

5. Baseline and needs assessment

5.1. Newham's existing green and water infrastructure is made up of different spaces, some of which are publicly owned and some privately owned assets. This G&W Strategy describes all assets, regardless of ownership, to give a comprehensive picture of provision. The following section assesses the current amount of green and water space in Newham.

Current green and water space provision

5.2. Section 2 of the report sets out the methodology that was used to define the quantity of Newham's green and water infrastructure.

5.3. In summary, Newham has a total of 928.19 Ha of green and water infrastructure. This includes 332.87 Ha of water infrastructure (rivers and watercourses within the Borough boundary). This is made up of the following types of open space:

- Parks
- Amenity green spaces
- Natural and semi-natural green space
- Water Spaces infrastructure (including rivers, docks and other watercourses)
- Green corridors
- Sports fields
- Play space
- Growing space (including allotments and community gardens)
- Cemeteries and churchyards



Keir Hardie Recreation Ground

5.4. The following open space typologies are not included in the overall total:

- Civic grey spaces
- Urban fringe
- Housing green space / sites left over after planning
- Green roofs
- Private gardens

5.5. The standard measure of provision for Local Plans is Ha of green and water infrastructure per 1,000 Head of Population (HoP). As the population of Newham in 2023 is 364,878, the Borough has 2.54 Ha of green and water infrastructure per 1,000 HoP. Newham's population is set to increase to 456,462 in 2038 and the provision total will decrease to 2.03 Ha per 1,000 HoP by this date.

5.6. The calculation of overall open space provision is useful because it reflects the importance of green and water spaces in providing a range of 'ecosystem services' including enhancing biodiversity, removing carbon from the atmosphere (through sequestration), improving air quality moderation, reducing urban warming and the risk of flooding and retaining the integrity of soils. These ecosystem services are provided whether an open space is publicly accessible or not.

Publicly accessible green and water space

- 5.7. In the context of planning policy, public accessibility is important in assessing the value of a greater range of ecosystem services including health and wellbeing and recreational value. The Natural Capital Account developed for this study calculates that annual health and recreational benefits from Newham’s parks total £16.7 million.
- 5.8. A significant proportion of green and water infrastructure across Newham is not publicly accessible and does not directly provide these additional benefits. To address this, we carried out a more detailed assessment of Newham’s green and water spaces to understand the amount of publicly accessible space across the Borough. The calculation of publicly accessible green and water space includes the following typologies:
- Parks and gardens
 - Amenity green space
 - Accessible natural and semi-natural green space
 - Public sports facilities
- 5.9. The total provision for each of these typologies is set out in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Publicly accessible green space provision by typology

Green infrastructure typology	Area
Parks and Gardens (44 sites):	195.57 Ha
Amenity green space (73 sites):	26.13Ha
Natural and semi-natural green space (10 sites):	15.22 Ha
Sports facilities (98 sites):	25.5 Ha
Total area	262.42

- 5.10. Using this calculation, Newham has 262.42 Ha of publicly accessible green space. Given the current population of the Borough and that projected for 2038, provision of publicly accessible green space in Newham is 0.72 Ha per 1,000 HoP in 2023.
- 5.11. In the absence of any further supply of green space in Newham over the Local Plan period, this rate of provision of green and water space will decrease to 0.57 Ha per 1,000 HoP in 2038.
- 5.12. To keep the 2023 level of provision in 2038 would require the creation of an additional 66.23 Ha of new publicly accessible green and water space by that date.



Lyle Park

Distribution of publicly accessible green and water space

5.13. Publicly accessible green space is not equally distributed across Newham. Table 5.2 shows the population of 15 Wards which will not see significant population growth across Newham and calculates the provision of space using the 1,000 HoP calculator. The table also shows the extent to which each of these Wards is above and below the current Borough-wide provision standard of 0.72 Ha of publicly accessible green space in 2023 and in 2038.

5.14. An assessment of these 15 Wards confirms that there is generally a deficiency of publicly accessible green space across the Borough. Only three Wards (Custom House, East Ham South and West Ham) have above average provision. The deficiency will be impacted by decreases in population in eight Wards (East Ham North, Forest Gate North, Green Street West, Little Ilford, Manor Park, Plaistow North, Plaistow South and Wall End). One Ward (Green Street East) has no publicly accessible green space provision for a 2023 population of in excess of 16,000.

Table 5.2 Green and water space provision in 15 Wards in Newham in 2023 and in 2038

Ward	Pop 2023	Pop 2038	PAGS* (Ha)	Provision/ 1,000 HoP (2023)	Above / below 2023 Borough average (0.72 Ha)	Provision /1,000 HoP 2038)	Above / below 2023 Borough average (0.72 Ha) in 2038
Boleyn	18,359	18,979	2.78	0.15	-0.57	0.15	-0.57
Custom House	13,486	15,600	28.82	2.14	1.42	1.85	1.13
East Ham Central	16,668	20,219	9.49	0.57	-0.15	0.47	-0.25
East Ham North	14,169	13,278	8.16	0.58	-0.14	0.61	-0.11
East Ham South	16,475	15,676	13.89	0.83	0.11	0.89	0.17
Forest Gate North	15,802	14,958	2.42	0.15	-0.57	0.16	-0.56
Forest Gate South	17,455	18,675	0.05	0.00	-0.72	0.00	-0.72
Green Street East	15,940	14,795	0	0.00	-0.72	0.00	-0.72
Green Street West	14,458	14,309	0.61	0.04	-0.68	0.04	-0.68
Little Ilford	17,055	17,026	10.7	0.63	-0.09	0.63	-0.09
Manor Park	14,826	14,349	8.46	0.57	-0.15	0.59	-0.13
Plaistow North	15,669	15,037	2.12	0.14	-0.58	0.14	-0.58
Plaistow South	17,559	17,114	4.87	0.28	-0.44	0.28	-0.44
Wall End	14,661	14,185	3.16	0.23	-0.49	0.24	-0.48
West Ham	15,610	16,527	30.87	1.98	1.26	1.87	1.15

*PAGS=Publicly Accessible Green Spaces

5.15. Demographic change over the Local Plan period will be characterised by significant population growth in five Wards. This is shown in Table 5.3.

5.16. Current provision of publicly accessible green space varies significantly across these five Wards. Beckton is relatively well-supplied with publicly accessible green space, with a rate of provision significantly above the Borough average of 0.72 Ha/1,000 HoP. By comparison, Canning

Town South is relatively poorly provided for with a rate of provision well below the Borough average.

5.17. The impact of these increases in population will be to reduce levels of green and water space provision to below the current Borough average in four out of these five Wards. The exception is Beckton which will continue to enjoy above average provision. Should demographic change in Beckton exceed current GLA projections, publicly accessible green space provision could fall below the current standard. Growth in this part of Newham is also contingent on the proposed Docklands Light Rail (DLR) extension.

Table 5.3 Population growth in major growth Wards between 2023 and 2038 (average growth across the Borough = 25.1%)

Ward	Population 2023	Population 2038	Percentage increase
Beckton	18,280	37,651	105.97
Stratford and New Town	44,704	80,788	80.72
Royal Docks	20,704	34,712	67.66
Canning Town North	19,664	30,657	55.9
Canning Town South	23,329	31,880	36.65

5.18. Table 5.4 shows the amount of additional green and water space required to achieve the current average level of provision of 0.72 Ha per 1,000 HoP in the five 'growth Wards' in 2023 and in 2038.

5.19. While only Canning Town South is currently deficient relative to the Borough average, by 2038, only Beckton and Canning Town North will be over-provided. Population growth in Canning Town South will have made the existing deficit even more pronounced.

Table 5.4 Additional green and water space required to sustain Borough average provision of 0.72 Ha in 2023 and in 2038

Ward	Population 2023	Population 2038	Provision/ 1,000 HoP (2023)	0.72 Ha standard additional provision required - 2023	0.72 Ha standard additional provision required - 2038
Beckton	18,280	37,651	41.15	0.00	0.00
Stratford and New Town	44,704	80,788	47	0.00	11.17
Royal Docks	20,704	34,712	16.4	0.00	8.59
Canning Town North	19,664	30,657	23.66	0.00	0.00
Canning Town South	23,329	31,880	7.8	9.00	15.15

Play space

5.21. Newham has 85 publicly accessible playgrounds with a total area of 8.93 Ha.

5.22. Using the standards set out in Fields in Trust’s ‘Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play’ these can be assigned to the following typologies:

LAP: Local Area for Play (and informal recreation):

(32 no.): 0.7 Ha

LEAP: Locally Equipped Areas for Play (and informal recreation):

(25 no.): 1.62 Ha

NEAP: Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (and informal recreation and provision for children and young people):

(28 no.): 6.61 Ha

5.23. In ‘Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play’ Fields In Trust recommends a standard of 0.25 Ha/1,000 HoP for playgrounds. Newham currently provides 8.93 Ha of publicly accessible playgrounds for a population of 364,878 – a rate of provision of 0.025 Ha/1,000 HoP. This represents a shortfall of 82.34 Ha when compared with a rate of provision based on the ‘Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play’ standard (which would equate to 91 Ha).

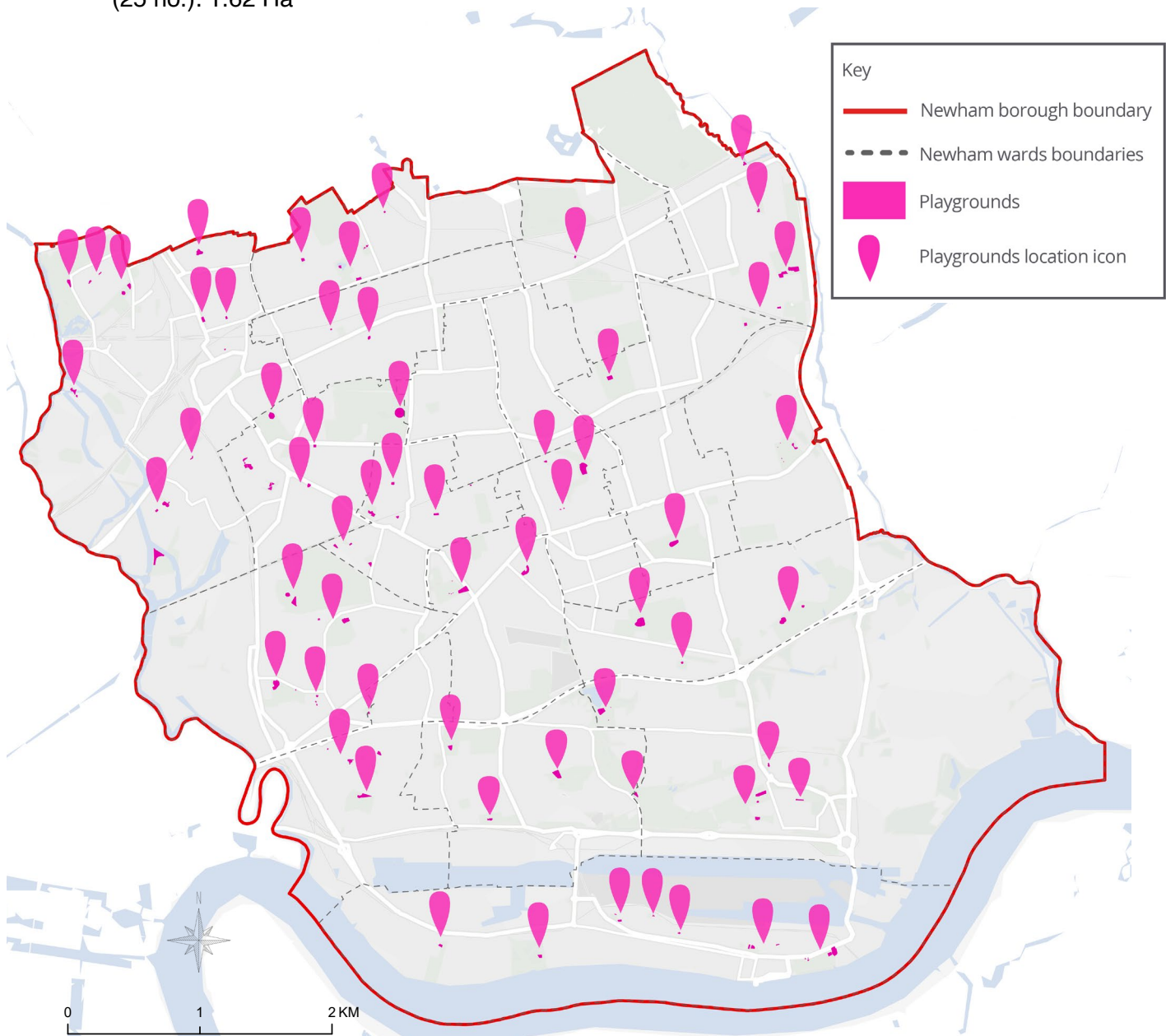


Figure 5.1: Publicly accessible playgrounds

- 5.24. As Newham’s population increases to 456,462 in 2038, playground provision will fall to 0.019 Ha/1,000 HoP. To achieve the Fields in Trust standard in 2038 will require the creation of 105.24 Ha of new playspace. Some of this shortfall can be addressed by creating additional provision on existing green space and some through the creation of new playgrounds in new developments.
- 5.25. Further work should also be done to assess the specific play needs of groups with protected characteristics under the Equalities Act 2010 (See Action Plan in Appendix 5).

Community growing spaces

- 5.26. Newham has 15 permanent allotment and growing area spaces with a total area of 17.88 Ha. The National Allotment Society (NAS) recommends the provision of 0.125 Ha/1,000 HoP. Newham would have to provide 45.5 Ha of community growing space across the Borough to meet this standard. In 2023, Newham provides 0.049 Ha/1,000 HoP – a deficiency of 27.73 Ha.



Figure 5.2: Allotments

- 5.27. As Newham's population increases to 456,462, the rate of provision will decrease to 0.039 Ha/ 1,000 HoP. To meet the NAS standard the Borough would have to provide 39.17 Ha of additional allotment provision. The deficiency in 2038 would be 57 Ha if no further growing space was provided.
- 5.28. Both the current and projected rates of provision are therefore below the standards recommended by the National Allotment Society.
- 5.29. Some additional growing space can be provided in new developments and by creating new growing spaces in existing green spaces (although re-purposing this space will reduce the amount of green space that can support other activities and functions).

be concentrated in five Wards. While four of these five Wards currently have green and water space provision that is above the current Borough average, by 2038, only two of the Wards will be providing above the 2023 Borough average.

Summary

- 5.30. Across the whole of Newham there is a deficiency of publicly accessible green and water spaces relative to other comparable London Boroughs. Population growth over the Local Plan period will reduce the amount of publicly accessible green space even further. Most of this population growth will



Beckton Park

Quality of green and water space

- 5.30. The quality and condition of green and water infrastructure can determine the uptake of the benefits they provide by users and residents. A poorly maintained park that is perceived of as being unsafe will be less heavily used than a well-equipped and well-maintained space. This means that people living in the vicinity of a poor-quality park will be less likely to enjoy the health benefits that it could provide to them. Understanding the quality of Newham's green and water infrastructure is therefore important to make sure we know where to focus our efforts and how we can encourage a greater uptake of the benefits green and water spaces offer.
- 5.31. The quality of 38 parks and 79 playgrounds across Newham was assessed using the methodologies defined in Section 2. Full quality assessment scores can be found in Appendix 1. The assessment of quality has provided the council with data in respect of the geographical distribution of quality across the Borough, making it possible to identify areas where poor quality can be addressed through investment.
- 5.32. Of the 38 parks assessed for quality, only one was assessed as being of 'Excellent' standard (the QEII Olympic Park). 16 sites were assessed as being of 'Good' quality and 19 were assessed as being of 'Fair' condition'. Only two sites were assessed as being of 'Poor' quality (Star Park and Valetta Grove Open Space). Both of these sites are in the western half of the Borough and sites of 'Fair' quality are also mainly found in this area of the Borough.
- 5.33. Of 79 playgrounds across Newham that were surveyed, none were assessed as being of 'Excellent' quality. 12 were assessed as being of 'Good' condition, 38 as 'Fair' and 28 as 'Poor'. One site (Cundy Park) was assessed as being of 'Very poor' condition. Playgrounds in the south of the Borough (Royal Docks, Custom House, Beckton) are either 'Fair', 'Poor' or 'Very Poor'. Quality is otherwise fairly evenly distributed across the Borough.

Accessibility of green and water space

Measuring the accessibility of parks and playgrounds

- 5.34. Different typologies of green space offer a differing range of facilities and uses for the people who visit them, usually as a result of their size. For example, a large Metropolitan Park can contain more things to do, look at and experience than a smaller Local Park and a NEAP playground will have more play equipment than a LAP playground.
- 5.35. Park and playground users will travel further to larger sites with a greater number of offers and not so far to smaller, less well-equipped ones. It should be noted that this is not a comprehensive assessment of behaviour - people living close to a large park may accept that it is not necessary to also have a Local Park in their area. But for the purposes of this report, it is assumed that 'catchment areas' for parks (the distance that a user will travel to get to it) also vary according to size.



Making play accessible is a challenge because it's more than just a matter of providing equipment for disabled children... it's about facilitating play environments that allow children of varying abilities to play together.

5.36. For this report, the catchment areas of parks are based on those that are defined in the London Plan and for playgrounds by the catchments described by Fields in Trust 'Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play' (see Table 5.5). As described in Section 2, catchment areas in Newham have been adjusted to take account of major barriers such as major roads, railway lines and rivers.

5.37. An analysis of catchment areas for parks and playgrounds identifies areas of the Borough where there are deficiencies for each typology. Maps of deficiency for individual park typologies can be complemented with a composite mapping that shows areas of the Borough where there is a deficiency of parks and playgrounds, irrespective of typology. Table 5.6 lists the Wards within Newham where there are deficiencies in each typology of park.

Table 5.5 Catchments for parks, open spaces and playgrounds

Source	Typology group	Typology	Catchment
London Plan	Parks & open spaces	Metropolitan	3.2 kms
		District	1.2 kms
		Local	400 metres
		Small	Less than 400 metres
		Pocket	Less than 400 metres
Fields in Trust	Playground	LAP	100 metres
		LEAP	400 metres
		NEAP	1 kilometre

Table 5.6 Deficiency in access to publicly accessible parks and open spaces of different typologies by Ward

Category	Sub-category	Under-provided Wards (pre-2022)
Parks and Open Spaces	Regional	All Wards other than Forest Gate North, some parts of Stratford and New Town, Manor Park and Little Ilford
	Metropolitan	All Wards other than Forest Gate North, some parts of Stratford and New Town, Manor Park and Little Ilford
	District	All Wards other than West Ham, Green Street West and some parts of Plaistow North, Green Street East, Stratford and New Town, Forest Gate South, Custom House and Beckton
	Local	All Wards other than some parts of Stratford and New Town, West Ham, Green Street East, East Ham North, Manor Park, Little Ilford, Canning Town North, Plaistow North, Plaistow South, East Ham Central, Wall End, East Ham South, Canning Town South, Custom House, Beckton and Royal Docks
	Small	All Wards apart from some parts of Stratford and New Town, Forest Gate North, West Ham, Plaistow North, East Ham North, Canning Town North, Canning Town South, Custom House and Royal Docks
	Pocket	All Wards apart from some parts of Stratford and New Town, Forest Gate North, Plaistow North, Canning Town North, Canning Town South, East Ham South and Royal Docks

Figure 5.3 shows the parts of the Borough that are deficient in publicly accessible parks and gardens of all typologies.

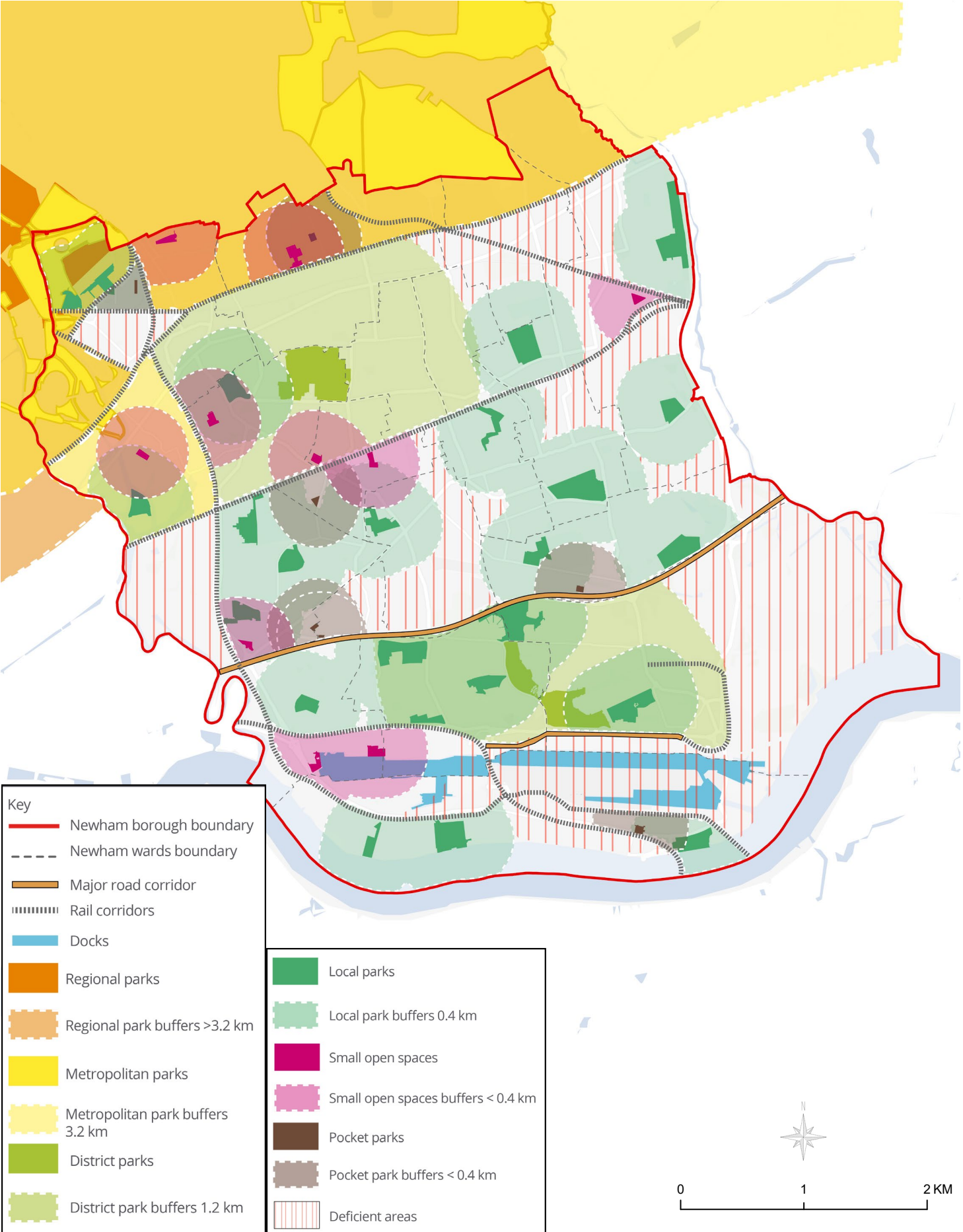


Figure 5.4 illustrates the areas of the Borough that are deficient in all types of publicly accessible playground provision. Beckton, Manor Park and parts of Little Ilford, Wall End, Canning Town North and Stratford Olympic all lack playground provision of any typology.

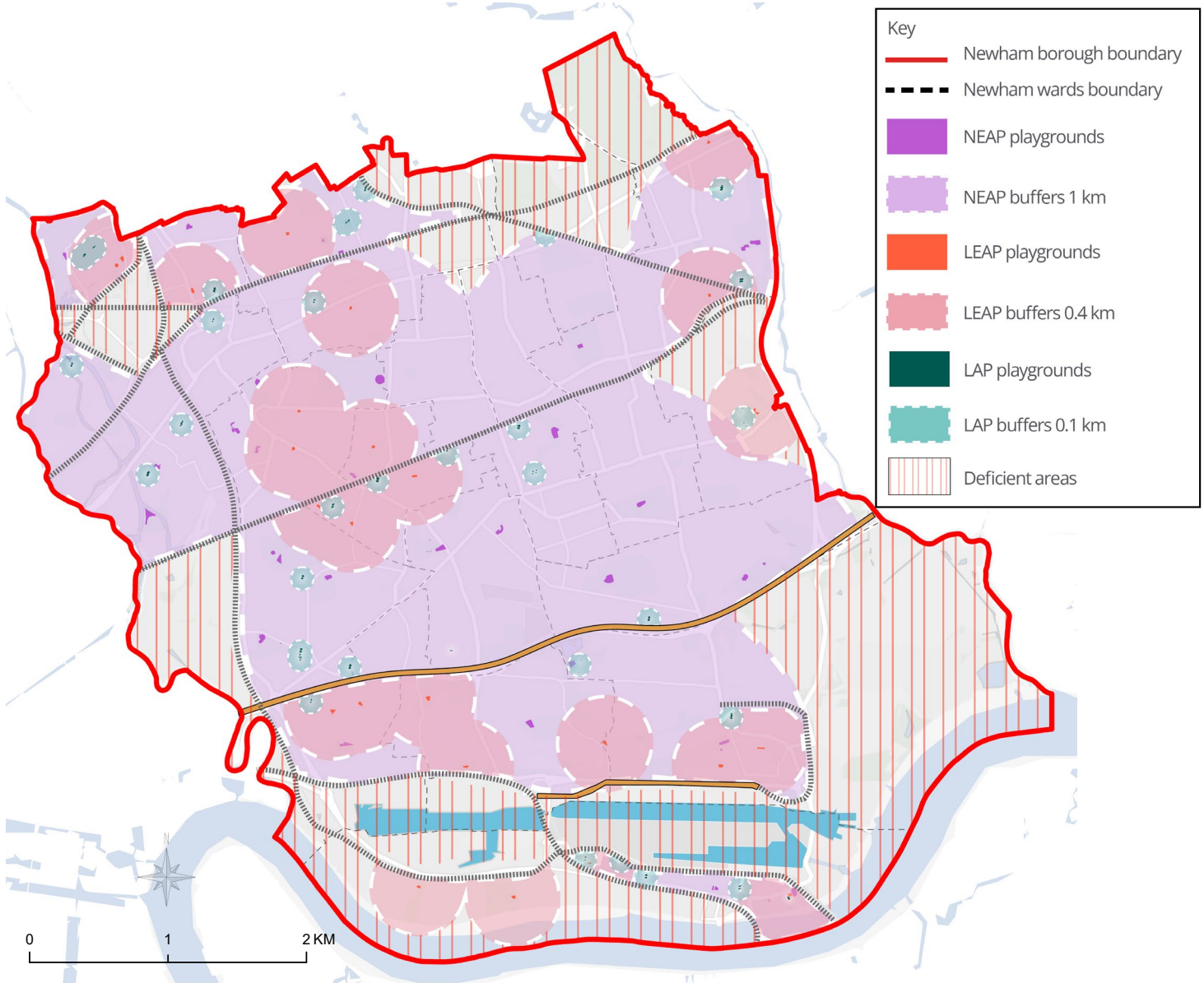


Table 5.7 Deficiency in access to playgrounds of different typologies by Ward

5.38. The distribution of playgrounds across the Borough is also uneven. Table 5.7 lists the Wards across the Borough that are under-provided in respect of playgrounds of different typologies.

Category	Sub category	Under-provided Wards (pre-2022)
Play-ground	LAP	West Ham, Green Street West, Green Street East, East Ham North, East Ham Central, Plaistow South and Custom House
	LEAP	Green Street West, Green Street East, Manor Park, East Ham Central, Boleyn, East Ham South
	NEAP	None

Accessibility of natural and semi-natural green space

Measuring the accessibility of natural and semi-natural green space

- 5.39. Newham has 42 Sites of Importance of Nature Conservation. Although SINC is a non-statutory designation, SINC are still afforded a high level of protection within the planning system and provide access to the natural environment. 31 of Newham's SINC are publicly accessible. As part of the Local Plan review, a further 11 sites are recommended for inclusion as SINC, three of which are publicly accessible. Newham has three Metropolitan SINC and 23 Borough SINC designated in its current Local Plan. The SINC review of 2022 recommends the designation of a further seven Borough SINC.
- 5.40. London Plan policy defining access to nature is based on a walking distance of one kilometre from an accessible SINC of Metropolitan or Borough importance. Data on SINC designations is used by the Green space Information Service for London (GiGL) to develop mapping of areas of deficiency (AoDs) in access to nature, using the London Plan one kilometre standard.



East Ham Nature Reserve

5.41. Figure 5.5 shows AoDs for Newham based on the 2022 SINC survey. This mapping reflects previously designated SINC boundaries (including any adjustment to SINC boundaries that have resulted from the survey) and new proposed Borough SINC boundaries.

5.42. Table 5.8 lists those Wards that include AoDs in access to nature, based on GiGL mapping.

5.43. Figure 5.5 shows those areas of the Borough that are currently under-provided with natural and semi-natural green space and SINC boundaries.

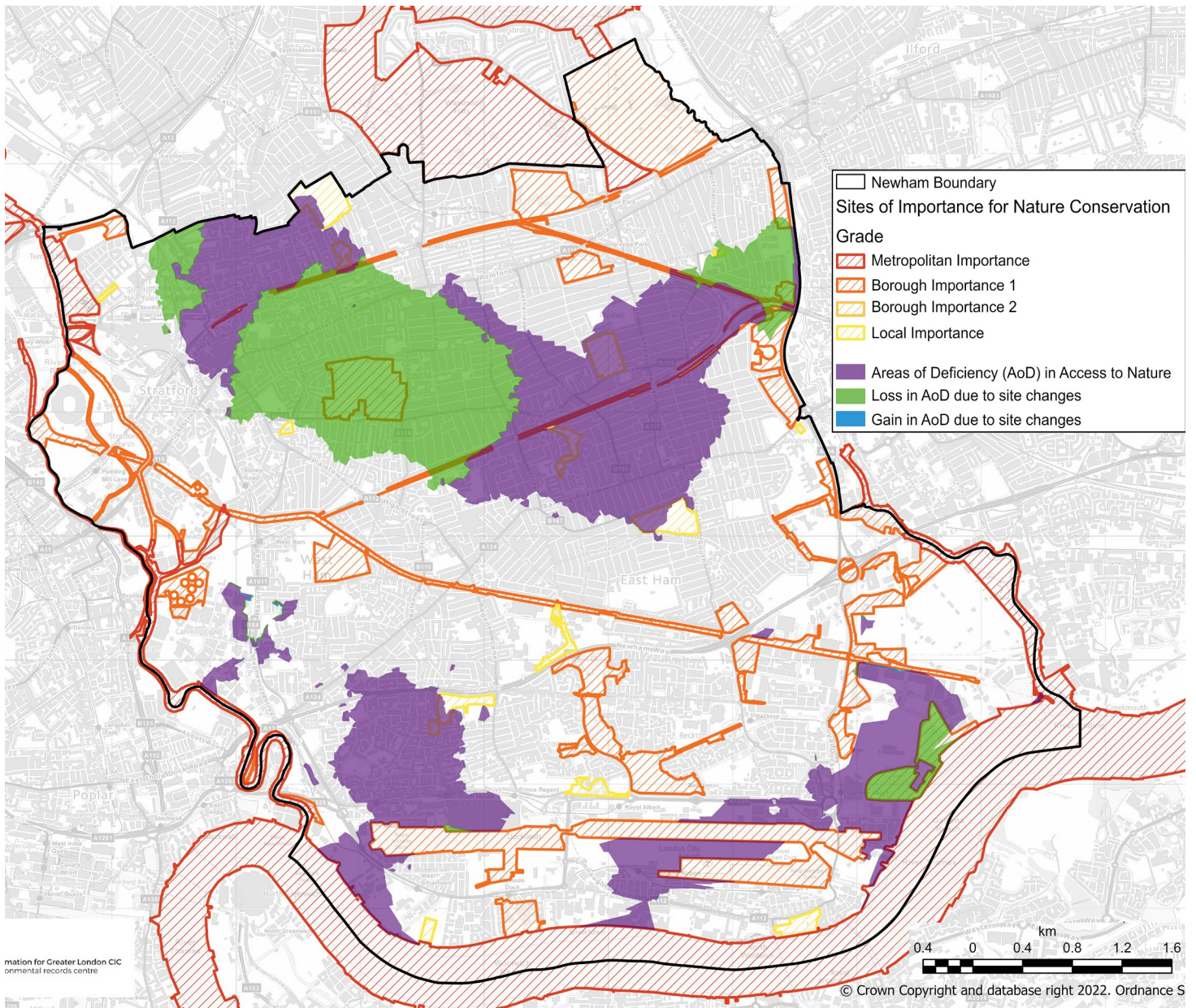
Table 5.8 Deficiency in access to nature

Category	Sub-category	Under-provided Wards
Access to nature	SINC	All Wards except Little Ilford, Forest Gate South, West Ham, Plaistow South, East Ham South

Figure 5.5 Areas of Deficiency (AoD) with regard to accessibility to SINC boundaries in Newham

Changes in Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature from New Proposed SINC boundaries, LB Newham

Produced by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC on behalf of LB Newham, Aug 23



Accessibility of growing space

Measuring the accessibility of growing spaces

5.44. Newham has 15 designated allotments with a total area of 17.88 Ha and a minimum number of growing sites. A catchment area of 500 metres has been defined for allotments and growing spaces. The impact of barriers to accessibility has been factored into the assessment of the provision of these spaces across the Borough.

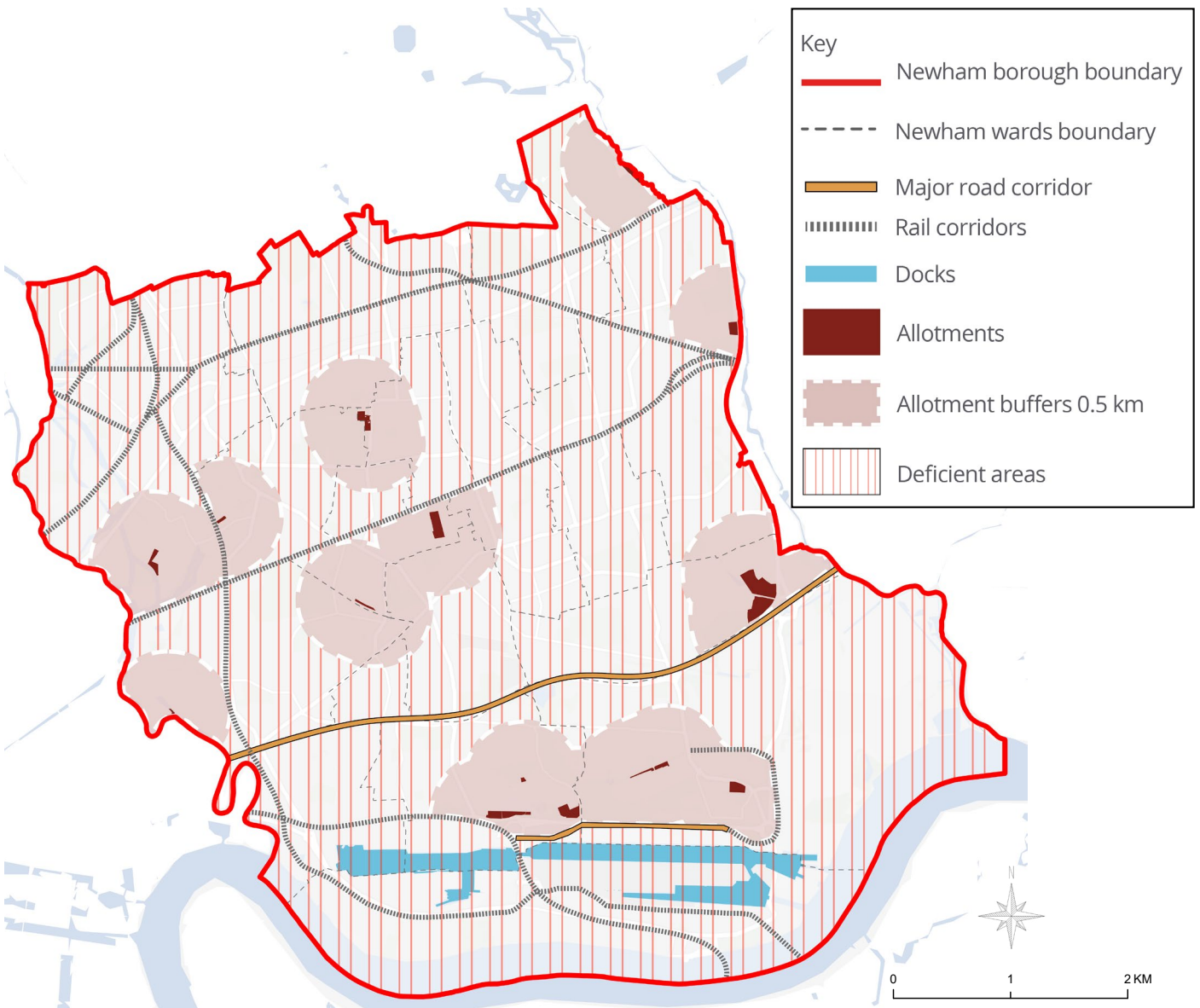
5.45. Table 5.9 lists the Wards across the Borough that currently have a deficiency of allotments.

5.46. Figure 5.6 shows those areas of the Borough that are currently under-provided with allotments and growing spaces by Ward.

Table 5.9 Deficiency in access to allotments and growing spaces by Ward

Category	Sub-category	Under-provided Wards
Allotment	N/A	Forest Gate North, Manor Park, Green Street East, East Ham North, East Ham Central, Canning Town South and Royal Docks

Figure 5.6 Allotment and growing space deficiency – all Wards



Providing publicly accessible green space in Newham

- 5.47. Newham’s parks provide a range of ecosystem services, including benefits for health and wellbeing, increased resilience in the face of climate change resilience and enhancing biodiversity.
- 5.48. Over the Local Plan period, Newham’s population will increase by 25%, indicating a need for increased provision of green infrastructure to meet demand for green space and a continued flow of ecosystem services for an increasing population.

Current provision

- 5.49. Current provision of publicly accessible green space across Newham is 0.72 Ha/1,000 HoP. This compares unfavourably with neighbouring Boroughs; Barking and Dagenham has a current rate of provision of approximately 2.6 Ha/1,000 HoP while Redbridge has a current provision of 2.27 Ha/1,000 HoP.
- 5.50. Given projected demographic change (and if no new capacity is developed), this will decrease to 0.57 Ha /1,000 HoP by 2038. Population growth will be most significant in five ‘Growth Wards’ only one of which currently meets the 0.72 Ha standard.
- 5.51. Given the projected increase in population between 2023 and 2038, it is not likely that Newham will be able to sustain levels of provision that are higher than the current Borough average of 0.72 Ha. Given this, the 0.72 Ha provision standard should be adopted by the Borough as a guide to future provision of publicly accessible green space.

Newham Green Space Standard

- 5.52. The population of Newham will become increasingly concentrated in five growth Wards (Beckton, Stratford and New Town, Royal Docks, Canning Town North, Canning Town South). Most of this new population will be accommodated in high density housing that will not include the provision of private green space. The provision of an adequate supply of green space in response to this increase in population will therefore be a significant objective for the emerging Local Plan in response to Paragraphs 92c, 93a and 98 of the NPPF.
- 5.53. Table 5.10 shows that the impact of demographic change on the ‘Growth Wards’ between 2023 and 2038 will create significant deficits in overall provision within four of these Wards. Only Beckton will have sufficient provision overall to sustain the 0.72 Ha standard over this period.

Table 5.10 Additional publicly accessible green space required to meet the proposed provision standards of 0.72Ha in the five ‘growth Wards’

Ward	0.72 Ha standard additional provision required - 2023	0.72 Ha standard additional provision required - 2038
Beckton	0.00	0.00
Stratford and New Town	0.00	11.17
Royal Docks	0.00	8.59
Canning Town North	0.00	0.00
Canning Town South	9.00	15.15

5.54. Conversely, 10 Wards across Newham will experience declines in overall populations between 2023 and 2038. Where current green space provision in these Wards exceeds Newham's overall provision standard, provision could be characterised as surplus to requirements. However, given the significant demographic pressure that the Borough will experience, Newham is not at all likely to have an overall surplus of green space provision over the next Local Plan period.

Provision of new green and water space

5.55. The impact of housing growth on publicly accessible green space will be to increase levels of demand on current provision. This needs to be offset by additional provision within housing allocation sites. Spatial capacity for new provision is likely to be limited to the following typologies:

- Local Parks and Open Spaces (2 Ha)
- Small Open Spaces (under 2 Ha)
- Pocket Parks (under 0.4 Ha)

5.56. Green and water infrastructure across Newham is not always located within standard catchments for accessibility that have been described above. An objective for the G&W Strategy should therefore be to maximise the use of green and water infrastructure (including spaces that are not currently captured in datasets (e.g. road verges, community greens and 'meanwhile' spaces). The Council's 'People Powered Places' programme of community investment is already unlocking some of these spaces so that they can provide ecosystem services

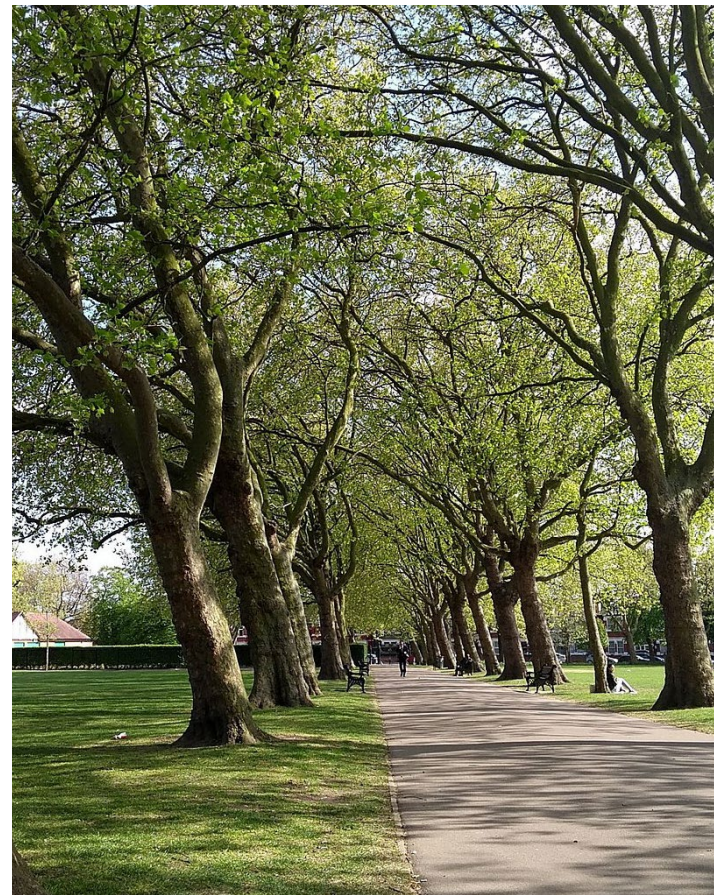
5.57. Better connectivity between green infrastructure assets could also address local deficits in provision. This approach will also provide biodiversity benefits by joining up habitats across the Borough. To an extent, Newham has already recognised this opportunity through the work to enhance the Greenway, but more can be

achieved by replicating this approach in other areas of the Borough

5.58. Newham's population is extremely diverse and research suggests that the uptake of green space services can be influenced by cultural factors. Social green space benefits (health, education, community cohesion, sense of place) should be available and enjoyed by the whole of Newham's population. Policy for green space provision across Newham should acknowledge these cultural factors so that excluded or self-excluding populations enjoy the social benefits of green space to the same extent as people that traditionally use these services

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

5.59. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are those areas of land which are recognised as being of particular importance for wildlife and biodiversity. Although a non-statutory designation, SINCs are afforded a high level of protection within the planning system.



East Ham Central Park

- 5.60. The SINC review carried out by the London Wildlife Trust as part of the Local Plan review identifies 11 sites across the Borough that should be designated as new SINC. This will reinforce access to nature and enhancing biodiversity connectivity across Newham.
- 5.61. SINC. are described as part of a hierarchy depending on their relative importance:
- Sites of Metropolitan Importance are strategically important nature conservation sites for London
 - Sites of Borough Importance are sites which support habitats or species of value at the Borough level
 - Sites of Local Importance are sites which provide access to nature at the neighbourhood level
- 5.62. As part of the site survey process, all the existing and proposed SINC. were visited at least once during June and July 2022 to verify on site the data and information obtained through desktop analysis. The site visits did not entail detailed habitat or species surveys; they were undertaken to confirm broad habitat types.
- 5.63. Prior to the review there were 42 SINC. within the Newham planning boundary with citations and mapped boundaries (two Metropolitan, 20 Borough and 16 Local). In addition, there are four SINC. within the LLDC planning boundary, three with citations (one Metropolitan, two Borough, one uncoded). There are two Metropolitan SINC.; these are large sites which lie across a number of London Boroughs. The full list of Newham SINC. prior to the review appears in Appendix 3.
- 5.64. The 2018 Newham Local describes a portfolio of SINC. across the Borough. The 2018 Newham Policies Map shows a number of SINC. that are not listed in this portfolio. One of the objectives of the 2022 SINC survey was to eliminate these inconsistencies so that Newham has a comprehensive and up-to-date inventory of its SINC sites. To this end, the 2022 survey proposes 11 SINC. that appear on the 2018 Policies Map as new SINC sites for Local

Plan review and provides citations for these. A number of sites within the area of the London Legacy Development Corporation that will revert to Newham in due course were also assessed. The list of additional SINC. shown on the Local Plan policies map and SINC. in the LLDC area also appear in Appendix 3.

- 5.65. In addition to reviewing all the current SINC. listed above, 11 sites were considered as potential new SINC. These were identified through review of aerial imagery and through various sources of information cataloguing the ecology and wildlife of the Borough.

Summary

- 5.66. In this section, we have the data that we have gathered on current provision of green and water infrastructure across Newham. The section identifies the fact that Newham has a relatively low level of provision of publicly accessible green space and that there are areas of the Borough that have significant deficits in provision for different typologies and for all typologies.
- 5.67. Similar assessments have been made for the provision of play spaces and for allotments and growing spaces and similar deficits in provision have been identified.
- 5.68. Where quality standards have been used to assess condition (for parks and for playgrounds), the distribution of sites of high, medium and low quality is also assessed.
- 5.69. The significant finding of this section is that Newham faces a population increase of 25% over the Local Plan period (from 2023 to 2038) and this stimulates additional demand for green space. Very limited additional capacity will be created over this period. The quality of Newham's parks and playgrounds is also variable and is likely to fall in the face of demand created by demographic changes.
- 5.70. The significance of these findings is that ecosystem service flows will deteriorate in the absence of investment in green and water infrastructure over the Strategy period.