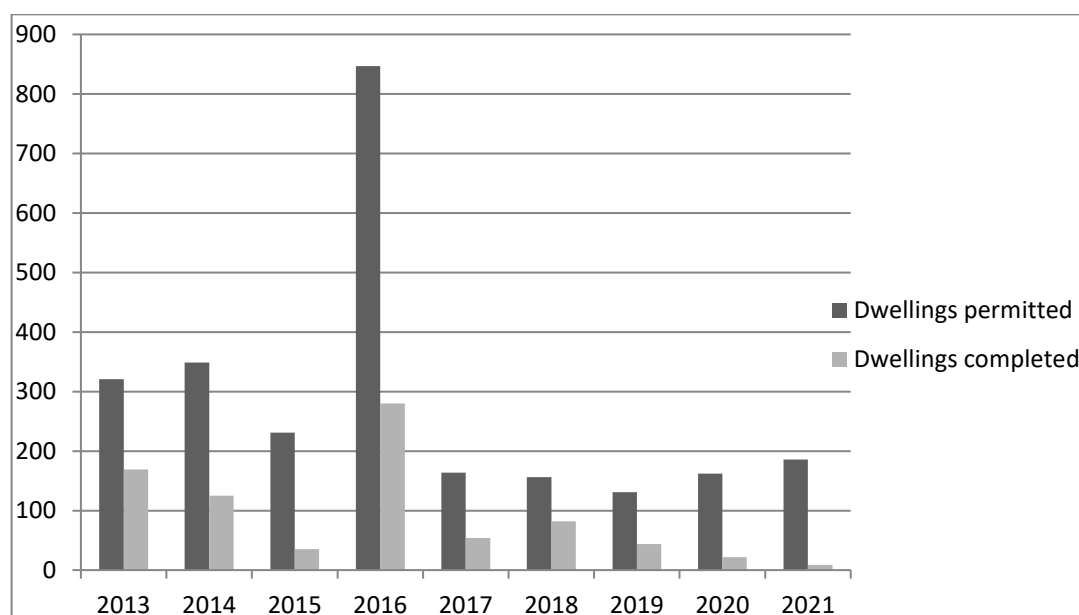


Figure 9: Dwellings permitted (net) and dwellings completed from the permissions in each year (2013 to date)

Delivery of housing – Source of the supply

In accordance with the requirements of the Strategic Land Use Plan the IDP identifies a minimum five-year land supply for housing. At the time the IDP came into force the annual Strategic Housing Indicator was 300 additional new dwellings per year giving a five-year land supply requirement for 1,500 dwellings. In July 2018, the States resolved to agree the States Strategic Housing Indicator be set at creating 635 new units of accommodation between 2017 and 2021, with a plus or minus variance of 149 new units. Below is a review of the supply in relation to the new indicator. It should be noted that the indicator relates to the creation of new dwellings not the supply of land through the planning system. The supply of land must be sufficient to allow for the development of at least the number of units expressed as the States Strategic Housing Indicator. The States has no control over implementation of planning permissions, and this is why the Indicator is not expressed as a target.

The methodology used to identify the supply of land for housing to meet the housing indicator (the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, 2014 (SHLAA)) identifies a 5-year supply of housing based on:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| A. Dwellings with permission / under construction | 713 |
| B. Allocated sites | 718 |
| C. Windfall allowance | 150-300 |

A summary explanation of the methodology used to identify the supply of land for housing is available [here](#) ('Approach to the Housing Sites Allocations in the Draft Island Development Plan, December 2014').

A. Dwellings with permission / under construction

The current pipeline supply (dwellings with permission or under construction) is 531 dwellings. See Figure 1 above.

B. Allocated sites

There are 15 housing allocations in the IDP in the Main Centres and Main Centre Outer Areas which are identified to be used for housing development including ancillary complementary development. The progress in the delivery of housing on these sites is set out in Figure 10 below.

Housing allocation sites	Progress	Net units in quarter	Net Units
Belgrave Vinery	Development Framework adopted		
Bougourd Ford	Permission 2021		15
Braye Lodge	Development Framework adopted		
Cleveleys Vinery	Development Framework adopted		
Education offices	Permission 2021	7	7
Priaulx Garage	Development completed		19
Franc Fief	None		
King's Club	Under construction		13
La Vrangue	Permissions 2019 (Vrangue Manor) and 2020 (Route De La Ramee) - not part of the main site for future development		5
Les Bas Courtils	Development Framework adopted Permission (house / barn) 2017 – lapsed		
Maurepas Road	Under construction		6
Petites Fontaines	Permission 2016 – lapsed		
Pointues Rocques	Development Framework adopted		
Saltpans	Development Framework adopted		
Warry's Bakery	Development completed		20
Total units (net) permitted on allocations			85

Figure 10: Progress of housing site allocations

This quarter 7 additional dwellings were permitted on an allocated housing site. To date 85 dwellings have been permitted on allocated sites. 46 of these dwellings form part of the pipeline supply. Taking account of updated yields from approved Development Frameworks, the remaining supply from allocated sites is at least an estimated 632 dwellings.

C. Windfall allowance

The 'windfall' allowance⁵ (sites other than the allocated sites) in the 5-year supply methodology used in the SHLAA (2014) is up to 20% i.e. up to 20% of 1500 dwellings which is 300 dwellings over 5 years. This equates to up to 15 dwellings per quarter. This quarter 39 dwellings were permitted on windfall sites. To date since the adoption of the IDP 748 dwellings have been permitted on windfall sites.

The windfall allowance was based on the former housing indicator (300 dwellings per annum) and historic trends. It is not a target but is monitored here to inform future iterations of the SHLAA. The windfall allowance will be reassessed as part of the update of the SHLAA alongside the housing land supply review as part of the review of the IDP.

Housing supply

In summary, the current housing supply is shown in Figure 11.

Source of housing supply	Q4 2021	Q3 2021	Q2 2021	Q1 2021
Dwellings with permission / under construction	531	499	471	536
Remaining capacity on allocated sites	632	649	664	664
Windfall allowance	150-300	150-300	150-300	150-300
Total (With full windfall allowance)	1463	1448	1435	1500
Year's supply ⁶ (Based on 97-157 dwellings per annum, with full windfall allowance)	9.3-15.1	9.2-14.9	9.1-14.8	9.6-15.5

Figure 11: Source of housing supply

Delivery of housing - lapsed permissions

Full planning permission is generally granted for a period of three years, after which time the permission will expire, unless building works have already commenced. The data in this section therefore relates to those full planning permissions expiring in the fourth quarter of 2021 which were approved in the fourth quarter of 2018.

During this quarter, 4 full planning permissions (4 dwellings) lapsed without being taken up for development – see Figure 12 below. 96 full planning permissions were granted in 2018. 59 of these permissions have been taken-up, 17 permissions have lapsed, and the remaining 20 permissions have been revised at a later date.

⁵ In the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) only sites of 0.25 acres (0.1 Ha, 0.6 vergée) and over or that could provide 5 or more dwellings have been identified as contributing to the supply of land. It was envisaged that mainly sites below this threshold would contribute to windfall provision, although sites over this threshold may come forward as windfall. The Plan does not include housing site allocations in the Local Centres or Outside of the Centres and the SHLAA did not include those locations in the land supply. Any dwellings permitted in these locations would form part of the windfall provision.

⁶ The 'Years Supply' is an indicator to illustrate how the current supply of housing through the planning system compares to the requirement of the Strategic Land Use Plan to provide a 5-year supply in the Island Development Plan (IDP) (at the time of the adoption of the Plan). This is not a target but tracks the progress of the implementation of the IDP. A supply of less than 5 years would indicate that further housing sites may be required to be allocated through a review of the IDP. A continuous supply of 5 years is not a requirement.

Location	Lapsed Permissions Q4 2021	Lapsed Permissions 2018	Lapsed Dwellings Q4 2021	Lapsed Dwellings 2018
Main Centres	1	5	1	4
Local Centres	1	2	1	2
Outside of the Centres	2	10	2	7
Total	4	17	4	13

Figure 12: Permissions lapsing during the quarter and 2018

Note: Lapsed permissions can relate to a replacement dwelling on a one-for-one basis so that there is no net increase or decrease of units. Therefore, the number of dwellings not built as a result of permissions for redevelopment lapsing may not necessarily reflect the number of permissions lapsing.

3. Employment Development

Introduction

The Island Development Plan (IDP) has an objective to 'support a thriving economy'. The Plan makes provision for a range of new employment developments throughout the Island where they make a positive contribution to the sustainability of a strong local economy.

The indicators used in this monitoring reflect the Island Development Plan policy approach to employment uses:

Offices – the IDP's approach to office use is to focus this use in the Main Centres, where there are existing clusters of offices, while recognising the need for large floorplate office space with the allocation of an Office Expansion Area at Admiral Park (for floorplates over 1000m²). The IDP also seeks to retain existing offices in Main Centres but allows for smaller premises under 250m² to change use, to address an oversupply of, mainly tertiary, small office space. New offices are also supported in Local Centres where they are of an appropriate scale for the Local Centre concerned. Outside of the Centres, new office development is supported through conversion of redundant buildings only.

Industry and Storage & Distribution - the IDP's approach to Industry and Storage & Distribution reflects the findings of the Employment Land Study 2014 (also see the Employment Land Study, Update Report, 2020) that the Island is now over-provided with industrial and storage and distribution premises. In managing change in this sector, it is recognised that there remains a need to specifically protect some land for Industry and Storage & Distribution to ensure suitable land is available that can be readily developed for a range of industrial and storage/distribution purposes. The IDP, therefore, seeks to protect certain areas for industry and storage and distribution uses – Key Industrial Areas (KIAs) and Key Industrial Expansion Areas (KIEAs).

The IDP directs industry and storage uses toward the KIAs and KIEAs, and also supports industrial use elsewhere within the Main Centres. Within the Main Centres and Main Centre Outer Areas new industry and storage use is also possible through conversion of a redundant building. In Local Centres these uses are also supported where they are of an appropriate scale for the Local Centre concerned. Outside of the Centres, these uses are supported at the KIEA at La Villiaze, St Saviours, and on redundant glasshouse sites under certain circumstances and through conversion of redundant buildings.

The IDP supports, in principle, the continued use, extension, alteration and redevelopment of existing industrial and storage sites throughout the Island and is generally supportive of change of use away from employment uses outside of the KIAs.

The purpose of the quarterly employment monitoring is to monitor the supply of employment premises and land in the Island arising through the planning system. The monitoring does not include the implementation of permissions as change of use permissions can be carried out without the need for a building regulations licence and some

change of use can occur without the need for planning permission. In both cases the Planning Service will not have a record of commencement and completion of the change.

The types of employment land and premises monitored are Offices (use classes 15, 16 and 17), Storage or Distribution (use classes 22 and 23) and Industrial (use classes 24, 25, 26 and 27).

Approvals this period

Between 1st October 2021 and 31st December 2021 planning permission has been given for the following net change in floor space (m²):

Use Class	Financial & professional office (15)	Administrative office (16)	Temporary office (17)	General storage or distribution (22)	Special storage (23)	Light industry (24)	General industry (25)	Special industry (26)	Waste (27)	TOTAL
Main Centres	-1684	-230		70						-1844
Local Centres	-74	-73				-309				-456
Outside of the Centres	-121			-260						-381
TOTAL	-1879	-303		-190		-309				-2681

Figure 13: Net change in floor space (m²) by Use Class granted planning consent between October-December 2021

In summary, offices - net total of -2182m² permitted; storage or distribution - net total of -190m² permitted; industry - net total of -309m² permitted.

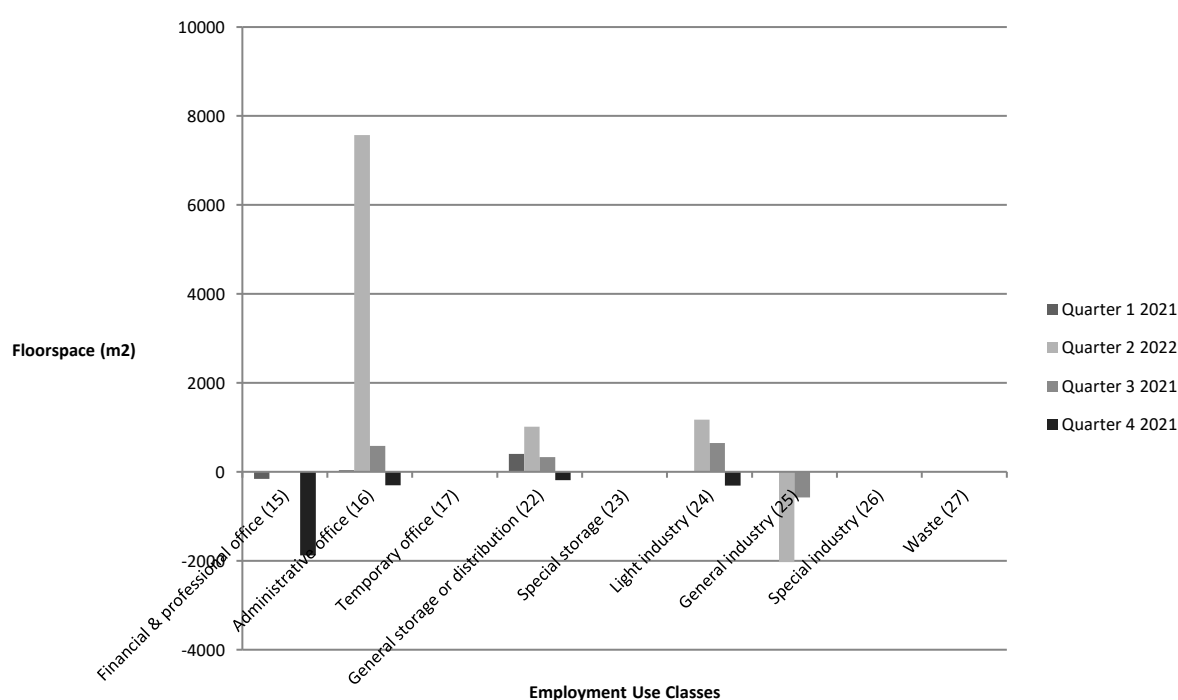


Figure 14: Employment floorspace approved

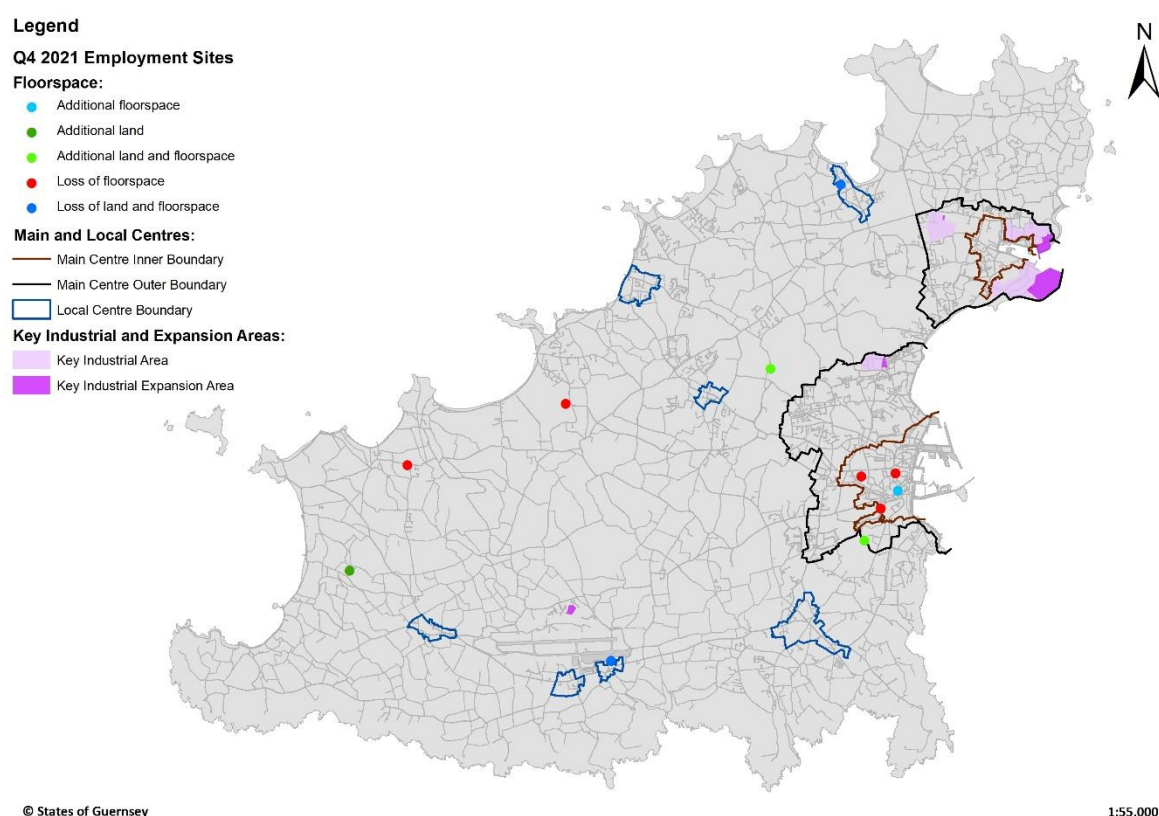


Figure 15: Employment sites approved in quarter

There were 10 permissions granted in the quarter that included a change in floorspace:

- 5 permissions were in Main Centres, these were to change use from an office to a flat, change use from an office to 7 flats and a medical centre / pharmacy, change use from retail to an office, change use from an office to retail, and change use for the storage of goods and for data and archive storage.
- 1 permission was in a Local Centre, this was to demolish industrial buildings and erect 4 dwellings.
- 4 permissions were Outside of the Centres, these were to change use of a former vinery to storage and distribution, change use from an office to part of a dwelling house, change use from an office to a dwelling, and change use of a storage building to a car hire office.

Trends in supply of Employment Floorspace

The supply of employment land and floorspace through the planning system is often irregular, with applications for relatively large floor areas being submitted on an infrequent basis. The following table indicates, in broad terms, increases and decreases in floor space for each use class granted planning permission over the quarter in comparison to previous periods:

Use Class	2017				2018				2019				2020				2021			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Financial & professional office (15)	↓	↓	-	↑	-	↓	↓	-	↓	-	-	-	↓	-	-	↑	↓	↑	-	↓
Administrative office (16)	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	-	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓
Temporary office (17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General storage/distribution (22)	↑	↓	↓	-	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	-	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓
Special storage (23)	↑	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light industry (24)	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓	↓	-	↑	-	↓	-	↓	↑	↑	-	-	↑	↑	↓
General industry (25)	↓	-	↑	-	↑	↓	↓	↓	-	↓	↓	-	-	↑	↑	-	-	↓	↓	-
Special industry (26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste (27)	↓	↑	↑	-	-	-	↑	↑	-	↑	↑	-	-	-	-	-	↑	-	-	-

Figure 16: Net change in floor space by Use Class granted planning consent over the period

The above figures should be taken as a snapshot in time. Analysis of changes over a longer period of time will be provided in the Annual Monitoring Reports to give a more accurate picture of trends.

Summary: Employment Land

The Employment Land Study 2014 forecasts a need for around 2.26ha less industrial and storage & distribution land (sites with or without premises) over the 10-year life of the Island Development Plan. This quarter a net total of 0.122ha of land was given permission for an industrial or storage & distribution use. This compares with a gain of 0.1167ha in the previous quarter.

	Running total since IDP adoption	Net change over 4 th quarter 2021	Net change over 3 rd quarter 2021	Net change over 2 nd quarter 2021	Net change over 1 st quarter 2021
Industrial Land	1.0139	-0.0998	0.132	0	0
Storage & Distribution Land	3.65848	-0.0222	-0.0153	0.251	0
Total	4.67238	-0.122	0.1167	0.251	0

Figure 17: Net change in industrial and storage & distribution land over the period (hectares)

Appendix 1 – Pipeline Housing Supply – detailed ‘Centres’ analysis

Location	Number of dwellings						Total
	Full permissions (work not commenced)		Outline permissions		Under Construction		
	PM	AH	PM	AH	PM	AH	
St Peter Port MC	63	-	-	-	71	-	134
St Peter Port MCOA	29	-	-	-	59	6	94
St Sampson / Vale MC	11	-	-	-	6	-	17
St Sampson / Vale MCOA	27	-	-	-	67	-	94
Total MCs	130	-	-	-	203	6	339
Cobo Local Centre	4	-	-	-	27	-	31
Forest Local Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest West Local Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L'Aumone Local Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L'Islet Local Centre	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
St Martin's Local Centre	2	-	-	-	3	-	5
St Peter's Local Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total LCs	15	-	-	-	30	-	45
Outside of the Centres	68	1	-	-	68	10	147
Total	213	1	-	-	301	16	531

MC – Main Centre

MCOA – Main Centre Outer Area

PM – Private Market

AH – Affordable Housing

Legend

Q4 2021 Housing Pipeline

Number of dwellings:

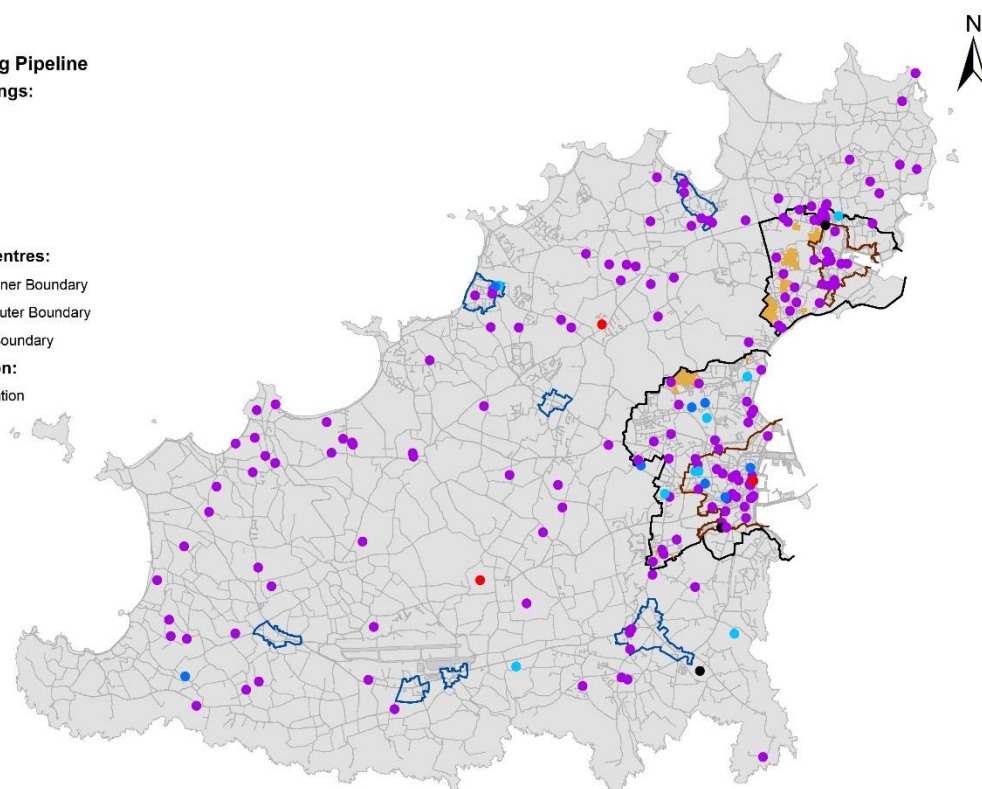
- Loss
- 1-5 units
- 6-10 units
- 11-19 units
- 20 plus units

Main and Local Centres:

- Main Centre Inner Boundary
- Main Centre Outer Boundary
- Local Centre Boundary

Housing Allocation:

- Housing Allocation



Contact Us for further information and advice at: Planning Service, Sir Charles Frossard House, St Peter Port. GY1 1FH Telephone 01481 226200 Email planning@gov.gg

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Have you visited our website? Go to www.gov.gg/planningandbuilding for monitoring reports, the Island Development Plan, technical reports, guidance material and other planning information, including how to obtain pre-application advice and how to submit a planning application.

Copies of the text of the Island Development Plan (2016) are available from the Planning Service. Copies of legislation are available from the Greffe. Electronic copies are also available at www.guernseylegalresources.gg