Authority Monitoring Report

Infrastructure: energy, waste and infrastructure delivery monitoring bulletin: (2013-2018)

December 2020

Introduction

This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) bulletin reports against indicators set out in the Local Plan monitoring framework for the years 2013 through to 2018. These include Core Strategy policies INF3, (waste and recycling), INF4 (local heat and power networks) and INF9 (infrastructure delivery). The figures are best available as of November 2020 reflecting indicators set by the adopted development plan during the monitoring period.

This monitoring bulletin covers a number of infrastructure indicators relating to waste management, district heating and energy, community infrastructure expenditure and overall infrastructure policy performance. For further details on transport monitoring and community and social infrastructure monitoring please see the LBN's monitoring page here.

The figures contained in this bulletin are reflective of development within the London Borough of Newham (LBN) and exclude schemes within the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) boundary. Any development proposals within the LLDC boundary were determined in accordance with their own Local Plan (adopted in 2015).

In December 2018 these indicators were superseded by a reviewed Local Plan which will be monitored in future AMRs for years 2018 onwards.

Contents

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INF – OP3 Securing more sustainable waste management (former W1) New Waste management facilities (no specific target, monitor in line with IDP, bearing in mind sub-regional waste apportionment and management)

In February 2012, the East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP) was adopted by four East London Boroughs (LBBD, Havering, Redbridge and Newham). It sets out the planning strategy for ongoing sustainable waste management and ensures adequate provision for waste management facilities (including disposal) for municipal waste, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste.

As set out in the Core Strategy, Newham is committed to the sustainable management of waste, in line with national and regional policy through prioritising waste reduction, re-use and recycling. Core Strategy Policy INF3 seeks to manage Newham's waste in accordance with the London Plan and the ELJWP. Outside of the four Schedule 1[1] waste sites (Jenkins Lane materials recovery, Bywaters recovery, Remet metal recycling and Mayer Parry Recycling), LBN has 1 medium to large Schedule 2[2] safeguarded site at Beckton Riverside should further waste sites be required.

Improvements
No new waste management facilities have been developed in the Borough over the monitoring periods. It's positive to see that a minor (Prior Approval) application was approved seeking to improve energy performance through solar photovoltaics at Bywaters Recycling Treatment facility which was implemented in 2017. An application was consented in 2015 at the Jenkins Lane Recycling facility for ancillary Biological Material Recycling and Recovery Facility floorspace supporting existing waste management operations as supported by the Core Strategy and JWP. In 2016, Jenkins Lane sought improvements to install two-ram balers[3] to increase energy production from waste export markets and divert waste from landfill.

Beckton Waste Management Facility (Schedule 2)
As set out in the IDP and the JWP, the Beckton waste management site is identified to provide any further capacity for waste management functions in Newham up until 2020. Delivery in the IDP expected this site to come forward in the medium term (2017-18). Unless demonstrated otherwise (a more suitable site for the waste treatment process), delivery of this site would form part of the wider employment land strategy to direct waste management functions towards Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) as set out in Core Strategy policies INF3 and J2. However, no proposals at this location have come forward at the Beckton Riverside site in the Core Strategy plan period. In the light of the expiry of the ELJWP in 2021, a review of this document is required to ensure that waste arising's beyond this period are planned for.

[1] Schedule 1 – facilities safeguarded by the JWP for existing waste management functions
[2] Schedule 2 – sites suitable to meet strategic waste capacity needs
[3] https://www.letsrecycle.com/news/latest-news/shanks-invests-in-rdf-balers-at-east-london-sites/

Unit 5B Cody Rd (not safeguarded)
In 2017 an application was approved which resulted in the loss of a waste transfer facility in Canning Town. The loss to B2 and B8 uses was considered acceptable on the basis that the site was not safeguarded by the JWP and proposed industrial uses would form part of an industrial cluster on the designated SIL (British Gas/Cody Rd) Land as directed by the employment strategy in the Local Plan. This scheme is now complete.

Summary
Over the monitoring periods, the JWP and INF3, J1 & J2 has provided limited but a sufficient basis for ensuring waste capacity (and sites) is protected in accordance with the London Plan. However, in the light of increasing land pressures it is critical that the JWP is reviewed within the new plan period, to remain up to date in the context of the Local Plan and continue to ensure sufficient land capacity to support waste arising's (apportioned target) beyond 2021. It is also imperative to ensure the future of waste management in East London, seeks to support wider environmental objectives to minimise the impacts of waste management.

Outcome

INF-OUT3 More Sustainable Waste Management (part former EQW-OUT/C1)

i) Proportion of waste dealt with within the borough/ELWA area *(no specific target)*

The tables below show the waste flows of both imported and exported household, commercial and industrial (HIC) waste across Newham's permitted waste sites over the monitoring periods. The waste imported and exported data is taken from the Environment Agency's waste interrogator. These figures exclude data where the fate of the waste is recorded as 'unknown'.

Table 1: Total Household and Industrial/Commercial waste flows (tonnes) imported into Newham (2013-2018)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total HIC waste imported (received) into Newham (t)	425,215	425,562	276,718	252,132	194,208	148,749

Source: EA, Waste Data Interrogator, 2020

Table 2: Total Household and Industrial/Commercial waste flows (tonnes) exported from Newham (2013-2018)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total HIC waste exported outside of LBN / (% sent to landfill) (t)	312,485 (21% landfilled)	354,441 (15% landfilled)	255,521 (14% landfilled)	258,521 (18% landfilled)	195,072 (3% landfilled)	148,161 (33% landfilled)

Source: EA, Waste Data Interrogator, 2020

In relation to the waste imported (the recorded origin of waste sent to LBN) there has been a steady decline, partly reflecting improvements to how waste is managed. This includes capacity improvements to facilities outside of Newham and improvements whereby there is a more direct route for energy produced from waste. This should also be viewed in context more broadly with gradual reductions in waste production in London and across the country. A more detailed breakdown of industrial waste received by origin is set out in Appendix 1.

In relation to the waste exported data (waste sent from LBN outside the Borough for processing), the overall quantity of waste exported is steadily declining. The export figures are largely indicative of the predominance of Newham's facilities operating for the transfer of household, commercial and industrial waste alongside other Boroughs increasingly using other facilities to manage or transfer waste. The data shows that the amount of waste sent to landfill (least favourable of the waste principles) also has also steadily declined. The reduction in waste to landfill reflects improvements over this monitoring period for waste that is recovered alongside a more stable and wide-ranging arrangement for the offtake of materials under the ELWA waste contract. This includes residential waste that is now converted to fuel (as noted in the improvements above) which previously went to landfill. Going forward further monitoring is required to ensure this figure continues to decline and sustainable waste management practices are upheld. This should also be looked at in relation to the ELWA Boroughs future reliance on wider waste capacity and treatment outside of LBN. In the light of increasing environmental and air quality challenges this should also be looked at alongside environmental objectives of the Local Plan to reduce traffic movements arising from waste.

Overall the waste data highlights that the Local Plan has been broadly effective in seeking improvements (particularly around seeking improvements to facilities) towards a more sustainable waste management process over the monitoring periods. Newham's predominance of waste transfer reflects a steady flow of waste both imported and exported (transferred elsewhere) highlighting both improvements how waste is managed and the key role Newham's waste facilities have in waste management in London and the wider region. Monitoring should continue to ensure the ELWA boroughs continue to this trend. For planning which has a role in this process, is it critical to continue to articulate efficient waste management principles and to direct policy to enable more circular economic principles. This is particularly important to support any revisions to the JWP and wider London Plan (beyond the London Plan 2021 period) objectives to achieve waste net self-sufficiency, reduce waste and manage more of the capital's waste within its boundaries.

ii) (former W2) Waste arising by management type (*Increase recovery (recycling and composting) and reduce landfill.*

Policy INF3 in the Core Strategy sets out to manage waste in accordance with the apportionment in the London Plan (2016) with the aim to move from landfill waste minimisation to moving up the waste hierarchy. The Waste Framework Directive is the overarching legislation in relation to waste. This includes the requirement for plans to promote sustainable management of waste through the waste hierarchy. The waste hierarchy promotes the prevention of waste and where this is not possible, recommends waste materials should be reused, recycled or recovered. Landfill and incineration (particularly

without energy production) are the least preferred options for waste management and sit at the lowest end of the hierarchy.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) is calculated from data reported Local Authorities to WasteDataFlow, a UK web-based system for LACW data reporting by Local Authorities to Government. The proportion of collection waste managed by all four ELWA boroughs (no Borough level data available) over the monitoring periods is as set out in Table 3 below setting out the amount (tonnes) of collected waste that is either disposed of or sent for recycling or composting.

Table 3: Management of ELWA Boroughs collected waste (2012-2019)

Year	Landfill (t)	Incineration with EfW (t)	Incineration without EfW (t)	Recycled/composted (t)	Other[4] (t)	Total collected waste (t)
2012/13	134,771 (31%)	99,178 (23%)	0	114,494 (27%)	80,636 (19%)	**429,619**
2013/14	115,334 (26%)	128,790 (29%)	0	110,272 (25%)	85,290 (19%)	**439,686**
2014/15	125,718 (28%)	115,866 (26%)	0	106,438 (24%)	94,092 (21%)	**442,114**
2015/16	94,125 (20%)	138,120 (30%)	13,979 (3%)	103,086 (23%)	99,205 (22%)	**448,515**
2016/17	47,247 (10%)	178,418 (38%)	18,928 (4%)	115,416 (25%)	106,144 (23%)	**466,153**
2017/18	32,117 (7%)	182,271 (39%)	22,069 (5%)	109,597 (24%)	113,601 (25%)	**459,655**
2018/19	33,567 (7%)	189,322 (40%)	26,771 (5%)	111,849 (24%)	102,822 (22%)	**464,330**

Source: LA Local Authority Waste Annual Results

As noted above in Table 3, across the ELWA Boroughs, the percentage of the total waste sent to landfill has gradually reduced, improving the overall landfill diversion rate (incineration, recycled & other). Some improvements have been made across the monitoring periods particularly waste that is incinerated and recovered for energy (EfW) supporting principles higher up the waste hierarchy. The amount of waste that is recycled/composted decreased marginally, and is indicative of some of the challenges explained below. As such, whilst across the monitoring framework there have been some improvements to reduce the percentage of waste to landfill, improvements to increase the amount of waste recycling and recovery remain below the agreed targets set out in the JWP.

[4] 'Other' includes material which is sent for mechanical biological treatment (MBT), mixed municipal waste sent for Anaerobic Digestion (AD) and that disposed of through other treatment processes.

Table 4: Tonnes of LB Newham collected waste arising (2012-2019)

Year	Total Local Authority Waste Collected	Household – Total waste	Household waste sent for recycling/composing/reuse	Household – waste not sent for recycling (residual household waste)	% of household waste recycled	Non-household – total waste	Non-household waste sent for recycling/ composting /reuse	Non-household not sent for recycling	% of non-household waste recycled
	Tonnes								
2012/13	**114,966**	103,912	21,860	82,051	**21%**	11,055	1,482	9,573	**13%**
2013/14	**117,724**	99,770	17,609	82,160	**18%**	17,954	1,574	16,380	**9%**
2014/15	**124,006**	116,711	20,023	96,688	**17%**	7,294	603	6,692	**8%**
2015/16	**127,847**	117,910	17,322	100,588	**15%**	9,936	1,698	8,238	**17%**
2016/17	**129,040**	118,319	16,649	101,670	**14%**	10,721	1,859	8,862	**17%**
2017/18	**125,531**	118,039	16,677	101,362	**14%**	9,492	1,691	7,801	**18%**
2018/19	**129,300**	120,309	20,374	99,936	**17%**	9,090	1,490	7,600	**16%**
Totals	**868,414**	**794,771**	**130,514**	**564,419**		**75,542**	**10,397**	**65,146**	

Source: LA Local Authority Waste Annual Results

Table 4 above shows the total amount of local authority collected waste broken down into household and non-household (business/commercial) waste components and levels of recycling within the figures.

Household Waste

Overall the amount of household waste (tonnes) has increased over the monitoring period, partly reflecting the population and development growth following the 2012 Olympics. Across London recycling rates have marginally increased, but household recycling in Newham remains a challenge and statistically the lowest in London and the UK across the monitoring periods[5]. Historical factors such as high levels of population transience and churn, high proportions of HMO housing, intensified usage of residential accommodation and the level of growth from increased higher density (flatted) development without adequate provision for recycling facilities have all been barriers to achieving higher household recycling rates. A further contributing factor to the low recycling rate is that Newham has low levels of green garden waste (for composting) reflecting the urban context of the borough and limited green coverage from private gardens. As such, in the light of planned growth, there is an ongoing need to focus on improving this figure in accordance with the waste hierarchy (as set out in policy INF3) through the design of schemes and other environmental policies (including air quality impacts from transportation of waste). LBN recognise the need to improve recycling rates across the Borough and will continue to work with ELWA and waste partners to address this going forward.

Non-Household Waste

Non-household (commercial and businesses) waste has seen stepped reductions in waste not recycled over the monitoring periods, with non-commercial recycling rates gradually improving since 2012. However these remain lower than targets set by the Waste Strategy. Together with local partners, the Council strives to improve the amount of commercial and industrial recycling as part of the overall improvements to manage waste more sustainably across Newham and in the wider region.

Summary

In planning terms over the monitoring periods, the findings highlight that improvements in accordance with INF3 and other design policies are sought to fulfil the duty to apply the waste hierarchy. Important to this is to better secure improvements from architects and developers through the planning and design process to deliver high quality waste management facilities particular in high density development. It is key that with increasing financial and environmental costs of waste disposal and viability asks of development, policy INF3 is emphasised from the outset to ensure early steps are taken to design in waste improvements to reduce waste going to landfill and improve recycling rates across the Borough. This will in turn encourage more recycling from development in the borough, particularly for households in new flatted developments which is likely to grow over the plan period. The correlation between waste, design and environmental policies and implementation of Newham's Waste Management Guidelines[6] is also important to achieve this.

For waste premises in Newham, Local Plan design and environmental policies will be key to ensuring higher quality processes are achieved to push waste management up the hierarchy whilst seeking to maximise the environmental, economic and place-making benefits for Newham. Going forward, the policy development should seek to secure more neighbourly waste processing assessment, protect capacity against known land pressures and to contribute to an improved environment for all. This is key in achieving the overarching objective to create successful mixed and balanced communities. Future revisions to the JWP are also critical to ensure these range of objectives are met.

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[5] London Waste and Recycling Board, 2016

[6] LBN Waste Management Guidelines for Architect and Developers

With the Government moving towards a strategy seeking to preserve stock materials, promote resource efficiency, there has been a policy shift from a linear waste economy towards a more circular economy. The shift seeks to better reuse materials and waste arising from development with the aim to retain materials at their highest value with no residual waste. As such, waste and environmental policies in the new Local Plan should seek to promote these principles in policy to ensure waste is managed more sustainably, minimising resource use and exploiting the economic potential of waste. This approach to waste management is an important factor in the pursuit of sustainable growth, as well as measures to improve recycling rates within the development process, through to the occupational and later demolition phases.

INF-OP4 Promoting Local Heat and Power Networks Energy projects delivered /KM of heat network delivered (to be monitored in line with Infrastructure Delivery Plan, should show a sustained increase in heat network infrastructure)

Output

INF4 seeks to facilitate growth in local heat and power networks in the borough to reduce carbon emissions and fuel poverty for residents, and increase Newham's energy resilience. This indicator is defined by the capacity of decentralised energy networks and by connections to, or provision for connection to decentralised heat networks.

The table in Appendix 1 presents the largest scale (over 500 units +) consents between 2013-2018, and highlights the onsite energy commitments or connections to Local Heat and Power Networks. It is generally expected that the larger scale applications would be most capable of making connections to Local Heat and Power Networks. However, monitoring of smaller residential/mixed use schemes between 100-499 units, the majority of these schemes either consented and committed to either onsite connectivity to the District Heat Network (DHN) or safeguarded provisions for future permanent connections. Positive progress highlights that commitments to the DHN comprised largely of schemes within the Royal Docks area reflecting the growth in this area as anticipated and directed by policy in the Core Strategy. Key schemes committing to connect to the DHN included Great Eastern Quays, ABP and Galleons Quarter. For Major schemes spatially further from the established network e.g. Parcelforce, Boleyn Ground redevelopment, there were future commitments to design in connectivity as the network grows, referencing SC2 in support of these commitments. These schemes did also provide Combined Heat and Power (CHP) infrastructure onsite in early phases of the development.

For smaller schemes between 100-499 units, over half of these schemes are either committed to connecting up to the DHN or have designed in safeguarded measures to allow future connectivity. Key issues with smaller schemes that were unable to connect due to their distance from the network. Some smaller schemes noted that development progress on larger schemes impacted their ability expand and interconnect their schemes to the network to share established heat resources. These schemes subsequently didn't commit to this.

The 2013 Thames Gateway Heat Network Local Development Order expired in 2018. However, given the level of growth in areas like the Royal Docks, it remains a strategic commitment in the London Plan to pursue the District Heat Network, as a priority area to support low-carbon development and to provide a cost effective mechanism to supply heat to development and consumers.

Other Energy Infrastructure Improvements

Beckton CHP Plant

Completing in 2015, the borough delivered a CHP plant at Armada Way, providing a combined biofuel generation plant to generate renewable electrical energy at the Beckton pressure reduction station. The station recovers and converts thermal waste energy from pressure reduction with a predicted electrical output/installed capacity for an additional 19.5MWe (megawatts), supplying 130GWh of electricity a year. As such the provision and installed capacity will provide a significant supply of electricity to around 2,500 homes and support the growth in this area.

Summary

It is positive to see a range of applications committing to either direct or safeguarded connections to the energy network. The development and expansion of decentralised energy networks will be important to strategic policy to support the scale of growth in Newham (particularly in the Royal Docks and part of any future Opportunity Area here). It is therefore imperative that as sites come forward, that commitments to the energy network are designed in from the outset. This is particularly important to ensure these costs are built in and schemes are designed (or where possible retrofitting) to reduce carbon emissions and create buildings that resilient to the challenges around climate change in line with both Newham and wider London Plan objectives.

The above monitoring illustrates that policy INF4 has been effective in either securing onsite energy provision or ensuring schemes make commitments to future provision and as development activity progresses across the Borough. It is important to continue this commitment over the plan period (and subsequent reviews of the Local Plan), as the critical mass will better present increased opportunities to connect to the DHN. Overall the majority of major schemes over the monitoring periods either connected up to the DHN or designed in CHP infrastructure to support the growth in local heat and power network to improve the energy efficiency of buildings across the Borough.

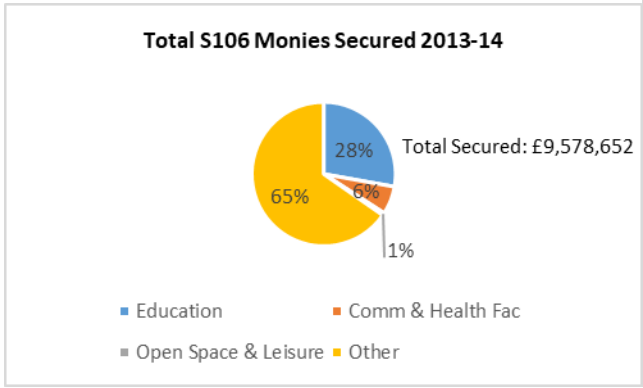
INF – OP9 Securing Appropriate Infrastructure Delivery Mechanisms

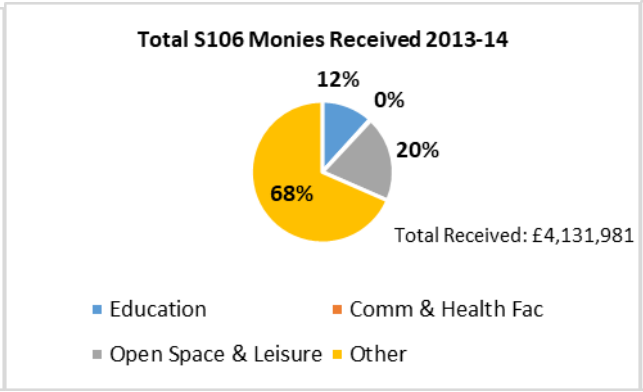
i) Developer contributions for community infrastructure and open space improvements (secured, spent, received) by category and CF area, plus case studies to show percent funded by S106; (no specific target; monitor to show ongoing commitment to provision as part of development, alongside IDP)

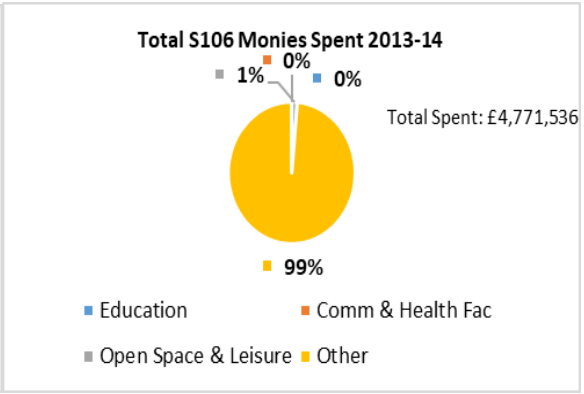
The Council uses planning obligations (also known as S106 legal Agreements) to mitigate the potential impacts of development and are only entered into where conditions cannot be used to overcome issues associated with a proposed development. The Core Strategy supports infrastructure delivery that accords with the plan objective to provide sufficient infrastructure to support growth across a range of priorities. These include securing funding for infrastructure, housing, community facilities, education, open space, local transport and public realm improvements.

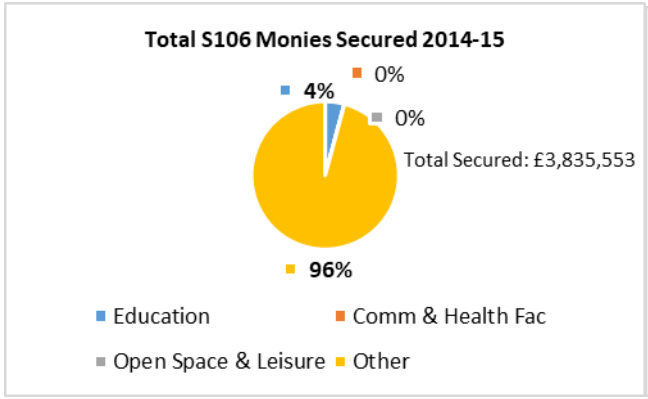
Contributions from s106 agreements measured through this indicator include education, community and health provision, open space and leisure provision. Developer contributions which were secured, received and spent in the financial years 2013 through to 2018 are presented in the charts below with a detailed breakdown set out in Appendix 2. Further commentary around these figures and scheme specific s106 details are set out within the monitoring reports on the Council's s106 and CIL page. The data for the 2018 onwards will be presented in the next AMR.

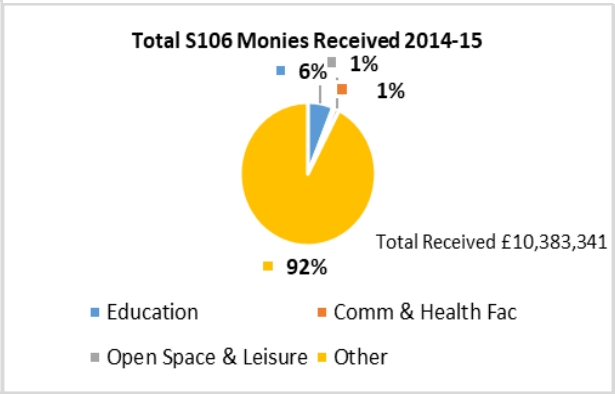
Total s106 Monies Secured / Received / Spend

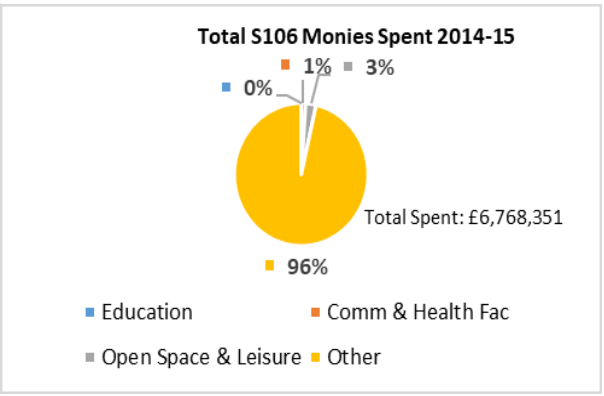




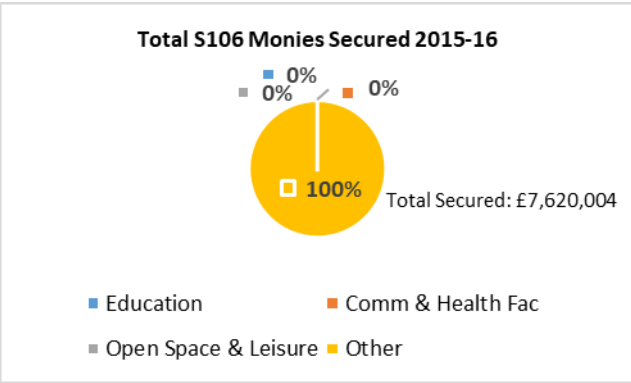


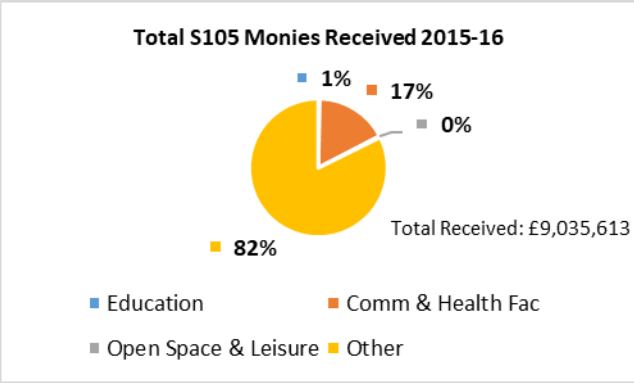


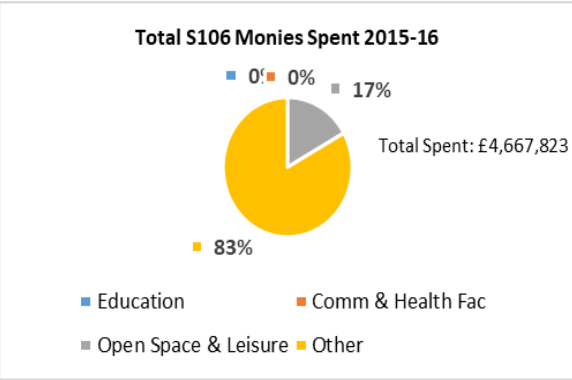


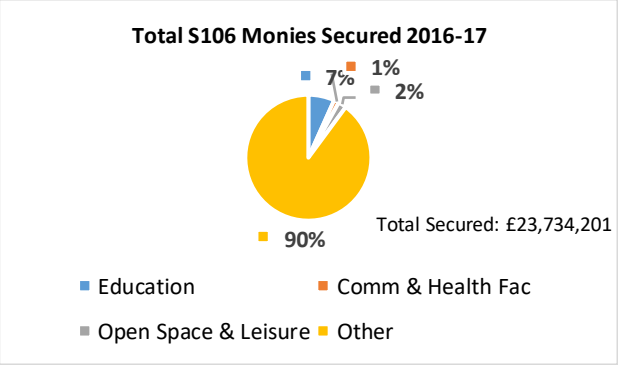


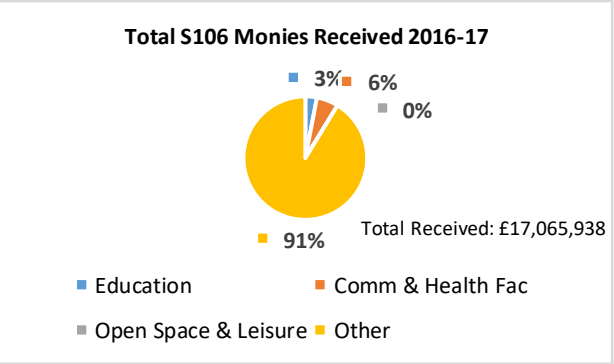
Source: LBN Planning Obligations Monitoring Reports

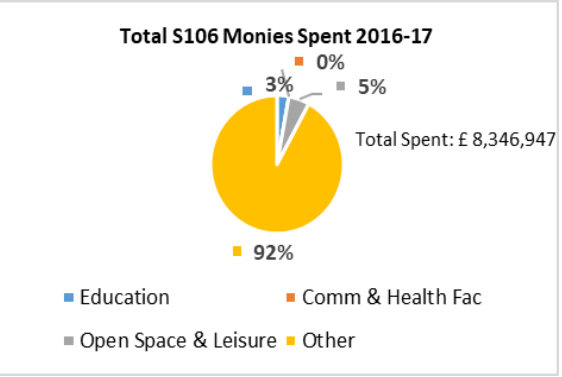












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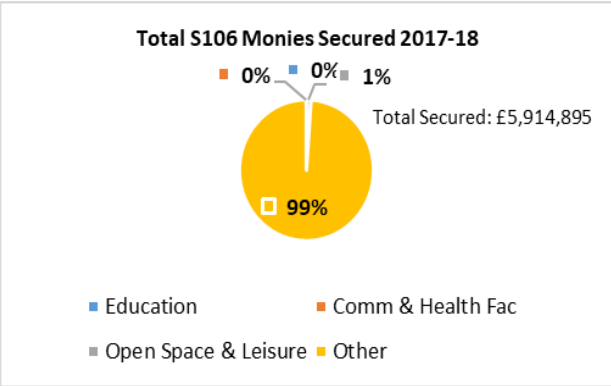

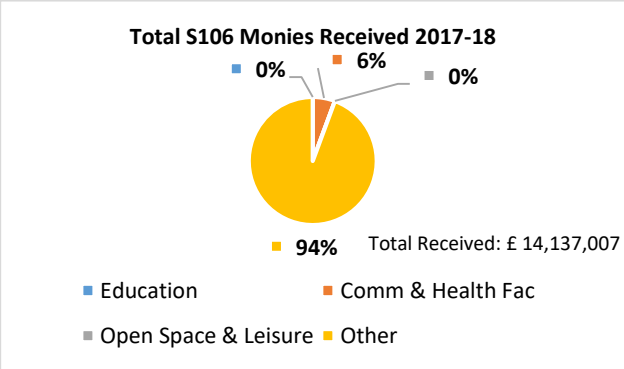

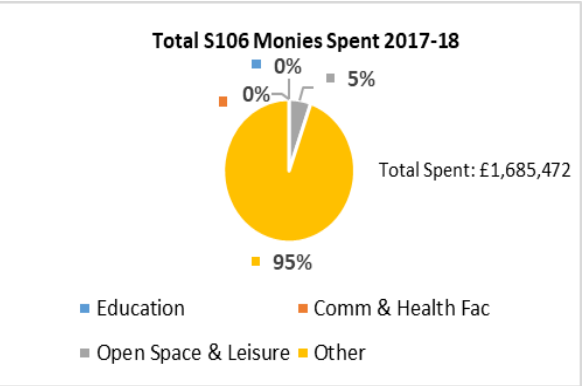

Source: LBN Planning Obligations Monitoring Reports

Summary

The charts above highlight that monies negotiated and secured via the s106 mechanism for education, community facilities and open space/leisure over the monitoring periods have decreased. This is partly due to the range of competing asks from development e.g. affordable housing, employment, and transport which secured a greater amount of monies. The reductions in monies secured also reflects changes in mechanisms for securing infrastructure commitments through the introduction of Newham's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) from 2014 onwards. This means that projects that ordinarily would previously have been funded via a S106 contribution, are now funded by CIL. Since 2014 the Council is receiving more in total (CIL and S106 contributions) developer contributions. Education however has in some years has been secured and received, supporting known benefits to education provision across Newham.

Monies secured via s106 for community and open space infrastructure across the monitoring periods covered commitments from a range of major developments located across the Borough, supporting the priorities set out in Policy INF5 (Infrastructure Delivery). Some key projects delivered as a result of s106 funding include funding towards the water sports centre (Royal Docks), improvements to both Plashet (Manor Park), Star Park (West Ham) and Keir Hardie Recreation ground (Canning Town).

Generally, Policy INF5 has performed well to secure a range of community infrastructure and open space benefits for Newham. The delivery of a range of community infrastructure and open space improvements highlights that planning obligations have been an important tool to ensure a range of Core Strategy priorities are met to support the provision of infrastructure across Newham.

ii) CIL Charging Schedule and Receipts / Spend (in place by mid 2013); receipts in line with expectations

Commentary on the Councils CIL receipts and expenditure is set out on the Councils CIL page here.

iii) Overall IDP progress and other infrastructure delivery mechanisms in line with IDP

Newham's key infrastructure requirements are set out within the IDP. This first formed part of a list of physical, social and green infrastructure requirements within Newham's Core Strategy (2012). Below is an overview of key IDP schemes delivering community infrastructure and open space over the monitoring period. Further commentary across various themes is covered in Council bulletins on Newham Local Plan monitoring pages.

- **Green Infrastructure/Parks and Open Spaces:**
    - Allotment improvements at Reynolds Avenue.

- Sports and activity trails at Canning Town Recreation Ground, Forest Lane Park, Keir Hardie Recreation Ground, Memorial Recreation Ground, and New Beckton Park.
- Sport and Activity Hubs at Gooseley Playing Fields and Memorial Recreation Ground.
- Masterplanned work at Canning Town Recreation Ground, Keir Hardie Recreation Ground and Valetta Grove Open Space.
- Destination Play Areas delivered at Plaistow Park, Plashet. Park and Star Park.
- MUGA completed at: Star Park

- **Community Centres, Libraries and Leisure:**
  - New libraries built in East Ham (part of Town Hall Campus) and Canning Town (part of Rathbone Market development).
  - Manor Park library relocated to former Local Service Centre at 685-689 Romford Road, as a 'library plus'.
  - Library refurbishment delivered at the Gate (Forest Gate), the Globe (Beckton), and Stratford Library.
  - All libraries upgraded to 'library plus' (centralised journal/research database)
  - Aquatics Centre in Stratford and Atherton Leisure Centre in Forest Gate.
- **Emergency Services:**
  - Plaistow Fire station rebuilt.

Summary

While the above indicates that there have been successes in funding infrastructure needs, it should be noted that there is still a significant shortfall in funding for critical infrastructure to deliver growth projected in the borough. A challenging post-recession climate has meant that some funding sources beyond developer contributions have been withdrawn which has delayed the delivery of projects. It is beyond the scope of LB Newham CIL and S106 funding to deliver or fund all infrastructure requirements. These challenges are a national issue, and therefore it is critical that alternative funding sources are secured outside of these mechanisms to ensure the delivery of much needed infrastructure is delivered and aligned with growth expectations of the Borough. Strengthening the relationship between policy (notably INF9) and a stand-alone IDP (subjected to periodic reviews) to set out relevant delivery mechanisms, establish key partnerships to support the delivery and to set out the present funding gaps will be key for future growth. This is critical to ensure infrastructure sufficiency is met and the infrastructure deliver expectations of the Councils are highlighted up front to support development in the Borough.

Output

INF – OP10 Use of INF Policies

The broad range of infrastructure policies have been effective in securing infrastructure to meet needs across the Borough (see other AMRs on the Councils monitoring page for further commentary), with INF3 used in a limited number cases to evidence and demonstrate impacts on waste capacity and secure conditions for Waste Management Plans. Both policies INF9 (Infrastructure Delivery) and INF3 (Waste & Recycling) have not been central for reasons for refusals. Going forward in the light of increasing land demands, ensuring infrastructure sufficiency is met and securing long term sustainable growth it is critical that these policies (supported by updates to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan) work alongside environmental and design policies to secure maximum benefit for Newham.

A review of appeals over the monitoring period shows that INF9 has been referenced alongside other policies to support objectives to articulate the role of infrastructure sufficiency to support growth, particularly for major applications. However, the policy has not been disputed, upholding the policy as written.

It will be important to continue the monitoring of these policies into the review of the Local Plan (and the Joint Waste Plan) in future monitoring bulletins, particularly around improving key issues around design and recycling, waste management to support growth and impacts on the environment and securing the Councils identified priorities for infrastructure.

Summary of performance

Indicator	Traffic Light Assessment	Overall assessment for 2013-2018 periods
Poor = Little to no improvement achieved		
Medium = Some improvements, further monitoring required		
Good = Significant improvements demonstrated through policy interventions		
INF-OP3- Securing more sustainable waste management (former W1) new waste management facilities (monitor in line with IDP, bearing in mind sub-regional waste apportionment)		The Core Strategy and the JWP has provided a sufficient basis for ensuring waste capacity (and sites) is protected in accordance with the London Plan. Continue to keep this policy approach in any update to the Core Strategy.
INF-OUT3 More sustainable waste management (part of former EQW-OUT/C1)		i) Reductions in proportion of waste imported and exported are positive, highlighting improvements to waste managed within Newham. Policy effective in supporting sustainable waste management and continue to monitor to support waste net-self-sufficiency and management of waste within London's boundaries. ii) Future policy review needs to reflect key waste management challenges particularly around minimising resource use and exploiting the potential of waste. Further policy monitoring of waste management required to improve outputs for recycling rates (notably recycling per household), to better secure particularly through the application of design guidance and ensuring recycling capacity is protected to improve this indicator.
INF-OP4 Promoting local heat and power network energy projects delivered		Positive policy progress enabling both large scale and medium scale developments connecting and providing safeguarded connections to the District Heat Network as directed by policy. Policy review should continue to drive investment in the heat network and work in partnership with stakeholders, whilst ensuring major developments prioritises connections.

INF-OP9 Securing appropriate infrastructure delivery mechanisms		Policy INF9 has been effective in setting out priorities for infrastructure and supporting the delivery of a range of community (education, open space and health facilities) in Newham. In the context of competing asks for funding, both INF9 and the IDP are key tools in securing funding for community infrastructure and should continue to provide guidance and affirm that all development will need to continue to contribute to social infrastructure as an integral part of sustainable growth in Newham.
INF- OP10 Use of INF policies		Infrastructure policies have been successful in securing infrastructure benefits for Newham. Policies will need to continue to ensure growth is aligned with need. The closer alignment of the IDP (and subsequent updates) to support infrastructure policy implementation will be critical for growth. Updates to the Local Plan need to set out the clear expectations of the infrastructure required to support development in the Borough. In doing the Local Plan can provider further clarity on the infrastructure that development will need to rely on or make a contribution towards to support sustainable growth. INF3 has been effective in securing evidence of waste impacts arising from development. Improvement sought to secure better recycling rates across Newham and reduce overall environmental impacts arising from waste. INF4 has sought benefits to facilitate growth in local heat and power network to better secure securing low carbon development in Newham. However, further monitoring (and work with the GLA) is required to continue to ensure low carbon development is delivered through heat networks. INF9 is effective in seeking to deliver infrastructure priorities for Newham, and stood up at appeal. In the light of significant growth, the policy should continue to be used to ensure growth is aligned with infrastructure needs alongside he IDP (and any subsequent updates).

Appendix 1: The origin of Household and Commercial/Industrial Waste received by LBN (2013-2018)

Origin	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Tonnes					
LBN	116,756 (27%)	136,158 (32%)	46,822 (17%)	46,993 (19%)	42,581 (22%)	28,412 (19%)
LBBD,LBH, LBR (ELWA)	88,136 (20%)	116,462 (28%)	12,946 (5%)	11,161 (4%)	12,054 (7%)	7,791 (5%)
Outside of ELWA Boroughs / %	220,322 (51%)	172,941 (40%)	216,949 (78%)	193,977 (77%)	139,573 (71%)	112,545 (75%)
Total Tonnes Received	**425,215**	**425,562**	**276,718**	**252,132**	**194,208**	**148,749**

Source: EA, Waste Data Interrogator, 2020

Appendix 2: District Heat Network commitments (2012-2018)

Site/Application type/ref	No of units	Decision	Connections Heat and Power Networks
12/01881/OUT (GEQ) **Hybrid**	**818**	**Dec 13**	**Energy centre in phase 1 – underground CHP unit onsite and connected to DHN**
14/00618/OUT (ABP) **Hybrid**	**845**	**Dec 15**	**Commitment for a temporary energy centre in phase 1 for initial operation. Permanent solution in phase 2 to connect to the District Heat and cooling network (ground floor).**
14/02289/OUT (Morgan House)	**587**	**Jan-16**	**Commitment in S106 to connect scheme to the District Heat Network. Scheme superseded by 18/03088/FUL (presently awaiting S106).**

14/00664/OUT (Galleons Quarter) **Hybrid**	**800**	**Jul 16**	**The proposal includes district heating network connection to the Great Eastern Quay development which is to serve all domestic and non-domestic buildings onsite.**
14/02893/OUT (Boleyn Ground) **Hybrid**	**842**	**Jul 16**	**No commitment to provide connections to the District Heat Network due to access to the current network.** **However development designed in a way to ensure future connection to DHN is possible.** **Onsite CHP network proposed.**
14/01605/OUT (STQ)	**3033**	**Aug 16**	**S106 Agreement signed requiring a permanent energy solution study to be undertaken. If a permanent energy centre is needed connection points to the Newham District Heat Network will be required.**
16/03428/FUL Canning Town Area 8	**975**	**Oct 17**	**CHP installed onsite.** **Reasonable endeavours to connect each phase to the DHN.**
17/01847/OUT (Former Parcelforce Depot) **Hybrid**	**3,810**	**Aug 18**	**Commitment in S106 for CHP for onsite energy generation.** **Safeguarding secured for future (permanent) connection to District Heat Network.**
100-499 Units			
13/01461/FUL (Caxton Street)	**336**	**Dec 13**	**Safeguarded secured future connection to District Heat Network** **Communal heating system will incorporate CHP plant**
15/01730/FUL (Redclyffe Garage)	**192**	**May 16**	**Not sufficiently close enough to connect into network. Commitment to ensure to allow future connection to District Heat network** **CHP installed onsite**
16/00224/FUL (Pontoon Dock)	**236**	**Apr 17**	**CHP plant only**
16/00797/FUL (Stratford Office Village)	**101**	**Apr 17**	**Outside the range of existing heat networks.** **Commits to own CHP onsite**
16/00819/FUL (Site We5b)	**105**	**Feb 17**	**Agreed s106 commitment to provide connection to District Heat Network**
17/00363/FUL (RD Service station)	**295**	**Oct 17**	**Not feasible due to lack of local connections and proximity between Excel energy centre and site –**

			identifies possible connection should STQ be built out
17/00951/FUL (London Rd Car Park)	**182**	**Sep 18**	**Safeguarded secured future connection and route to District Heat Network**
17/01247/FUL (East ham Ind Estate)	**391**	**Mar 18**	**Safeguarded secured future connection and route to District Heat Network** **Centralise site wide heat network onsite provided**

Appendix 3: Total s106 monies (2013-2018)

Total S106 monies 2013-14

Status	Education	Community & Health Fac	Open Space & Leisure	Total for edu, comm,leisure &Open Space	% of overall monies
Secured	**£2,664,783**	**£605,000**	**£50,400**	**£3,320,183**	**35%**
Received	**£484,127**	**£10,000**	**£809,919**	**£1,304,046**	**32%**
Spent	**Nil**	**Nil**	**£67,335**	**£67,335**	**1%**

Source: Planning Obligations Annual Monitoring Report for 2013/14 presented to Strategic Development Committee on 23 July 2014.

Total S106 monies 2014-15

Status	Education	Community & Health Fac	Open Space & Leisure	Total for edu, comm,leisure &Open Space	% of overall monies
Secured	**£163,000**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**£163,000**	**4%**
Received	**£629,322.67**	**£52,552.07**	**£111,287.93**	**£793,162.67**	**8%**
Spent	**Nil**	**£72,000**	**£170,000.43**	**£242,000.43**	**6%**

Source: 2014/15 planning obligations and CIL report presented to Strategic Development Committee on 20 October 2015

Total S106 monies 2015-16

Status	Education	Community & Health Fac	Open Space & Leisure	Total for edu, comm,leisure &Open Space	% of overall monies
Secured	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0%
Received	£31,862.41	£1,540,210.29	£27,978	£1,600,050.7	18%
Spent	Nil	Nil	£787,059.17	£787,058.17	17%

Source: 2015/16 planning obligations and CIL report presented to Strategic Development Committee on 11 October 2016.

Total S106 monies 2016-17

Status	Education	Community & Health Fac	Open Space & Leisure	Total for edu, comm,leisure &Open Space	% of overall monies
Secured	£1,593,000	£308,089	£500,000	£2,401,089	11%
Received	£516,806.99	£972,086.65	£Nil	£1,488,893.64	9%
Spent	£239,896	Nil	£423,594.69	£663,490.69	8%

Source: 2016/17 planning obligations and CIL report presented to Strategic Development Committee on 14 November 2017.

Total S106 monies 2017-18

Status	Education	Community & Health Fac	Open Space & Leisure	Total for edu, comm,leisure &Open Space	% of overall monies
Secured	**Nil**	**Nil**	**£65,450**	**£65,450**	**1%**
Received	**Nil**	**£798,226.05**	**Nil**	**£798,226.05**	**6%**
Spent	**Nil**	**Nil**	**£90,400**	**£90,400**	**5%**

Source: 2017/18 planning obligations and CIL report presented to Strategic Development Committee on 9th October 2018.