

# **Authority Monitoring Report**

**Sustainability and Climate Change  
Monitoring Bulletin**

**2012/13 to 2017/18**

December 2020

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# Introduction

This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) bulletin presents results for the indicators set out in the Monitoring Framework of the 2012 Core Strategy (Appendix 4) in relation to the Sustainability & Climate Change theme (pages 268-270).

The figures shown are best available as at December 2020, reflecting the policy framework in place during the monitoring period, as set by the adopted Core Strategy (2012) and the Detailed Sites and Policies Development Plan Document (DSPDPD, 2016). These policy documents have since been superseded by a reviewed Local Plan (adopted in December 2018) which will be the subject of future AMRs.

Data for some indicators across the monitoring years is not always comparable, or may have been discontinued altogether – more information is set out in the relevant sections of each indicator. Nevertheless, the figures provide a snapshot from the plan period from which conclusions on the effectiveness of policies can be drawn. Any targets, including sought after trends, are set out when each indicator is introduced.

The Borough's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) was prepared alongside the Core Strategy (2012); it identifies the necessary infrastructure requirements – including transport - to support growth in the plan. This was subsequently updated in July 2019, and will be reviewed on an annual basis.

This bulletin covers the financial years 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18.

# Outputs

## SC-OP1/2 Climate change adaptation & mitigation / reducing carbon emissions

The highest standards of sustainable design and construction are sought for both residential and non-residential schemes.

### i) Code for Sustainable Homes

*Target = 100% meeting Code for Sustainable Homes level 4*

Code for Sustainable Homes was withdrawn by the Government from March 2015, no results are available for this indicator from financial year 2015/16.

Consented Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 onwards
Net residential gain (units) on LDD	2290	2098	No data
Percentage at CfSH Level 4	95% (2183)	89% (1857)	No data

### ii) Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment (BREEAM)

*Target = BREEAM 'Very Good' or subsequent standards*

Of 78 major consents with non-residential floorspace during the monitoring period (all uses, as per LDD), 13 major non-residential schemes within the monitoring period incorporated sustainable design elements and committed to meet the benchmark standard of Very Good as a minimum.

Consented Year	Relevant consents identified	BREEAM rating achieved (SC1 requires 'very good')	Commentary
2013/14	2	Good (1) Excellent (1)	101 Stephenson Street, Canning Town Langdon School Sussex Road
2014/15	2	Very good (2)	Newham Sixth Form College  Vacant land at 26-34 Tidal Basin Road, Silvertown (redevelopment of site for 2 residential buildings comprising 360 units, and associated parking, servicing, landscaping etc.)

2015/16	4	Excellent (2)	Brampton Manor Academy Eleanor Smith School Lansbury
		Very good (1)	Little Ilford Browning
		No record (1)	Beckton Sewage Treatment
2016/17	4	Very good (3)	Land adjacent to Jenkins Lane (single unit of commercial space, and distribution/storage with associated parking)  Areas 7 and 1C, Barking Road (as part of the schemed development of Hallsville Quarter)  Site We5b Western Gateway (redevelopment of the site to deliver 20 storey mixed use buildings comprising 105 residential units)
		No record (1)	East Ham Police Station
		Excellent (1)	London Design And Engineering University Technical College
2017/18	2	No record (1)	Royal Wharf Primary School

In 2017/18, one scheme achieved “Excellent” - London Design And Engineering University Technical College.

Monitoring this output is challenging as this is not recorded on the London Development Database.

An analysis of the list of major non residential schemes which did not achieve BREEAM in the monitoring period, reveals there is a variety of reasons that BREEAM was not applicable. This includes temporary permissions, non residential floor area under the target size, variation of previous permissions as well as particular application types (change of use, for example – with no construction).

## SC-OP3 Managing Flood Risk

### i) PP granted contrary to EA advice

*Target = zero, subject to analysis of conditions etc. that address EA concerns*

Policy SC3 of the Core Strategy aims to ensure that new development is flood resistant. The Environment Agency (EA) are a statutory consultee on flooding and water matters and report annually on their objections.

Initial objections from the Environmental Agency	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Flood Risk	12	19	16	21
Water Quality	0	0	0	0

Throughout the monitoring periods the Council was consistent in working with the EA taking on advice to ensure EA concerns were addressed prior to consent. Primary concerns related to the evidence put forward by the applicant to safeguard the development from flood risk and ground assessments. In each case all concerns were addressed and subsequently conditioned.

### ii) Flood protection projects delivered projects & consents

*(no specific target, to be monitored in line with Infrastructure Delivery Plan)*

Following the completion of flood defence infrastructure in the lead up to the Olympic Games in 2012, there have been no further flood protection projects delivered in the monitoring period.

As at July 2015, the Environment Agency confirmed that the Thames Estuary Asset Management (TEAM2100) programme had no investigations or improvement projects active within Newham – TEAM2100 is the arm of the EA that seeks to implement the flood defence improvements recommended by the TE2100 Plan.

Schemes specifically recommended by the EA's TE2100 borough briefing (April 2015) include:

- local defence realignment as part of redevelopments at Silvertown and Beckton;
- local defence realignment on the River Lea;
- land for secondary defences at vulnerable locations, for example Canning Town station and Beckton STW;
- potential high level access routes into and out of the main flood risk area.

There may also be potential of flood protection works delivered at a local scale through major planning consents. This could include rewilding of riverbanks, new or rebuilt floodwalls and futureproofing for future flood protection works.

## SC-OP4 Promoting and enhancing biodiversity

### i) Biodiversity enhancements to be delivered as part of major consents

*No target*

A wide range of applications included Biodiversity Statements as part of their submission (following the Planning Application Requirement). Where necessary, these included bird/bat surveys and tree surveys as appropriate. In future, monitoring the quantity and quality of these biodiversity statements could allow for greater awareness of the quality of the policy implementation.

For certain developments, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) were submitted as necessary. Over the period, 23 applicants submitted EIAs, with 9 of these in 2017/18.

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Number of EIA applications submitted</b>	1	3	6	9

The borough does not currently track biodiversity improvements delivered by major developments at a micro level – although officers' informal knowledge means that we are aware that a wide range of biodiversity improvements were delivered throughout the period – in both minor and major developments. These could include green/brown roofs, new street tree planting, soft landscaping, bird/bat boxes etc.

Given the lack of information readily available, a sample of major planning applications (**Appendix 1**) was examined to ascertain what biodiversity improvements were approved as part of major schemes.

<b>Examples of biodiversity improvements delivered as part of major schemes</b>		
<b>Application Reference</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Biodiversity improvements</b>
17/00363/FUL	Royal Docks Service Station	Formal Landscaping
16/03428/FUL	Canning Town Area 8 (Brunel Street Works)	Green roofs, street trees, soft landscaping
17/02285/FUL	The Cart And Horses PH	Replacement trees, soft landscaping, green roofs
12/01910/FUL	Royal Docks Hotels	Soft landscaping
14/02893/FUL	West Ham Football Ground	Soft landscaping, new trees, green roofs, bird boxes

Although it is clear that officers are proactively encouraging developers to meet and exceed national, regional and local standards with regards to biodiversity improvements, greater monitoring is to be encouraged in the future.

It should also be noted that many outline or full planning applications leave detailed approval of landscaping works to a later stage, through the Approval of Details process. It can be challenging for officers to monitor value engineering or “watering down” of a scheme during this process.

**ii) Changes in areas of biodiversity importance**

*Target = no net loss*

No reduction in overall area of biodiversity importance have been recorded since a 0.37 ha loss in 2006/07.

Officers have proactively encouraged the provision of new Open Space as part of major developments, as seen in the table below.

<b>Open space gained in permissions (LDD)</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Open space gained in permissions (hectares)</b>	<b>Permission</b>
2013/14	0.43	Stratford Centre Rooftop
	0.870	Gallions Quarter
2014/15	6.4	Silvertown Quays
	0.31	West Ham Football Ground
2016/17	3.417	Great Eastern Quays

Given the new open spaces detailed above, and the substantial redevelopment of the Olympic Park, there may be future improvements to the number of SINC's in Newham.

## SC-OP5 Use of SC policies

### **i) in refusals**

*No target*

SC policies have primarily been used to support decisions for refusals, however SC policies are used in a wide variety of planning decisions. Unfortunately, data on the number of times that SC policies have been used in refusals is not available.

Given this, a sample of 20 major planning applications (**Appendix 1**) was examined for accurate and consistent use of SC policies in development management decision-making. The study found that in general there was adherence to Local Plan policy in decision-making on major proposals, with detailed consideration of environmental and climate change matters where relevant.

Generally, regular policy surgeries and training events for Development Management and Enforcement Officers have supported effective policy application.

### **ii) proportion of times upheld at appeal**

*No specific target but should be supported at appeal the majority of times used as a reason for refusal*

Analysis of appeals in the monitoring period show two relevant appeals.

In 2017, an appeal (14/02104/ENFC) regarding the implementation of hardstanding without permission was dismissed by the Inspector, despite the small scale of the development.

In 2016, an appeal (15/02851/OUT) regarding a 19 unit residential scheme was dismissed by the Inspector. However, the applicant was deemed to have submitted an energy statement that was deemed acceptable by the Inspector, meeting the requirements of SC1 and SC2.

# Outcomes

## SC-OUT1 Resource Use Efficiency

*Rather than having specified targets, the following outcome indicators are to be monitored against London averages where possible to assess convergence. Otherwise monitor for appropriate trends in line with SEA objectives.*

### i) Water consumption per capita

Data is only available showing the averages at both a London wide level and overall Thames Water (supplier to Newham) level. There has been steady improvements in the measured and unmeasured litres/head/day. This is reflective of the improvements in domestic water efficiency for new build development.

As required by Ofwat, the water industry reports per capita consumption (pcc) in its annual performance reports. Thames Water [report](#) on their area of operation but no breakdown is available for Newham or London.

Per capita consumption, litres per head per day (excludes supply pipe leakage)					
2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
155	156	151	149	146	144

Despite the reduction in per capita consumption shown above (driven by demand management measures including wider meter installs, efficiency devices, and the shift towards newer development in which – for example – toilet cisterns are smaller) Thames Water’s [2015-2014 Water Resources Management Plan](#) (also known as WRMP14) showed that the region consumed water per capita above the national average of 147 l/h/d. By 2017-18, this had improved to a low of 144 l/h/d.

As the water consumption target of new dwellings is driven by Building Regulations Part G (125 l/h/d) the planning system’s powers to drive down pcc are limited; not least because it is the behaviour of occupants, not the construction of a building or its fittings that has the most impact on water consumption.

In line with the London Plan (2016), the Core Strategy (2012) additionally sets a target for non-residential water consumption, however data on this is not reported by Thames Water.

Overall, the data shows that despite falling pcc over the monitoring period, Newham and London are behind the overall targets laid out in the London Plan of 105 litres or less per head per day.

WRMP14 makes clear that showers, including longer shower times, are the main culprit in high pcc, as opposed to water use in toilets, clothes washing, dish washing, and indoor / outdoor taps.

Thames Water also notes that the UK average of around 142 litres per person per day compares negatively to other European countries – for example, Germany’s average is 121 litres per person per day. This does demonstrate that the target laid out in the London Plan is achievable, however.

**ii) CO<sup>2</sup> emissions (as proxy for energy)**

The table below shows carbon emissions in Newham from 2012-2018. Up until recently, the Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) have released yearly datasets on carbon dioxide emissions levels on a national and local scale. In July 2016, DECC became part of Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.

<b>Local Authority territorial CO2 emissions estimates 2005-2018 (kt CO2)</b>						
<b>Year</b>	<b>Industry and Commercial Total</b>	<b>Domestic Total</b>	<b>Transport Total</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Population ('000s, mid-year estimate)</b>	<b>Per Capita Emissions (t)</b>
<b>2012</b>	748.5	427.8	330.1	1,505.7	316.3	4.8
<b>2013</b>	761.0	417.0	311.7	1,489.0	321.5	4.6
<b>2014</b>	627.8	353.2	326.8	1,307.1	328.1	4.0
<b>2015</b>	579.4	340.1	326.7	1,245.4	336.3	3.7
<b>2016</b>	520.0	322.4	327.4	1,169.0	344.5	3.4
<b>2017</b>	457.0	300.7	331.6	1,088.4	348.0	3.1
<b>2018</b>	433.7	300.0	313.4	1,046.1	352.0	3.0

The majority of carbon emissions in Newham come from Industry and Commercial activity, in particular industry and commercial electricity. CO2 emissions in all sectors have fallen since 2012, with the largest reductions in the Industrial and Commercial sector. The carbon emissions per capita have dropped substantially since 2012, however in recent years this figures have plateaued.

This is welcome news for Newham, however the recent plateau in emissions is a concern, and should be monitored carefully in future years.

**iii) Environmental performance of housing stock**

Almost 40% of the UK’s energy consumption and carbon emissions come from the way our buildings are heated and used. Even comparatively small changes in energy performance and the way a building is used will have a significant effect in reducing energy consumption.

To measure the energy efficiency of buildings, Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) and Display Energy Certificate (DECs) were introduced from 2007. Apart from a few exempted buildings, a building must have an EPC when constructed, sold or let. The EPC is a standard measure of the overall efficiency of a home (A-G rating).

	<b>Number of EPCs issued</b>	<b>Average Energy Performance Efficiency of EPCs issued</b>	<b>Average Energy Performance Band of EPCs issued</b>	<b>Percentage of EPCs issued below Band E</b>
<b>2012</b>	7,479	67.3	D	8.7%
<b>2013</b>	11,236	63.7	D	2.24%
<b>2014</b>	9,411	62	D	3.16%
<b>2015</b>	7,825	63.8	D	3.05%
<b>2016</b>	7,790	66.5	D	2.52%
<b>2017</b>	7,979	71.1	C	1.44%
<b>2018</b>	7,934	70.9	C	1.08%

The data clearly shows that the energy performance of buildings in Newham is increasing over time, with a consistent level of around 7,700 to 7,900 EPCs issued each year between 2015-18. In recent years, the average EPC rating is now C, and the percentage of EPCs issued below Band E is also steadily dropping.

In April 2018, the Government tightened regulations requiring landlords to upgrade properties to at least EPC Band E. In future, this may tighten further to EPC Band C for new and existing tenancies.

## SC-OUT2 Environmental Protection and Enhancement

*Rather than having specified targets, the following outcome indicators are to be monitored against London averages where possible to assess convergence. Otherwise monitor for appropriate trends in line with SEA objectives.*

### **i) Amount of natural green space (SINCs and area deficient in nature conservation interest)**

With the adoption of the Core Strategy, 41 local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) remained unchanged from the Unitary Development Plan. Following this, the Detailed Sites and Policies Development Plan Document (DSDPD) included designation of a further 13 SINCs within the Borough.

These sites are located wholly or partially within the Borough. Of the 363 protected green spaces in the Local Plan policies map, 129 of these are allocated in full or in part as SINCs.

Given the new open space detailed above, and the substantial redevelopment of the Olympic Park, there may be future improvements to the number of SINCs in Newham.

### **ii) River water quality**

Newham is an inner London Borough with several rivers running through and alongside it. Newham adjoins the Thames to the South within the Royal Docks area, to the West adjoins the River Lea and to the East the River Roding. The EA monitors the biological river quality as part of the Water Framework Directive.

The assessment of water quality is split between an assessment of the ecological and chemical status of river water. The EA makes an overall water quality assessment of river bodies, ranging from 'High' to 'Bad'. No assessment is available for 2017 and 2018.

#### **River Thames (Middle)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019
<b>Overall Water Quality</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Ecological</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Chemical</b>	Fail	Fail	Good	Fail	Fail

### River Roding (Loughton to Thames)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019
<b>Overall Water Quality</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Ecological</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Chemical</b>	Fail	Fail	Good	Good	Fail

### Lee (Tottenham Locks to Bow Locks/Three Mills Locks)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019
<b>Overall Water Quality</b>	Poor	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad
<b>Ecological</b>	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad
<b>Chemical</b>	Fail	Fail	Good	Good	Fail

The water quality of watercourses in London has improved dramatically in the last 50 years, however it is clear that there is still work to be done. The data clearly shows no substantive changes in the monitoring period to river water quality in Newham. The Environment Agency notes that the work required to get all three of Newham's rivers to a High level of water quality would cause disproportionate burdens, and may also have a significant adverse impact on users of the river.

## Conclusions

This final section of the bulletin provides an assessment of the data provided by the indicators above and formulates conclusions on the effectiveness of Sustainability and Climate Change policies contained in the Core Strategy (2012) and Detailed Sites and Policies DPD (2016) using a traffic light system, and reflects on possible courses of action in respect of further policy review.

Overall over the monitoring period - the financial years 2013/14 to 2017/18 - Newham has seen substantial improvements to its environment, as well as taking large steps in improvement of longer term measurements such as CO2 emissions.

Changes in the political environment have meant that some monitoring measurements have been delayed (CO2 emissions at local authority level) or withdrawn (Code for Sustainable Homes), which is disappointing. In future, officers should ensure that data can be independently measured and verified to prevent data from being lost or trends unable to be ascertained.

Poor = Little to no improvement achieved

Neutral = Some improvements, further monitoring required

Good = Significant improvements demonstrated through policy interventions

Indicator	Overall assessment 2012/13 to 2017/18
<p><b>SC-OP1/2 Climate change adaptation &amp; mitigation / reducing carbon emissions</b></p> <p>i) Code for Sustainable Homes</p> <p>ii) BREEAM scores of major consents</p>	<p><b>Good</b></p> <p>Many major non-residential schemes met the very good BREEAM target, in line with indicator requirements. Officers continue to push for Excellent BREEAM where possible.</p> <p>Before the Code for Sustainable Homes was withdrawn by the Government from March 2015, schemes were achieving around 90% conformity.</p> <p>As noted above, the Code for Sustainable Homes cannot be independently measured and verified, and therefore we are unable to prevent data being lost or ascertain trends.</p> <p>However, we are unable to create an independent quality measure, especially when the Government prevents us using more stringent requirements than Building Regulations. In future, we should look at other ways that the quality of new homes can be monitored.</p>

Indicator	Overall assessment 2012/13 to 2017/18
<p><b>SC-OP3 Managing Flood Risk</b></p> <p>i) Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice</p> <p>ii) Flood protection projects delivered as part of consents and otherwise</p>	<p><b>Good</b></p> <p>We continue to work well with the Environment Agency, with all concerns were addressed prior to consent being given.</p> <p>Work also continues on the potential of future flood protection schemes in the future.</p>
<p><b>SC-OP4 Promoting and enhancing biodiversity</b></p> <p>i) Biodiversity enhancements to be delivered as part of major consents</p> <p>ii) Changes in areas of biodiversity importance</p>	<p><b>Good</b></p> <p>It is difficult to measure track general biodiversity improvements, given the lack of information – however, there has been substantial provision of new Open Space.</p> <p>Informal knowledge, as well as looking at a sample of applications means that officers are aware of a wide range of biodiversity enhancements in both major and minor developments.</p> <p>However, the borough does not currently track biodiversity enhancements delivered in major or minor developments, Furthermore, the borough does not have a dedicated ecology or environment team to monitor this.</p> <p>In future, monitoring these biodiversity enhancements could allow for greater knowledge and awareness of the policy implementation.</p>
<p><b>SC-OP5 Use of SC policies</b></p> <p>i) in refusals</p> <p>ii) proportion of times upheld at appeal</p>	<p><b>Neutral</b></p> <p>There have been no substantive issues with the interpretation of Sustainability and Climate Change policies by planning inspectors at appeal.</p> <p>However, the lack of detail regarding the use of SC policies in refusals and in appeals is concerning.</p> <p>Policy should proactively monitor refusals of applications and appeal decisions to gauge where policies are or are not being used, implemented or interpreted correctly.</p>
<p><b>SC-OUT1 Resource use efficiency</b></p>	<p><b>Good</b></p>

Indicator	Overall assessment 2012/13 to 2017/18
i) Water consumption per capita ii) CO2 emissions (as a proxy for energy) iii) Environmental performance of housing stock	<p>At a borough level, there has been substantial reduction in CO2 emissions and per capita emissions in the borough over the period. This is welcome news for Newham, however the recent plateau in emissions is a concern, and should be monitored carefully in future years.</p> <p>The energy efficiency of buildings have also improved substantially over the period, with a large reduction in the number of Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) issued below band E, and an improvement of average EPC across the borough to C – despite an consistent level of EPCs across the period.</p> <p>There have been general improvements in water consumption, however there are still improvements to be made. It is however difficult to monitor properly when data is not available at a borough level.</p> <p>LBN could look into whether any more can be done at consent stage to ensure occupants are as informed as possible regarding London’s water stress and the impacts of shower use.</p>
<p><b>SC-OUT2 Environmental Protection and Enhancement</b></p> i) Amount of natural green space (SINCs and area deficient in nature conservation interest) ii) River water quality	<p><b>Neutral</b></p> <p>There has been no loss in areas of biodiversity importance over the period, however improvements to river water quality over the period have not occurred.</p> <p>The Environment Agency notes that the work required to get all three of Newham’s rivers to a High level of water quality would cause disproportionate burdens, and may also have a significant adverse impact on users of the river.</p> <p>LBN will continue to work with landowners adjacent to the river on projects to improve water quality.</p>

## Appendix 1 Data Sources and Methodology

<b>SCC output &amp; outcome indicators + target where relevant</b> (as per CS Monitoring Framework)	<b>Data Source &amp; Methodology</b>
<p><b>SC-OP1/2 Climate change adaptation &amp; mitigation / reducing carbon emissions</b></p> <p>i) Code for Sustainable Homes (<i>target = 100% meeting CfSH level 4</i>) and;</p> <p>ii) BREEAM scores of major consents (<i>target = BREEAM 'Very Good' or subsequent standards</i>)</p>	<p><b>SC-OP1/2</b></p> <p>i) LDD (London Development Database) Housing Approvals report shows number of units achieving each CfSH level.</p> <p>ii) Uniform* reporting of all approvals determined in a given financial year categorised as Development Type 'Large Scale Office &amp; Light Industry / Large Scale General Industry / Large Scale Retail/ &amp; Large Scale Other'. This excludes those majors categorised as Large Scale Dwellings or Large Scale Gypsy Traveller Pitches. While this method may not capture <i>all</i> relevant permissions to which BREEAM requirements apply (it might miss some mixed-use schemes that are predominately residential for example, and relies upon the correct categorisation of development type when validated) it gives a reasonable selection of non-resi major approvals and is replicable across all years.</p> <p><i>*in-house Council system used for the management of cases</i></p>
<p><b>SC-OP3 Managing Flood Risk</b></p> <p>i) Planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice (<i>target = zero, subject to analysis of conditions etc. that address EA concerns</i>)</p> <p>ii) Flood protection projects delivered as part of consents and otherwise (<i>no specific target, to be monitored in line with Infrastructure Delivery Plan</i>)</p>	<p><b>SC-OP3</b></p> <p>i) EA website</p> <p>ii) Monitoring of consents and other identified projects</p>

<b>SCC <u>output</u> &amp; <u>outcome</u> indicators + <i>target</i> where relevant</b> (as per CS Monitoring Framework)	<b>Data Source &amp; Methodology</b>
<b>SC-OP4 Promoting and enhancing biodiversity</b> i) Biodiversity enhancements to be delivered as part of major consents ( <i>no target</i> ) ii) Changes in areas of biodiversity importance ( <i>target = no net loss</i> )	<b>SC-OP4</b> i) Monitoring of consents following LDD reports ii) GIGL reports
<b>SC-OP5 Use of SC policies</b> i) in refusals ( <i>no target</i> ); ii) proportion of times upheld at appeal ( <i>no specific target but should be supported at appeal the majority of times used as a reason for refusal</i> )	<b>SC-OP5</b> Decision monitoring
<p><b>Note that rather than having specified targets, the following outcome indicators are to be monitored against London averages where possible to assess convergence. Otherwise monitor for appropriate trends in line with SEA objectives.</b></p>	
<b>SC-OUT1 Resource use efficiency</b> i) Water consumption per capita ii) CO2 emissions (as a proxy for energy) iii) Environmental performance of housing stock	<b>SC-OUT1</b> i) OfWat, Service and Delivery Reports, and Thames Water Annual Performance Report, Discoverwater (Performance data of England and Wales water companies) ii) UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions – gov.uk website iii) OpenDataCommunities – MHCLG
<b>SC-OUT2 Environmental Protection and Enhancement</b> i) Amount of natural green space (SINCs and area deficient in nature conservation interest) ii) River water quality	<b>SC-OUT2</b> i) GIGL report ii) EA website - Interactive Mapping (Catchment Planning)

## Appendix 2 Sample of Major Planning Consents approved during the monitoring period

Application reference	Address	Application Description
17/00363/FUL	Royal Dock Service Station North Woolwich Road Silvertown E16 2AB	Redevelopment of former Royal Docks Service Station to provide a new residential development comprising of 295 residential units set across four buildings ranging in height from 5 storeys to 13 storeys with single basement level, landscaping, amenity space, and ancillary associated development.
16/02590/FUL	London Design And Engineering University Technical College 15 University Way Beckton E16 2RD	Erection of a new 750 place London Design & Engineering University Technical College (LDE UTC) for 14-19 year olds with associated landscaping, cycle parking and access from Royal Albert Way. The development affects the setting of a Listed Building
16/02650/FUL	The Railway Tavern 131 Angel Lane Stratford E15 1DB	Redevelopment of the site to provide a 298 room hotel ranging in height from 3 to 8 storeys (incorporating a semi enclosed roof terrace) together with the retention (in part) of the existing Railway Tavern Hotel Building with continued drinking establishment, as well as associated car and cycle parking, landscaping and servicing.
16/03428/FUL	Canning Town Area 8 Bounded By Peto Street North and Victoria Dock Road Silvertown Way Canning Town	Detailed planning permission for mixed use development to provide 975 residential units (Use Class C3), A 152 bedroom hotel (Use Class C1), A 3,000sqm (GIA) of flexible commercial floor space (Use Classes B1 (A,B&C), A1-A4, D2 and a nursery within Use Class D1) including a food store of up to 550sqm, An enhanced public realm with cycle ways, tree planting and public squares, amenity space, car parking, cycle parking, refuse stores and servicing arrangements and all associated works. Relocation of existing electricity substation. (This major application is accompanied by an Environmental Statement for the purposes of Environmental Impact Assessment)
17/01552/FUL	Silvertown Quays Bounded By Royal Victoria Dock Connaught Bridge And Mill Road North Woolwich Road Silvertown E16 1UR	The erection of 193 inter-connected shipping containers and flat pack cabins stacked horizontally over three storey's to create 151 artists' studios and creative workspace (Use Class B1) all accessed via stairwells, with supporting retail (Use Class A1), bar/food uses (Use Class A3/A5) at the ground level, an exhibition space, community project space and a crèche (Use Class D1) for a temporary period of 60 months (This application site affects the setting of a listed building).
17/01737/FUL	Skip Hire Ltd Oasis Park Stephenson Street Canning Town E16 4ST	Proposed Extension to existing waste management facility.

17/02285/FUL	The Cart And Horses 1 Maryland Point Stratford E15 1PF	Redevelopment of the site including the retention of the existing Cart & Horses Public House, demolition of the existing extension to the rear of the existing public house and the provision of 29 new residential dwellings within a part 3 / part 7 storey building, plus basement level, with associated residential amenity space, landscaping and cycle parking.
12/01381/FUL	School 21 Pitchford Street Stratford E15 4RZ	Redevelopment of the site for the provision of a free school, including the demolition of existing temporary classrooms, refurbishment and recladding of the existing school buildings, the erection of a two storey extension, enclosing existing courtyards and the erection of a new sports facilities building, flood-lit multi use games area with associated new car parking provision, cycle storage and landscaping.
12/01753/FUL	210 Plaistow Road E13 0AL	Demolition of existing warehouse and workshop and erect a new part 6 and part 8 storey building incorporating 18 artists studios, 33 flats (7 x 1 bed 2p, 21 x 2 bed 4p, and 5 x 3 bed 6p) each with their own winter garden amenity space. Other shared amenity spaces provided with lower ground floor car parking with 19 parking spaces, including 2 disabled spaces, 7 motorcycle spaces and 51 cycle spaces.
12/01910/FUL	Land Bounded By Connaught Road And Royal Albert Way, Off Dockside Road West Beckton	Erection of three hotel buildings (Hotel 1 - 8 storeys, Hotel 2 - 7 storeys and Building 3 - 10 storeys) comprising 364 new hotel rooms and 38 suites, 161sqm of A3 floor space and 813 sqm of B1 floor space, 92 car parking spaces and associated landscaping.
16/02575/FUL	Land Adjacent To Jenkins Lane East Ham	Erection of a single unit of commercial floor space B1c (Light Industrial process), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Distribution or storage) with associated vehicle parking on part of the Site and associated enabling works.
13/01873/FUL	Vacant Land At 26 To 34 Tidal Basin Road Silvertown E16 1AD	Redevelopment of the site to provide two residential buildings (Class C3 use) of 24 and 23 storey's respectively, comprising 360 residential units and 455sqm of flexible Class A, B1 or D1 floor space, landscaped open space with associated basement car parking, servicing, storage, plant and works incidental to the development. This application is accompanied by an Environmental Statement
14/01605/OUT	Silvertown Quays, Bounded By Royal Victoria Dock, Connaught Bridge And Mill Road, North Woolwich Road Silvertown E16 1UR	Outline planning application with all matters reserved except for Access for the redevelopment of the site for mixed use purposes, including the alteration, partial demolition and conversion of the Millennium Mills and the construction of buildings across the site to include Brand buildings (Sui Generis), Residential (Use Class C3), Office (Use Class B1), Retail (Use Classes A1-A5), Leisure (Use Class D2), Education (Use Class D1), Hotels (Use Class C1), other Non-Residential floor space such as community use (Use Class D1), provision of public open space, works of repair and restoration of the Dock walls, infilling and excavation of parts of the Dock area, the placing of structures in, on, or over the Dock area, utilities, construction of estate roads and the creation of new accesses to the public highway, works of landscaping and making good, creation of surface and sub-surface car parking areas.

14/02289/FUL	Stratford Centre And Morgan House Development Site The Mall Stratford	Application for detailed planning permission for the demolition of buildings and structures on the site, including:- Access ramp to the existing Stratford Centre multi-storey car park- Market Trader storage premises- Morgan House car park structure- Units 15/16, 20/21/22, 23 and 24 of the Stratford Centre- Rear servicing to existing Sainsbury's supermarket, and The construction of a residential-led mixed use development comprising the refurbishment and extension of the existing Morgan House building to 20 storeys including provision of amenity deck and rooftop amenity areas; the erection of new buildings comprising a 42 storey building, a 25 storey building and a 3 storey podium building providing 587 residential units (Use Class C3) across 69,226 sq. m (GEA) of residential floor space, including associated private and communal amenity areas and decks, 4,539 sq m (GEA) of retail/leisure floor space (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and/or D2), 1,359 sq m (GEA) of office floor space (Use Class B1a), replacement market trader storage facilities, associated car and cycle parking areas, provision of new and enhanced public realm areas, modifications to the existing Stratford Centre to include alterations to the access including a new entrance ramp and modifications to the existing multi-storey car park and reconfiguration of the existing car park, alterations to servicing and storage facilities with associated highway works, access and connectivity improvements, landscaping and public realm improvements, open space provision and other associated development. ( UPDATED PLANNING APPLICATION MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON 17 DECEMBER 2014 AS FOLLOWS:- Updated Planning Application Forms - Updated CIL Additional Information Forms - Draft Stopping up plan - (Dec 2014)- Updated Internal Daylight/Sunlight Assessment- (Dec 2014)- Updated planning application plans/drawings - (Dec 2014)- Addendum to the Environmental Statement Volume 1)
14/02893/FUL	West Ham United Football Club Green Street Upton Park E13 9AZ	Demolition of the West Ham United Football Ground and ancillary outbuildings to enable a comprehensive redevelopment of the site; including the erection of new buildings, rising to 3 to 13 storeys, (including a basement on part of the site), to deliver 842 new residential homes (use class C3), including affordable housing, in a mix of unit sizes and tenures, 559 sum (Net Internal Area) of use class D1 floor space, 146.3 sum (Net Internal Area) of flexible use class A1 and/or A2 and/or A3 and/or A4 and/or B1 and/or D1 and/or D2 floor space, together with associated cycle parking, car parking, highways, landscaping, and infrastructure works.
15/01256/FUL	125 High Street South E6 6EJ	Proposed demolition of existing Public House and erection of part-three, part-four and part-five storey building, comprising of a A3/A4 Commercial unit, car parking facilities and 23 no. self-contained dwellings above. This is an application for a major development.

15/01730/FUL	London Transport Bus Garage Redclyffe Road E6 1DS	Demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site to deliver 192 residential units, together with associated car and cycle parking, landscaping and north-south pedestrian and vehicular link route, and associated works.
16/00312/FUL	66-68 New Barn Street Plaistow E13 8JW	Full Planning permission is sought for the site 66 - 68 New Barn Street including lock up garages site to the rear for the demolition of five single/two storey garage buildings and the erection of a part one/part two/part three/part four/part five storey block of 33 residential units comprising of self contained duplexes and flats and associated car parking.
16/00337/FUL	Springboard House 2A Cloughton Road & 744-748 Barking Road E13 9PN	Demolition of existing buildings at 2A Cloughton Road and Nos. 744, 746 and 748 Barking Road and the construction of a part four, part six storey building comprising 33 residential units (Class C3).
16/00819/FUL	Site We5b Western Gateway Canning Town E16 1AD	Redevelopment of the site to deliver a 20 storey mixed use building comprising 105 residential units (13 x studios, 45 x 1 beds, 31 x 2 beds and 16 x 3 beds), 172 sq. m. (GEA) of flexible non-residential floor space (Use Classes A1-A4 and B1) together with associated car and cycle parking and landscaping and associated works. This application affects the setting of two Grade II listed buildings. The listed buildings are nineteenth century industrial warehouses and are listed as Warehouse K and Warehouse W.