

London Borough of Newham

Authority Monitoring Report 2018-2019

January 2022

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Planning Policy Update.....	5
Partnership Working and Duty to Cooperate.....	6
Monitoring Spatial Policies.....	8
Creating Successful Places.....	14
Jobs, Business & Skills.....	33
Homes.....	56
Sustainability and Climate Change.....	70
Infrastructure.....	86
INF: Strategic & Sustainable Transport.....	86
INF: Waste & Recycling.....	94
INF: Utilities.....	99
INF: Green & Blue Ribbon Network & Open Space.....	103
INF: Community Facilities.....	108
INF: Infrastructure Delivery.....	114
Policy Use & Robustness.....	117
Appendix.....	121
Appendix 1: Spatial.....	121
Appendix 2: Successful Places.....	138
Appendix 3: Economy.....	141
Appendix 4: Housing.....	143
Appendix 5: Sustainability & Climate Change.....	152
Appendix 6: Strategic & Sustainable Transport.....	156
Appendix 7: Waste.....	159
Appendix 8: Utilities.....	160
Appendix 9: Community Facilities.....	161

Introduction




What is an Authority Monitoring Report?

The production of an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is a requirement of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011. This AMR bulletin provides an overview of planning policy progress, alongside individual reporting against an updated set of indicators set out in the monitoring framework of the Local Plan 2018. The bulletin covers the years 2018-2019.

Newham’s Local Plan was adopted in 2018. This document plays an important role in shaping the future of Newham and is key to ensuring the planning process contributes to sustainable development through the creation of high quality environments for residents, businesses and communities. This report provides an overview as to how planning policies have contributed towards tackling key issues facing the borough.

The indicators are structured by **Outputs**, which the plan more directly influences through policy interventions and decisions and **Outcomes** which are broader contextual indicators the Plan contributes towards delivering, such as health improvements. These indicators were developed alongside The Plan itself to ensure it is fit for purpose, reflects data updates and tackles live issues. Each policy is linked to specific indicators, targets or benchmarks to make the indicators as effective as possible.

Policy performance is assessed by the following:

Indicator	Performance
	Significant improvements demonstrated by policy interventions
	Some improvements, further monitoring required
	Minimal improvement achieved, further monitoring required

The majority of the figures contained in this bulletin are reflective of developments within the London Borough of Newham (LBN) and excludes (unless stated otherwise) the area which falls within the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) boundary which is monitored by its own [Local Plan \(adopted 2020\)](#) indicators.

The figures are best available as of December 2021, reflecting the Newham's adopted Local Plan.

Further details on Newham's Local Plan monitoring can be found [here](#).

Who is the AMR for?

The AMR provides a summary of key achievements and progress of the Local Plan. The AMR is published for everyone and can help communities understand key outputs from development in Newham and assist Councillors in their planning function around policy performance. The report also provides Officers with up to date evidence on the implementation of planning policies, and how and where improvements can be made to performance. The document also highlights how policy is implemented against wider factors such as legislation or policy change at a national and regional level.

Planning Policy Update

This section provides an update on all the planning policy documents being prepared or recently adopted over the monitoring period and assesses performance against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Headlines

- The Council adopted its Local Plan on 11th December 2018.
- The Council consulted on the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).
- The Council responded to the LLDCs Regulation 19 Local Plan Consultation.
- In February 2019 the Council started working in partnership with the GLA and TFL on the Royal Docks and Beckton Opportunity Area Planning Framework (RD&BOAPF).
- Two community groups, in the Royal Docks and Stratford, continued discussions with the LPA about bringing forward future Neighbourhood Plans.
- In February 2018 Newham published its update to the 'Altering and Extending Your Home' Supplementary Planning Document.

Development Plan Updates

The Local Plan (2018-2033)

In 2018, the Council adopted the Newham Local Plan to ensure the Borough has robust and up to date planning policies to deliver sustainable growth, other local priorities and needs of the Borough. This Local Plan combined the Core Strategy (2012) and Detailed Sites and Policies Development Plan Document 2016 (DSPDPD) into a single Local Plan document. The review in 2018 provided an opportunity to update policies, and where necessary update and add site allocations/designations.

The Local Development Scheme (LDS)

No further updates to the Local Development Scheme (2017) were published within the monitoring period.

Other Planning Updates

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

In June 2019, Cabinet agreed that a newly drafted SCI should go out to consultation. The update provided added guidance and support to assist with the Neighbourhood Planning process, reflect new communications opportunities and technologies. Due to

a low response rate to the engagement document and in keeping with our commitment to increasing engagement in and the awareness of planning, the Mayor requested that further consideration be given to receiving feedback from residents on the document. This further engagement was delayed by the Covid-19 pandemic, which also resulted in changes to our engagement approaches to planning processes.

Neighbourhood Planning

Discussions about potential two areas for future Neighbourhood Plans took place in 2018. The two areas being considered by separate community groups, as part of initial discussions, are in Stratford and the Royal Docks.

Altering and Extending Your Home SPD

In February 2018, Newham published its update to the Altering and Extending Your Home SPD, which provides detailed guidance for residents as to how Local Plan policies are translated into practice for housing extensions and modifications that require planning permission.

Royal Docks and Beckton Opportunity Area Planning Framework

Newham are presently working on the RD&BOAPF¹ in partnership with the Greater London Authority (GLA) and Transport for London (TfL). In the summer/autumn of 2019 a series of listening events and workshops were held as part of the phase 1 (non-statutory) consultation to obtain views and input from residents, communities and stakeholders. The present programme for the OAPF is targeting 2022 for adoption.

Partnership Working and Duty to Cooperate

The Council actively seeks to work in partnership with the Mayor of London/GLA, neighbouring authorities and other stakeholders to deliver planning and regeneration outcomes.

Duty to Co-operate (DtC)

The DtC process places a legal duty on Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross-boundary matters. In this monitoring period LBN met with the LLDC, LB Hackney, LB Redbridge & Tower Hamlets and discussed emerging Draft London Plan Policies, key issues for growth and agreed there were no cross-boundary strategic issues arising from the emerging Local Plans. Newham continued to engage proactively with Boroughs as Local Plans developed. Details of DtC engagement can be found on in the Council's [Engagement Audit Trail](#), published in February 2018.

¹ [RD&BOAPF](#)

LLDC Local Plan Review

The Policy Team responded formally to the Regulation 19 London Legacy Development Corporation London Plan in December 2018 and followed up with a Statement of Common Ground on key strategic matters across the 4 Host Boroughs in July 2019.

Monitoring Spatial Policies


Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that growth contributes to personal and community resilience. • New and existing communities, jobs, homes, services, spaces and facilities should be well integrated in connected, distinctive, successful, quality places. • Make the best use of the Borough’s land, green and blue spaces, heritage assets, connectivity and economic strengths. • Achieve good growth through high density, genuinely mixed use, context sensitive development. • Ensure homes are not created at the expense of jobs, environmental and housing quality, provision and protection of family housing, or liveable scales of development. • Ensure population growth is accompanied by jobs growth and delivery of supporting physical, social and green infrastructure. • Enable Newham to become cleaner and greener and promote a shift towards active modes of travel and public transport.
Local Plan Policies	S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6

Headlines and policy implications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitoring data shows progress on Strategic Sites in line with the Local Plan spatial strategy for the first year of the new plan period, with good progress being made on just under half of the plan’s Strategic Site allocations. • Monitoring of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) demonstrates adequate progress against key milestones, which will be reflected in an update to the IDP in 2019. • Population churn continues to be high in Newham, with the Borough’s churn rate being significantly in excess of the wider London average. Council tax data shows that a particularly high proportion of churn is within the rented sector. • Satisfaction with people’s local areas remain high, with the Newham Survey’s average satisfaction rate standing at 84% in 2018.
--

- Results of the Newham Survey and Newham Household Panel Survey showed that the majority of surveyed residents felt their local area was a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together.
- The results of the Newham Survey demonstrate an improvement in personal resilience between 2017 and 2018, with more people finding it easier to make it through stressful events, snap back from bad events and taking less time to get over setbacks.
- Public Health England data showed that just over 1 in 5 Newham residents were reported as having a high anxiety score.

Outputs

S-OP-1 Strategic Sites Progress


Spatial Policies		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Strategic Sites Progress	Progress in line with the criteria and delivery timeline set out in Appendix 1.	
Sources: Planning applications data 18/19		

Commentary

Strategic Sites are site allocations within Newham’s Local Plan which plan for the delivery of a mix of uses, making a contribution to the strategic delivery of housing, jobs, services and infrastructure within the Borough aligned with the policies of the Local Plan.

Appendix 1 shows progress on Strategic Sites in line with the Spatial Strategy for the first year of the new plan period, with good progress being made on just under half of the plan’s strategic site allocations. While a number of sites have not had any activity this is reflective of this being the first year of the borough’s plan period, with progress on these schemes expected in later years aligned with the Local Plan’s indicative site phasing.

S-OP-2 Headline Infrastructure Delivery Plan milestones achieved


Spatial Policies		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Headline IDP milestones achieved	No specific targets, see IDP for timescales/key deliverables.	
Sources: See published IDP for full list of sources		


Commentary

The IDP identifies the borough's infrastructure requirements insofar as these are known and provides an update on the delivery of a range of physical and social (including green) infrastructure projects and infrastructure planning processes. Sections 'Where are we now' outlines progress to date, while 'What are the next steps' and 'Project list' sections provide details of emerging and ongoing infrastructure planning and delivery work. The 2019 IDP is due to be updated before the close of 2021, and will reflect the progress of headline milestones as outlined in the 'Progress to Date' column in Appendix 1 and contextualised in various thematic chapters in this report.

Outcomes

S-OUT-1-A: Place People Choose to Live, Work and Stay

Spatial Policies		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Population Change through Migration	No specific target: churn should be reducing towards pan-London levels though in-migration likely to continue to be high due to strategic housing growth	

b. Satisfaction with the Area	Maintain above 75%, should be improving	
Sources: ONS , Internal migration - Moves by Local Authorities and Regions in England and Wales by 5 year age group and sex (rounded to the nearest 10); GLA, Housing-led population projections 2020-based; LBN Council Tax Records; Newham Annual Residents Survey		

Commentary

The Local Plan objectives speak to the importance of reducing population churn. Population churn is the extent to which people come to the borough or leave it in any one period. Reducing population churn can help to create neighbourhood stability and cohesive communities where people have a stake in the future of the Borough. A reduction in population churn will also mark the impact of regeneration efforts in encouraging people to stay in the borough.

ONS internal migration data (Appendix 1, Table 3) shows that Newham's year on year churn ratio remains significantly in excess of London's. Looking to longer term trends, both Newham and London's year on year churn rates have increased when compared to the previous years' monitoring bulletin. Although data shows that more people leave than move to the Borough, overall Newham's population is growing. This reflects trends since the 2011 Census, where high international flows and the number of births being higher than deaths has resulted in a growing population.

When churn is looked at by age range, the inflow of persons under the age of 15 (as a proxy for families with children) is 13% in 2017 and 14% in 2018, and is below the total inflow average (15%) of previous monitoring periods.




In relation to the outflows of persons under the age of 15, this has dropped to 20% in 2017 and 19% in 2018. These percentages are below the levels in 2016 which represented 25% of total outflow. The reduction in outflows of families is consistent with previous years (pre-2016), where levels of families moving out of the Borough have consistently represented around 20% of total outflow.

Rates of over 65s population inflow and outflow continue to remain stable, with more over 65s leaving the Borough than moving in.

Council Tax records (Appendix 1, Table 4) shows a high year on year churn ratio when looking at records of accounts opened and closed across 2017/18 and 2018/19.² Looking to the rented sector, the number of Council Tax accounts classed as having 'Rented' tenancy (which includes both PRS and RSL properties) accounted for approximately 76% of the number of Council Tax accounts opened during both financial years 2017/18 and 2018/19, and 79% of accounts closed across the financial years. While higher churn in the rented sector is to be expected, current statistics indicate a very high turn-around level within "Rented" classed accounts.

Satisfaction with the area is assessed through the Newham Annual Residents' Survey. As set out in indicator SP-OP-12, the table shows overall, borough and ward level rankings have been above the 75% satisfaction level targeted by the monitoring indicator. At ward level, Green Street and East Ham were notable for a significant increase in satisfaction, rising 20% between 2015 and 2017, albeit falling to 82% and 81% respectively in 2018. 2018 saw the highest satisfaction levels in Beckton, with satisfaction in Manor Park notably dropping to 77% between 2017 and 2018.

S-OUT-2 Resilience

Spatial Policies		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Local Area Cohesion	No specific target, should be improving	
b. Personal Resilience	No specific target, should be improving	
c. Life Satisfaction	No specific target, should be improving	
Sources: Newham Survey 2017 and 2018; Newham Household Panel Survey (NHPS) 2017; Public Health England, Public Health Profiles		

² For account closure statistics, closures following the decease of the account holder are excluded from the statistics. Calculating the figures in this way aims to understand people's need and desire to remain within the Borough, although a small proportion of population churn may be hidden from the statistics in instances where a principle payer has died and the account is switched to another family member.

Commentary

As set out in Appendix 1, Fig 3 results of the 2018 Newham Survey showed that 95% of residents felt their local area was a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together, a significant increase compared with the 88% result in 2017. This result showed broad consistency with the findings of the most recent Newham Household Panel Survey (NHPS), undertaken in 2017. The 2017 NHPS findings showed broad consistency with levels of community cohesion recorded since 2011, which had stood at around 80% in the years prior.

In terms of personal resilience, the results of the Newham Survey show an improvement between 2017 and 2018, with fewer residents that experience challenges and stress noting they are overcoming these challenges quicker. The 2017 NHPS, which also explored resident's personal resilience, found that resilience was correlated to the financial situation of the individual and the household, with those living in poverty before housing costs and those living in the lowest quartile of household income more likely to report lower levels of resilience. Lower levels of resilience were also more likely for those who are unemployed, those who are classified as long-term sick or disabled, those living in social housing and those with no formal qualifications. People with a disability were twice as likely to have low levels of resilience compared to those without a disability.

Data from Public Health England shows that 21.5% of people were reported as having a high anxiety score in 2018/19, marginally above reported averages for London and England. Previous years reporting show fluctuations in anxiety levels, with this peaking in 2011/12 at 30.2% in 2011 before dropping to 14.3% in 2015/16 and gradually increasing in the years since. Future years monitoring should indicate whether there are noticeable improvements in anxiety and other self-reported wellbeing statistics in the Borough. For policy development securing outcomes such as high quality and stable job opportunities, delivering genuine and high quality housing options as well as creating well-designed and healthy places for existing and future communities, remains critical to this indicator to support personal resilience. Understanding the inter-relationships between these outputs are all important factors in supporting existing and new communities in the context of sustainable development.

Creating Successful Places

Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve place-making, secure healthy & safe neighbourhoods and lifestyles, secure high quality design, manage tall buildings, improve character & heritage, manage a network of successful Town and Local Centres and manage neighbourly and cumulative impacts (i.e. problematic uses) • Create more coherent and comprehensive range of identifying, connected and integrated successful places • Build on and enhance the existing built and natural environment assets in the borough, and correct past mistakes.
Local Plan Policies	SP1, SP2, SP3, SP4, SP5, SP6, SP7, SP8, SP9




Headlines and policy implications

- Over the monitoring period there have been no new planning permissions for betting shops or hot food takeaways.
- Investment in public realm enhancements continues through both Council investment and developer contributions secured and spent.
- The Newham Design Review Panel (DRP) continues to play an important role in improving the quality of major schemes which it assesses.
- There have not been any planning permissions for buildings above 6 stories in locations not supported by policy SP4.
- Residents' perception of their local area remains high overall (above the 75% target), although has reduced for the first time in several years, led by a reduction in reported satisfaction in Forest Gate, Manor Park and Green Street Community Neighbourhood Areas.
- Fear of Crime has reduced in all Community Neighbourhood Areas, except Beckton where it has increased. Levels of reported crime rates remain above London average and persistently concentrated in parts of the borough.
- Health inequalities in Newham persist, with a mixed picture between indicators. Air quality is improving, but higher mortality rates and reduced adult physical activity and high childhood obesity remain key issues.

- A large number of listed buildings continue to be listed on Historic England's at Risk Register, in part due to unimplemented planning permissions.

Outputs

SP-OP-1: Place-making Support

Place-making Support		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Up to date Character Study and other extant locally-specific place-making guidance where relevant.	Up to 5 years old	
b. Environmental Improvement schemes implemented	No specific target.	
c. Developer contributions for environmental improvement schemes	No specific targets, monitor for ongoing commitment to improvements and adequate mitigation.	
Sources: Developer Contributions monitoring; Highways, LIP monitoring		

Commentary

Up to date Character Study and other extant locally-specific place-making guidance where relevant

LBN's Character Study (2017) remains up-to-date, though important changes have taken place in recommended best practice relating to content and process of such studies.

Limited coverage of other locally-specific guidance, limited mostly to Conservation Area Appraisal and Management plans. There was an update to the Woodgrange Conservation Area Design Guide in February 2018, which forms part of the appendix to the existing Conservation Area appraisal & management plan.

Environmental Improvement schemes implemented, and developer contributions for environmental improvement schemes

A number of public realm environmental improvement schemes have been implemented over the reporting period:



- LIP projects for enhanced quality of street environment on: Freemasons Road, Green Street, Gallions Roundabout area, junction of Barking Road and Green Street, Carpenters Road, Woodgrange Road, Emily Duncan Place. Forest Gate Crossrail public realm improvements were also completed.
- CIL spending on Plashet Park restoration.
- S106 receipts were used for highways and public realm improvements, focused primarily on the Stratford Gyrotory and Royal Docks Corridor Improvements schemes.
- The Leaway A13 Underpass transformation (Wharfside Road) also received S106 funding towards its delivery

During 2018/19 the Shape Newham public realm art project was also initiated, led by Newham's Regeneration team and part-funded through S106 spending. Through the project, community members will have helped to design and deliver the schemes, which will cover areas such as Beckton, Plaistow, Green Street, Forest Gate, Manor Park, Little Ilford, Maryland and East Ham.

A further £644,000 of developer contributions for environmental enhancements were secured during 2018/19.

The "Developer Contributions: Governance and Allocation Strategy" was approved and adopted by Cabinet and Council in March 2019 with minor amendments to the Strategy to be published in next reporting year (2019/20). The Strategy sets out the governance of developer contributions from receipt through allocation to expenditure and it must be considered in the process of allocation of planning obligations.

SP-OP-3: Healthy Urban Planning

Healthy Urban Planning		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Number of new takeaways permitted	No specific target: monitor for evidence of downward trend or sustained low levels.	
b. Unresolved Public Health or Environmental Health objections	No specific target, should be minimal	
Sources: Newham Public Access		

Commentary

Number of new takeaways permitted

Over the monitoring period there have been no new planning permissions for takeaways.

There has been only one planning application during this time which was refused. There have also been 3 appeals decided during the period, all being dismissed on failing to comply with the cumulative impact policy, upholding the policy as written.




A further 3 applications for certificates of lawfulness for existing uses as takeaways at 2 sites were refused.

Unresolved Public Health or Environmental Health objections

This indicator is tracked against the sample of schemes set out in Appendix 2. There have been no objections from Environmental Health team – they continue to provide advice on planning conditions in order to mitigate and manage any potential amenity impacts.

Newham Public Health does not comment on planning applications currently.

SP-OP-5: Place-making Support

Place-making Support		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Design Panel activity	No specific target; monitor for effectiveness.	
b. Building for Life Assessments	Majority good or excellent	
c. Inclusive access improvements	No specific target: monitor for indication of ongoing commitment to improvements.	
Sources: Newham Public Access, DM monitoring		

Commentary

Design Panel activity

The Newham Design Review Panel (DRP) continues to play an important role in improving the quality of major schemes which it assesses. During 2018/19 the Panel membership was refreshed to ensure there was a sufficient range of expertise available. Table 1 below provides an overview of DRP activity over the past two years, recognising that for more complex schemes DRP involvement often spans beyond one year. 2018/19 year has seen an uplift in DRP activity.

Table 1: SP-OP3i – Schemes reviewed by DRP over the past two years*

	2017/18	2018/19
Total number of review sessions	36	38
Total number of schemes reviewed*	23	24
Number of new schemes reviewed	12	14
Number of reports issues	37	43

* N.B.: DRP meetings on any given scheme may be covered in more than one financial year. When a scheme has been reviewed several times in the financial year, it is only counted once. Not all schemes will have progressed to planning application stage.

Building for Life assessments

There have been no BfL12 assessments as part of planning applications, as this is not an explicit policy requirement, but rather a potential implementation tool. Policies embedding the principles, notably SP3 and SP8 continue to be used effectively in decision-making. See policy robustness section for further commentary.

Inclusive access improvements



The 6 approved major schemes sampled under Appendix 2 have contributed to improved inclusive access, including by complying with Part M (2) requirements.

The Baptist Tabernacle redevelopment in West Ham (18/00307/FUL) will deliver an inclusive community facility with provision of level threshold, a lift, and disabled access toilets. A condition on the Management Plan further secures access to the facility for other local groups, improving the availability of local community space in line with Policy INF8 requirements.

Development of land at 2 Pier Road, North Woolwich (17/04003/FUL) will result in public realm improvements that include a wide pavement along Pier Road and a new level access to Royal Victoria Park. Although improvements to the Thames Path are also proposed, including new access over the flood defence wall, the stepped solution limits the accessibility of the new river viewing platform.

S106 funds were allocated in 2018/19 for several bus stops as part of the Bus Stop Accessibility Scheme. Public realm improvements undertaken over the reporting period have also contributed to more accessible public realm – see indicator SP-OP-1:b.

SP-OP-7: Strategic direction of tall buildings

Strategic direction of tall buildings		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Location of tall building approvals	No specific target, monitor for conformity with spatial strategy.	
b. Tall buildings approved without detailed designs	No specific target, should be decreasing.	
Sources: Newham Public Access		

Commentary

Location of tall building approvals

This assessment is made against 4 applications (listed under Appendix 2) with resolution to grant following committees in 2018/19, where the height of the building(s) exceeded 6 storeys or 17.05m above ground. It is important to note that the Local Plan (2018) had not been adopted by the time of determination of any of these applications, although it was a material consideration following submission to the Secretary of State in February 2018 and examination proceedings in June 2018.



In the case of the Baptist Tabernacle on West Ham Lane, the part 5 part 6 storey building was justified in the context of high PTAL, local context including a range of 4 storey buildings, and quality of design.


In the case of the East Ham Shopping Hall on Myrtle Road, while the proposed scheme went beyond the indicative maximum height of 12 storeys set by the draft Strategic Site allocation, the height was considered justifiable by the added value of the development (affordable housing offer, and revitalising an underused part of the town centre) as stipulated in policy.

Tall buildings approved without detailed designs

There have been no outline approvals for tall buildings over the reporting period.

SP-OP-9: Re-valuing heritage and other place-making assets

Re-valuing heritage and other place-making assets		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Conservation area appraisals and Management Plans in place	Full coverage	
b. Conservation and heritage studies completed as part of masterplanning/	No specific target	

strategic site development where applicable		
c. Loss of trees subject to a tree protection order	No specific target monitor trend to ensure reasonable protection is being afforded.	
Sources: Newham Public Access		

Commentary

Conservation area appraisals and Management Plans in place

Over the reporting period there was an update to the Woodgrange Conservation Area Design Guide

East Ham Conservation Area continues to not have an Appraisal and Management Plan.

Conservation and heritage studies completed as part of masterplanning/ Strategic Site development

There are only two relevant applications during the reporting period.

The first is in relation to site at former 2 Pier Road (17/04003/FUL) within Strategic Site North Woolwich Gateway. The proposal, a 14 storey residential tower, affected the setting of listed and locally listed buildings, including the former North Woolwich Station (Grade II), adjacent the site, and the North Woolwich Pedestrian Tunnel (grade II). The submitted design and access statement and townscape visual impact assessment included pre-existing historic information about the assets. Overall, the impact on the setting of these buildings, in the wider site context, was considered beneficial through enhanced public realm and increased activity at street level.


The second is in relation to site at 138 Earlham Grove (reference 18/02488/FUL), within Strategic Site Woodgrange Road West. The application affected the setting of Forest Gate Town Centre Conservation Area and a number of listed and locally listed buildings in the wider area. A Heritage Study was submitted with the application that noted that the back-land nature of the site, together with the approach to design, limited the impact of the development on any of the heritage assets. As the contribution of the site was neutral, no detailed assessments of the heritage value of the affected buildings or the conservation area were undertaken.

Loss of trees subject to a tree protection order

Newham has over 240 historic individual and area-wide TPOs in place in the borough covering approximately 2032 trees and lines/groups of trees.

In 2018/19 only one tree subject to a TPO was approved for felling, due to outgrowing its constrained location in a rear garden. The presence of two other mature trees in the immediate area and the constrained location justified non-replacement.

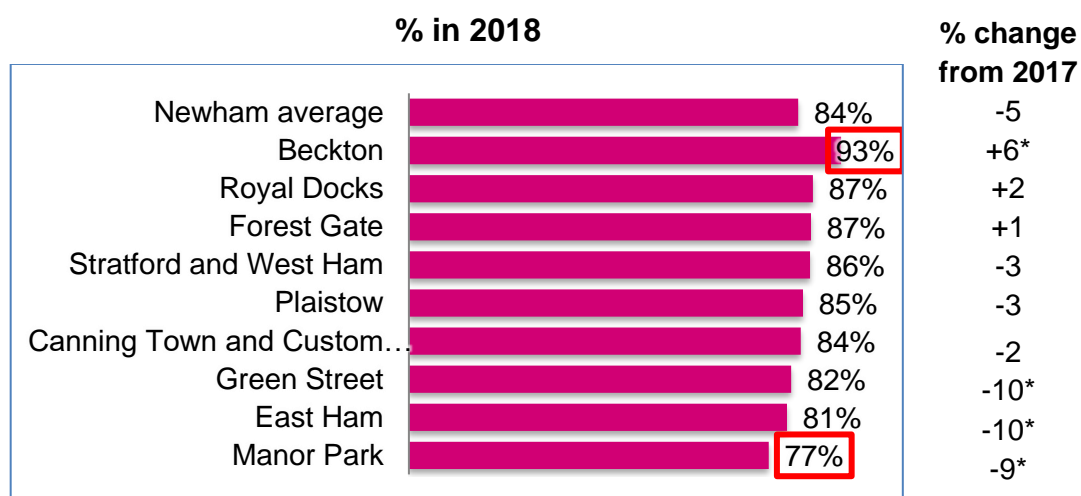
SP-OP-12: Resident Perceptions

Resident Perceptions		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Resident Perceptions in the annual Newham Survey	No specific target: should be improving.	
Sources: Newham Annual Survey 2018		



Commentary

Fig 1 below, highlights that, people's satisfaction with their local area in 2018 remains generally high, at 84%. However, this is a decrease to 2015 levels, after a few years of sustained improvement.

Fig 1. People satisfied with their local area as a place to live, by CFA



SP-OP-13: Investing in Quality Corridors

Investing in Quality Corridors		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Monitor provision and loss of street trees	No specific target, should be improving.	
b. Key Corridor & Healthy Streets investment	No specific target, should demonstrate commitment to policy objectives.	
Sources: LIP monitoring		

Commentary

Monitor provision and loss of street trees

Table 2 below highlights there has been a net gain in street trees in 2018/19, following several years with a net loss of street trees as reported previously.

Table 2: Provision and loss of street trees on Adopted Highways

	2018/19
Number of new trees planted	61
Number of replacement trees planted	17
Number felled for natural/safety reasons and not replaced	6
Number felled for other reasons and not replaced	6
NET GAIN/LOSS	+49

LIP monitoring



Key Corridor & Healthy Streets investment

The Healthy Streets approach is now embedded in the process of designing and delivering public realm improvements through Highways and TfL work.

Healthy Streets investments over the reporting period:

- Freemasons Road - £200k
- Green Street - £200k
- Gallions roundabout – £150k
- Junction of Barking Road and Green Street - £200k
- Forest Gate Crossrail - £1.850m

SP-OP-18: Cumulative Impact

Cumulative Impact		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Number of betting shops approved	No specific target: monitor for evidence of downward trend or sustained low levels.	
b. Number of Nightly stay hostels approved	No specific target: monitor for evidence of downward trend or sustained low levels.	
Sources: DM monitoring		

Commentary

Number of betting shops approved

Over the monitoring period there have been no relevant planning applications or appeals.

A Prior Approval application for conversion of a former betting shop to residential was approved.



Number of Nightly stay hostels approved

Within the reporting period there has been one approval for a 46 bunk-bed hostel through conversion of the Boleyn Tavern on Barking Road (reference 18/02248/COU).

The location of the site did not trigger the cumulative impact thresholds set in policy SP9.

Outcomes

SP-OUT-1 & 7: Successful Place-making and Design

Successful Place-making and Design		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Crime and fear of crime.	No specific target, should be improving.	
b. Satisfaction with the area as identified by local surveys.	Maintain above 75%, should be improving.	
Sources: Newham Annual Population Surveys, MET Police Statistics		

Commentary

MET crime rate statistics (Table 3 below) covering the reporting period show a yearly increase in crime, even as the Newham Annual Survey (Table 4 below) identified a reduction in fear of crime.

As with previous reporting, differences in levels of deprivation/resilience of surveyed respondents may be at play, explaining the misalignment between crime rates and fear of crime. But also wider determinants that affect how an area is perceived (e.g. urban realm quality, natural surveillance, visibility of investment/enhancement). Adoption of Secured by Design principles in planning policy will have undoubtedly played a role in improving perception of crime in some areas of rapid/larger-scale transformational change, with cumulative impacts emerging more slowly elsewhere.

The wards with above average crime rates remain consistent and largely overlap with town centre geographies.

Table 3: SP-OUT1i.a - Crime Rates per 1000 population

Year	London Crime Rate	Newham Crime Rate	Wards with Crime Rate above Newham average
2018/19	96.17	102.75	Stratford and New Town (173.50) East Ham Central (138.14) Beckton (130.07) Custom House (125.30) Canning Town North (124.39) Green Street West (109.96) Forest Gate South (105.76)
2017/18	92.22	99.28	Stratford and New Town (161.03) Canning Town North (130.66) Beckton (121.95) East Ham Central (121.86) Custom House (112.74) Forest Gate South (109.26)

Source: [MET Statistics](#) (24th August 2018)

Table 4: SP-OUT1i.b – Percentage of people with a fear of crime, by area




Area	Year of survey	
	2017	2018
Borough-wide	52%	40%
Beckton	36%	49%
Canning Town and Custom House	45%	36%
East Ham	68%	48%
Forest Gate	49%	39%
Green Street	59%	47%
Manor Park	59%	45%
Plaistow	50%	33%
Royal Docks	37%	24%
Stratford & West Ham	42%	34%

Source: Annual Population Surveys

Satisfaction with the area as identified by local surveys.

See indicator SP-OP-12 above.

SP-OUT-2: Healthy Urban Planning

Healthy Urban Planning		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Mortality rate	Monitor against London average where possible; otherwise monitor for appropriate trends in line with IIA objectives.	
b. Rates of physical activity, childhood obesity and mortality linked to circulatory diseases	Monitor against London average where possible; otherwise monitor for appropriate trends in line with IIA objectives.	
c. Air Quality Exceedances	Monitor against London average where possible; otherwise monitor for appropriate trends in line with IIA objectives.	
Sources: Environmental Health, PHE		

Commentary

Mortality rate

National statistics on life expectancy (Table 5, below) indicates that while life expectancy is improving, it remains below the London average. Inequality in life expectancy between Newham's most and least deprived LSOAs has been improving for female residents, although the recently introduced healthy life expectancy indicator highlights that female residents tend to live with illness for a longer proportion of their life than male Newham residents – and overall female life expectancy indicators are lower and improving slower compared to females in London overall. For male residents, healthy life expectancy is also considerably lower than the London average, and levels of inequality in life expectancy between Newham's most and least deprived LSOAs have worsened.

Table 5: SP-OUT2i.a - Life Expectancy

	2014 - 2016		2017 - 2019	
	Newham	London	Newham	London
Life expectancy at birth - males	79.3	80.4	80.4	80.9
Life expectancy at birth - females	83.1	84.2	83.5	84.7
Healthy life expectancy at birth - males	n/a	n/a	59.6	63.5
Healthy life expectancy at birth - females	n/a	n/a	56.8	64.0
Life expectancy at 65 years - males	18.6	19.3	19.4	19.7
Life expectancy at 65 years - females	21.0	21.9	21.5	22.3
Inequality in life expectancy* at birth - males	6.5	n/a	7.5	7.2
Inequality in life expectancy* at birth - females	7.4	n/a	5.7	5.1
Inequality in life expectancy* at 65 years - males	5.7	n/a	6.2	4.5
Inequality in life expectancy* at 65 years - females	5.2	n/a	4.5	3.4

* Difference between the most and least deprived LSOAs in Newham

Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

Mortality Rates from preventable causes (Table 6 below) indicate an increase in the rate of death from preventable cancers, liver disease and respiratory diseases since 2014-16, with death rates from respiratory diseases particularly high compared to the London average. While the rate of death from cardiovascular diseases has reduced, it remains considerably above the London average.

Table 6: SP-OUT2i.b – Mortality Rate from Causes Considered Preventable, per 100,000 population

	2014 - 2016		2016 - 2018	
	Newham	London	Newham	London
Mortality rate from all causes	176.4	167.7	172.8	160.7
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	61.2	46.2	58.4	42.8
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	64.9	73.5	67.1	69.0
Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease	13.9	14.9	14.4	14.0
Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease	20.4	16.5	21.1	16.5

Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

Rates of physical activity, childhood obesity and mortality linked to circulatory diseases

Physical activity data set out in Table 7 below and indicate that Newham’s residents tend to be less active than other Londoners and activity levels have decreased, which is particularly troubling given that the borough has one of the youngest populations in London.

Table 7: SP-OUT2ii.a – Percentage of physically active adults, past 3 years

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Newham	62.5	53.1	56.2
London	64.6	66.4	66.6

Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

Similarly, data from the National Child Measurement Programme, outlined in 8 below, continues to show reception year children in Newham are more likely to be overweight or obese compared to the London average, with the gap growing considerably at Year 6 measurements.

Table 8: SP-OUT2ii.b – Prevalence of overweight (including obese) in children at Reception and Year 6, past 3 years

	Reception year			Year 6		
	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19
Newham	23.3	22.8	23.7	42.7	43.2	42.7
London	22.3	21.8	21.8	38.5	37.7	37.9

Source: NHS Digital, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme/>

Rates of preventable mortality from cardiovascular diseases have reduced, as noted under Table SP-OUT2i.b above.

Air Quality Exceedances

Air quality in Newham is monitored by Environmental Health primarily through data collected automatically at two stations, Cam Road (road side) and Wren Close (background), together with a further 16 non-automatic monitoring sites where levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) are measured. Further information is published in the [Air Quality Annual Status Report for 2018](#). Below are key data extracts in relation to this indicator.

For PM₁₀ particulates (inhalable particles with diameters that are generally 10 micrometers and smaller) there have been no exceedances at either Cam Road or Wren Close sites.

Monitoring of NO₂ emissions in 2018 indicates that there have been improvements at Browning Rd and Green Street monitoring sites, both of which have fallen to the lowest level recorded since 2012, and below 40 µg m⁻³. The annual mean concentration continues to be above 40 µg m⁻³ at 3 sites:

- Leytonstone Road (50.8 µg m⁻³), although a trend of improvement is observed;
- Beckton Arms, Newham Way (46.9 µg m⁻³), also with a significant improvement on previous years; and
- Canning Town Roundabout (58.1 µg m⁻³) which has increased year on year since 2015.


Nevertheless, Newham's fraction of mortality attributed to particulate air pollution has increased in 2018 and remains above London average (Table 9).

Table 9: SP-OUT2iii.b – Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, past 3 years

	2016	2017	2018
Newham	7.0	7.0	7.3
London	6.5	6.5	6.6

Source: PHE, <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

SP-OUT-6: Heritage Protection

Heritage Protection		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Monitor Buildings at Risk yearly register	Entries for Newham should decline annually.	
Sources: DM monitoring, Historic England		

Commentary

Over the monitoring period there have not been any buildings removed from the At Risk Register (Table 10), and there has been one new building added to the list following designation in June 2017. Planning approvals granted up to and including the monitoring period that would see these buildings brought back into use have not been implemented in the reporting period.

Table 10: SP-OUT3i – Listed buildings on the Heritage at Risk register over last 2 years

Listed building	2017	2018	First on HAR	Relevant Allocation reference	Planning approval	Enforce ment case
West Ham Pumping Station	x	x	1990	LMUA9		
Central Buffet	x	x	1990	S31	14/00618/OUT	
Central Offices	x	x	1990	S31	14/00618/OUT	
West Ham Court House	x	x	1998			

Listed building	2017	2018	First on HAR	Relevant Allocation reference	Planning approval	Enforce ment case
Coach & Horses	x	x	2007	LMUA7, adj. S29	18/01394/ FUL	18/00284 /ENFC
Chimney to Beckton Sewage Works	x	x	2009			
Dukes Head	x	x	2010			14/00394 /ENFC
Silo D	x	x	2010	S21	14/01605/ OUT	17/00666 /ENFC
North Woolwich Station	x	x	2010	S04		14/02188 /ENFA 19/00447 /ENFC
Spotted Dog	x	x	2010			
Earl of Essex	x	x	2012		14/02909/ FUL	18/00748 /ENFC
Police Station E6	x	x	2017	S26	14/01523/ FUL	
Alice Billings House		x	2018			
TOTAL	12	13				

The below indicators relating to Town Centres for this monitoring period are covered in a previously published AMR [here](#)

- SP-OP-11 (Supporting quality town and local centres)
- SP-OUT 8 (Town Centre health)
- INF-OP9 (Strategic Management of Town and Local Centres)
- INF-OUT-5 (Rebalancing the Town Centre Network)

Jobs, Business & Skills

Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract and retain investment from growth sectors including manufacturing, warehousing & logistics, culture, visitor and evening economy and education. • Strategically manage the use of land to balance needs of the economy, meet evidenced demand and make efficient use of land. • Manage the impacts of employment uses to ensure there is a transition to create successful mixed use places, balancing both jobs and homes. • Maximising economic opportunities from development. • Tackling barriers to employment and building personal and economic resilience for residents through improvements to skills and educational attainment, childcare and training. • Support for start-ups and continued development of small and medium sizes social enterprises.
Local Plan Policies	J1, J2, J3







Headlines and policy implications

- Employment hubs and designations were effective in securing employment floorspace as directed by the strategy, particularly for B2 & B8 uses which saw positive floorspace growth in approvals and completions.
- For leisure uses there were limited but steady increases in hotel floorspace in areas supported in the plan. However losses of vacant pubs both in approvals and completions persist highlighting the continued challenges around their viability across the Borough.
- There was a predominance of private gym provision in both approval and completions either as part of major mixed use / Strategic Site schemes and as part of schemes to activate long standing vacant business space.
- Further monitoring is required of demand-evidence to reduce the potential for vacancy rates completed commercial premises.
- Delivery of small business space largely consisted of modernising industrial sites on SIL, alongside new workspace approved as part of the major consent at the Parcellforce site (S10).
- No affordable workspace was approved, potentially linked to demand and affordability of premises being met by existing stock across Newham

- Overall job numbers have steadily improved since 2016, with a continued dominance of public sector (40%) and retail. Policy evolution will need to continue to support creating high quality employment uses in the right locations and evolve to create new workspaces for, and employment in, growth sectors as part of a diverse economy.
- Business start-up rates are high, however business survival rates remain an issue. Policy will need to ensure that workspace provision is supported in the right locations, demand-led and enables local businesses to expand and prosper.
- There have been net gains of industrial floorspace on designated employment land, both in approvals and completions.
- No designated employment land was lost over the monitoring period
- With a number of small-scale industrial improvements being delivered to premises on SIL, premises will need to continue to intensify through a range of formats to support efficient use of land.
- S106 Agreements linked to skills and jobs via Workplace continues to secure and deliver employment opportunities for Newham's residents.
- Limited provision of childcare facilities close to places of employment.
- Unemployment rate has improved since 2011, but remains higher than the London average. Policy needs to continue to secure skills and training opportunities (particularly for young people) and create higher quality jobs for residents.
- Income and earnings across Newham remain low, with a third of businesses paying below the LLW. This is linked to the predominance of low or zero hours contracts with limited opportunities for career progression. The important of securing S106 Agreements from development is key to maximising high quality employment opportunities for all and creating high quality economic environments in Newham.

Outputs

J-OP-1: Business and jobs growth

Economy		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Additional employment floorspace	No specific target; maintain trend in line with ongoing development of strategic sites	
b. Tourism and leisure development	No specific target; monitor ongoing development as per strategic site aspirations	
c. Investment in employment hubs	No specific target; ongoing investment should be evidence	
d. Small and affordable business space	No specific target, continue to add to provision	
e. Small Business Space (<500 sq.m) recorded as part of larger schemes	No specific target, continue to add to provision	
f. Affordable workspace/local business occupancy provision	No specific target, continue to add to provision	

Commentary

a. Additional employment floorspace

Tables 11 & 12 provide a breakdown of all losses and gains (including those outside of employment site designations i.e. on strategic sites) approved and completed in

FY1819. Detailed employment land floorspace analysis is set out in indicator J-OP-3 below.

Table 11: Losses/gains of employment floorspace (Approvals)

Use Class	B1a*	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Overall
Loss (sq.m)	-14,321	0	-604	-664	-4,021	-19,610
Gain (sq.m)	+8,720	0	+468	+8,768	+5,035	+22,991
Net (sq.m)	-5,601	0	-136	+ 8,104	+1,014	+3,381

Source: LDD, 2020

Table 12: Losses/gains of employment floorspace (Completions)

Use Class	B1a*	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Overall
Loss (sq.m)	-2,774	0	-1,555	-335	-186	-4,850
Gain (sq.m)	+26,802	0	186	+557	+1,610	+29,155
Net (sq.m)	+24,028	0	-1,369	+222	+1,424	+24,305

Source: LDD, 2020

**includes Class O Permitted Development Rights*

Overall in 2018/19 there was a net increase of 3,381 sq.m of B-use floorspace approved. For completions the Borough saw a net increase of 24,305 sq. m of B class uses, largely compromising of office provision in Phase 1 of ABP.

Office (B1a) Floorspace

It is positive to see that for B1a office floorspace provision, the policy is effective in managing gains in office floor space by primarily delivering space ancillary to industrial premises and on the Boroughs LMUAs as directed by policy.

Office Approvals

In relation to approvals, office floorspace losses largely reflect a number of Class O Prior Approvals both small and larger in scale. For large scale this includes Stratford Office Village consent (NB multiple applications submitted, but floorspace losses counted once in Table 11). Other office smaller floorspace losses are smaller in scale and outside of employment designations seeking PDRs to residential. As for approved office gains, this includes ancillary office floorspace as part of the Parcelforce consent and smaller scale ancillary provision as directed by the strategy.

One ex Council office annexe (Didsbury Centre) converted to residential was approved resulting in the loss of surplus office to provide residential.

Office Completions

Floorspace losses to residential, largely incorporated in out of centre locations or outside of employment designations. This included 150 Maryland St (Hannah House) and 90 Greengate St. Other floorspace completed, saw the loss of old office space to create a new Library & Community Neighbourhood Centre as part of Rathbone Market in Canning Town. Due to development progress the floorspace losses here are also recorded in the completions figures.

As for office completions the significant floorspace gains (and large contributor to Newham's office pipeline) reflects the completion of the first Plot 5 1b of the first phase of Royal Albert Dock/ABP (S31). This was consented prior to the 2018 Local Plan Review.

Going forward office provision will need to be carefully monitored as directed by employment policies, noting the significant pipeline for B1a and risks around exceeding demand. As such decisions are positively reflecting the policy and the demand-led approach evidenced by the Employment Land Review 2017.

Light Industrial (B1c) & SME Floorspace

Approvals which resulted in the loss of B1c floorspace were largely small-scale and falling outside of employment designations/hubs.

The small-scale B1 units completing in a previous monitoring period at Caxton Street Works (formerly part of S16) continued to remain vacant. In this monitoring period there was one change of use completing at this location from B1 to a small gym. This was subsequently conditioned to revert to existing use upon cessation of this D2 use. Other losses of B1c uses completing (approved prior to plan adoption) were outside of employment designations, including losses of small-scale builders yards, and justified through the provision of new residential floorspace within a residential area.

Demand for SME type space remains high across London and space to support Newham's high start-up business rate should continue to be provided for at an affordable rate.

Industrial and warehousing (B2 & B8) Floorspace

Despite historic losses of more traditional industrial floorspace in previous monitoring periods, it is positive to see some net gains in floorspace approvals and completions in 2018/19. This is particularly important for B2 and B8 uses which saw growth, illustrating the continued demand on the Boroughs designated industrial land and the importance of this floorspace to service both strategic and local industrial economic demand.

Floorspace losses for both approvals and completions were primarily small-scale industrial units outside of employment designations e.g. in residential areas. These losses were justified and supported by the strategy, as part of the Managed Transition set out in J2.

One major approval supporting B2 floorspace gains included a concrete batching at Albert Island (LIL). Other completions (applications approved prior to the 2018 plan) included the provision and redevelopment of modern industrial units added to part of an industrial cluster at Cody Rd (SIL) which resulted in the loss of a non-safeguarded waste premises. Major warehousing provision also completed at Beckton Riverside SIL on the Kessler's site, expanding the existing premises to provide 945 sq m of warehousing.

Conclusions (B uses)

Approvals data highlights that employment hubs and designations are working effectively to manage economic floorspace in a demand-led way, reflecting the findings of the ELR and directing growth sectors to areas of strength across the Borough.

Increases in B2 & B8 floorspace indicate the continued growing demand for these uses across Newham's industrial land following adoption of the Plan. Positively, proposals also include smaller scale modernisation of industrial premises through redevelopment to service both Newham and London's needs.

Majority of the completions figures were approved prior to adoption of the Local Plan in 2018. However the findings highlight the effectiveness of employment hubs creating employment clusters, alongside the continuation of their role in supporting employment development within Newham's employment land designations including those retained from the Core Strategy through to the adopted plan in 2018.

Table 13: Losses/gains of employment floorspace (Approvals)

Use Class	A1- A5	D1	D2	SG (emp generating)
Loss (sq.m)	-8,637	-1,811	0	-5,666
Gain (sq.m)	+14,041	+24,589	+6,960	0
Net (sq.m)	+5,404	+22,778	+6,960	-5,666

Source: LDD, 2020

The monitoring period saw floorspace net gains for approvals (Table 13) for A Uses on key Strategic Sites at East Ham Market (S22), Plaistow North (S29) and Abbey Mills/Parcelforce site (S10) all contributing to Town and new local centre provision as directed by the site allocation. Over the monitoring period, no A5 uses were permitted, reflecting the identified issues around clustering and the need to promote healthy neighbourhoods as part of the plan.

D Uses

As for the D uses, trends with approvals continued (as per previous years) to largely comprise of expansion to schools. Notably these includes expansions at Brampton and Forest Gate Community School, alongside the provision of a new secondary school on S10 (Abbey Mills/Parcelforce) as part of the hybrid application on this site. Aside from school expansion, there were a number of small-scale D1 approvals including facilities at Streatfield Ave (18/02295/FUL) for education/training for young Newham residents and an Ofsted registered tuition centre (18/02581/FUL).

D2 approvals predominantly related to private gym provision either as part of major developments on Strategic Sites or through replacing long-standing vacant B Class space or meeting the sequential test as part of what is currently an out of centre retail park but planned to be a new TC as part of the delivery of Strategic Site S01.

As for Sui Generis employment losses, this largely reflected the loss of the Ford sales garage as part of the wider S29 Plaistow North redevelopment.

A & D Use Class Completions FY18/19

Table 14: Losses/gains of employment floorspace (Completions)

Use Class	A1-A5	D1	D2	SG (emp generating)
Loss (sq.m)	-6,869	-437	0	-929
Gain (sq.m)	+12,443	+3,442	+3,364	0
Net (sq.m)	+5,574	+3,005	+3,364	-929

Source: LDD, 2020

Table 14 shows gains in the completion of A and D Use floorspace, predominantly as a result of progress the delivery on Strategic Sites including a library/neighbourhood centre at Rathbone Market (S14) and D uses as part of Royal Wharf. The monitoring saw a trend in small-scale private gym facilities replacing other TC uses and one filling a vacant B1 use. As highlighted above there was a loss of SG floorspace through the loss of a non-safeguarded waste premises (SG) to provide modern industrial units.

Table 15: Class O Permitted Development Rights

FY18/19	Floorspace Lost	Units (gross)
Approvals	-7,696 sqm	159
Completions	-1,314	30

Source: LDD, 2020

Historically, LBN has not seen the same quantity of Class O office to residential conversions as other Boroughs. The more industrial nature of the Borough and its stock, has meant that there is limited stock available for conversion and any that has been converted was before or imminently after the Rights came in and therefore any remaining office stock remains viable.

Table 15 notes that in 2018/19, 30 units completed, resulting in the loss of 1,314 sq. m of B1a office floorspace. None of which were on designated employment land and were small scale in size. As for approvals these were also smaller scale and outside of designated employment locations. One major approval resulted in the loss of 5,019 sq. m of office floorspace at The Office Village in Stratford, proposing 126 units within Stratford TC. This has now been subsequently superseded by a Class O application for 158 units approved following this monitoring period.

Tourism and leisure development

Hotel Development

In the 2018/19 monitoring period a total of 31 hotel rooms completed (15/02514/FUL), reflecting a permission from 2016. In 2018/19 a total of 459 (gross) hotel rooms are in the pipeline with a development status of under construction including a hotel at Camel Works, Forest Tavern, Canning Town Area 8 and Jenkins Lane. A total of 12 hotel bed spaces (gross) were also approved in this year. The permissions were largely either in employment hubs or within accessible locations as directed by the plan. This represents a marginal increase in the pipeline from the previous monitoring period with a cluster of hotels underway in the Canning Town area.

Leisure Uses

Table 16: FY18/19 leisure floorspace (completions)

FY	Loss (sq. m)	Gain (sq. m)	Net (sq. m)
A3	-218	+2,535	+2,317
A4	-948	+1,837	+889
D2	0	+3,364	+3,363

Source: LDD, 2020

Table 16, shows net gains in leisure floorspace completions over the monitoring period. The gains were largely early phases on major Strategic Sites as part of the ABP development and Royal Wharf.

In line with the continued trend in previous monitoring period and known challenges around the viability of public houses in Newham, public house floorspace was lost through approvals at the Coach & Horses & 80 Henniker Pt. Two pubs, the Ship & 74 Albert Rd completed through a change of use application. The losses of A4 floorspace were all identified as long standing vacant public houses. A4 gains reflected a completion at the Public House/Bar at Royal Wharf.

Table 17: Investment in Employment Hubs

Employment Hub	Activity FY18/19
E01 – East Beckton	<p>18/01261/FUL: Unit 27 Galleon's – Completion for COU from A1 to (retail park) – 'Pure Gym'</p> <p>17/0007/FUL: 16 Armada Way, Kessler's extension – 945 sq m of B8 completing (SIL / S01)</p> <p>16/03360/FUL: Sainsbury's, Claps Gate Lane – Completion of additional mezzanine level (retail)</p>
E02 – Thameside West	No activity
E03 – Thameside east	No activity
E04 – Cody Rd/Prologis	<p>18/00452/FUL: Unit 2a North Crescent (SIL) – Approval for ancillary warehousing and new servicing arrangements</p> <p>17:03771/FUL: Europa Trade Park (SIL) – Approval for demolition & redevelopment of trade park for B1b/c, B2 & B8 Uses</p> <p>17/03755/FUL: Units 4d North Crescent (SIL) – Approval for demolition of industrial unit for intensified 4 terraced industrial units for B1c, B2, B8 and ancillary office</p> <p>18/02082/FUL: 12 Cody Rd (SIL): Approval of 42 (shipping container) small business units and ancillary restaurant/bar</p> <p>17/03875/FUL: Unit 5 Crescent Ct Business Centre – Completion for infill industrial units for B1c, B2, B8 Use</p> <p>17/03009/FUL: Unit 5b Cody Rd – Completion of COU from waste transfer unit to B1c, B2, B8 (now Hireman Tool and Services Co)</p>

E05 – Stratford Metropolitan	18/02679/PRECUJ (126 units), 18/03519/PRECUJ (102 units), 18/03525/PRECUJ (92 units) Stratford Office Village – Numerous applications approved resulting in the loss of 5,019 sq m of Office space to Residential (Class O). <i>Now superseded by a subsequent application following this monitoring period.</i>
E06 – Green St	No activity
E07 – East Ham	17/03612/FUL: Shopping Hall, Myrtle Rd – Approval for mixed use including A1-A5 (S25) 16/03805/FUL Ron Leighton Way Car Park – Approval for mixed use including A1 floorspace (S25)
E08 – Canning Town	18/00598/REM: Canning Town Area & & 1C (S14): Approval to amend commercial including first floor mezzanine provision of gym and medical centre
E09 – ExCel Royal Vic West	No activity
E10 – Royal Albert North	ABP (S31) Completion of A uses in detailed aspect of hybrid ABP, Completion of Plot 5 1b (REM) for B1a (S31), occupation level unknown
E11 – London City Airport	No activity
E12 – Newham University Hospital	Completion of a small-scale ambulance cleaning facility
E13 – Albert Island	18/01754/FUL Thames House - Approval for concrete batching & pre-cast concrete manufacturing (LIL)
E14 – Forest Gate	18/01905/FUL: Unit 432 – Completion of COU from retail to bakery (LMUA 5)

Table 17 above and the analysis below provides an overview of key planning permissions across the Boroughs Employment Hubs, which deliver our objectives to support growth sectors and a diverse economy for Newham.

d. Small and affordable business space

Positively there is a continued trend in the approval of flexible small B Class space which is seeking to modernise and/or increase small scale industrial space on the established industrial parks in Cody Rd/British Gas SIL. Monitoring will need to continue to establish if approaches for small scale provision seek deliver an efficient use of land and premises for industrial purposes and support wider objective in policy J2 for industrial intensification. This will be a key component in meeting demand through the land supply over the plan period.

e. Small Business Space (<500 sq.m) recorded as part of larger schemes

On the Parcelforce Site (S11), a total of 6,439 sq. m of B1 flexible workspace was approved as part of the Outline application. This included a number of smaller units totalling 659 sq. m in the first phase. It is intended this space is 'makerspace' for cultural uses and forms part of the employment-led nature of the site allocation and commercial core for the masterplan.



f. Affordable workspace/local business occupancy provision

Policy J3 seeks to secure affordable workspace on employment designations as part of Strategic Site/Mixed Use developments to support local business needs. However no affordable workspace was approved as part of S106 agreements over this monitoring period.

The Borough's 2017 Employment land evidence highlights that the demand for affordable premises is not acute. This is probably a reflection of the current availability and affordability of existing premises, which is already meeting demands for Newham's high rates of business start-up and displacement from elsewhere. However this will need to be continually monitored should there be any tightening of supply leading to increasing rents making it increasingly difficult for businesses to start up and expand.

Outcomes

J-OUT-1: Economic Domain

Employment		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Business by sector	Should be steady or growing	
b. New business formation and survival	Should be steady or growing	

Commentary

a. Business by sector

Economic planning policies aim to support a shift in the economy away from traditional industrial sectors and towards newer, expanding growth sectors such as business, tourism and leisure.

ONS data³ up to 2019 shows that the overall total employee job numbers have increased 9% since 2016. Full time jobs remain below the London average and part time roles above the London average. Half of Newham’s employment continues to remain in the public sector particularly in administration, health and education, alongside a prevalence of retail jobs. The Borough has also seen marginal growth in the construction sector, which is above the London average. A detailed breakdown of LBNs jobs per sector in 2019 is set out in Appendix 3.

b. New business formation and survival

The rate of business survival within the Borough is measured in terms of the proportion of businesses that remained active after a number (1-5 years) of years. In 2018-19 there were a total of 16,145 active businesses within Newham. The ONS business counts also noted that in the monitoring period in Newham there were 3,315 births and 3,170 deaths⁴, highlighting the continued trend of Newham’s high level of start-up (almost double that in London) but relatively low survival and scale up rates⁵. Table 18

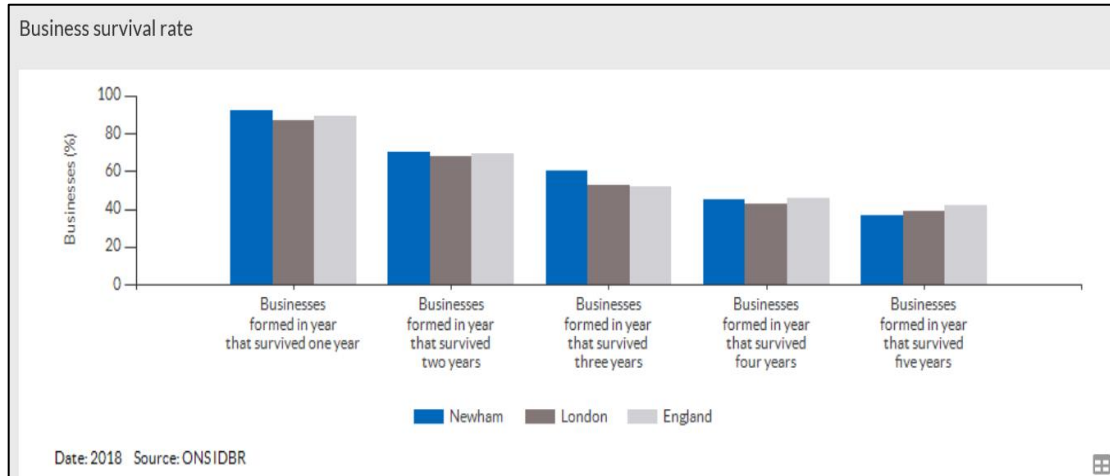
³ [ONS \(NOMIS\) Data for Newham 2019](#)

⁴ [Business Demography](#) – IDBR Newham, ONS (2019)

⁵ Newham Inclusive Economy Strategy (2020-2030), Hatch, 2019

below illustrates the gradual decline in survival, with business start-ups in Newham above the London and National average but in line with the London and National trend, declining within a 5 year period.





Table 18 Business Survival Rate 2018



Policy should continue to assess the success of policies in maximising economic outputs from development. It is important that planning decisions for employment uses seek to create enterprising working environments for local businesses, high quality and affordable premises where businesses can survive, expand and prosper for both existing and new investment opportunities in Newham.

Outputs

J-OP-3: Securing effective use of employment land

Economy		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Employment land available	Monitor to demonstrate projected need can be accommodated	
b. Loss of employment land	No loss of land specified for protection	
c. Net change in employment floorspace approved and completed on protected SILs and LILs	No specific target, should be increasing	
d. Employment land improvements	No specific target, monitor for change secured through planning and other interventions	

Commentary

a. Employment land available

As per the last AMR Newham has a total of approximately 347.21ha of employment land comprising of;

- 259.76ha of SIL
- 63.01ha of LIL
- 24.44ha of LMUAs

See previous Economy AMR which sets out the supply and demand balance of employment land within Newham across the plan period.

b. Loss of employment land

Planning Activity on Employment Land identified for Release

There were no approvals on land identified for SIL release (53.88ha) over this monitoring period. However it is clear that in the context of increasing pressure on all forms of land to demonstrate they are contributing efficiently to London's needs and historic high levels of release of SIL across London⁶, the demand on employment land in London remains high, particularly for industrial uses.

Land previously identified for release as part of the 2012 Core Strategy was granted consent on the former Parcelforce Depot (now Strategic Site S11) in this monitoring period. The approval seeks to deliver employment-led development including small-scale B1 uses on approximately 9.70 ha of former industrial land.

Planning Activity on Employment Land not identified for Release

There were no losses of protected employment land within the monitoring period.

Net change in employment floorspace approved and completed on protected SILs & LILs

Table 19: Employment Land Improvements

Use Class	Net approved floorspace (sq.m)	Key schemes (Approved)	Net Completed floorspace (sq.m)	Key schemes (Completing)
B1	+1,450	SIL2: Europa Trade Park, 12 Cody Rd	+186	SIL2: Cody Business Centre
B2	+8,554	LIL12: Thames House SIL2: Europa Trade Park,	+557	SIL2: Cody Business Centre

⁶ [London Industrial Land Demand Study \(2017\)](#)

B8	+1,425	SIL2: 2a North Cres, Europa Trade Park,	+1,261	SIL5: 16 Armada Way (Kesslers) SIL2: Cody Business Centre, Crescent Business Centre
SG (SIL uses)	0	No applications	-929	SIL: Unit 5b Cody Business Centre (loss of non- safeguarded waste fac)

As highlighted in Table 19 and in indicator J-OP1.c, approvals on employment land were largely concentrated at the British Gas / Cody Rd SIL. These were either for small scale improvements either through re-development to more modern facilities, intensification through the introduction of more units or adding further units to well performing industrial estates. Approvals reflect smaller scale and piecemeal opportunities for industrial improvements.

As for completions, it is promising that a net total of 1,261 sq. m of B8 completed on SILs and LILs, reflecting the evidenced growing demand for warehousing and logistics across London. The loss of a non-safeguarded (SG) waste facility was justified at the application stage and highlighted above.

Continued monitoring is required to ensure planning decisions continue to reflect evidenced demand (including utilities requirements on industrial land) and more opportunities are taken on industrial land to achieve the most efficient use of industrial land, particularly through intensification in a variety of design types.

a. Vacancy rates on Employment Land [no specific target, should be steady or reducing relative vacancy]

Vacancy rates across the Boroughs retained employment land vary and in most cases remain below the frictional vacancy figure as set out in 2017 Employment Land Review Demand Study (ELR2). The Borough is continuing to see planning activity on the

Boroughs employment land highlighting the continued demand for industrial development in Newham.

A review of vacancy rates will be set out in the update to the Employment Land Review evidence base.





Outcomes


J-OUT-2: Economic Development – Business Domain

See J-OUT-1 for analysis of this indicator.

Outputs

J-OP-5: Enhancing Skills and Access to Work:

Economy		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Number of jobs filled by employment mechanisms including Workplace (per sector)	Monitor to demonstrate projected need can be accommodated	
b. Business support through planning at the construction phase and end user jobs secured through S106	No loss of land specified for protection	
c. Education, skills and training contributions secured through S106	No specific target, should be increasing	
d. Education and training facility	Deliver in line with IDP	

development completed		
e. New childcare provisions facilities completed	In line with infrastructure needs – annual sufficiency statement	

Commentary

a. Number of jobs filled by employment mechanisms including Workplace (per sector)

In 2018-19 a total of 2,718 jobs were achieved via the Council brokerage programme Workplace, of which 45% were secured for those aged between 16-24. A total of 180 jobs were secured via s106 approved in the monitoring period.

The role of Workplace to secure residents into employment is a positive output reflecting the mechanisms in policy J3 to continue to support this role and improve overall economic opportunities arising from development. Noting the issues in the outputs around youth unemployment, educational attainment and skill development, the role of Economic Regeneration and relationship with Workplace will need to continue to support residents into employment and meet wider needs. In particular funding employment projects within LBN that help residents to build personal and economic resilience (careers advice, internships, financial advice) and recognising this as a catalyst to improve residents overall quality of life (including health) and creating inclusive opportunities for all.

b. Business support through planning at the construction phase and end user jobs secured through S106

During the monitoring period a total of 18 local labour clauses were secured for Economic Regeneration / Workplace (support for local labour, employment and skills programmes for local businesses) as part of S106 agreements. This totalled £11,163,597 (53%) of the overall £20,722,375 secured funds.

It is positive to see the continued use of local labour clauses securing business support through the planning process highlighting the effectiveness of Policy J3 and associated targets to secure the best possible economic outcomes across a range of mixed use, employment only and large scale and medium sized permissions. The main schemes providing monies via S106 obligations included, Parcelforce site, Europa Trade Park (SIL), Crescent Court (SIL) and 259 Plaistow Rd.

c. Education, skills and training contributions secured through S106

Further details including S106 expenditure, monies received by deed is set out on the Council's CIL and S106 page [here](#).

d. Education and training facility developments completed

No post aged 16 training facilities were completed over this monitoring period.

As per the IDP key training/education facilities approved included:

- Brampton Academy 4FE expansion to sixth form for years 12 and 13 (18/02202/LA3)
- Forest Gate Community 7FE to 9FE School (18/01009/LA3)
- New Secondary School, Parcellforce (17/01847/OUT)

With the proportion of residents (aged 16-64) with no qualifications being above the London average and 16-17 years olds not in education, employment or training also above this average (see J-OUT-3) it is critical that planning continues to support the development of high quality education and training facilities.

Education attainment has improved in recent years, however this trend needs to continue and be reflected in further training and job opportunities. The relationship between education/training (working with major education providers) and the economy are vital in supporting people into sustainable employment and key to Newham's economic success.






e. New childcare provisions facilities completed

No childcare facilities were completed in this monitoring period. One (ref 18/02674/COU) approval secured the provision of a day nursery. Whilst not in an employment hub, need was demonstrated, it was located in an area with identified childcare deficiency and weight was afforded to bringing a vacant community facility (public house) back into use.

Further monitoring is required in the light of significant growth and development opportunities, to ensure childcare provision is secured as part of Strategic Sites and/or places of employment. Good quality localised and affordable childcare close to employment is particularly important for families and the lives of children by supporting employment and studying opportunities for parents.

Outcomes

J-OUT-3: Economic Development – Employee domain

Employment		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Economic activity rates in Newham	To achieve convergence with London average, trend should be improving	
b. Prevalence of earnings below LLW/National Minimum Wage	To achieve convergence with London average, trend should be improving	
c. Proportion of working age population qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above	No specific targets, monitor for appropriate trends in line with policy objectives and relative neighbouring borough and London average to assess convergence	
d. Rate of 16-17 years olds not in education, employment or training	No specific targets, monitor for appropriate trends in line with policy objectives and relative neighbouring borough and London average to assess convergence	
e. Percentage of children in low income families, linked to prevalence of low income indicators, CN breakdown (NPHS)	No specific targets, monitor for appropriate trends in line with policy objectives and relative neighbouring borough and London average to assess convergence	
Sources: ONS Annual Population Survey, Nomis		

Commentary

Data in Appendix 3 sets out the socio-economic characteristics of employment across the monitoring period, with a summary provided below.

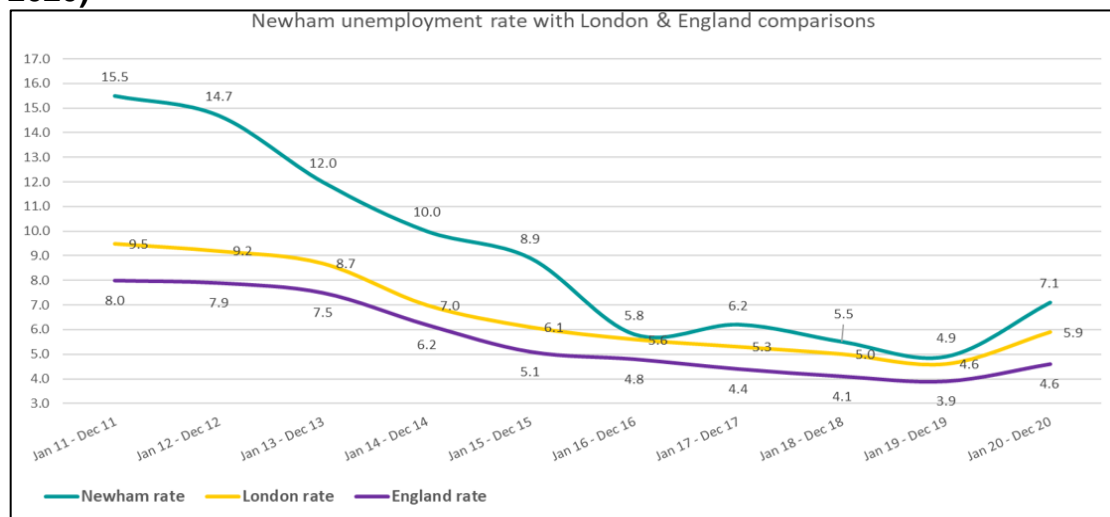
Economic Activity Rates

In 2018 the economic activity rate⁷ in Newham was 75% compared with 78% across London and 75% within the Host Boroughs. The employment rate was 69.8% and remains lower than the London (74.2%) and UK average (75.4%).

Unemployment Rate

Table 20 below illustrates that Newham's unemployment rate has improved since 2011, but remains above the London and national average.

Table 20 Residents (16+) Unemployment Rates (Jan 2011-December 2020)



ONS, Annual Population Survey, June 2021

Is it therefore critical that opportunities are taken within the planning and development process to ensure Newham's residents have the skills and access to high quality and sustained employment opportunities in growth sectors.

Income/Earnings

For earnings and income, quality of employment remains a challenge. In 2018, 34% of LBN jobs paid below the London Living Wage/National Minimum Wage. This above the Host Borough (26%) and London (20%) average. This is partly attributed to the characteristics of Newham's economy for lower productivity sectors with residents either on low pay or zero contract hours with jobs offering limited opportunities for career progression.

⁷ Economically Active – the percentage of all people who are economically active

Proportion of Working Age (16-64) Educated to NVQ level 4+

Between January and December 2018, the proportion of residents with no qualifications was 8.2%. This was above the London average (6.6%), but broadly on par with the neighbouring Host Borough average (8.7%).

Positively, from 2016 onwards there has been an increase in the number of residents with degree level qualifications (NVQ Level 4+) corresponding with the stepped decrease in residents (aged 25-65) with no qualifications.

16-17 Year Olds not in Education, Employment or Training

The percentage of 16-17 years olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) in 2018 & 2019 was 5.2% which is above the London average. While improvements in educational attainment has gone up, there needs to be a continued drive to create high quality employment opportunities for young residents. For policy J3 in particular, objectives to create inclusive opportunities for all, utilising the council's support networks such as Workplace, education providers and apprenticeships are all key drivers to contribute to supporting employment prospects and build economic resilience for young residents.

Low Income Families

The percentage of children (under 16) in absolute low income families⁸ remained the same (21%) between 2017-2019, with Newham, Tower Hamlets and Barking and Dagenham the highest in London and all above the GB average (15%). Coupled with prevalence of low income earnings noted above and limited opportunities for higher quality sustained employment opportunities, this further demonstrates the need for policy development to focus on securing higher quality employment and delivering affordable childcare facilities.

⁸ Absolute Low Income Family – a family in low income before housing costs (BHC) in the reference year in comparison with incomes in 2010/11

Homes




Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable the delivery of 43,000 quality homes between 2018 and 2033 • Promote quality residential neighbourhoods • Secure a mix and balance of housing types, including a significant increase in family housing provision • Ensure that 50% of all new homes built between 2018 and 2033 are affordable units • Ensure the needs of all types of households are considered, and that where there is a need for specialist forms of accommodation, these are provided in the right locations. • Protect all housing floorspace and specifically protecting 3 bed and 4+ bed housing.
Local Plan Policies	H1, H2, H3, H4


Headlines and policy implications

- Housing delivery fell below our adopted housing target, although 2018/19 saw a notable increase in the numbers of net units delivered compared with the previous monitoring year.
- The quality of homes delivered in Newham continues to be high.
- Completions of affordable housing fell significantly below our adopted target. However, approval rates for affordable housing rose for the fourth consecutive year.
- Specialist housing continues to represent a minor proportion of Newham's housing delivery, reflective of the fact that most housing need remains in the conventional sector.
- Policies protecting existing housing stock and family-sized homes continue to be effective and have proven robust in appeal decisions.
- Newham continues to be on the frontline of the housing crisis, with the number of households in temporary accommodation and on the Local Authority's housing waiting remaining high.

Outputs

H-OP-1: Building Mixed and Balanced Communities

Homes		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Net additional dwellings and housing trajectory and 5 Year Housing Land Supply against housing supply targets.	As per Local Plan.	
b. Housing density (apply on major housing developments only) against London Plan targets	No specific target: monitor against density ranges of the London Plan	
c. Housing mix and choice: i. Family housing gains from both approvals and completions against policy targets (39% 3 bed) including a comparison of approvals of houses and flats ii. The proportion of units, based on size, delivered in each tenure; and	C i. no specific target – monitor for upward trend in terms of proportion of houses C ii. no specific target for more balanced provision, notable upward trend in market provision of family units. C iii. no specific target; monitor for expected upward trends from policy intervention	

iii. Overall size mix within tenures;		
Housing Quality: i. Space standards ii. Delivery of wheelchair homes and number of households housed each year in wheelchair adapted homes (by size) iii. existing stock improvements	i. 100% of units approved through consent meet London Plan space standards ii. target: 10% of housing completions (by scheme) meet Part M; no specific target for households housed, but should be related to an improvement in monitoring indicator H-OUT1c iii. no specific target, reporting of activity to show general commitment to this principle	
Sources: LDD (2019); Enforcement Team Data Analysis (2019); MHCLG Data (2019)		

Commentary

Net additional dwellings

Appendix 4 (table 1) outlines total net completions in financial year 2018/19, measured against Newham’s 2018 Local Plan housing target. Across the monitoring year, conventional self-contained units were the main source of supply.

Overall unit delivery shows a notable increase when compared to the previous monitoring year, where 1,085 net units were delivered. This is reflective of the major scale phased project delivery in 18/19, notably the completion of multiple blocks at Royal Wharf (Strategic Site S22). Other schemes that delivered over 100 units in the monitoring year included the former West Ham Football Ground, Site We8 on Tidal Basin Road (‘The Pumping Station’) and Site We5b, Western Gateway. Higher overall completions are also reflective of viability, impacted through changes in the market. GDP percentage rises observed over the monitoring period were broadly strong, with the only significant dip being in the fourth quarter of 2018 (growth rate of 0.2%).⁹ When examining Newham’s performance in the regional context, the London Plan AMR 16 (2018/19) shows Newham’s net delivery of conventional units being the 3rd highest in the Capital in the monitoring year.¹⁰

⁹ Statista, [Quarterly GDP growth of the UK, 1955-2020](#)

¹⁰ GLA, [London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 16 \(18/19\)](#)

In the Newham context, the realisation of housing targets is primarily achieved through the development of identified Strategic Sites, which make essential contributions to the delivery of homes, jobs, services and infrastructure across the Borough. Development of Strategic Sites, and permissions approved to deliver housing in these areas, are likely to be phased over long periods of time noting the complexities of developing these sites.¹¹ Recognising this, monitoring of future year's completions figures will help to provide a rounded picture of delivery, with higher completion figures anticipated in future monitoring years as permissions are implemented on strategic allocations.

Housing trajectory and 5 Year Housing Land Supply

A separate publication will be made available later this year (on our webpage "[How we monitor the Local Plan](#)") that analyses Newham's housing trajectory and performance against our 5 year land supply target.

Housing density

London Development Database (LDD) figures in Appendix 4 (table 2) shows the majority of approvals have exceeded density matrix target levels, similar to previous monitoring years. This is reflective of the vast majority of approvals being flatted developments, inevitably increasing densities compared to houses. Furthermore, the majority of approvals were derived from eight schemes on Strategic Sites delivering in excess of 100 units. Invariably schemes of this nature seek to optimise housing delivery, responding to opportunities such as good public transport and accessibility.

The recently adopted 2021 London Plan emphasises the need to ensure land is utilised to best effect, responding to local context and constraints in determining appropriate density. Accordingly, a new "design-led approach to density" has been introduced through London Plan policy, which replaces the SRQ-matrix of the 2016 London Plan. Noting this policy change at the regional level, AMRs from financial year 21/22 onwards will no longer monitor density against SRQ-density matrix ranges.

Housing mix and choice

Appendix 4 (table 3) shows the impact of the policy promotion of 3 bed units, in relation to consents and delivery of housing.¹² Looking to the previous monitoring year, the numbers of family sized units approved and delivered has notably increased, reflecting improved economic growth compared to the previous financial year. However, both the

¹¹ For example: business models of the landowner/developer; access to finance; mechanisms for build out; the need to provide infrastructure in particular phases; pre-ground work delays; and the delivery of housing 'blocks' to allow for unit release as the wider site is completed

¹² Future years will examine the cumulative total of 3+ bed delivery across the Borough's plan period.

approvals and completions figures are below the policy target to deliver 39% of new homes as 3 beds.¹³

As set out in Appendix 4 table 3, the overall gross percentage of 3 bed completions (18%) is lower when compared with the 3 bed approval rates (21%). This is partly reflecting some of the largest schemes completing in the monitoring year (see ‘net additional dwellings’). It is noted some of these schemes were granted planning approval prior to the adoption of the Newham Local Plan Core Strategy, thereby being subject to less stringent targets for three bedroom dwelling approvals. Those schemes located on strategic sites that gained consent or had reserved matters approved following the adoption of the Core Strategy were designated under their strategic site allocations for medium density and medium/low family housing provision.¹⁴ These lower targets go part way to explaining the percentage of completions below family housing thresholds. It is important to acknowledge that the 39% three bedroom housing mix target outlined in Policy H1 remains subject to scheme viability, and major developments will undergo independent viability testing to ensure schemes maximise the delivery of both affordable and family-sized units.

Appendix 4 (table 5) demonstrates that flats continue to dominate housing stock increases in approvals, reflective of the high-density schemes being brought forward in the Borough. Completions figures demonstrate a significantly higher proportion of 3+ bed homes delivered as houses, due to the delivery of 110 houses as part of the Royal Wharf masterplan.

Appendix 4 (table 5) demonstrates that the vast majority of family sized properties were delivered as market housing in 2018/19. Noting the low number of affordable family homes delivered, it is difficult to draw reliable conclusions around the tenure split of affordable homes delivered, albeit delivery was strongly weighted toward intermediate homes (discussed in more detail under H-OP-3 commentary).¹⁵ The majority of 1 bed units were also delivered as market housing, with the split of 1 bed affordable homes being weighted towards intermediate products (reflecting the tendency for intermediate housing to be smaller in size than affordable/social rented units). Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix 4 (see relevant charts below) demonstrate that 1 beds constituted the bulk of completions in both market and affordable tenures. Notably, 3+ bed units represented a minor proportion of affordable delivery, albeit this is likely to be reflective of the broader low level of 3+ bed completions across the monitoring year coupled with the tendency for intermediate affordable units to be delivered as 1 and 2 beds. The

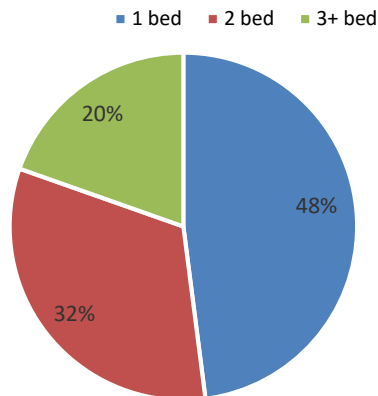
¹³ 3 beds constituted 21% of total approvals (gross) and 16% of total completions (gross)

¹⁴ These housing typologies were previously outlined in Policy H1 of the 2012 Core Strategy (subsequently superseded as part of Newham’s 2018 Local Plan Review), with medium family strategic sites targeting 30% family housing delivery, and low family allocations comprising 20% family-sized accommodation.

¹⁵ Policy H2 seeks a 60:40 affordable tenure split across the borough (low cost rent: intermediate), with the exception of the Canning Town/Custom House regeneration area where an even split of products is sought.

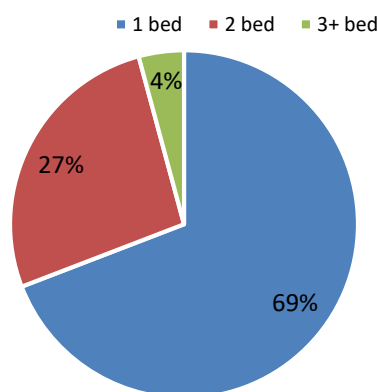
data for market units, depicted in Figure 1, shows an increase in the proportion of 3+ bed market housing delivered compared with the previous three monitoring years.

Gross Market Unit Completions by Size 2018/19



Source: LDD Analysis 2019

Gross Affordable Unit Completions by Size 2018/19



Source: LDD Analysis 2019

The delivery of schemes with grant funding from the GLA Affordable Homes Programme 2016-21 should result in increases in the number of 3 bed affordable homes being delivered, noting that viability often constitutes a careful balancing act in

terms of the ability to deliver sufficient affordable and family housing levels. Future monitoring of this impact will be required.

Housing Quality

To allow for monitoring of housing quality, a sample of approved schemes was selected for the monitoring year. This comprised a sample of all schemes of 10 or more net units, excluding prior approval applications, lawful development certificates and outline consent applications (to avoid double counting and noting this detail may be left for future discharge), and where possible at least one scheme per Community Neighbourhood¹⁶. Note however that no schemes fitting these criteria and yielding new units were approved in Green Street Community Neighbourhood in the monitoring period.

The applications sampled comprised a net total of 2,581 units. Results showed that all schemes were compliant with London Plan space standards (Appendix 4, table 6) relating to overall dwelling size. Each scheme considered amenity space provision as per the London Plan Housing SPG requirements. In some exceptional circumstances the equivalent of required private amenity space was provided as additional internal floor space, in accordance with the private open space guidance provided within the Housing SPG (GLA, March 2016, and updated August 2017).

Wheelchair homes completed at a rate of 9% of gross liable scheme completions in 2018/19 (Appendix 4, table 7). These figures increase marginally when lawful development certificates and prior approval applications are excluded from the totals, with the percentage total rising to 10%. This level of delivery accords with adopted policy requirement for 10% of new build homes to meet the requirement of M4[3] wheelchair user dwellings. Appendix 4 (Table 8) shows the majority of households housed in wheelchair adapted homes in were 2 and 3 bedroom dwellings. Further monitoring of this data in future years (in conjunction with the waiting times for wheelchair adapted homes – see Table 19) will assist in understanding the need for wheelchair adapted housing.


Appendix 4 (tables 9 and 10) shows data around improvements to existing housing stock. Of the notices served approximately 56% have been complied with.¹⁷ Enforcement notice data shows a similar number of notices served compared to the previous two monitoring years, showing the level of unlawful housing issues has largely remained consistent. In terms of Local Authority dwellings made decent or prevented from becoming non-decent by Local Authority action, this figure saw a rise in 2018 compared with the previous monitoring year. The number of private sector dwellings made free from Category 1 hazards also fell for the second consecutive year. It is anticipated this figure will rise in future years given cladding safety assessments and remedial works taking place in the wake of the Grenfell fire tragedy. However, it may

¹⁶ For more information on Community Neighbourhoods see [Community assemblies – Citizens' Assemblies – Newham Council](#)

¹⁷ Discounting 8 notices that were allowed at appeal or withdrawn

take a number of years for this to be reflected in the data, given the period of time it has taken to survey buildings and the complexity surrounding the introduction of loan and grant schemes for leaseholders looking to undertake remediation works in collaboration with freeholders.

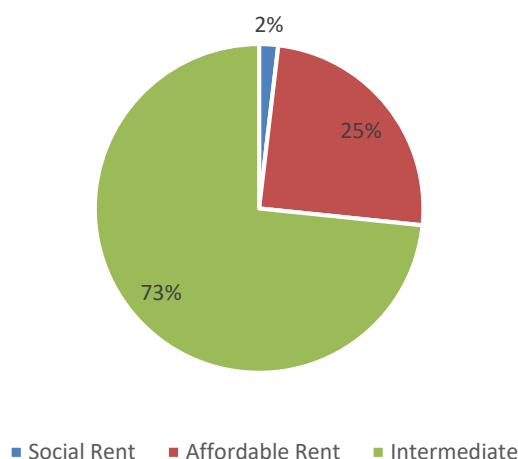
H-OP-3: Affordable Housing

Homes		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Gross completions split via tenure and as a percentage of new housing delivered, against policy targets	Completions – 50% of net additional housing for that year, and Local Plan negotiation targets of 35-50%, 60:40 split; 35% affordable with 50:50 social and intermediate in Canning Town regeneration areas).	
Sources: LDD analysis 2019		

Commentary

Completions figures for 18/19 (net and gross) show delivery well below Newham’s strategic target to deliver 50% of net additional housing as affordable units (Appendix 4, table 11). While completion levels are disappointing, it is acknowledged that the impacts of increased grant funding from the GLA’s 2016 Affordable Homes Programme has not fully translated into completions figures, particularly in the case of larger scale projects on Strategic Sites which tend to be constructed over longer timeframes and make up the bulk of Newham’s housing delivery. In relation to the proportional 60:40 split between affordable/social rent and intermediate unit completions, delivery is weighted towards intermediate housing.

Gross Affordable Unit Completions by Tenure 2018/19







Source: LDD Analysis 2019

With regards to net approvals, the percentage of affordable housing (31%) is more closely aligned with Newham’s Local Plan policy negotiation target of 35-50%. Similar to completions figures, the split of products is weighted towards intermediate tenures, albeit this is less pronounced than in the completions data for the monitoring year. In the case of the Canning Town and Custom House Regeneration Area, net approvals (Appendix 4, table 12) align with the policy aim for proposals to provide 35% affordable housing.¹⁸

In reviewing affordable housing data, it is important to note that most strategic scale schemes will have re-negotiation mechanisms written into legal agreements securing affordable housing, so that as viability improves, levels of affordable housing secured may be revised upwards. Furthermore, the monitoring data not doesn’t monitor any payment in lieu taken on off-site affordable housing delivery, where on-site was undeliverable. Whilst this approach can cause delay to delivery, these schemes will come to fruition as part of the Council’s affordable housing pipeline.

¹⁸ Monitoring of LDD data in Canning Town North, Canning Town South and Custom House wards inevitably include some schemes located outside of the Regeneration area, which can impact the reliability of the percentage calculations against this monitoring indicator.

H-OP-5: Specialist Forms of Housing (net completions)

Homes		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. student accommodation	no specific target: monitor for proportionately to conventional housing	
b. sui generis nightly-stay bed space	no specific target, monitor for provision according to need in discussion with commissioners	
c. Use Class C2 accommodation	no specific target, monitor for provision according to need in discussion with commissioners	
d. Older persons housing and extra care bed spaces as a proportion of overall housing delivery	no specific target, monitor for provision as part of housing mix, cognisant of London Plan benchmark	
Sources: LDD Analysis 2019		



Commentary

Appendix 4 (table 13) shows net change in provision of specialist housing across the monitoring year, which saw a small increase in C2 accommodation. The overall provision of specialist accommodation is similar to previous monitoring years, which also saw relatively modest gains / losses. Outside the forms of accommodation monitored there were some gains and losses of non-conventional units, most of which were shared accommodation with no care or support element on site.

Noting the relatively low provision of specialist housing in the monitoring year, it is not possible to draw reliable conclusions as to progress against the monitoring criteria. However, the figures do reflect local demographics that mean that most housing need is in the mainstream, conventional sector. Policy H3 of the Local Plan seeks to balance the delivery of specialist housing against that of mainstream units, ensuring that delivery is proportionate to need. Specialist Housing teams within the Local Authority

will continue to be engaged in plan-making and decision-making processes related to specialist accommodation provision and/or loss to ensure the delivery and safeguarding of high quality accommodation in appropriate locations aligned with need. It will also be important to monitor how successfully adopted policies are able to respond to the objectives of new strategies produced by LBN Specialist Housing Teams in the years since the Local Plan's adoption.

H-OP-7: Protecting and Re-Shaping Existing Housing

Homes		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Net Loss of conventional homes (C3) including loss of family homes	No net loss; and no loss of family homes unless in the circumstances the policy allows for	
b. Net loss of accommodation in C2, C4 and Sui Generis HMOs, monitored via approval data	No overall net loss	
Sources: LDD Analysis 2019		

Commentary

Appendix 4 (Table 14) shows an overall net residential C3 gain across schemes involving the loss of C3 units across both monitoring years. It is noted that the bulk of residential losses to conversion were undertaken outside conventional planning approval through lawful development certificate applications. While Appendix 4 (table 15) demonstrates pressure on family housing stock, the majority of losses were undertaken outside conventional planning approval. Gross completions of 3+ beds are also notably higher than in the previous two financial years.




It should be noted that the 2018 Newham Local Plan introduces new 'exceptions' to the protection of family-sized housing, allowing for conversion or subdivision of existing housing in circumstances where this development would have desirable impacts in

comparison to the status quo. As such, the loss of a small number of family-sized units through conventional planning approval is to be expected, albeit Officers will continue to monitor the number of family-sized units lost through conventional approval to ensure we do not see significant losses in future monitoring years.

There were losses in the monitoring period of specialist housing stock (Table 16), largely due to re-provision in alternative formats more aligned with contemporary needs (such C3 housing), standards and service provision models.

Outcomes

H-OUT-1: Housing need

Homes		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Homeless households in temporary accommodation;	no specific target: should be decreasing; compare to surrounding boroughs and London average to assess convergence, and monitor as a market signal	
b. Number of households on the Local Authority waiting list		
c. Number of people waiting for a wheelchair adapted home by number of bedrooms required, and average waiting times	no specific target, should be decreasing	
Sources: LAHS 2018/19; LBN Housing		

Commentary

Newham continues to have the highest housing waiting list in London and the 2nd highest in England, alongside the highest number of household in temporary

accommodation in England. These figures (Appendix 4, table 18) reflect the fact that Newham's residents are on the frontline of the housing crisis, demonstrating the acute need for housing let at social rent levels. However, local authority owned social rent housing is often eroded through Right to Buy exacerbating the need for housing at social rent levels. In terms of the Local Authority's housing waiting list, years of significant private rent and house price increases¹⁹, coupled with low wage growth and the have meant that more people continue to be pushed out of home ownership. As discussed in previous monitoring bulletins, the rise in homelessness has been driven by rising rents in the private rented sector alongside the Government's welfare agenda exacerbating the crisis, putting increased financial pressure on Newham's most vulnerable households. It is also anticipated that in future years such issues are likely to be further exacerbated through the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Newham is also in the process of updating its housing allocations policy to ensure priority is given to those in greatest need of housing. Proposed changes to the allocations policy, which are subject to Cabinet approval, are intended to provide greater priority to households who are severely overcrowded. Newham has also continued to make significant progress in delivering genuinely affordable housing and putting residents at the heart of housing delivery through the Affordable Homes for Newham programme. The programme includes delivery by Populo Living (formerly Red Door Ventures), Newham's wholly-owned housing company. The programme is on track to deliver at least 1000 new Council homes by 2022, 44 of which have completed and 449 of which are in delivery.

Appendix 4 (table 19) demonstrates the number of people waiting for a wheelchair adapted home by number of bedrooms required, and shows average waiting times. Occupational Therapists from Newham's Housing team have indicated that M4(3) units being delivered as adaptable rather than adapted housing, coupled with:

- restrictive indoor layouts;
- long corridors;
- heavy unpowered communal doors;
- delivery of multiple units of one size in one location;
- delivery of single bedrooms instead of predominantly double bedrooms; and
- no and/or limited parking


can make M4(3) affordable units difficult to let under Choice Based Lettings. Data shows the longest average waits are for larger family homes (4 and 5 beds).

Policy amendments introduced through the 2018 Newham Local Plan stipulate that wheelchair user dwellings should be directed towards local need in terms of size, tenure and demand. Policy H1 also outlines the requirement for applicants to undertake early engagement with relevant LBN service areas. These policy changes

¹⁹ Guardian, '[Newham in east London has steepest house price rises of the century](#)' (2019)

are anticipated to lead to positive trends in future monitoring years, both in terms of design of M4(3) dwellings and ensuring delivery is aligned with local need.


H-OUT-2: Housing quality / stock conditions

Homes		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Housing quality / stock conditions	no specific target, monitor for trends relevant to policy objectives	
Sources: LAHS 18/19		

Commentary

As set out in Appendix 4 (table 20) over the monitoring period, statistics on the condition of stock are broadly consistent with data observed in previous years. In terms of Local Authority-owned stock Average EPC/SAP ratings for remains at C, while no dwellings were found to have category 1 hazards. The number of private rented units having category 1 hazards has risen from the previous monitoring year, albeit is similar to 2016/17 levels.

H-OUT-3: Housing affordability

Homes		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Housing affordability	no specific target, monitor as a market signal	
Sources: ONS 2021		

Commentary

Housing affordability worsened between 2017 and 2018, albeit at a lower rate than previous monitoring years (Appendix 4, table 21).

Sustainability and Climate Change




Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to the known effects of climate change. • Reduce carbon emissions and improve resource efficiency (energy, water, building materials, waste etc.). • Protect and enhance biodiversity, with development contributing towards net gain. • Reducing flood risk and encouraging Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. • Improving levels of air quality in the borough, minimising generation and exposure.
Local Plan Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC1 Environmental Resilience • SC2 Energy and Zero Carbon • SC3 Flood Risk and Drainage • SC4 Biodiversity • SC5 Air Quality

Headlines and policy implications

- Large improvements in the energy efficiency of buildings across Newham over the last 10 years.
- New technologies such as smart meters and GLA guidance will allow for greater monitoring of energy efficiency and carbon emissions in future years.
- Large increase in air quality monitoring stations across the borough will allow for monitoring in greater detail in future, as well as better decision making.
- The available of data limits the ability to effectively monitor in detail some of the indicators under this theme.

Outputs

SC-OP-1: Environmental Resilience

SC-OP-1		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Non-residential consents meeting required BREEAM standards.	No specific target but trends should be positive	
b. Water efficiency standards attained	No specific target, monitor in line with policy intentions	
c. Growing space achieved	No specific target, should be increasing	
<p>Sources: Planning applications data 2019, Waterwise Uniform* reporting of all approvals determined in a given financial year categorised as Development Type 'Large Scale Office & Light Industry / Large Scale General Industry / Large Scale Retail/ & Large Scale Other'.</p> <p>This excludes those majors categorised as Large Scale Dwellings or Large Scale Gypsy Traveller Pitches. While this method may not capture all 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-residential major approvals and is replicable across all years.</p> <p>*in-house Council system used for the management of cases</p>		

Commentary

Non-residential consents meeting required BREEAM standards.

With regard to non-residential consents meeting required BREEAM standards, officers noted 6 permissions in 2018/19 contained BREEAM conditions. Positively, 5 of the 6 permissions committed to BREEAM Very Good or Excellent. Appendix 5, Table C has further information on the specific permissions.

Analysis 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, and variation of previous permissions as well as particular application types (change of use, for example – with no construction).

Overall, several major non-residential schemes met the 'Very Good' BREEAM target, in line with indicator requirements. Officers continue to push for 'Excellent' BREEAM where possible.

Water efficiency standards attained

With regard to water efficiency standards attained, it is challenging to ascertain whether this is being achieved as data is only available at both a London wide level and overall Thames Water (supplier to Newham) level.

As noted in SC-OUT-1 Resource Consumption, water consumption per capita has been falling over the past 5 years, albeit behind the targets in the London Plan. This is driven by demand management measures including wider water meter installations, efficiency devices, and the increasing proportion of newer developments in which – for example – toilet cisterns are smaller.

Waterwise is an independent, not-for-profit UK NGO focused on reducing water consumption in the UK. In September 2018, they provided a briefing to Defra on 'Advice on water-efficient new homes for England'. This briefing noted that "Existing homes built to a Part G Building Regulations standard of 125 l/p/d could be using less than this in practice", following research undertaken for Thames Water on homes in London under the (now obsolete) Code for Sustainable Homes. This showed a range of between 110 l/p/d and 140.75 l/p/d depending on occupancy.

This is positive, given the UK average is around 140 l/p/d but the lack of further data does mean that substantive conclusions can't be drawn.

Without a comprehensive search of all residential permissions over the period officers are unable to confirm relevant permissions in the period. The lack of data regarding water efficiency specifically in Newham continues to be a challenge for monitoring purposes.



Growing space achieved

With regard to growing space, officers note that no specific applications for growing spaces or allotments have been permitted during the period.

Discussions with Development Management colleagues, notes that some sites across the borough have had "community garden" or "growing plots" contained within

landscape drawings or noted in committee reports. However, it is challenging to ascertain whether growing spaces are specifically contained within an application unless the application was for an allotment/community garden etc. The implementation of growing spaces across the borough is positive, albeit Policy Officers should proactively engage with Planning Officers to gain a greater perspective and understanding of where and when such spaces are being permitted.

SC-OP-4: Energy & Zero Carbon

SC-OP-4		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Zero Carbon at design stage in relevant consents	No specific target, should be increasing	
b. Smart Meter technology in consents	No specific target, should be increasing	
Sources: Planning applications data 2019, Quarterly statistics on the roll-out of smart meters in Great Britain (data.gov.uk), Newham developer contributions 2018/19		

Commentary

Zero Carbon at design stage in relevant consents

A search of planning permissions over the monitoring period, revealed that no consents confirmed they were Zero Carbon at the design stage of the planning process. While officers do not currently proactively monitor the levels above or below the London Plan targets, more strategic monitoring of Zero Carbon performance and delivery should be sought.

£2.4m of Carbon offset funds were collected in 2018/19 from major developments, which were later placed in a Carbon Offset Fund.



In future years, growth of Passivhaus and other competing standards should increase the number of developments that are Zero Carbon, especially at the design stage. By designing this in, this could lead to developments contributing less to the carbon offset fund, and delivering Zero Carbon development.

Smart Meter technology in consents

At the present time, officers do not proactively monitor the installation of Smart Meters specifically in new developments across the borough. However, officer research on Smart Meters suggests that power companies are proactively installing them as standard in new developments.

Government data on Smart Meter installation is available at the national level, and is released every quarter. Over the 2018/19 monitoring period, the number of smart meters in the UK increased from 10m to 13.1m. At the end of Q1 2019, 26% of all meters were now smart, a 5% increase over the monitoring period. The trajectory continues to be positive, and officers look forward to continued improvements to these figures.

SC-OP-4: Managing Flood Risk

SC-OP-4		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Planning permissions granted contrary to EA flood risk advice	Target is zero though occurrences should be examined to determine whether conditions have overcome concerns	
b. Major consents and those in CDAs delivering Greenfield runoff	No specific target but positive trends should be observed	
Sources: Planning applications data 2019, EA website, Monitoring of consents and other identified projects		

Commentary

Planning permissions granted contrary to EA flood risk advice

The Environment Agency (EA) are a statutory consultee on flooding and water matters and reports annually on their objections. Throughout the monitoring period, 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. There were no water quality objections from the EA during the monitoring period, a continuing positive trend.

As shown in Appendix 5, 19 of the 24 EA flood risk objections received during the monitoring period was “Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted”. Policy Officers should proactively engage with the Applications Validations team to ensure that adequate Flood Risk Assessments are submitted by applicants in the future. Furthermore, Policy Officers should check whether or not that the Planning Application Requirements (PAR) clearly outlines what is required.



In each case all concerns were addressed and subsequently conditioned.

Major consents and those in CDAs delivering Greenfield runoff

During the monitoring period, we are unaware of major consents and those in Critical Drainage Areas delivering Greenfield runoff. This detail is not contained in officer reports, and we therefore need to iterate the importance of Critical Drainage Areas in policy assessments on flood risk. Without this important information, it is challenging to monitor runoff and drainage in the borough.

Overall, LBN continues to work effectively with the Environment Agency, with concerns addressed prior to consent.

SC-OP-7 Protecting and enhancing biodiversity:

SC-OP-7		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Biodiversity enhancements to be delivered as part of major consents	No specific target, monitor for proportionate commitment to policy objective	
b. Changes in areas of biodiversity importance	Target: No net loss of SINC or tree subject to TPO from planning	
Sources: Planning applications data 2019, Monitoring of consents following LDD reports, GIGL reports		

Commentary

Biodiversity enhancements to be delivered as part of major consents

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. As shown in Appendix 5, 6 applicants submitted EIAs in 2018/19 – Stratford Centre, Albert Island, Thameside West, Manor Road, Lyle Park West and Western Gateway.

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.

An example of a major development that includes biodiversity enhancements is the Stephenson Street Parcellforce development, approved in 2018. This 3,800 unit scheme includes 4.83 hectares of new, publically accessible open space, as well as including an ecological management plan to encourage, manage and maintain new habitats.

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.

Changes in areas of biodiversity importance

With regard to changes in areas of biodiversity importance, no reduction in overall area of biodiversity importance have been recorded since a 0.37 ha loss in 2006/07.

With the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2012, 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) in 2015 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 SINC.

Officers are aware of planned improvements and expansion to SINC in the coming years. For example, the development site at Thameside West, of which the planning application was submitted in the period – includes 2 hectares of open space to expand and improve the River Thames and Tidal Tributaries Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC). Officers will monitor the implementation of this and other sites going forward.

It is difficult to measure track general biodiversity improvements, given the lack of information – however, there has been substantial provision of new Open Space over the period.

In future, monitoring these biodiversity enhancements could allow for greater knowledge and awareness of the policy implementation.

SC-OP-10 Air Quality:

SC-OP-10		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Unresolved EA/Environmental Health consultee air quality objections in approvals	no specific target: should be minimal	
Sources: Planning applications data 2019, EA website		

Commentary

One in seven of Newham’s population are exposed to levels of Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) that is above the UK limit value for human health. On average, Newham residents are also exposed to a level of airborne particulate matter (PM2.5) that is 35% greater than the World Health Organisation guidelines. Poor air quality in the borough kills 96 residents every year.


Newham does not currently specifically monitor the number of Planning Permissions granted contrary to LBN Environmental Health air quality objections. However, discussions with the Environmental Health team indicate that the Council was consistent in working to ensure that concerns were addressed prior to consent.

Primary concerns related to the evidence put forward by the applicant to safeguard the development from poor air quality. In each case all concerns were addressed and subsequently conditioned.

In future, the levels of air quality in the borough could be specifically monitored, given the large increase in monitoring stations across the borough in recent years. The Local Plan and policies will continue to support measures to improve air quality in Newham alongside the AQAP which will help guide this objective.

Outcomes

SC-OUT-1 Resource Consumption

SC-OUT-1		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Water consumption per capita	no specific target, should be decreasing	
Sources: OfWat, Service and Delivery Reports, and Thames Water Annual Performance Report, Discoverwater (Performance data of England and Wales water companies)		

Commentary

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.

Despite the reduction in per capita consumption (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. As shown in Appendix 5, this stabilised at 145 l/h/d in 2018-19, similar to previous years.

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, the Local Plan additionally sets a target for non-residential water consumption, however data on this is not reported by Thames Water.



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.

Whilst it is difficult to monitor properly when data is not available at a borough level. 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.

Overall, there have been general improvements in water consumption over the past 5 years, however the lack of change to per capita consumption over the monitoring period demonstrates that there are still improvements to be made, with both Newham and London behind the London Plan target.

SC-OUT-2 Carbon reduction

SC-OUT-2		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Achievement of targeted carbon reduction in new-builds	target: in line with reduction committed to or more	
Environmental Impact Rating	no specific target should be improving	

(based on CO2 emissions) of newly lodged EPCs compared to London and national averages		
Energy Efficiency Rating (based of fuel costs) of newly lodged EPCs compared to London and national averages	No specific target, should be improving	
Sources: Open Data Communities – MHCLG		

Commentary

Achievement of targeted carbon reduction in new-builds

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).

Environmental Impact Rating (based on CO2 emissions) of newly lodged EPCs compared to London and national averages

Energy Efficiency Rating (based of fuel costs) of newly lodged EPCs compared to London and national averages

As shown in Appendix 5, the environmental impact rating (based on CO2 emissions) of newly lodged EPCs is stable, averaging around 99% C or higher over the last 5 years.

As shown in Appendix 5, the energy efficiency of new dwellings in Newham is also increasing over time, with the percentage of EPCs C or higher rising from around 85-90% in the early 2010s, to around 99% in 2017, 2018 and 2019.



Compared to the London average (5 year) of around 93.9% and the national average of 94.4% (5 year) EPCs C or higher, this is a positive trend.

This equates with data from previous monitoring which indicated that the average EPC rating in Newham is now C, and the percentage of EPCs issued below Band E is also steadily dropping – despite a consistent level of EPCs issued.

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.

In future, the GLA ‘Be Seen’ monitoring will allow for detailed monitoring of whether targeted carbon reduction in new-builds is achieved.

SC-OUT-3 Flood Risk and Drainage

SC-OUT-3		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Frequency and severity of surface water flood events	no specific target, should be improving	
Properties significantly affected by flood events	where properties were consented under the current Development Plan, issues should be further investigated	
Sources: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage guidance		

Commentary

Frequency and severity of surface water flood events

Over the monitoring period, there have been no new surface water flood events, nor properties significantly affected by flood events.



Properties significantly affected by flood events

There have been four borough-wide flooding events in Newham between 2015 and 2021, each associated with several internal flooding incidents and numerous evidence of sewer surcharge. No borough-wide flooding events occurred in the 2018-19 monitoring period.

More than half of Newham's sewer infrastructure consists of an historical combined sewer system, providing very low capacity which makes the borough particularly prone to surface water flooding during rainstorms. In the light of known impact of climate change, LBN must continue to drive the highest sustainability and flood risk standards alongside infrastructure commitments to support sustainable growth in the Borough.

Newham's flood risk policy seeks to mitigate all sources of flooding to reduce impacts of flooding for properties consented in the development plan alongside the 'knock on' impacts on surface water run-off through a range of enhancements. As outlined in the Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage guidance, Newham must continue to proactively take a strategic approach to flood risk, beyond specific local issues, to appraise surface water management scheme proposals.

SC-OUT-4 Biodiversity

SC-OUT-4		
Indicator	Target	Progress
New reports of invasive species (LISI) or protected species (GiGL);	No specific target, monitor for positive trends	
River water quality	No specific target, should be improving in line with broader London trends where data is available	
Sources: GIGL report, EA website - Interactive Mapping (Catchment Planning)		

Commentary

New reports of invasive species (LISI) or protected species (GiGL);

With regards to new reports of invasive species (LISI) or protected species (GiGL), there were no reports by either LISI or GiGL over the monitoring period. The lack of

reports of new invasive species is promising, however the lack of new protected species is disappointing.

River water quality

With regard to river water quality, Newham is bordered by the largest three largest rivers in London, with the Thames to the South within the Royal Docks area, River Lea in the West 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'.


As set out in Appendix 5 of the three rivers in Newham, the Lea is noted to have the worst overall water quality, with the EA 2019 assessment rating it 'Bad'. The Thames and the Roding are both rated 'Moderate', however neither River has improved its overall rating in the last 6 years.

Overall, improvements to river water quality over the period have not occurred over the monitoring period. 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 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.

LBN will continue to work with landowners adjacent to the river on projects to improve water quality.

SC-OUT-5 Air Quality

SC-OUT-4		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Air quality exceedances	No specific target but positive trends should be observed in line with the AQMA	
Sources: Air quality monitoring data,		

Commentary

One in seven of Newham's population are exposed to levels of Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) that is above the UK limit value for human health. On average, Newham residents are also exposed to a level of airborne particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) that is 35% greater than the World Health Organisation guidelines. Poor air quality in the borough kills 96 residents every year

The last AQAP was published in 2002, with minimal improvements to air quality over the period. In 2018/19 the Newham was preparing its Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP). The document outlines plans to substantially improve air quality over the next few years. An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was subsequently declared for the whole of the Borough.

Air quality exceedances

The London Borough of Newham has been meeting all of the air quality objectives (AQOs) at our monitoring stations other than for the pollutant Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂).

NO₂ concentrations are exceeding the national air quality objective (AQO) for the protection of human health (40 µg/m³) in the locality of all major roads in the Borough. Roads dominated by through traffic such as the A13, A12 and A406 expose a wider area of the population to poor air quality. The town centres of Stratford, East Ham, Forest Gate and Canning Town are also subject to concentrations of NO₂ above the AQO.

London City Airport maintains its own AQAP and a network of 17 passive and 2 automatic monitoring stations. The 2018 Annual Performance Report specifies no exceedances of the annual mean objective for PM₁₀ or NO₂ at the airport in 2018.

The removal of the Stratford Gyratory – a substantial one way system– was due for completion in 2019. It is hoped that air pollution levels for the year 2020 (the first full year of operation) will show a decrease in pollution. No monitoring was undertaken during 2018 as any results would have been impacted by the construction works.

The preparation of a Borough wide AQAP in 2018/19 seeks to improve air quality in the borough, with a wide range of measures including encouraging of active travel (walking and cycling), low traffic neighbourhoods & school streets and electric vehicle charging points.

From a Planning perspective, new residential developments have no or limited car parking, with contributions sought from applicants for public transport improvements.

In conclusion, through improvements to achieve a more sustainable pattern of movement, sustainable construction and commercial development in Newham and

other mitigation measures, improvements to air quality is expected in later monitoring periods. Given the large numbers of air quality monitoring stations due to be installed across the borough, officers also look forward to increased data on how air quality is improving.

Infrastructure

INF: Strategic & Sustainable Transport


Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure investment in strategic transport networks, to help achieve modal shift to sustainable transport and lever investment and regeneration in Newham Overcome major physical barriers to movement Secure a more sustainable pattern of movement in Newham – encouraging walking, cycling and public transport
Local Plan Policies	INF1 and INF2

Headlines and policy implications

- Positive delivery of major transport schemes (including the Stratford Gyratory) and increase in sustainable mode share
- Large numbers of schemes approved as “car free developments” and increasing numbers of electric vehicle charging points approved
- Concerning increase in road traffic casualties and traffic volume, as well as the continued high level of transport CO2 emissions

Outputs

INF-OP-1: Securing Strategic Transport Investment

INF-OP-1		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Milestones in transport schemes.	monitor as per project and planning milestones indicated in the IDP	
Sources: Infrastructure Delivery Plan, Stakeholder information		

Commentary

Milestones in transport schemes

The milestones below presents a selection of transport projects that are underway or have been completed in the monitoring period between 2018 and 2019 to address the infrastructure needs of the Borough as identified in the Local Plan.

Further details on transport related projects and delivery timescales are set out in the updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and milestones met are also set out in the spatial chapter.

Elizabeth Line

Securing of a cross London railway benefits five London Borough of Newham (LBN) stations. On-going implementation of the cross London railway is underway with expected completion by 2022.

The Council secured £7.5 million for public realm and interchange enhancement schemes at Maryland, Forest Gate and Manor Park from the Crossrail complementary measures programme (TfL) and £3.5 million for Custom House (GLA funded). Manor Park station completed in early 2018, and other stations are under construction.

As part of the wider Elizabeth Line programme, all Elizabeth line stations within the Borough have been refurbished internally (e.g. improved ticket halls) and externally - including the implementation of step free access from street to platform.

Stratford Gyratory

The works to change the Stratford Gyratory to 2 way traffic was underway and expected to complete in summer 2019. This work also included segregated cycle lanes, improved access to bus stops and public realm works.

Silvertown Tunnel

The Silvertown Tunnel was designated as a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' (NSIP) by the secretary of State in 2012. TfL submitted the Development Consent Order (DCO) on the 30th April 2016 and it was approved on the 10th May 2018. Completion date is scheduled for 2025.

Cycling and Walking

Work to implementation of the Cycle Strategy continues, with additional segregated cycle lanes on major roads (such as in Stratford Town Centre) and Cycleways on quieter back streets. Work to improve public realm and walking also continues, with Liveable Neighbourhoods proposed in the north of the borough as of 2019.

London City Airport

Permission was granted (13/01228/FUL) for the City Airport Development Programme (CADP) in 2016. This includes new airfield infrastructure and upgraded passenger facilities. In October 2017 works commenced on CADP1 covering a five year period.




Royal Docks

The Royal Docks has seen major planning schemes consented including ABP, Silvertown Quays and Royal Wharf. Strategic investment in public transport, local connectivity and public realm totalling around £300 million has been agreed through the GLA's Infrastructure Investment Plan. This Plan seeks to support the Enterprise Zone, borrowing the necessary funds in advance of development receipts. Projects including wayfinding infrastructure started in 2016 with further streetscape interventions and public realm improvements starting in March 2018.

Wharves

Peruvian Wharf was reactivated for industrial use in September 2019. The safeguarding of other wharves in the Borough are under review by the Mayor of London²⁰.

INF-OP-3: Promoting a more sustainable pattern of movement

SC-OP-4		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. School Travel Plans in place	No specific target, should be improving	
b. Number of Car Free developments achieved on major schemes	No specific target, monitor to show increase	
c. Electric charging points	No specific target – monitor to show increase and takeup	
Sources: TfL STARS data, LDD data		

²⁰ [Safeguarded Wharves Review](#), GLA

Commentary

School Travel Plans in place

Through the planning process the Council aims to reduce the need to travel by private car. Applications for schools require school travel plans to be submitted via a planning condition and subsequently to be reviewed/updated.

The Borough has seen a high amount of school travel plans in place since the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2012. In recent years, it is promising that the majority of the school travel plans that were active were submitted to TfL for STARS accreditation supporting sustainable travel, active travel and improve road safety.

As illustrated in Appendix 6, Table A, in 18/19, 66 travel plans were active and achieving TfL STARS accreditations – with 51 of those being rated bronze, 8 silver and 7 gold.

The consistently high number of school travel plans in place is a positive indication that policies are effective in securing sustainable travel relating to school trips across the Borough, dealing with important local journeys and encouraging the development of sustainable travel behaviour at a young age.

In future, the Council will have a dedicated officer that will be monitoring travel plans. This will allow for greater analysis of travel plans and travel to school modal share.

Number of Car Free developments achieved on major schemes

The vast majority of Major Developments over the period were approved as car free developments. This was usually secured via S106 agreements, preventing future occupants from purchasing residential car parking permits for the borough. Officers note that some Major development did still provide car parking for residents, however this was usually due to the 'time lag' of reserved matters applications from outline applications approved under the previous Core Strategy.

As the draft London Plan gained weight over the period, officers began to implement the parking standards within the draft London Plan, proactively discouraging car parking provision at both the pre-application and application stages.

The Council has continued to support the uptake of electric vehicles through the provision and passive provision of electric charging points secured through conditions on major planning approvals.

Electric charging points

In 2018/19, an additional 44 charging points (Appendix 6) were approved on major developments (REM, FUL and Outline), with an additional 44 passively provided. This

is a large reduction from previous years – under half the 2017/18 figure, and over 7 times fewer than the 2016/17 figure.

In some cases, no electric vehicle charging points were provided, this was largely down to competing parking requirements and limited space in which Blue Badge bays were prioritised and car clubs spaces secured. Informal officer knowledge is that this usually occurred on smaller sites.



Officers note that the increased number of car free developments and development with a very small number of car parking spaces leads to a reduction in the number of charging points provided. This is due to the policy that states that 20% of parking spaces provided should have charging points. In a hypothetical development, 100 parking spaces would deliver 20 electric vehicle charging points. However most developments now permitted deliver only very small numbers or no parking spaces and as a result a proportionately small number of charging points.

In future, officers should consider ways to increase the number of off-site electric vehicle charging points in the borough - as wider provision of electric vehicle charging points across the borough will be necessary to drive adoption.

As data becomes available in future, officers will measure the levels of electric and hybrid vehicle ownership in the borough.

Outcomes

INF-OUT-1 Environmental Impact of Transport

SC-OUT-1		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Complaints about transport noise	no specific target, should be decreasing	
Transport related CO2 emissions	Refer to air quality monitoring plan	
Sources: Environmental Health, Gov.uk carbon emissions data		

Commentary

Complaints about transport noise

Complaints about transport issues remain relatively low within each year, and relate mainly to construction works or rail announcements. Officers queried the increase in rail transport noise complaints from 3 in 2017-18 to 7 in 2018-19 (Appendix 6). Environmental Health officers indicated that this large increase in complaints was due to the electrification of the Gospel Oak to Barking railway line in the north of the borough – and the consequential construction noise caused.

Overall the figures remain relatively low, and indicate the ongoing need to ensure the environmental impacts of construction and maintenance are kept to a minimum and assessed through the planning process in line with successful places polices.

Transport related CO2 emissions


In 2019, total UK greenhouse gas emissions were provisionally 45.2 per cent lower than in 1990 and 3.6 per cent lower than 2018. Across London, carbon dioxide emissions from the transport sector in 2019 was 119.6 Mt, 2.8 per cent (3.5 Mt) lower than in 2018, and 4.6 per cent lower than in 1990.



In London, Transport accounts for around a third (34%) of all carbon dioxide emissions- with the large majority of this from road transport.

Primarily as a result of a continual growth in vehicle kilometres travelled on roads, transport carbon dioxide grew to a peak in 2007, 8.5 per cent higher than in 1990. Since then emissions have fallen back to around 1990 levels, driven mainly by improvements in new car fuel efficiency, as well lower traffic growth than in previous years as a result of a dip following the 2008/2009 recession.

In future years, increased take up of hybrid and electric vehicles – as well as measures to discourage car use in major cities – should reduce this further.

INF-OUT-2 Better Transport and Connectivity

INF-OUT-2		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Modal shift and share	number/percentage of walking, cycling, bus, tube/rail, car trips originating in the borough, should	

	show a shift to more sustainable modes	
Traffic volume and congestion (proxy)	Refer to LIP targets	
Road traffic casualties (KSIs)	No specific target, should be improving	
Sources: TfL LIP data		

Commentary

A breakdown of these indicator figures are detailed and set out in Appendix 6.

Modal shift and share

Modal share of average daily trips in Newham 2018-19						
Public transport			Walking	Car or motorcycle	Bike	
Bus	Underground/ DLR	Rail				
18.1%	18.4%	5.1%				
40.6%			33%	22.9%	2.2%	

Modal share continues to improve from previous years in Newham. The largest percentage average daily trips was public transport (Bus, DLR, Underground & Rail) followed by walking. More concerning however are the high number of average daily trips using a car or motorcycle and very low average daily trips using a bike.

When separating out the public transport mode share, the bus has nearly equal the amount of mode share when compared to the Underground/DLR (18.1% versus 18.4%). This demonstrates the high level of use of buses in Newham, especially for short inter-borough journeys.

The overall, sustainable mode share of those walking, cycling and/or taking public transport is now 75.9%, an increase of 3.9% from 2017/18.

Traffic volume and congestion (proxy)

The number of annual vehicle kilometres in Newham has increased over the last 5 years from 889 million in 2014, to 940 million in 2018. This increase is concerning,

especially noting the LIP target is for a 0% increase from 2018 figures by 2021, and between 15 and 20% reduction in annual vehicle kilometres by 2041.

The average speed of buses in Newham continues on a downward trend, now just 9 miles per hour. This decrease is concerning, given the correlation in the increase in bus speeds in the early 2000s (congestion charge, bus lanes etc.) and the large increase in bus ridership.

Given the large percentage of Newham residents who use the bus on an average daily journey, this slower speed will cause slower journey times.

Road traffic casualties (KSIs)

As part of the LIP process, London Boroughs have set interim and long-term safety targets. The LIP monitoring measures two aspects of Borough performance; the total number of people killed and seriously injured (KSIs) from road traffic accidents and total casualties (including slight injuries and across all modes).

Over the last 15 or so years, the Borough has seen some improvements across the monitoring periods to those seriously injured or killed with both pedestrians and cyclists remaining vulnerable to incidents on major roads. The current LIP target is to reduce the number of KSIs to 61 by 2022, 41 by 2030 and Vision Zero (0 KSIs) by 2041. The large increase from 108 KSIs in 2018 to 135 KSIs in 2019 is concerning, noting the general downward trend as both these KSI figures are lower than 2017.

The promotion of both safe and high quality transport infrastructure and the continued promotion of road safety in planning policies, remain key issues for the plan to address. Whilst there have been improvements across the monitoring periods, as populations increase and sustainable modes are further promoted, the policies will need to further promote safe and high quality sustainable travel in Newham.

INF-OUT-3 Environmental Impacts of Transport

See INF-OUT-1 in relation to this indicator

INF: Waste & Recycling




Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the management of waste and development of waste facilities follows the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle, energy recover, disposal). • Prioritise rail and water-based transport of waste. • Waste to be dealt with as close to the source as possible and minimise the spatial impacts of waste management and waste facilities. • Ensure compliance with the East London Waste Plan and London Plan.
Local Plan Policies	INF3

Headlines and policy implications

- Across the monitoring period, no planning applications were submitted relating to loss, gain or intensification of waste management facilities.
- Newham’s recycling rate remained the lowest in the UK in the monitoring year. Planned improvements to recycling collections, new waste guidance and the preparation of a new East London Joint Resources and Waste Strategy should help to optimise recycling and composting rates in future years.
- Waste collected per head in Newham is below the national average. The steps set out in Newham’s Climate Emergency Action Plan should help to facilitate positive trends in waste collection by introducing measures to promote the reduction and reuse of waste items.

Outputs

INF-OP-6: Securing more sustainable waste management

Infra		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. New waste management facilities in line with the spatial strategy	Majority of relevant consents	
b. New/intensified waste management facilities delivering full enclosure or equivalent environmental protection	Majority of relevant consents	
c. Loss of waste handling capacity	No net or functional loss without compensatory capacity appropriate consistent with the strategic principles	
Sources: Planning applications data 2019		

Commentary

New waste management facilities in line with the spatial strategy [Target: majority of relevant consent]

New/intensified waste management facilities delivering full enclosure or equivalent environmental protection [Target: majority of relevant consents];




Loss of waste handling capacity [Target: no net or functional loss without compensatory capacity appropriate consistent with the strategic principles]

Over the monitoring period there were no planning applications were submitted relating to loss, gain or intensification of waste management facilities. As such, it is not possible to draw conclusions as to progress in relation to the monitoring targets of INF-OP-6.

It is also noted that no proposals were brought forward for Beckton Riverside, the Borough's only Schedule 2 site safeguarded within the 2012 East London Joint Waste Plan (ELJWP). In terms of future years' capacity, it will be important to review the adopted ELJWP in order to address increasing land pressures and ensure sufficient land capacity to support waste arising beyond 2021.

Outcomes

INF-OUT-4: Reducing Waste

Infrastructure		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Percentage of household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting (%)	No specific target, should be improving	
b. Percentage of local authority collected waste diverted from landfill in East London Waste Authority region [Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham, Redbridge] (%)	No specific target	
c. Household waste collected per head (kg)	no specific targets, positive trends should be observed	
Sources: LA Local Authority Waste Annual Results; Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) / GLA Housing-led population projections (2020)		

Commentary

A detailed breakdown of these figures are set out in Appendix 7.

Household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting

As highlighted in the previous years' monitoring bulletin, Newham has statistically one of the lowest recycling rates in the UK, falling significantly below the London average of 30.2% for the monitoring year.²¹ Historical factors, including population transience, high numbers of HMOs, overcrowding and scale of higher density (flatted) developments within the Borough have all been contributing factors to Newham's low recycling rate. Newham also has low levels of green garden waste (for composting), reflecting the urban context of the borough and limited green coverage from private gardens.

In order to improve recycling rates in future years, LBN will work to ensure the design of new developments adhere to the requirements of Policy INF3 (waste and recycling) and environmental policies, in order to facilitate better management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The Borough will also continue to work with our waste partners and ELWA to address this issue going forward. It should be noted that ELWA are currently preparing a new East London Joint Resources and Waste Strategy, which – among other aims – will look to maximise recycling and composting rates.

Percentage of local authority collected waste diverted from landfill in East London Waste Authority region

Policy INF3 sets out the requirement to manage waste in accordance with the apportionment target set out in the London Plan (2021)²², 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.

As noted in the previous years' monitoring bulletin, the percentage of waste sent to landfill has reduced between 2012/13 (where it was 31%) and 2018/19 (7%)²³. These years also saw an increase in the percentage of waste incinerated with energy from waste recovery, supporting principles higher up the waste hierarchy. The amount of waste that is recycled/composted remains low when compared with the London average and the targets set out within the adopted ELJWP. This is indicative of the

²¹ GLA, [London Plan Annual Monitoring Report 16 2018/19](#), March 2021

²² Borough-level apportionments of household, commercial and industrial waste for Newham is 383,000 tonnes by 2021 and 407,000 tonnes by 2041.

²³ Note the percentage of waste sent to landfill has dropped to less than 1% in 19/20

challenges explained above, namely the density of new developments being delivered across the ELWA region.

In recent years there has been a shift in policy emphasis towards promoting a more circular economy. This 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. Such an approach ensures that waste is managed more sustainably, minimising resource use and exploiting the economic potential of waste through the construction, occupational and later demolition phases of a development's lifespan. The adopted policy, and any future policy reviews, should work to promote these requirements through the planning process.

Household waste collected per head

The amount of waste collected per head in Newham for 18/19 is 341kg. This figure is below the national average for the year 2018 (394kg/head).²⁴ As it is the first year of monitoring this indicator, it will be important in future years to see if there are noticeable reductions in the amount household waste collected per head. Positive trends should be facilitated through the actions set out within Newham's Climate Emergency Action Plan, which alongside improvements to collections will also aim to:

- improve communications around waste and recycling;
- target reductions in food waste;
- promote collections of bulky waste through re-use options (e.g, Homestore, Reclaim at the Lane, Freecycle); and
- promote circular economy initiatives and work with local reuse and repair organisations

²⁴ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/322535/total-household-waste-volumes-in-england-uk-per-person/>

INF: Utilities


Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient utilities infrastructure capacity to meet the needs of development, including delivery of projects identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). • Manage spatial and environmental impacts of utilities infrastructure. • Support decentralised energy networks and the increased use of innovative energy technologies.
Local Plan Policies	INF4


Headlines and policy implications

- As with previous monitoring periods, the sample of applications sought safeguarded connections to the District Heat Network.
- Commitments from major utilities providers to deliver improvements are reflected in publications (particularly in water and power) to better manage and delivery capacity enhancements to accommodate growth to meet future demands in London (notably in the Royal Docks and Beckton). An application to increase Sewage Treatment capacity is positive that commitments are coming forward.
- Continued monitoring of programmed delivery of utilities and updates to the IDP are required to ensure infrastructure requirements are sought to support growth.

Outputs

INF-OP-7: Sufficient and sustainable utilities infrastructure

Theme		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Proportion of consents providing connections to or future connection to	No specific target; should be increasing	

heat networks (sample audit)		
b. Utilities infrastructure planning and project milestones met	Milestones set out in the IDP	
Sources: LDD, Royal Dock LEAP Board 2020, LBN IDP, Thames Water Management Plan 2019		

Commentary

Connections to existing or future heat networks

A sample of Major planning applications (Appendix 8) highlight inclusion of required commitments to provide connection or future connections to the heat networks.

As with previous monitoring periods, INF4 was used widely with Major development exploring options for District Heat Network connectivity. Distance from the existing network remained a key reason for being unable to facilitate this. However all bar one scheme committed to safeguarding cost-effective future connections. It's promising to see that schemes approved on Strategic Sites ranging from 97-3,000 units, including Parcellforce (S11), Plaistow Rd (S29), East Ham Market (S25) and Town Hall Annexe (S26), committed to this. One approval at Store Rd provided onsite CHP provision with no evidence around safeguarding commitments.

The draft London Plan identifies that Newham is within a Heat Network Priority Area, in which proposals outside of any existing heat networks should be designed to facilitate a cost-effective future connection. It is promising that safeguarded connectivity is provided as directed by the London Plan, but as with INF4 further progress is required to facilitate expansion of decentralised networks and better increase opportunities to directly connect development to the DHN.

Given the level of growth across the Borough (particularly in the Royal Docks) it remains a strategic commitment in the London Plan and Local Plan to pursue the District Heat Network. Expansion of existing network will enable the delivery of priorities for low carbon development and providing cost effective mechanisms to supply heat to consumers and will be particularly important in the light of emerging climate change issues and sustainable growth in Newham.

Utilities infrastructure planning and project milestones met

The milestones below present a selection of utilities projects that are underway or have been completed in the monitoring period to address infrastructure needs of the Borough as identified in the IDP. Further details regarding this indicator are set out in the spatial chapter of this report.

Water

Thames Water are in the process of publishing their Water Resources Management Plan. This plan sets out actions Thames Water will take to supply water sustainably to housing and commercial developments. The plan seeks to look at strategic water supply options including schemes to reuse waste water at the Sewage Treatment Works in Beckton.

In 2019, consultation took place on the Thames Water Asset Management Plan (AMP7) which includes a three year upgrade in Beckton to support capacity and resilience to meet growing needs of the population.

Further details on milestone progress will be set out in updates to the IDP.

Beckton Sewage Treatment Works

In 2019 an application (ref 19/02768/FUL) was received for a westwards extension to increase sewage capacity (at sludge plant 4) at the Treatment Works in Beckton. This was subsequently approved outside of this monitoring period (2020).

In relation to the Minimum Liquid Discharge (MLD) at Beckton, a single tunnelled conveyance has been selected for large scale development of water reuse and capacity improve measures to support drought resilience by 2030²⁵.

Power

With significant growth planned in the Royal Docks, new electricity supplies are required to enable their development and reduce the reliance on the existing network. A 2017 study by Aecom²⁶ (prior to EZ Delivery Programme) looked at the trajectory of development and assess the extent that new supply capacity would be needed to meet demand. The study found that over the lifetime of the EZ identified that additional electricity capacity required could reach c180MVA.

In 2018, the Royal Docks EZ Programme board endorsed budget allocations to progress with a study to explore the strategic need for electricity in the Royal Docks, including the need for a new sub-station to serve the wider area. With significant growth

²⁵ [Thames Water Management Plan 2019](#)

²⁶ [Royal Docks, LEAP Board, June 2020](#)

planned in the docks, it is critical that power utilities are supplied and delivered in this area and aligned with growth and meet demands. This should be delivered to support wider objectives around decarbonisation and electricity usage to help meet carbon reduction targets by reducing the need for local power generation.

INF: Green & Blue Ribbon Network & Open Space




Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, enhance and improve the connectivity of Green Infrastructure and the Blue Ribbon Network. • Support residential and visitor moorings. • No net loss of functionality of green and blue spaces. • Deliver the Lea Valley Regional Park and Thames Path. • Protect existing green and blue space; seeking improvements to the quantity, quality, accessibility and connectivity. • Reduce park, allotment and playing pitch deficiencies. • Design open space to enhance urban cooling, biodiversity and to help against flooding. In addition spaces should be welcoming, inclusive and provide publically accessible toilets. • Require sustainable ongoing management and maintenance plans. • Play space should meet the latest London Plan requirements. • Meet Epping Forest Special Area Conservation (SAC) requirements. This requires schemes in proximity to the Forest to mitigate the impact of increased visitor number on the Forest through a Habitat Regulation Assessment and in some cases payment.
Local Plan Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INF6: Green Infrastructure and the Blue Ribbon Network • INF7: Open Space and Outdoor Recreation

Headlines and policy implications

- Policies INF6 and INF7 are well used and have not been challenged at appeal.
- There has been no net loss to protected green space over the monitoring period.
- Two new parks were permitted under the outline planning permission granted on Strategic Site S11: Parcelforce (17/01847/OUT).
- Parks and open spaces are much valued community assets, with 77% of Newham residents rating them as good.

Outputs

INF-OP-11: Green and Blue Infrastructure Protection and Enhancement

Infrastructure		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Protection of Green Infrastructure	Monitoring of consents – is no net loss of protected green space and/or trees unless not affecting functionality, and no unresolved objections from Blue Ribbon Network (BRN) custodians.	
b. Delivery of Lea River Park projects	IDP Milestones	
c. Other Green Grid Enhancements	No specific target; but monitor consents and other related interventions for additions to connectivity, quantity and quality relevant to the GI database.	
Sources: LDD (2019); Newham Public Access		

Commentary

Protection of Green Infrastructure

Over the monitoring period there has been no net loss of protected green space.

There have been three applications which saw the loss of a tree with a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).



Delivery of Lea River Park Projects

There have been no permissions or projects which aided the delivery of the Lea River Park over the monitoring period.

Other Green Grid Enhancements

Officers have noted that several applications across the borough have included enhancements to the connectivity, quantity and quality of green space. The details of these improvements are contained within landscape drawings or noted in committee reports. It is challenging to ascertain whether ‘Green Grid’ improvements are contained within an application, unless it is for standalone new green space (of which there were none in the monitoring period). Without a comprehensive search of all permissions over the monitoring period, to determine if improvements have been made to the Green Grid, officers are unable to provide any additional detail for this indicator.

INF-OP-14: Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Opportunities

Infrastructure		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Open Space losses and gains (defined as designated/protected spaces that are publically accessible or new spaces that are publically accessible and suitable to be designated in further rounds of plan review)	No specific target, should be positive or steady.	
b. Contributions to open space / outdoor recreation improvements secured through S.106.	No specific target, should be positive or neutral.	
Sources: LDD (2019); Newham Public Access; Overview of 2018/19 Developer Contributions		

Commentary


Open Space losses and gains

Planning permissions over the monitoring period resulted in a 2.022 ha gain in publically accessible open space. The additional open space is solely linked to the outline permission at Strategic Site S11: Parcelforce (17/01847/OUT). The illustrative masterplan for the site incorporates approximately 60% of the site area as open space. A key part of this is a new park (known as the Four Seasons Park) which occupies 1.5 ha at the heart of the site. The park will provide a central route from east to west across the site. A second park, the Science Garden, is proposed to run north-south ending at the proposed East London Science School.

Section 106 Contributions

In 2018/19 Planning Contributions from S106 totalling £644,000.00 were collected for Environmental Improvements (Public Realm). A detailed breakdown of S106 Contributions for environmental improvements are set out [here](#) in the Councils S106 monitoring report

INF-OUT-6 Satisfaction with Parks

Infrastructure		
Indicator	Target	Progress
Trends in park use/rating/non-use with Liveability Report (Section 4.13 'Parks in Newham') and/or Newham Annual Residents Survey ('What is your opinion of parks and open spaces?')	No specific target, should be positive or steady.	
Sources: Newham Annual Residents Survey 2018		

Commentary

The majority of Newham residents (77%) rated Newham's parks and open spaces as 'good', with little variance across the borough.

Only 5% of people stated that the lack of green space was one of their top 3 local issues. Whilst still a low percentage, 9% of people living in both Forest Gate and Royal Docks found the lack of open space to be an issue, which is more than for other areas of the borough.

Overall, the percentage of people rating the Borough's parks and open spaces a poor is low (4%). Beckton ranked the worst, with 8% of people rating spaces as poor. In light of significant growth it is critical that green space is delivered to ensure sustainability and active lifestyles are promoted, particularly in areas of identified green space/parks deficit such as the Royal Docks and Beckton.

INF: Community Facilities

Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realise the benefits of the Borough’s community facilities²⁷. • Facilities should be kept or re-provided where a local need can be demonstrated. • Loss of a community facility is only allowed in limited circumstances. • Community facilities should meet the needs of new and existing communities. • Co-location of facilities and services is encouraged. • Health, childcare and education services are prioritised on Strategic Sites. • Facilities should be in accessible locations and directed towards town or local centres in the first instance, with limited exceptions allowed. • New facilities should be accessible, welcoming inclusive and open and available to all members of the local community and outside of main use and any sacred areas, operate as a multifunctional space with fair and affordable access to all.
Local Plan Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INF8: Community Facilities

Headlines and policy implications



- Overall, there has been a net gain in both D1 and D2 community space in both permitted and completed schemes over the monitoring period.
- LBN has seen a number of permitted schemes to support Newham’s youthful population. There have been two new nurseries, an extension to three existing schools and a new secondary school approved.
- A significant number of applications have given permission for private gyms. The majority of these facilities are due to come forward on either a Strategic Site Allocation or a designated town centre location, as directed by the Local Plan.

²⁷ Community Facilities are defined for the purposes of this policy as spaces for education (from pre-school to further and higher education) and training, healthcare, social, leisure, children’s playspace, playing pitches, . Whilst Policy INF8 also considers older person’s housing and specialist provision for other vulnerable people (falling into Use Class C2) to be community facilities, these uses are assessed for the purposes of this AMR under the Housing chapter.

- The two permitted losses to healthcare space were justified as part of a wider strategy for the delivery of health space in Newham.
- Extensions to three existing primary schools have been completed this year.
- A state-of-the-art library and community neighbourhood centre was completed within Strategic Site Allocation S14 Canning Town Central. It includes a range of community spaces for the public, studying and reading areas, facilities for self-check-in and out of books, films and music loans, computers, free Wi-Fi, baby-changing facilities and public toilets.

Outputs

INF-OP-16: Ensuring community facilities keep pace with need

Infrastructure		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Net new community infrastructure floorspace in new and established neighbourhoods	No specific target; monitor changes of provision against identified needs.	
b. IDP project and planning milestones	No specific target; monitor progress of projects and planning for community facilities against benchmarks set out in the IDP.	
Sources: LDD, 2018/19		

Commentary

Net new community infrastructure floor space in new and established neighbourhoods

Overall, there has been a net gain in both D1²⁸ and D2²⁹ space in approvals during 2018/19.

Approvals

Table 21: Community Floorspace (Approvals)

FY 18/19	Loss (sq.m)	Gained (sq.m)	Net (sq.m)
D1	-1,811	24,589	22,778
D2	0	6,960	6,960

Source: LDD, 2018/19

For D1 uses there has been 1 approval for a place of worship, 2 training centres, 2 community centres, 2 nurseries and 3 health facilities. The most planning application activity for D1 uses was for Education space (4 permissions). This saw a new school being permitted at Parcel Force (S11), the extension of two existing secondary schools and the extension of a further education facility.

Losses to D1 uses came from a small loss in place of worship space, through an application for the re-provision of a smaller place of worship (to also provide new homes), and the loss of a vacant doctors surgery.

For D2 uses there have been 6 approvals, all of which were for new private gyms. Four of these were associated with new residential developments of significant scale. The other two came forward through change of use, one of these was permitted outside of a designated Town or Local Centre.

There was no loss to D2 uses over the monitoring period.

A detailed breakdown of these permissions are set out in Appendix 9.

²⁸ **D1 Non-residential institutions** - Clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, day centres, schools, art galleries (other than for sale or hire), museums, libraries, halls, places of worship, church halls, law court. Non-residential education and training centres.

²⁹ **D2 Assembly and leisure** - Cinemas, music and concert halls, bingo and dance halls (but not night clubs), swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums or area for indoor or outdoor sports and recreations (except for motor sports, or where firearms are used).

Completions

Table 22: Community Floor space (completions)

FY 18/19	Loss (sq.m)	Gained (sq.m)	Net (sq.m)
D1	-666	3,442	2,776
D2	0	3,263	3,263

Source LDD, 2018/19

Overall, there has been a net gain in both D1 and D2 floor space in the schemes completed during 2018/19.

Of the 10 completions for additional D1 floor space over the monitoring period there were 3 community spaces (all of which associated with Strategic Site Allocations), 3 extensions to existing educational facilities, 2 training facilities , 1 dental practice and an extension to Newham University Hospital.

Three applications saw the loss of D1 floor space, of which 2 were health facilities and 1 an educational collage.

Of the 4 completions of additional D2 floor space over the monitoring period there where 3 private gym spaces and an exhibition space.

No completions over the monitoring period saw the loss of D2 floor space.

Please see Table 16 in the employment section for commentary of public house developments in this monitoring period.

A detailed breakdown of these permissions are set out in Appendix 9.

IDP project and planning milestones (completions)

Education

- No projects listed in the IDP were delivered in 2018/19.

Health Care

- No projects listed in the IDP were delivered in 2018/19.

Social Care

- No projects delivered in 2018/19.

Community Centres & Libraries

- Delivery of a library, community neighbourhood centre and bookable community rooms associated with the redevelopment of Rathbone Market (15/03454/).

Built Leisure Facilities

- No projects delivered in 2018/19.

Emergency Services




- No projects delivered in 2018/19.

Justice

- No projects delivered in 2018/19.

Outcomes

INF-OUT-7: Residents satisfaction with community facilities

Theme		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Health	No specific target; should be stable or improving.	
b. Education	No specific target; should be stable or improving.	
c. Leisure	No specific target; should be stable or improving.	
Sources: Newham Annual Residents Survey 2018		

Commentary

This is the first year LBN have used the Newham Annual Residents Survey to monitor this policy. Progress is shown as green this year, this is because more than 50% of people asked in the survey rated the community facility as being 'good'. In forthcoming years a comparison will be made on the previous year's rating.

Health

The majority of people (77%) rated their local health services as good. There is little variance across the borough.

Education

Under 5s early education is reported as being good, with 70% of people asked rating it as such. Royal Docks ward is the most satisfied with under 5s provision (74%), while Green Street ward is the least satisfied (63%).

The majority of people also rate primary education as being good (61%). There is little variation in satisfaction across the borough.

The majority of people (60%) rated secondary education as being good. There is little variation in satisfaction across the borough.

Adult education / evening classes are rated as good (62%). People living in Forest Gate (68%) rank highest with those living in Green Street ward the least satisfied (57%).

Leisure and Libraries

The majority of people rate leisure and sports facilities in Newham as good (77%). There is less satisfaction when it comes to activities for teenagers, with 56% of people rating them as good. Libraries are rated as good also, with 80% viewing these spaces as good.

INF: Infrastructure Delivery


Local Plan Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified infrastructure needs and planning requirements are met to accommodate planned growth supporting access to jobs and homes
Local Plan Policies	INF9



Headlines and policy implications

- Spending of CIL and S106 continued to support deliver of key infrastructure across the Borough
- Key infrastructure schemes set out by the IDP completed supporting growth in Newham
- In the light of significant growth the policy will need to continue to require proposals to evidence infrastructure sufficiency as a key component of Good Growth, directing infrastructure to meet needs and to support wider objectives in the plan,

Outputs

INF-OP-17: Securing Appropriate Infrastructure Delivery mechanisms

Infrastructure		
Indicator	Target	Progress
a. Developer contributions for community infrastructure and open space improvements (including physical	No specific target; should be relevant to IDP and spatial strategy	

and financial contributions)		
b. CIL Charging Schedule and Receipts / Spend	No specific target; reference to the infrastructure funding gap will be made	
c. Overall IDP progress and other infrastructure delivery mechanisms	Targets are the milestones set out in the IDP	
Sources: CIL & S106 Monitoring Reports, LBN IDP		

Commentary

The policy seeks that all new development is required to contribute to infrastructure needs. This is achieved through a combined approach of using a set Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) and planning obligations (Section 106) to support the delivery of Council priorities such as affordable and family housing, employment and training opportunities and other site specific infrastructure needs that are necessary for the development to come forward and support 'Good Growth'.

Going forward the Council's Infrastructure Funding Statement will provide a summary of all financial and non-financial developer contributions relating to CIL and S106 obligations with reference to the Councils IDP.

Developer contributions for community infrastructure and open space improvements (including physical and financial contributions)

Monitoring of developer contributions for community infrastructure (education, community & health) and open space (leisure) improvements and associated applications is set out in the Councils developer contributions monitoring report for 2018-19 [here](#).

In the monitoring year, developer contributions were spent on the delivery of the following community infrastructure projects: expansion of the Edith Kerrison Nursery and the fit out at Pontoon Dock Health Facility (Royal Wharf). For open space contributions were spent on design and feasibility for the Channelsea Path, Royal Victoria Gardens table tennis and Chandos Rd masterplan.

CIL Charging Schedule and Receipts / Spend

Newham's CIL charging schedule was adopted in September 2013. Monitoring of CIL receipts and spend is set out in the Council's CIL monitoring report for 2018-19 [here](#).

Overall IDP progress and other infrastructure delivery mechanisms

Newham's key infrastructure requirements are set out within the IDP. Infrastructure milestones met relating to various themes in the Local Plan are covered as part of the indicators above and detailed in Appendix 1. Projects identified in the IDP will be kept under review as new permissions come forward; as developer contributions are secured and subsequently paid towards infrastructure delivery; and as CIL funds are allocated to infrastructure schemes. Monitoring of schemes will also indicate where progression is not in line with anticipated delivery timescales and should provide evidence to help identify if non-delivery of infrastructure becomes a constrain to development. However, in relation to overall IDP progress LBN saw the completion of the following key schemes:

- Stratford Gyratory – highway works, bus improvement, cycle lanes and improved public realm
- Flood defences completed as part of ongoing development at Royal Wharf
- High speed broadband across the Borough
- London Design & Engineering UTC completion
- 43 DLR trains ordered as part of the DLR replacement and capacity improvements
- Crossrail station accessibility and public realm improvements

Policy Use & Robustness

The following provides a summary across numerous indicators across each Local Plan theme as to the use and effectiveness of the Local Plan Policies in both decision making and at appeal. There is no specific target but are considered robust if they are well-used in decision making and are effective and supported at appeal.

Spatial Strategy (S1-S6)

Across the financial year spatial policies has been well-used and robust at appeal. Whilst spatial policies have been occasionally referenced by inspectors in appeals, decisions on allowed appeals have been made in the round with no major concerns regarding the interpretation or use of spatial policies identified.

Successful Places (SP1-SP9)

The assessment is made against a selection of 10 major applications determined at Committee during 2018/19 and set out in Appendix 1. In all cases the Successful Places policies have been identified and used effectively, noting that the weight of the then emerging policies evolved as the Examination proceeded through the summer of 2018 and adoption in December 2018. In 4 instances design shortfalls added to reasons for refusal of permission. Appeals monitoring indicates that there have not been any major developments subject to appeal during the reporting period.

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

Overall the use of Successful Places policies by planning inspectors in appeal decisions reflects consistency and intended interpretation/application of policy. The most common reasons for appeals to be dismissed have been harm to character and appearance, poor quality living conditions, and impact on amenity (particularly loss of privacy through overlooking, and poor outlook). However, there is a continued trend in Inspectors not agreeing with potential issues of noise and disturbance resulting from intensified residential use (Policy SP8), also noting a lack of Council evidence to sustain such objections.

Business & Jobs Growth (J1 - J3)

Employment policies have been used well to secure key employment floorspace for Newham.

In 2018 one appeal (17/02614/FUL) on LMUA 9 (Canning Rd West) for housing and B1a was dismissed, upholding the policy as written. The decision supported the

objective of a Managed Transition to a more modern economy as directed by the site allocation. The application also failed to secure a balance between jobs and homes as part of the employment-led nature of these sites and lacked evidence to demonstrate a demand-led approach to securing commercial premises. This is the second appeal upheld at this designation since LMUAs were designated in 2016.

Homes (H1- H4)

Housing policies are well used, and have stood up well at appeal. The majority of appeals where housing formed a central reason for refusal were decisions related to change of use to HMOs and subdivision. Appeals were dismissed in the majority of these cases, with the provisions of H1, around a mix and balance of housing types, and H4, around protection of family-sized housing, being routinely upheld by Planning Inspectors. Where appeals were allowed by Inspectors, these tended to concern legal matters around the service of enforcement notices and specific nature of the breach in question, rather than relating to the provisions of the Borough's Local Plan.

The two instances where Inspectors allowed appeals on policy grounds, they acknowledged the specific circumstances of the sites justified a departure from the adopted policy position. However, in both instances the Inspector made clear these decisions were based on the material circumstances of the cases in question, and should not be used to justify future departures from the adopted policy position in relation to the protection of family housing. With regards to possible future review of the Borough's housing policies, one appeal decision did consider that need for supported accommodation, as identified by an LBN Senior Commissioner, provided justification for the loss of a family dwelling house. Dependent on the outcome of evidence base work and discussions with internal commissioning teams, there may be scope to clarify approaches to similar considerations on mix as part of a future review of the Local Plan.

Sustainability (SC1- SC5)

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

Generally, regular policy surgeries and training events for Development Management and Enforcement Officers have supported effective policy application. Officers have noted several points where Development Management officers could assist with monitoring of key issues in future.

There have been no substantive issues with the interpretation of Sustainability and Climate Change policies by planning inspectors at appeal. However, the lack of detail regarding the use of sustainability policies in refusals and in appeals is concerning.

Policy should proactively monitor refusals of applications and appeal decisions to gauge where policies are or are not being used, implemented or interpreted correctly.

Infrastructure

Strategic & Sustainable Transport (INF1 & INF2)

Transportation policies are used in a wide variety of planning decisions. Data on the number of times that INF1&2 policies have been used in refusals is not available. There has been no substantive issues with the interpretation of transportation infrastructure policies by Planning Inspectors at appeal.

Generally, regular policy surgeries and training events for Development Management and Enforcement Officers have supported effective policy application. However, the lack of detail regarding the use of INF policies in refusals and in appeals is concerning.

Policy should proactively monitor refusals of applications and appeal decisions to gauge where policies are or are not being used, implemented or interpreted correctly.

Waste & Recycling (INF3)

Policy INF3 was not a central for reason for refusal in appeals for the monitoring year. It will be important to continue the monitoring of this policy through review of the adopted Local Plan and the Joint Waste Plan, particularly issues linked to design and recycling, supporting growth, minimising environmental impacts and securing the Council's identified priorities for infrastructure.

Utilities Infrastructure (INF4)

Limited and mainly used for applications to provide safeguarded provision to connect to the DHN. One application (pending) is being used to assess an application for Sewage Treatment Works expansion and ensuring this meets growth needs. INF4 not used during any appeals.

Town Centre Network & Hierarchy (INF5)

See Town Centres Authority Monitoring Report (2012-2019).

Green & Blue Infrastructure Network (INF6)

Policy INF6 is used well and has not been challenged at Planning Appeal.

Open Space & Outdoor Recreation (INF7)

Policy INF7 is used well and has not been challenged at Planning Appeal.

Community Facilities (INF8)

Policy INF8 is a well-used policy. Its application was challenged and upheld at two Planning Appeals in 2018/19. The first case involved the loss of residential space to childminding space in an out of town centre location. A second case (18/00428/FUL) disputed the condition limiting the capacity of a new community facility in an out of centre location to 25 people. The appeal was subsequently dismissed primarily around the town centre first approach in the policy (then INF10) in the DSPDPD and impacts on neighbouring amenity.

Infrastructure Delivery (INF9)

Limited usage and not used at Appeal.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Spatial

S-OP-1 *Strategic Sites Progress* [Target: progress in line with the criteria and delivery timeline set out in Appendix 1];

Table 1: Strategic Site Progress

Strategic Site	Community Neighbourhood Area	Local Plan Indicative Phasing	Activity 2018/19 (FY)	Progress against indicative timescales
S05 – Stratford Central	Stratford and West Ham	18/19 - 32/33	<p>124 The Grove – Application approved (18/02527/FUL)</p> <p>Morgan House – Application submitted (18/03088/FUL)</p> <p>Office Village – Withdrawn application (18/02979/FUL) and numerous prior approvals required and given, largest of which for 126 units (18/02679/PRECU)</p>	Neutral Various permissions have come forward, but not for full site area, given complex land ownerships and lease agreements.
S10 – Abbey Mills	Stratford and West Ham	23/24 – 32/33	No activity	Neutral Site subject to pending enforcement compliance case. No further progress.

S29 – Plaistow North	Stratford and West Ham and Plaistow	18/19 – 27/28	<p>Valetta Grove – Application approved (17/00951/FUL)</p> <p>259 Plaistow Road – Application Approved (17/02586/FUL)</p> <p>Pre-application discussions on another part of the site.</p>	Good Applications approved for large parts of the allocation, although delivery of these schemes needs to be monitored in future years.
S21 – Silvertown Quays	Royal Docks	23/24 – 32/33	Pre-applications discussions	Neutral
S22 – Minoco Wharf	Royal Docks	18/19 - 22/23	<p>Royal Wharf (11/00856/OUT & 15/00577/VAR) – Phase 1 completed, Phase 2a & 2b under construction (part completed), Phase 3 started</p> <p>Deanston Wharf – Resolution to Grant (16/00527/FUL)</p> <p>1 Bradfield Road – Application submitted (19/00517/FUL)</p>	Good Royal Wharf application well underway and expected to deliver in line with Local Plan indicative phasing.
S09 – Silvertown Landing	Royal Docks	23/24 – 32/33	Application submitted - 18/03557/OUT	Neutral Site being progressed in tandem with S08 (Thames Wharf).
S07 – Central Thameside West	Royal Docks	18/19 – 27/28	<p>Peruvian Wharf (07/01816/LTGDC, 14/00206/NONMAT) - Started</p> <p>Land at Central Thameside West (18/02183/FUL) – Application Approved</p>	Good Industrial uses being brought forward on the land aligned with strategic site allocation

			Plaistow Wharf (18/03543/FUL) – Application Submitted	
S20 – Lyle Park West	Royal Docks	18/19 – 27/28	1 Knights Road (15/02808/FUL) – Started Former Manhattan Wharf (18/03164/FUL) – Application Approved Pre-application discussions on another part of the site	Neutral Too early to say
S23 – Connaught Riverside	Royal Docks	23/24 - 32/33	Royal Docks Service Station (17/00363/FUL) – Not Started Royal Docks Service Station (18/02905/VAR) – Application Refused Etap Accor Hotel (18/00678/FUL) – Resolution to Grant 5 Oriental Road (16/01998/FUL) – Not Started Pre-application discussions	Good Applications primarily brought forwarded for the northern side of Thames Road. Continue to monitor development to the south of Thames Road as the plan period progresses.
S04 – North Woolwich Gateway	Royal Docks	18/19 – 32/33	2 Pier Road (17/04003/FUL) – Application Approved	Good

			Pier Road/Store Road (17/02106/FUL) – Application Approved	
S08 – Thames Wharf	Custom House and Canning Town	23/24 – 32/33	Thameside West (18/03557/OUT) – Application submitted	Neutral Site being progressed in tandem with S09 (Silvertown Landing).
S11 – Parcelforce	Custom House and Canning Town	23/24 – 32/33	Stephenson Street (17/01847/OUT) – Application Approved, part of Strategic Site	Good Should deliver within Local Plan indicative phasing estimations.
S13 – Manor Road	Custom House and Canning Town	23/24 – 27/28	Manor Road (18/03506/OUT) – Application submitted	Good
S14 – Canning Town Central	Custom House and Canning Town	18/19 – 27/28	Area 7 & 1C (17/04046/REM & 17/04045/VAR) – Resolution to Grant <i>NB. Hallville Quarter Phase 2 completed FY17/18</i>	Good
S15 – Canning Town East	Custom House and Canning Town	18/19 – 27/28	No activity	Neutral
S16 – Silvertown Way East	Custom House and Canning Town	23/24 – 32/33	No activity	Neutral Too early to say
S17 – Silvertown Way West	Custom House and Canning Town	18/19 – 27/28	Brunel Street Works (16/03428/FUL) -Started	Good Should deliver within Local Plan indicative phasing estimations.

S18 - Limmo	Custom House and Canning Town	23/24 - 32/33	Pre-application discussions	Neutral
S28 – Custom House / Freemasons	Custom House and Canning Town	23/24 - 27/28	Cabinet agreement for award of contract for consultant services (design and viability)	Neutral Too early to say
S30 – Royal Victoria West	Custom House and Canning Town	18/19 – 27/28	WE8 Pumping Station (10/00369/FUL) – Completed Development Site, Siemens Brothers Way (18/00298/FUL) - Withdrawn	Good
S12 – Canning Town Riverside	Custom House and Canning Town	23/24 - 32/33	No activity	Neutral Too early to say
S06 – Coolfin North	Custom House and Canning Town	23/24 – 27/28	Green Area, Coolfin Road (15/00462/FUL) - Completed	Neutral Too early to say
S19 – Albert basin	Beckton	18/19 - 27/28	Great Eastern Quays, Phase 2 (12/01881/OUT & 18/00022/REM) – Approvals under construction Gallions Quarter (14/00664/OUT) – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phase 1: Approvals under construction - Phase 2A: Resolution to Grant - Phase 3B: Resolution to Grant 	Good Progress underway on a number of permissions within the site allocation.

S31 – Royal Albert North	Beckton	18/19 – 27/28	Land North of Royal Albert Dock (18/00251/REM) – Application Approved	Good Need to monitor delivery of phases and reserved matters in future years.
S01 – Beckton Riverside	Beckton	23/24 – 32/33	No activity	Neutral Too early to say
S02 – Alpine Way	Beckton	23/24 – 32/33	Pre-application discussions	Neutral
S24 – Woodgrange Road West	Forest Gate	18/19 – 27/28	Development site at 39A to 49A Woodgrange Road (16/02395/FUL) – Approval not started 138 Earlham Grove (18/02488/FUL) – Application approved 140-150 Earlham Grove (18/03268/VAR) – Resolution to grant	Good Applications coming forward despite complex land ownerships and legal agreements.
S25 – East Ham Market	East Ham	23/24 – 27/28	The Shopping Mall, Myrtle Road (17/03612/FUL) – Application approved Sainsburys, Myrtle Road (17/02737/FUL) – Application approved St Johns Road Car Park (16/03805/FUL) – Application Approved	Good Applications coming forward despite complex land ownerships and legal agreements.
S26 – East Ham Town Hall Campus	East Ham	23/24 – 27/28	Town Hall Annex (18/03232/VAR) – Application Approved Old Fire Station (18/03319/VAR) – Application Approved	Good Applications coming forward despite complex land ownerships and legal agreements.

			Pre-application discussions on another part of the site	
S03 – East Ham Western Gateway	East Ham	23/24 – 27/28	No activity	Neutral Too early to say
S27 – Queen’s Market	Green Street	23/24 - 27/28	No activity	Neutral Too early to say



S-OP-2 Headline IDP milestones achieved [No specific targets, see IDP for timescales/key deliverables];

Table 2: Headline Infrastructure Updates

Infrastructure category	Progress to date	Relationship to IDP (2019)
Transport infrastructure	<p>Station improvements including step free access and public realm works at all Elizabeth line stations in Newham.</p> <p>Stratford Gyratory completed in summer 2019, with improved access to bus stops and public realm works</p> <p>Implementation of the Cycle Strategy and work on Liveable Neighbourhoods</p> <p>Silvertown Tunnel under construction</p> <p>Reactivation of Peruvian Wharf for industrial use</p> <p>Construction of the London City Airport CADP permission underway</p> <p>See also Transport AMR bulletin.</p>	<p>Elizabeth Line operational date moved on to 2022.</p> <p>A number of planned projects completed, including station improvements, Stratford Gyratory, Royal Wharf Pier and reactivation of Peruvian Wharf.</p> <p>A number of other planned projects under construction as anticipated.</p>

Infrastructure category	Progress to date	Relationship to IDP (2019)
Energy Infrastructure	Upgrade works to Silvertown substation underway	IDP section to be revised to reflect progress to date, including findings of relevant studies by the Royal Docks Team.
Telecommunications	Rollout of superfast “full fibre” broadband underway 5G installation across the borough	IDP section to be updated to reflect progress to date.
Waste infrastructure	Medium/large scale facility at East Beckton not delivered. Work at Beckton Sewage Treatment Works to increase capacity underway (19/02768/FUL) Thames Tideway Tunnel construction underway across London <i>See Waste chapter for further info</i>	IDP section to be updated to reflect progress to date.
Flood Protection	Improved/rebuilt floodwalls along River Thames delivered as part of consents	IDP section to be updated to reflect progress to date.

Infrastructure category	Progress to date	Relationship to IDP (2019)
Green Infrastructure/Parks and Open Spaces	<p>Works along the River Lea as part of the Leaway project with new parkland spaces, improvements to public realm and safeguarding for future bridges</p> <p>New green space delivered as part of developments – e.g. Royal Wharf</p> <p>No substantive improvements/upgrades to parks over the period</p> <p><i>See Green & Blue Infrastructure Theme.</i></p>	IDP section to be updated to reflect progress to date. Next steps include the delivery of bridges across the Lea between LB Tower Hamlets and LB Newham.
Education	<p>Primary - Royal Wharf opened September 2020. School 360 (Sugar House Island) will open September 2021.</p> <p>Secondary - Oasis Academy Silvertown will move into permanent building in January 2022. East London Science School will move into permanent building in September 2024.</p> <p>London Design and Engineering UTC opened September 2019.</p> <p>University College of Osteopathy relocating to Canning Town in Autumn 2023.</p> <p>UCL East under construction in Stratford, opening 2022/23.</p>	No longer monitoring LLDC area. IDP section to be updated to reflect progress to date and updated needs data.

Infrastructure category	Progress to date	Relationship to IDP (2019)
Health Care	<p>Pontoon Dock Health Centre opened 2021, Froud Centre expanded 2021</p> <p>Five practices have funding for extensions and improvements</p> <p>Newham Hospital – New Rainbow Centre for inpatient and outpatient children and young peoples’ services, opened in February 2017.</p> <p>Future Health developments in Canning Town and East Ham (Canning Town and Hartley Centre) underway</p>	IDP section to be updated to reflect progress to date.
Community Centres and Libraries	<p>North Woolwich Library refurbished 2021</p> <p>Valetta Grove Community Centre as part of S29</p>	IDP section to be updated to reflect progress to date.
Built Leisure Facilities	Balaam Leisure Centre closed due to safety concerns	IDP section to be updated to reflect progress to date.
Emergency Services: MPS	No detail available of Estate Strategy implementation	Continuity
Emergency Services: Fire Services	No detail available of Estate Strategy implementation	Continuity
Justice	No detail available of Estate Strategy implementation	Continuity

S-OUT-1- A *Place People Choose to Live, Work and Stay*

a. **S-OUT1a Population Change through Migration** [No specific target: churn should be reducing towards pan-London levels though in-migration likely to continue to be high due to strategic housing growth];

Table 3 Population Change through Internal Migration

Year	Population Outflow			Population Inflow			Total Estimated Population, previous year	Year on Year Churn Ratio (inflow + outflow)	Pan-London Year on Year Churn Ratio (inflow + outflow)
	Total	Under 15s	Over 65s	Total	Under 15s	Over 65s			
to June 2018	32,602	6,126	765	23,626	3,280	361	347,996	16.16%	6.55%
to June 2017	31,160	6,300	660	21,340	2,820	300	344,533	15.24%	6.45%

Sources: ONS, Internal migration - Moves by Local Authorities and Regions in England and Wales by 5 year age group and sex (rounded to the nearest 10); GLA, Housing-led population projections 2020-based.

Table 4 Council Tax Accounts Rate of Change

Year	Total number of accounts open	Number of accounts opened during the FY (Number in 'Rented' classification*)	Number of accounts closed during the FY (Number in 'Rented' classification**)	% of accounts closed that were open less than a year**	% of accounts closed that were open more than a year but less than 2 years*	Year on Year Churn Ratio (accounts opened + closed)***	Mean number of years accounts have been active at the end of the FY (base)
to April 2019	119,601	33,037 (25,097)	30,432 (24,028)	40.85%	24.56%	54.30%	8
to April 2018	116,893	35,247 (26,947)	32,126 (25,457)	43.24%	23.28%	59.18%	7

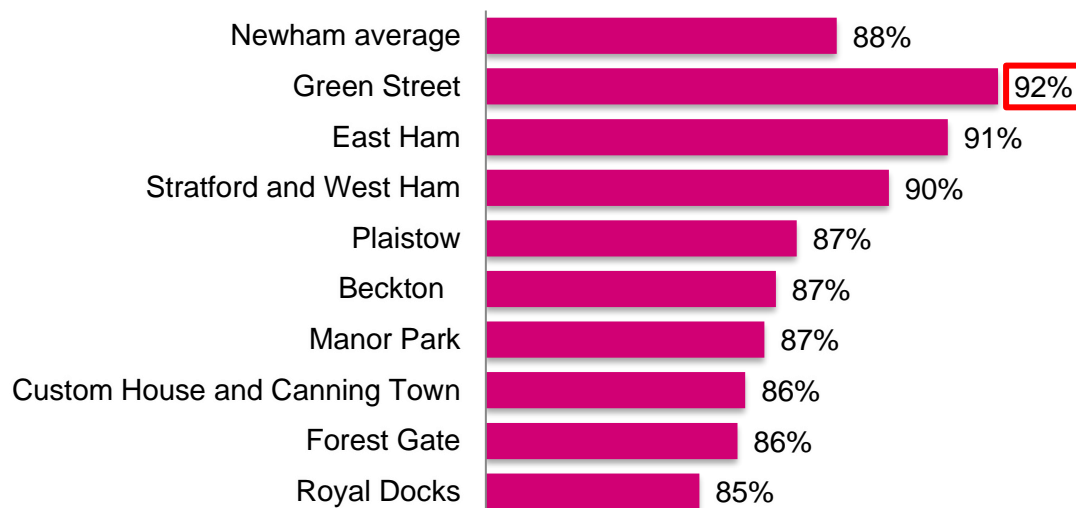
* 'Rented' includes private rented and housing associations (excludes LBN rented properties); previous financial year; Sources: LBN Council Tax records

** closures due to decrease excluded;

*** based on total accounts open at end of the

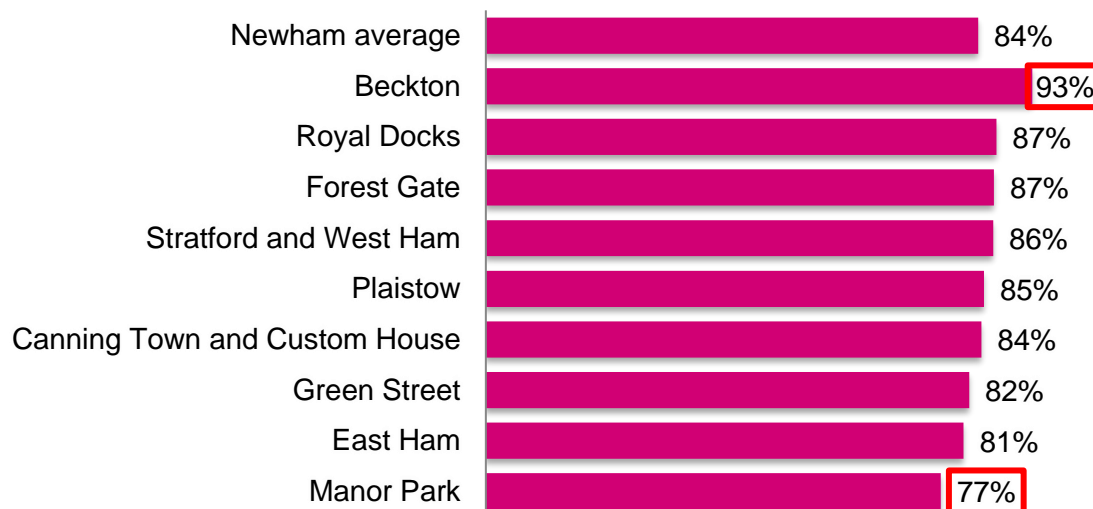
b. S-OUT1b: Satisfaction with the Area [Maintain above 75%, should be improving];

Figure 1: Newham Annual Residents' Survey 2017 -
% satisfied with local area by community neighbourhood area



Source: Newham Annual Residents' Survey

Figure 2: Newham Annual Residents' Survey 2018 -
% satisfied with local area by community neighbourhood area

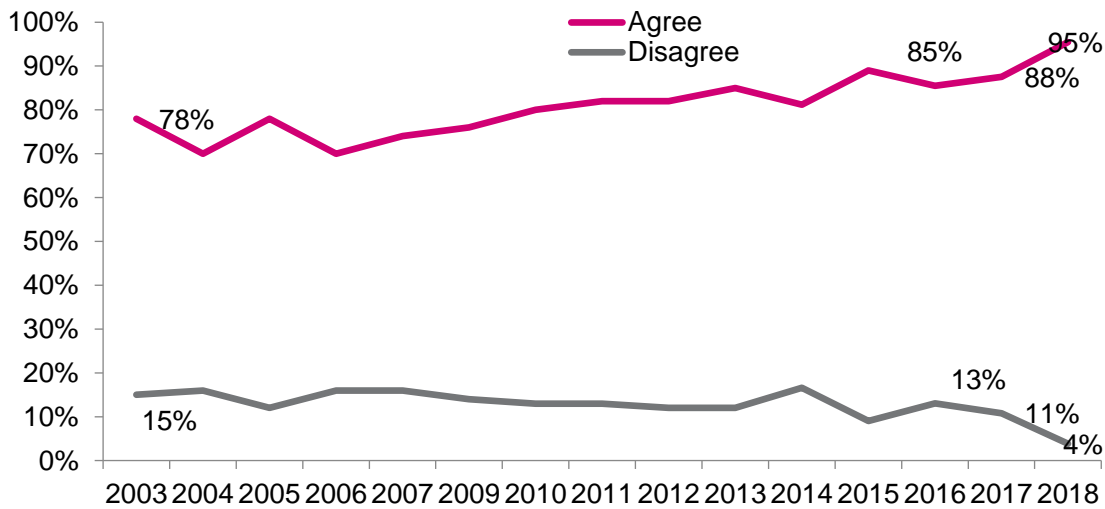


Source: Newham Annual Residents' Survey;

S-OUT-2 Resilience:

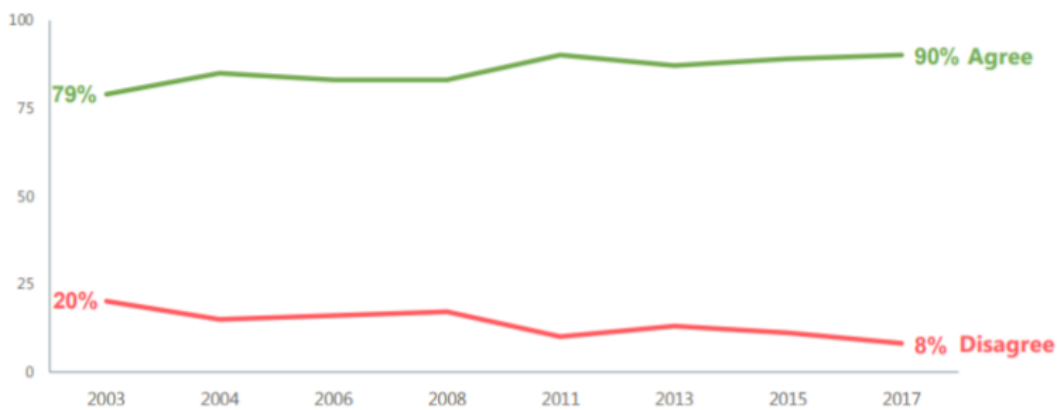
a. S-OUT2a: Local Area Cohesion [No specific target, should be improving];

Figure 3: Levels of agreement with statement concerning whether the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together



Source: Newham Survey 2018

Figure 4: Levels of agreement with statement concerning whether the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together



Source: Newham Household Panel Survey (NHPS) 2017

b. S-OUT2b: Personal Resilience [No specific target, should be improving];

Table 6: Levels of agreement with the following statements, 2017

	Strongly agree / Agree %	Neutral %	Strongly disagree / Disagree %	Net balance 2017 %	Change in agreement since 2016
I tend to bounce back quickly after hard times	79	15	6	+74	-7*
I have a hard time making it through stressful events	36	24	40	-4	-16*
It does not take me long to recover from a stressful event	66	22	12	+54	+3*
It is hard for me to snap back when something bad happens	34	25	40	-6	-9*
I usually come through difficult times with little trouble	64	25	11	+52	+7*
I tend to take a long time to get over set-backs in my life	31	27	42	-11	-14*

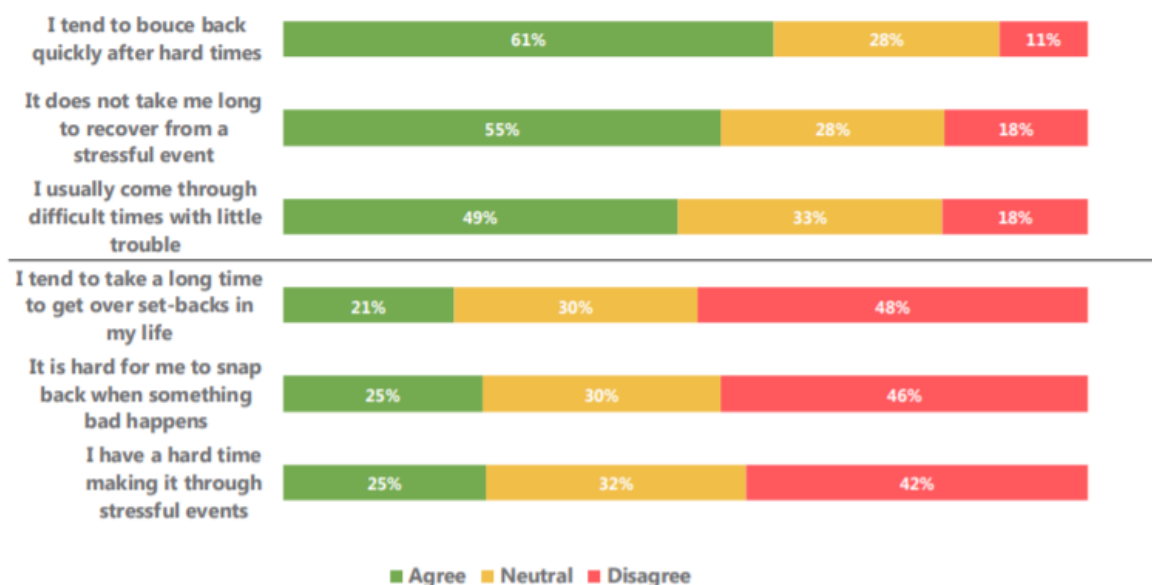
Source: Newham Survey 2017

Table 7: Levels of agreement with the following statements, 2018

	Strongly agree / Agree %	Neutral %	Strongly disagree / Disagree %	Net balance 2018 %	Change in agreement since 2017
I tend to bounce back quickly after hard times	77	15	8	+70	-2
I have a hard time making it through stressful events	23	22	55	-31	-13*
It does not take me long to recover from a stressful event	63	21	16	+47	-3
It is hard for me to snap back when something bad happens	27	23	51	-24	-8*
I usually come through difficult times with little trouble	62	23	14	+48	-1
I tend to take a long time to get over set-backs in my life	24	23	53	-30	-7*

Source: Newham Survey 2018

Table 8: Levels of agreement with the following statements, 2017



Source: Newham Household Panel Survey (NHPS) 2017

c. S-OUT2c: Life Satisfaction [No specific target, should be improving].

Table 9: Self-reported wellbeing (%)

	2018/19
People with a low happiness score	Data not available
People with a low satisfaction score	Data not available
People with a low worthwhile score	Data not available
People with a high anxiety score	21.5%

Source: Public Health England, Public Health Profiles

Appendix 2: Successful Places

Sample of major planning applications			
Reference	Address	Decision	Development Description
18/01423/FUL	Abbey House, Bakers Row, Stratford, E15 3NB	Refuse	Demolition of an existing building and erection of a part 3, part 4, part 5, part 6, part 7, part 17 storey building comprising 100 residential units and flexible A1/A2/D2 use on the ground floor. Provision of refuse storage, cycle parking, disabled car parking and amenity space. This application affects the setting of 13 Listed Buildings. This application affects the setting of the Three Mills Conservation Area. This application affects the setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument.
18/01372/FUL	Daken House Nursing Home, 240 Romford Road, Forest Gate, E7 9HZ	Refuse	Refurbishment and extension of the existing building to create a part 5, part 6 storey building comprising 92no shared living accommodation rooms (Sui Generis) with associated communal facilities; the erection of a Part 3, Part 4 building containing 6no residential dwellings (Use Class C3); together with, access, cycle storage, landscaping works and ancillary development (Application site is affecting the settings of Grade II Listed Buildings).
18/01214/FUL	11 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E7 9PA	Approve	Demolition of existing building and redevelopment of the site to provide flexible commercial floorspace (Use Class A1, A2, B1, D2) and 13 residential units (comprising of 3 x 1 bed, 7 x 2 bed and 3 x 3 bed flats) along with landscaping, cycle parking and associated works (Application site is affecting The Forest Gate Town Centre Conservation Area and the settings of a Grade II Listed Building - Emmanuel Church). No Car Parking Permits issued for 1 and 2 bedroom units. Only Car Parking permits to be issued for 3 bedroom units (one per household equating to a maximum of three overall for the development).
18/02488/FUL	138 Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E7 9AS	Approve	Erection of a part 5 storey and part 6 storey (with setback top floor) building comprising a total of 36 residential dwellings (Use Class C3) with provision of associated access, landscaped communal amenity areas, wheelchair parking spaces, cycle parking and refuse storage. (This application affects the setting of the Forest Gate Town Centre Conservation Area).
18/03089/FUL	72-76 High Street North, East Ham, E6 2JA	Refuse	Erection of part one, part two, part three storey extension to roof of existing building to provide retail (class A1) floor space at ground floor and hotel (Class C1) on the upper floors with associated alterations to existing elevations and associated landscaping works.
17/04188/FUL	13 Leytonstone Road, Stratford, E15 1JA	Refuse	Demolition of existing mixed use building & erection of new build part 3 storey and part 5 storey residential development of 47 units, comprising of x 20 studio flats, x19 1 bed flats and x8 2 bed flats.

Sample of major planning applications			
Reference	Address	Decision	Development Description
18/02082/FUL	12 Cody Road, Canning Town, E16 4SR	Approve	Proposed change of use to mixed use comprising 42 small business units and 114 sq.m restaurant/bar area, siting of 4 shipping containers and associated works to principal and side elevation of building, forecourt and boundary treatments.
17/03612/FUL	The Shopping Hall, Myrtle Road, East Ham, E6 1HY	Approve	Demolition of the existing buildings (with the exception of Kina House) and redevelopment of the site to deliver a mixed use development comprising 277 residential units and flexible commercial floorspace (Use Class A1-A4) at ground floor in buildings ranging from 2 to 15 storeys. The development also includes the re-provision of the St John Road Public Car Park, provision of residential car parking, cycle parking and servicing facilities and the refurbishment of Kina House at ground floor. This application is affecting the setting of East Ham Town Centre Conservation Area. This application is affecting the setting of Listed Buildings.
17/04003/FUL	Land Former 2 Pier Road, North Woolwich, E16 2JJ	Approve	Erection of a 14 storey building for the development of 75No. residential units, ground floor commercial floorspace (Use Classes A3/ B1a-c), car and cycle parking, landscaping enhancements, public realm improvements (including public viewing gallery) and associated works. (This application is affecting setting of Listed Buildings).
18/00307/FUL	Baptist Tabernacle, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E15 4PT	Approve	Demolition of existing building; erection of a part 1, part 3, part 5/6 storey building comprising replacement church and community use (Class D1) over ground and basement levels together with 17 self-contained flats (comprising 9 x 1, 4 x 2 and 4 x 3 bed), together with associated cycle parking and landscaping.

Sample of planning applications cases for A3, A4, A5, B2 and B8 uses				
Reference	Address	Environmental Health objection	Decision	Development Description
18/02082/FUL	12 Cody Road Canning Town London E16 4SR	None	Approve	Proposed change of use to mixed use comprising 42 small business units and 114 sq.m restaurant/bar area, siting of 4 shipping containers and associated works to principal and side elevation of building, forecourt and boundary treatments.
18/01754/FUL	Thames House Woolwich Manor Way North Woolwich London E16 2QY	None	Approve	Change of use to concrete batching and manufacture of pre-cast concrete elements.

Sample of planning applications cases for A3, A4, A5, B2 and B8 uses				
Reference	Address	Environmental Health objection	Decision	Development Description
18/00889/FUL	753A Romford Road Manor Park London E12 5AW	None	Approve	Change of use from A1 to A3 and A4
18/03643/FUL	117 Burges Road East Ham London E6 2BL	On grounds of odour and noise	Refuse	Proposed change of use from Use Class A1 (Shop) and Use Class B2 (General Industry) to a mixed use class of Off-License/Shop (Use Class A1) 35sm (front of property), Restaurant (Use Class A3) 79sm (middle of property) and Launderette (Use Class Sui Generis) 28sm (rear of property) including the installation of new frontage and an extraction exhaust flue.

Applications for buildings over 6 storeys (or 17.1m above grounds) with resolution to approve following Committees in 2018/19				
Reference	Address	Proposed max building height	SP4 Spatial strategy	Committee date and report notes
17/04003/FUL	Land Former 2 Pier Road North Woolwich London E16 2JJ	14 storeys	A per strategic site allocation: up to 15 storeys at key locations	Strategic Development Committee, October 2018 Development is in line with the then draft allocation and of good quality design.
18/00307/FUL	Baptist Tabernacle West Ham Lane Stratford London E15 4PT	Part 5/6 storeys.	Above 6 storeys generally inappropriate	Strategic Development Committee, April 2018 The height is appropriate in the context of the surrounding developments of 4 storeys and of good quality design.
17/03612/FUL	The Shopping Hall Myrtle Road East Ham London E6 1HY	15 storeys	A per strategic site allocation: up to 12 storeys at key locations.	Strategic Development Committee, April 2018 – did not consider the draft site allocation tall buildings specification. Site had a PTAL rating of 5-6a and therefore the exceptions criteria has been met. Further, weight can be attributed to the provision of affordable housing and the benefits of the

Applications for buildings over 6 storeys (or 17.1m above grounds) with resolution to approve following Committees in 2018/19				
Reference	Address	Proposed max building height	SP4 Spatial strategy	Committee date and report notes
				enhanced and reinvigorated commercial offer on the site.
18/02488/FUL	138 Earlham Grove Forest Gate London E7 9AS	Part 6 storeys	A per site allocation: 4-6 storeys	Strategic Development Committee, November 2018 Development is in line with the then draft allocation and of good quality design.

Appendix 3: Economy

LBN Jobs per Sector

Employee jobs (2019)				
	Newham (Employee Jobs)	Newham (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Employee Jobs	112,000	-	-	-
Full-Time	77,000	68.8	74.1	67.8
Part-Time	35,000	31.2	25.9	32.2
Employee Jobs By Industry				
B : Mining And Quarrying	0	0.0	0.0	0.2
C : Manufacturing	4,500	4.0	2.3	8.0
D : Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	700	0.6	0.2	0.4
E : Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	1,000	0.9	0.3	0.7
F : Construction	7,000	6.2	3.8	4.9
G : Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	19,000	17.0	11.5	15.0
H : Transportation And Storage	8,000	7.1	4.9	4.9
I : Accommodation And Food Service Activities	10,000	8.9	8.1	7.7
J : Information And Communication	3,500	3.1	8.4	4.3
K : Financial And Insurance Activities	1,250	1.1	7.3	3.5
L : Real Estate Activities	2,250	2.0	2.7	1.7
M : Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	5,000	4.5	12.9	8.8
N : Administrative And Support Service Activities	15,000	13.4	10.8	8.9
O : Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	6,000	5.4	4.4	4.4
P : Education	13,000	11.6	7.1	8.7
Q : Human Health And Social Work Activities	11,000	9.8	10.0	13.1
R : Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	2,250	2.0	2.7	2.5
S : Other Service Activities	2,500	2.2	2.3	2.0

Source: ONS Business Register and Employment Survey : open access
 - Data unavailable
 Notes: % is a proportion of total employee jobs excluding farm-based agriculture
 Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces
 Data excludes farm-based agriculture

Source: ONS, 2020

Socio Economic characteristics of Employment in Newham

Indicator	Year	LBN	Host Borough Average	London Average	National (GB) Average
% economically active	Apr 2017-Mar 18	73.5%	75.5%	78.1%	78.4%
	Apr 2018-Mar 19	73.6%	76.5%	78.1%	78.7%
% earning below LLW/NMW	2017	34%	25.6%	19.4%	DNA
	2018	33.8%	26.4%	20.4%	DNA
% of working age population (16-64) population qualified to NVQ Level 4+	2017	41.5% (aged 16-64%) 45.2% (aged 25-64)	46.03% (aged 16-64)	51.6%	38.5%
	2018	48.8% (aged 16-64) 51.8% (aged 25-64)	48.35% (aged 16-64)	53.1%	39.3%
% of 16-17 years old not in education, employment or training (or not known)	Dec 2017-Feb 2018	5.2%	4.8%	5.0%	6.0%
% of children (under 16) in absolute low income families	2016/17	21%	19%	13%	15%
	2017/18	21%	19%	13%	15%

Source: NOMIS, 2019

Appendix 4: Housing

H-OP-1 Building Mixed and Balanced Communities

a) Net additional dwellings and housing trajectory and 5 Year Housing Land Supply against housing supply targets (Annual Delivery Target: 2752 as per Local Plan 2018)

Net additional dwellings

Table 1: Net additional dwellings completed

Source type	2018/19
Net additional dwellings: self-contained including C4 and C3a/b/c, and small C2 units ³⁰ .	1927
Net additional dwellings / bed spaces: non self-contained ³¹	-16
Total	1911

Source: LDD 2019

b) Housing density for major housing developments (No specific target. Monitor against density ranges of the London Plan)

Table 2: Density Matrix Targets in New Developments (Gross approvals)

Year	% of units at density matrix levels	% of units above density matrix levels	% of units below density matrix levels
2018/19	18.8%	80.8%	0.4%

Source: LDD 2019

c) Housing mix and choice

I. Family housing

Gain (Approvals and Completions; Target: 39% 3 bed)

³⁰ C3a is a house or flat occupied by a single person or family, C3b is a house or flat occupied by up to six people living together as a single household and receiving care e.g. supported housing schemes such as those for people with learning disabilities or mental health problems. C3(c) allows for groups of people (up to six) living together as a single household. C4 is a small house in multiple occupation (3-6 persons living together, not as a single household). C2 units residential institutions; these are counted by the LDD on a per unit self-contained basis if 6 beds or less.

³¹ For LDD and London Plan purposes, includes C1 student halls, sui generis student flats, C2 institutions of 7+ bed spaces and sui generis Homes in Multiple Occupation (more than 6 bed spaces).

Table 3: 3+ Bed Dwelling Gains

Year	3+ bed Approvals (gross)		3+Bed Completions (gross)		3+ Bed Completions (net)	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
2018/19	1242	21%	356	18%	310	16%

Source: LDD Analysis 2019

Table 4: 3+ Bed House Gains

Year	Proportion of 3+ bed house approvals (gross)		Proportion of 3+ bed house completions (gross)	
	No.	% of total 3+ bed	No.	% of total 3+ bed
2018/19	34	3%	98	28%

Source: LDD Analysis 2019

- II. **The proportion of units, based on size, delivered in each tenure** [no specific target for more balanced provision, notable upward trend in market provision of family units]

Table 5: Gross completions by size – tenure breakdown

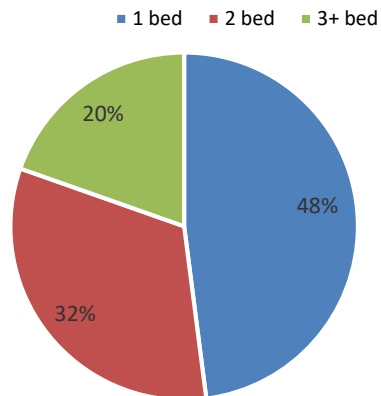
Year	Unit size by tenure	% Market	% Total Affordable	% Social Rent of total completions	% Intermediate of total completions
2018/19	3+ bed	97%	3%	1%	2%
	1 bed	85%	15%	5%	10%

Source: LDD Analysis 2019

- III. **Overall size mix within tenures** (no specific target; monitor for expected upward trends from policy intervention)

Figure 1

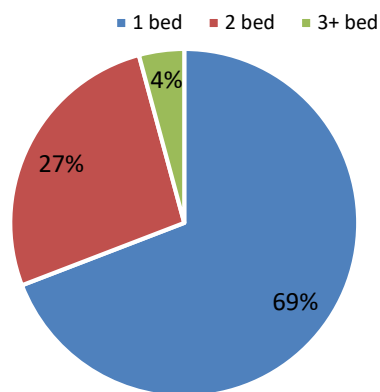
Gross Market Unit Completions by Size 2018/19



Source: LDD Analysis 2019

Figure 2

Gross Affordable Unit Completions by Size 2018/19



Source: LDD Analysis 2019

d) Housing Quality

- i. **Space standards (approvals; sample if necessary)** (*Target: 100% of units approved through consent*)

Table 6: Sample of approved schemes

Year	Number of schemes complying with space standards		Number of schemes complying with London Plan private amenity requirements	
	No.	% of total sample no.	No.	% of total sample no
2018/19	18	100%	16	89%

- ii. **Delivery of wheelchair homes and number of households housed each year in wheelchair adapted homes (by size)** [Target: 10% of housing completions (by scheme) meet Part M; no specific target for households housed, but should be related to an improvement in monitoring indicator H-OUT1c]

Table 7: Delivery of wheelchair homes (gross completions)

Year	M4(3) Homes
	% of total completions
2018/19	9%

Table 8: Number of households housed in wheelchair adapted homes (by size) for financial year 18/19

No. of bedrooms	Number housed
1	8
2	16
3	17
4	2
5	1

- iii. **Existing stock improvements** [no specific target, reporting of activity to show general commitment to this principle]

Table 9: Enforcement Action

Enforcement Action	2018
HMO Notice served	34
Notice served against residential subdivision / unlawful residential use / residential outbuildings	15

Source: Enforcement Team Data Analysis 2019

Table 10 MHCLG Decent Home Standards

MHCLG Decent Home Standards	2018/19
Dwellings made decent during year	325
Dwellings receiving work to prevent them becoming non-decent during year	278

Total number of private sector dwellings with Category 1 hazards made free from hazards as a direct result of action by Local Authority	63
---	----

Source: MHCLG Data, 2019

H-OP-3 Affordable housing

- i. **Gross completions split via tenure and as a percentage of new housing delivered, against policy targets** [Target: completions – 50% of net additional housing for that year, and Local Plan negotiation targets of 35-50%, 60:40 split; 35% affordable with 50:50 social and intermediate in Canning Town regeneration areas]

Table 11: Percentage of Affordable Housing in New Development

	Affordable Housing	Of affordable, proportion that's Affordable/Social Rent	Of affordable, proportion that's Intermediate
Gross Completions 2018/19	11%	27%	73%
Net Completions 2018/19	11%	26%	74%
Net Approvals 2018/19	31%	44%	56%

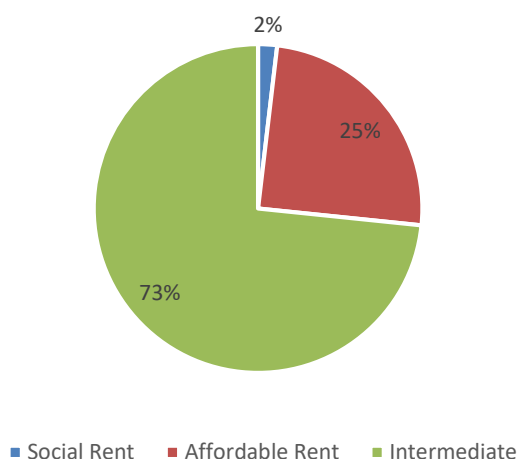
Source: LDD Analysis 2019

Table 12: Percentage of Affordable Housing Delivery in Canning Town/Custom House

Canning Town			
	Affordable Housing	Of affordable, proportion Affordable/Social Rent	Of affordable, proportion Intermediate
Gross Completions 2018/19	9%	0%	100%
Net Completions 2018/19	9%	0%	100%
Net Approvals 2018/19	35%	38%	62%

Figure 3

Gross Affordable Unit Completions by Tenure 2018/19



Source: LDD Analysis 2019

H-OP-5 Specialist Forms of Housing

i. Net completions of specialist accommodation:

- student accommodation** [no specific target: monitor for proportionately to conventional housing];
 - sui generis nightly-stay bed space** [no specific target, monitor for provision according to need in discussion with commissioners];
 - Use Class C2 accommodation** [no specific target, monitor for provision according to need in discussion with commissioners];
 - Older persons housing and extra care bed spaces** [no specific target, monitor for provision as part of housing mix, cognisant of London Plan benchmark];
- as a proportion of overall housing delivery.

Table 13: Net³² Provision of Specialist Housing

	Net bed spaces 2018/19	% of overall net housing completions 2018/19
Student accommodation	0	0%
Sui generis nightly-stay bed spaces	0	0%
Use class C2 accommodation	7	0.37%

³² Calculated from gross gains minus gross losses in the same category.

	Net bed spaces 2018/19	% of overall net housing completions 2018/19
Older persons housing and extra care bed spaces	0	0%

Source: LDD Analysis 2019

H-OP-7 Protecting and Re-Shaping Existing Housing

a. Net Loss of conventional homes (C3) including loss of family homes [Target no net loss; and no loss of family homes unless in the circumstances the policy allows for];

Table 14: Loss of conventional homes (C3) (Completions)

	No. of units (percent of which through conventional planning approval)
2018/19	
Losses to conversions	47 (9%)
Losses to redevelopment	10 (100%)
Total conventional losses	57 (26%)
Net associated residential C3 gains (associated with total losses)	70 (29%)
Gross conventional completions	1984

Source: LDD Analysis 2019

Table 15: Loss of family homes (Completions)

	No. of units (percent of which through conventional planning approval)
2018/19	
Losses to conversions	34 (12%)
Losses to redevelopment	3 (100%)
Total 3+ losses	37 (20%)
Gross completions 3 + bed	356

Source: LDD Analysis 2019

b. Net loss of accommodation in C2, C4 and Sui Generis HMOs, monitored via approval data [Target: no overall net loss]

Table 16: Residential Losses (approvals)

	Gross Losses of C2, C4 and Sui Generis HMOs bed-spaces	Net associated residential NSC gains
2018/19	-31	0

Source: LDD Analysis 2019

H-OUT-1 Housing need

a. Homeless households in temporary accommodation;

Table 17: Households in temporary accommodation (At end of quarter January to March 2019)

	Total
Newham	5,048

Source: Statutory homelessness in England: January to March 2019 (GOV.UK)

b. Number of households on the Local Authority waiting list [no specific target: should be decreasing; compare to surrounding boroughs and London average to assess convergence, and monitor as a market signal];

Table 18: Households on the Local Authority waiting list (18/19)

	Total
Newham	27,635
Tower Hamlets	19,826
Hackney	12,951
Waltham Forest	8,379
Redbridge	5,434
Barking and Dagenham	4,856
Greater London Average	7,380

Source: LAHS 2018/19

c. Number of people waiting for a wheelchair adapted home by number of bedrooms required, and average waiting times [target: no specific target, should be decreasing];

Table 19: Average waiting times (as of September 2018)

Bed Size	Number Waiting	Average in Days	Average in Months	Average in Years
1	28	823	26	2.25
2	33	638	20	1.75
3	29	959	31	2.63
4	31	1352	44	3.70
5	2	2327	76	6.38

Source: LBN Occupational Therapist Data 2018

H-OUT-2 Housing quality / stock conditions [no specific target, monitor for trends relevant to policy objectives].

Design – See Successful Places Monitoring Bulletin

Environmental Performance – See Sustainability and Climate Change Monitoring Bulletin

Table 20: Stock Condition

	2018/19
Average EPC/SAP rating of Local Authority-owned dwellings (A-G)	C
Total number of Local Authority-owned dwellings with category 1 hazards (HHSRS)	0
Total number of dwellings in Private Rents Sector, following an inspection, found to have one or more category 1 hazards	128

Source: LAHS, 2018/19

H-OUT-3 Housing affordability [no specific target, monitor as a market signal].

Table 21: Housing cost relative to earnings

	Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile house earnings
2018	15.34

Source: ONS 2021

Appendix 5: Sustainability & Climate Change

SC-OP-1: Environmental Resilience

c. Non-residential consents meeting required BREEAM standards.

[No specific target but trends should be positive];

Consented Year	Relevant consents identified	BREEAM rating achieved (SC1 requires 'very good')	Commentary
2018/19	6	Excellent (1) Very Good (3) Good (1)	North Crescent, Canning Town Parcelforce, Canning Town (S11) 64-66 West Ham Lane London Teleport Royal Pavilion North Woolwich Beckton Sewage Treatment Works

LBN: DM activity monitoring

SC-OP-4: Managing Flood Risk

a. Planning permissions granted contrary to EA flood risk advice

[Target is zero though occurrences should be examined to determine whether conditions have overcome concerns]

Initial objections from the Environmental Agency	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Flood Risk	12	19	16	21	24
Water Quality	0	0	0	0	0
In each case all concerns were addressed and subsequently conditioned.					

Source: Environment Agency

SC-OP-7 Protecting and enhancing biodiversity:

a. Biodiversity enhancements to be delivered as part of major consents

No specific target, monitor for proportionate commitment to policy objective

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Number of EIA applications submitted	1	3	6	9	6

Source: Development Management Monitoring

SC-OUT-1 Resource Consumption

a. Water consumption per capita

no specific target, should be decreasing

Per capita consumption, litres per head per day (excludes supply pipe leakage)						
2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
155	156	151	149	146	144	145

Source: Waterwise, 2020

SC-OUT-2 Carbon reduction

a. Environmental Impact Rating (based on CO2 emissions) of newly lodged EPCs compared to London and national averages (no specific target should be improving)

Number of New Dwelling			Energy Performance Certificates lodged – Environmental Impact Rating								% C or higher	
Local Authority	Year	Number of Lodgements	EPC rating									
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Not Recorded		
Newham	2010	807	69	674	56	8	0	0	0	0	0	99.0
Newham	2011	1102	831	230	25	12	4	0	0	0	0	98.5
Newham	2012	1754	1510	230	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Newham	2013	1062	790	255	11	4	2	0	0	0	0	99.4
Newham	2014	386	186	182	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Newham	2015	1045	330	682	18	12	3	0	0	0	0	98.6
Newham	2016	1700	1052	522	113	13	0	0	0	0	0	99.2
Newham	2017	3194	1877	1284	15	14	4	0	0	0	0	99.4
Newham	2018	2312	1460	816	21	14	1	0	0	0	0	99.4
Newham	2019	2209	1419	748	33	5	4	0	0	0	0	99.6

Source: MHCLG EPC dataset

b. Energy Efficiency Rating (based of fuel costs) of newly lodged EPCs compared to London and national averages,
No specific target, should be improving

Number of New Dwelling Energy Performance Certificates lodged – Energy Efficiency										
Local Authority	Year	Number of Lodgements	EPC Rating							% C or higher
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Newham	2009	907	0	682	102	76	46	1	0	86.4
Newham	2010	807	7	666	107	26	1	0	0	96.7
Newham	2011	1102	5	758	323	3	13	0	0	98.5
Newham	2012	1754	8	1103	643	0	0	0	0	100.0
Newham	2013	1062	0	872	182	5	3	0	0	99.2
Newham	2014	386	1	359	23	3	0	0	0	99.2
Newham	2015	1045	9	964	67	4	1	0	0	99.5
Newham	2016	1700	5	1545	126	23	1	0	0	98.6
Newham	2017	3194	13	3054	110	11	6	0	0	99.5
Newham	2018	2312	2	2204	89	15	2	0	0	99.3
Newham	2019	2209	0	2133	64	8	4	0	0	99.5

Source: MHCLG EPC dataset

SC-OUT-4 Biodiversity

**River water quality
River Thames (Middle)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019
Overall Water Quality	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical	Fail	Fail	Good	Fail	Fail

River Roding (Loughton to Thames)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019
Overall Water Quality	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical	Fail	Fail	Good	Good	Fail

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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019
Overall Water Quality	Poor	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad
Ecological	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad
Chemical	Fail	Fail	Good	Good	Fail

Appendix 6: Strategic & Sustainable Transport

INF-OP-1: Securing Strategic Transport Investment

d. Milestones in transport schemes

monitor as per project and planning milestones indicated in the IDP

Information has been provided in the indicator commentary, further details can be found within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

INF-OP-3: Promoting a more sustainable pattern of movement

a. School Travel Plans in place

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Schools with TfL STARS accreditation	7	8	51

Source: TfL STARS

b. Number of Car Free developments achieved on major schemes

9 major development schemes were approved as car free developments in 2018/19. This was secured by the use of S106 agreements.

c. Electric vehicle charging points

FY	Electric Charging Points approved	Electric charging passive provision approved	Key schemes
2013/14	163	151	Great Eastern Quays (GEQ) Phase 1 (detail), GEQ Phase 2 (OUT), Atherton Leisure Centre, Goswell Bakeries site
2014/15	186	186	Royal Wharf (REM)
2015/16	399	342	ABP (Outline), Royal Wharf (REM)
2016/17	349	349	STQ, West Ham FC, Gallions Quarter
2017/18	115	115	1 Knights Rd, Office Village, Canning Town (CT) Area 8, East Ham Industrial Estate, Royal Docks Service Station, Jenkins Lane
2018/19	44	44	Gallions Quarter, CT Area 7, Woolwich Reach

Source: LA Local Authority Waste Annual Results

INF-OUT-1 Environmental Impact of Transport

a. Complaints about transport noise

no specific target, should be decreasing

FY Year	Rail	Road	Associated Noise
2012-13	1	0	7
2014-15	4	3	3
2015-16	2	0	1
2016-17	9	1	0
2017-18	3	2	0
2018-19	7	0	1

Source: LA Environmental Control records

INF-OUT-2 Better Transport and Connectivity

b. Modal shift and share

number/percentage of walking, cycling, bus, tube/rail, car trips originating in the borough, should show a shift to more sustainable modes

Walking, cycling and public transport % mode share by Newham resident based on average daily trips					
2012/13 to 2014/15	2013/14 to 2015/16	2014/15 to 2016/17	2015/16 to 2017/18	2016/17 to 2018/19	2017/18 to 2019/20
72	71	72	71	74	76

Source: TfL Mayors Transport Strategy monitoring

Newham residents' trips % mode share (main mode) based on average daily trips 2017/18 to 2019/20							
Trips per day	National Rail/Overground	Underground/DLR	Bus/tram	Taxi/Other	Car/motorcycle	Cycle	Walk
554.2	4.1	18.4	18.1	1.2	22.9	2.2	33.1

Source: TfL Travel in London report

c. Traffic volume and congestion (proxy)

Annual vehicle kilometres in Newham (millions)								
Observed					LIP target			
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percentage change by 2021	Percentage change by 2041	2021	2041
889	905	921	938	940	0%	-15% (high)	905	769
889	905	921	938	940	0%	-20% (low)	905	724

Source: TfL Travel in London report

Bus speeds in Newham (mph)							
Observed					Percentage change by 2041	LIP target	
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20		2021	2041
9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.0	14%	Not set	10.5
					5%	9.3	9.7

Source: TfL Travel in London report

d. Road traffic casualties (KSIs)

No specific target, should be improving

Killed and seriously injured casualties in Newham									
Observed with back casting applied				Observed			LIP target		
2005-09 baseline	2010-14 baseline	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2022	2030	2041
175	136	136	124	149	108	135	61	41	0

Source: TfL / Metropolitan Police Vision Zero dashboard

Appendix 7: Waste

INF-OUT-4 Reducing Waste

a. Percentage of household waste sent for recycling, reuse or composting (%) [No specific target, should be improving]

Table 1: Tonnes of LB Newham collected waste arising (t)

Year	Household – Total waste	Household waste sent for recycling/composting/reuse	Household – waste not sent for recycling (residual household waste)	% of household waste recycled
2018/19	120,309	20,374	99,936	17%

Source: LA Local Authority Waste Annual Results

b. Percentage of local authority collected waste diverted from landfill in East London Waste Authority region (%) [Barking & Dagenham, Havering, Newham, Redbridge]

Table 2: Management of Local Authority Collected Waste in ELWA Region

Year	Landfill (t)	Incineration with EfW (t)	Incineration without EfW (t)	Recycled/composted (t)	Other ³³ (t)	Total collected waste (t)
2018/19	33,567 (7%)	189,322 (41%)	26,771 (6%)	111,849 (24%)	102,822 (22%)	464,330

Source: LA Local Authority Waste Annual Results

c. Household waste collected per head (kg) [no specific targets, positive trends should be observed]

Year	Household – Total waste (kg)	Newham Population 2018	Total Household Waste per head (kg)
2018/19	120,309,000	352,366	341

Source: Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) / GLA Housing-led population projections (2020)

³³ '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.

Appendix 8: Utilities

District Heat Network Commitments

Planning Ref	Site	DHN Commitments
17/01847/OUT	Parcellforce (S11)	A single onsite CHP energy centre was consented in accordance with the London Plan requirements for renewable energy. The CHP to be delivered in phase 1 was chosen due to the lack of available distribution networks close to the site. However, the consent has designed the CHP Plant to safeguard connectivity should a future district heating transmission line pass through the site in the future as part of any DHN expansion
17/02588/FUL (323 units)	Plaistow Rd (S29)	CHP provision with safeguarded connectivity (within 1km) of proposed Olympic heat Network in accordance with London Plan requirements.
17/03612/FUL (277 units)	East Ham Market Hall, Myrtle Rd (S25)	Onsite heat network provided to serve residential and commercial with safeguarded connectivity should the network in the vicinity come available.
16/03805/FUL (98 units)	East Ham Market, car park site (S25)	Onsite heat network provided (from a single energy centre) for residential and non-residential. No heat network in the vicinity. Site is located at the edge of with decentralised energy potential. Explored opportunity for DHN connectivity, however committed to future connectivity should one become available.
16/02824/FUL (98 units)	Town Hall Annexe (S26)	No heat network and provided on site. Assessed prior to Local Plan adoption (S106 signed in 2018), CHP provided and commitment in statement for future connectivity.
17/02106/FUL (163 units)	Land corner of Store Rd (S04)	In an area with potential to connect to a heat network within the Royal Docks. Safeguarded commitments designed into scheme.
17/04003/FUL (72 units)	Royal Pavilion, 2 Pier Rd	Using heat map tool given the proximity to existing district heat networks, CHP was provided on site. No evidence of safeguarding commitments.

Source: LDD, LBN planning records

Appendix 9: Community Facilities

D1 Gain (approvals)

Additional D1 floorspace came from 13 approved schemes in 2018/19.

Places of worship

- Demolition and replacement of a place of worship in Canning Town was permitted (16/01758/FUL). The application sees a marginal gain in worship space in addition to the approval of 18 new homes.

Nursery

- Permission was granted to deliver a new nursery and support space at Star Lane Primary School in Canning Town (18/02179/LA3).
- Permission granted for the change of use a locally listed retail unit (previously a public house) to a day nursery in East Ham (18/02674/COU). The site is not located within a town centre nor is it in a Community Facility Opportunity Area (CFOA) as is required by policy. Weight was given to the return of the premises to a community use (from its loss under permitted development to A1). In addition, it substantiates a small cluster of other community uses in this location.

Education

- A hybrid Planning permission at Parcel Force, Strategic Site Allocation (S11), for the approval of 1,020 homes also includes a secondary school (17/01847/OUT). The space was secured through S106 as a multi-use purpose facility to enable use from Newham's residents outside of school hours.
- Additional floor space for an existing collage in Forest Gate was approved (17/03801/FUL). The collage provides education for students aged over 16 with a focus on courses related to Health and Social Care, Business Management and Hospitality & Events Management.
- A new infill block to extend Forest Gate Community School was permitted to accommodate an increase in student numbers by 300. New spaces to be delivered include an extension to the existing dining hall, food tech classroom, ICT rooms, science labs and a general teaching classroom (18/01009/LA3).
- Expansion of Brampton Manor Academy to create additional accommodation in order to accommodate an increase in pupil numbers by 600 (moving from a 10FE to 14FE secondary school). New spaces to be delivered include new teaching classrooms, dining and sports facilities (18/02203/LA3).

Training

- Retrospective planning permission for the change of use of a premises to an education, training and counselling facility in East Ham Town Centre (18/02295/FUL).
- Permission to retain the use of the ground floor of a property in Forest Gate as a tuition centre (18/02581/FUL). The application is not located in a designated town centre. The tuition centre will be Ofsted registered, it will operate after school and at weekends and is directed towards providing education support for children aged 5 to 16.

Community Facility

- Permission at Parcel Force, Strategic Site Allocation (S11) includes a new community facility (17/01847/OUT). The space was secured through S106 as a multi-use purpose facility.
- Permission was granted in 2018 for a neighbourhood centre associated with a 100 residential unit scheme in Plaistow (17/00951/FUL). The site forms part of a wider Strategic Site Allocation – S29, Plaistow North.

Health

- Permission for a new GP Medical Practice within the foot print of an existing sports hall of the Froud Community Centre was approved in Manor Park (18/00198/FUL). The permission saw the loss of the existing sports hall. To offset this loss the application seeks to provide a multi-use activity room, albeit it should be noted that the new space is not a like-for-like replacement.
- A medical centre was permitted as part of Strategic Site Allocation S14 in Canning Town (18/00598/REM).
- A permission for a single storey building with an adjacent small store approved at Newham University Hospital (18/03499/FUL) for carrying out the internal clinical cleaning of hospital ambulances.

D1 Loss (approvals)

Loss of D1 floor space came from 2 approved schemes.

Place of worship

- Demolition of the West Ham Baptist Tabernacle and subsequent replacement religious meeting space and 17 self-contained community flats (18/00307/FUL).

Health

- Conversion of a vacant doctor's surgery to 2 self-contained flats. The site is not in a designated town centre and was made available for a period of six months at a market rent (18/01725/FUL).

D2 Gain (approvals)

There have been 6 proposals associated with D2 gains permitted in 2018/19 and no permitted losses of D2 space.

Private Gym – 6 permissions

- Permission was granted for a new private gym associated with a 100 residential unit scheme in Plaistow (17/00951/FUL). The site forms part of a wider Strategic Site Allocation – S29, Plaistow North.
- A private gym was permitted as part of Strategic Site Allocation S14 in Canning Town (18/00598/REM).
- Permission was granted for a private gym associated with a 98 residential unit scheme in East Ham Major Centre (16/03805/FUL).

- Permission at Parcel Force, Strategic Site Allocation (S11) includes non-specified leisure space (17/01847/OUT).
- Change of use from a vacant office to a 24 hour gym in Canning Town, albeit the site is not in a designated town centre (18/01081/FUL). The site forms part of a large residential mixed use development and is located proximity to Canning Town Centre but does not fall within the designated centre. As such, the application undertook a sequential test. Permission was granted with a condition which means that if the gym no longer occupies the site it will revert back to an employment use.

Change of use from a retail unit to a private gym at Gallions Reach Shopping Park in Beckton (18/01261/FUL)

D1 Gain (completions)

Ten completions delivered new D1 floor space.

Community Facility

- Community facilities delivered in association with the permission for Minoco Wharf, Strategic Site Allocation S22 (11/00856/FUL).
- Delivery of a library, community neighbourhood centre and bookable community rooms associated with the redevelopment of Rathbone Market which falls in Strategic Site Allocation S14 and is located in Canning Town District Centre at (15/03454/).
- Delivery of community facilities in association with Strategic Site Allocation 31: Royal Albert North (16/01989).

Health

- Change of use from an office to a dental practice within Mary Rose Mall in Beckton, a designated Town Centre (17/02684/).
- Delivery of a single storey building with an adjacent small store approved at Newham University Hospital (18/03499/FUL). The building is needed for use by the hospital for carrying out the internal clinical cleaning of hospital ambulances.

Education

- Extension to Tollgate Primary school delivered to provide classrooms, offices, learning resources and toilets (17/01162/LA3).
- Extension to Elmhurst Primary school in Forest Gate to provide creative arts teaching performance spaces and an office space (17/02926).
- Conversion of a former caretaker's house, within the grounds of West Ham Church Primary School, to a reception, toddler room and teacher training room (15/00280/LA3).

Training

- Delivery of a tuition centre in Manor Park (17/04167/FUL). The site sits outside of a defined town centre, in proximity to a non-designated retail parade to the south of Romford Road.
- Delivery of a tuition centre in Forest Gate (18/02581/FUL) outside of a designated town centre.

D1 Loss (completions)

Three completions saw the loss of D1 floor space.

Health

- Loss of a dental practice (vacant for 2 years) to a shop in an out of centre location (17/02552).
- Change of use of redundant doctor's surgery, on the edge of East Ham Town Centre to the creation on 2 residential flats (17/03215/COU).

Education

- Loss of an educational collage (vacant) to a 15 bed HMO in East Ham Major Centre (17/00843).

D2 Gain (completions)

Four completions delivered new D2 floor space. No completed schemes experienced the loss of D2 floor space.

Cultural

- Exhibition space delivered as part of Strategic Site 21- Royal Albert Wharf, as defined in the previous 2012 Core Strategy (16/01989).

Private gyms

- Gym space delivered as part of Strategic Site Allocation S14 – Canning Town Central (18/00598/REM).
- Change of use to a 24 hour gym from a vacant office use (18/01081/FUL). The site forms part of a large residential mixed use development and is located proximity to Canning Town Centre but does not fall within the designated centre. As such, the application undertook a sequential test.
- Change of use from a retail unit to a private gym at Gallions Reach Shopping Park in Beckton (18/01261/FUL).