

Newham 2020

Planning for the Future



Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06



London Borough of Newham Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report December 2006

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1. Background

Introduction

- 1.1 In line with changes introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the Council is currently preparing the Local Development Framework (LDF). This portfolio of documents will replace Newham's Unitary Development Plan (Adopted 2001). The Local Development Framework will be maintained by Council unlike the current single Unitary Development Plan which is produced only every so often.
- 1.2 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) published in March 2005 sets out how and when the Council plan to produce the documents that will make up the Local Development Framework.
- 1.3 Monitoring is essentially to ensure the successful delivery of the Local Development Framework. Understanding the performance and effects of local planning policies helps to identify whether new policies are needed or existing policies are no longer necessary or require adjustment. Government regulations¹ state that Local Authorities must undertake cyclical local plan monitoring and annually complete a Monitoring Report which describes the effectiveness of planning policies as well as local development document preparation progress. The Annual Monitoring Report should be prepared as part of a wider process of developing a monitoring framework.
- 1.4 This is the second Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Newham has produced under the new system. As such it provides an update on key themes and issues established in the benchmark Annual Monitoring Report 2004-2005. The monitoring period for this report is April 1st 2005 to March 31st 2006.

Purpose and scope

- 1.5 The Unitary Development Plan remains the current Development Plan for the purpose of making planning decisions until the adoption of Local Development Documents. Some UDP policies are 'saved' which means they may be included in the forthcoming Local Development Framework. This Monitoring report will establish progress made towards current UDP objectives and the performance of relevant 'saved' policies in 2005-2006.
- 1.6 Government guidance² sets out matters to be addressed in Annual Monitoring Reports. As previously mentioned the two primary functions of the report are to:
 - Assess the progress the Council is making towards the completion of the Local Development Framework as agreed in the Local Development Scheme; and
 - Monitor the performance of planning policies of the saved Unitary Development Plan including the effects of such on local sustainability.

¹ As required by Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Section 35), Local Planning Regulation 48 and SEA Regulation 17. Available at www.odpm.gov.uk.

² Local Development Framework Monitoring. 2005. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Available at www.odpm.co.uk

1.7 Specific issues AMRs should consider include:

- Where policies and related targets in local development documents are not being met or are not on track to being achieved and the reasons why;
- The impact policies may be having on national and regional targets;
- The significant effects the implementation of policies are having socially, environmentally and economically; and
- Whether local policies need to be adjusted or replaced as they are not working as intended or do not reflect changes in national or regional policy.

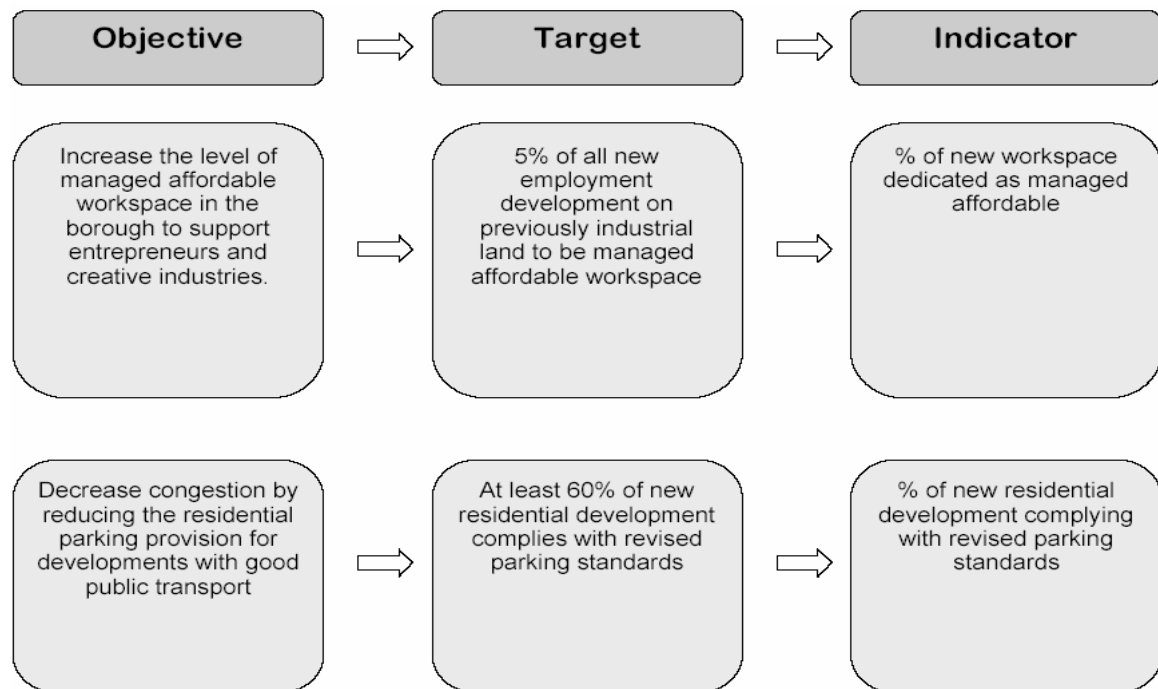
Monitoring Framework

1.8 To ensure the usefulness of the Annual Monitoring Report as part of policy development, the monitoring framework should:

- *Be transparent:* with clarity of spatial objectives, targets, indicators and methods of monitoring;
- *Be flexible:* with cross-cutting across different spatial scales;
- *Have continuity:* Use of agreed and stated methodologies and routine data collection with continuity in the methods and measures used;
- *Be simple:* Use succinct and simple analyses that are easily accessible;
- *Be relevant:* Using reliable and relevant information;
- *Have regard for time series:* Use appropriate timeframes for updating and reporting the information, with regard for the practicality of data availability and the analytical needs of the monitoring.

1.9 This report will apply the ODPM's objectives-policies-targets-indicators approach (refer to Figure 1) as far as practicable. This approach will be of most use when the Local Development Documents are adopted and become planning policy. With the current Unitary Development Plan it is difficult to comprehensively apply this approach as 'core objectives' that could inform this process are not identified in a format that enables succinct monitoring. In the absence of such, to establish transparency, continuity and simplicity the UDP objectives have been condensed to provide strategic local planning aspirations for the purpose of this monitoring exercise.

Figure 1- Objectives, targets and indicators



1.10 Establishing clear objectives assists the selection of measurable and meaningful indicators and targets. Determining objectives also supports the identification of indicators and the setting of appropriate targets to measure the performance of policies over time. Targets should be reasonable, realistic and achievable and the number of indicators developed should be kept to a reasonable minimum.

1.11 This report will utilise different types of indicators to determine and analyse the performance of local planning policies:

- Contextual indicators: provide an understanding of the social, environmental and economic circumstances of the borough. These establish the main issues and priorities facing the borough i.e. the context the planning policies are to be operated.
- Core output (national) indicators: a set of indicators developed by the ODPM for Local Development Framework Monitoring. These enable measurement of activities that are directly related to or consequential to the implementation of local policies.
- Local indicators: may be developed to monitor the outputs of policies not included as core output indicators. These are determined by local circumstances in the borough.
- Significant effects indicators: allow the performance of policies to be monitored against the objectives and targets developed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment.

2 Contextual Indicators

Introduction

- 2.1 As this chapter will demonstrate, Newham has a number of social, economic and environmental challenges and opportunities which are specific to the borough. These challenges and opportunities will be set out in a number of contextual indicators. These contextual indicators aim to measure changes in the wider social, economic and environmental background against which the UDP policies operate. As such they help to relate policy outputs to the local area. Future AMRs will build on this data so that future changes can be monitored.

Demographics

- 2.2 The Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2004 Mid Year population estimates that Newham's population is 247,700. This makes Newham the 11th most populated borough in London. The 2004 Mid Year estimates also show that Newham's population decreased by 1.2% (-2,900 people) between 2003 and 2004 (Table 1). This was the largest fall in any of the London Boroughs.

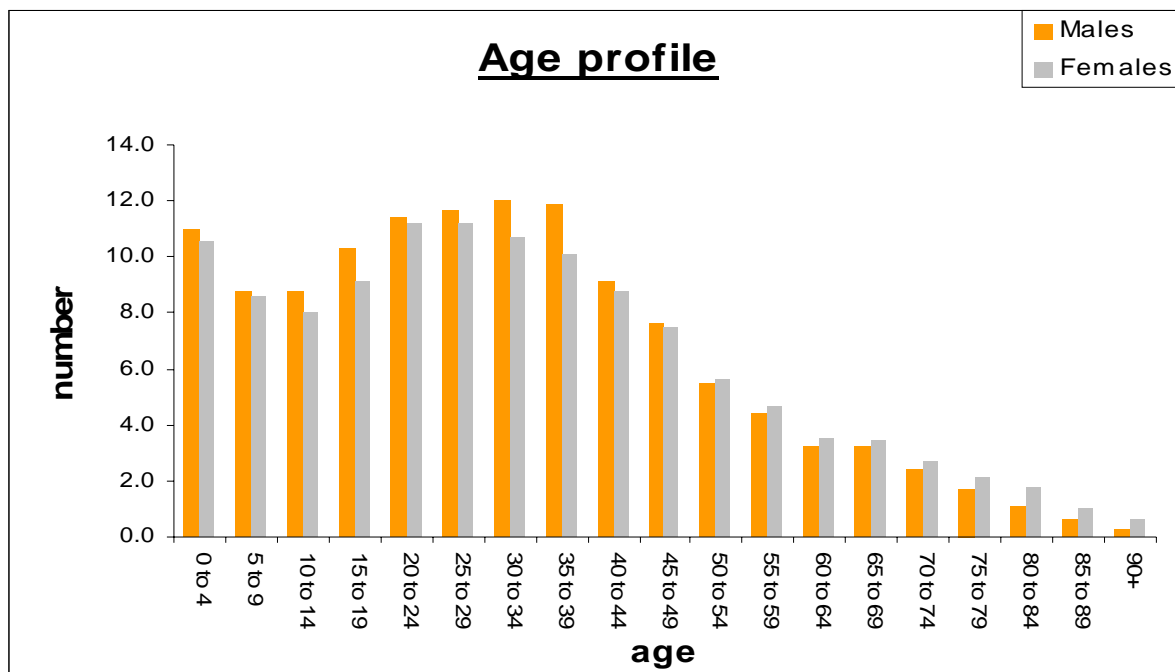
Table 1: Mid-Year Population Estimates for London Boroughs (2004)

Borough	Population	% of London	% Change 2003-04
1. Croydon	340,200	4.58%	1.0%
2. Barnet	326,700	4.30%	0.7%
3. Ealing	303,200	4.08%	-0.6%
4. Bromley	299,100	4.03%	0.3%
5. Enfield	280,000	3.77%	-0.1%
6. Wandsworth	276,500	3.72%	0.9%
7. Lambeth	268,100	3.61%	0.01%
8. Brent	267,700	3.60%	0.0%
9. Southwark	254,700	3.43%	0.4%
10. Hillingdon	248,700	3.35%	0.4%
11 Newham	247,700	3.33%	-1.2%
12. Redbridge	247,300	3.33%	0.9%

Source: 2004 Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYE), ONS

- 2.3 The borough has a relatively young population. The 2004 Mid-Year Estimates by age show that 37% of Newham's population is under the age of 25 (Graph 1). This is a much higher percentage than that of 30% for the whole of Greater London.

Graph 1 – Male and Female Age Structure of Newham’s population compared with Greater London 2004



Source: 2004 Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYE), ONS

2.4 Newham has one of the highest fertility rates in the country. Newham has a fertility rate of 2.40 compared with 1.76 for London and 1.78 for England and Wales. This high fertility rate is in correlation with a high birth rate. In 2004 Newham had 5,170 births (Table 2 & 3).

Table 2: Fertility Rate (1998 – 2004)

	Years				% Change over years		
	1998	2000	2002	2004	1998 – 2000	2000 – 2002	2002 – 2004
Newham	2.69	2.70	2.20	2.40	+0.4%	-18.5%	+9.1%
London	1.77	1.72	1.63	1.76	-2.8%	-5.2%	+8.0%
England and Wales	1.72	1.66	1.65	1.78	-3.5%	-0.6%	+7.9%

Source: Population Estimates Unit, Vital Statistics, ONS, 2005

Table 3: Number of Births and Deaths in Newham (2000 – 2004)

	Years					% Change			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
Births	4,927	4,805	5,020	5,102	5,170	-2.5	+4.5	+1.6	+1.3
Deaths	1,713	1,669	1,580	1,596	1,550	-2.6	-5.3	+1.0	-2.9
Difference	+3,214	+3,136	+3,440	+3,506	+3,620	-2.4	+9.7	+1.9	+3.3

Source : Population Estimates Unit, Vital Statistics, ONS, 2005

2.5 The 2001 census demonstrates that Newham is the second most ethnically diverse local authority in England and Wales. Almost two-thirds (61%) of Newham’s population is from a non-white ethnic group (Table 4). Newham is reported to have

the second highest percentage of Asians, Bangladeshis and Black Africans in England and Wales.

Table 4: Detailed breakdown of Ethnic Groups in Newham and London 2001

Ethnic Group		Newham	London
All People		243,891	7,172,091
Percentage (count) of people in ethnic groups:			
White	39.4%		71.2%
British	33.7%	(82,390)	59.8
Irish	1.3%	(3,231)	3.1%
Other White	4.3%	(10,509)	8.3%
Mixed	3.3%		3.2%
White and Black Caribbean	1.2%	(2,986)	1.0%
White and Black African	0.6%	(1,657)	0.5%
White and Asian	0.6%	(1,652)	0.9%
Other Mixed	0.8%	(1,953)	0.9%
Asian or Asian British	32.5%		12.1%
Indian	12.1%	(29,597)	6.1%
Pakistani	8.4%	(20,644)	2.0%
Bangladeshi	8.8%	(21,458)	2.2%
Other Asian	3.1%	(7,603)	1.9%
Black or Black British	21.5%		10.9%
Caribbean	7.3%	(17,931)	4.8%
African	13.1%	(31,982)	5.3%
Other Black	1.1%	(2,740)	0.8%
Chinese or Other ethnic group	3.1%		2.7%
Chinese	1.0%	(2,349)	1.1%
Other ethnic group	2.1%	(5,209)	1.6%

Source: ONS 2001 Census

- 2.6 In terms of religious beliefs, just under half the population (46.8%) of Newham state they are Christian, with almost a quarter (24.3%) stating they are Muslim. 6.9% of residents state they are Hindu, 2.8% Sikhs and 0.2% Jewish. 9% of residents state they do not have a religion (Table 5).

Table 5: Percentage of Newham residents stating their religion as:

Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Not stated
46.8%	0.6%	6.9%	0.2%	24.2%	2.8%	0.3%	9.0%	9.0%

Source: ONS 2001 Census

Social Cultural Issues

- 2.7 According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 scores, Newham is the eleventh most deprived area in England and Wales and the fourth most deprived London Borough (Table 7). This is an improvement on the IMD 2000 score, which ranked Newham as fifth most deprived area in England and Wales and third most deprived in London.

Table 7: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

National Rank	London Rank	Local Authority
1		Liverpool
2		Manchester
3		Knowsley
4	1	Tower Hamlets
5	2	Hackney
6	3	Islington
7		Nottingham
8		Easington
9		Kingston upon Hull, City of
10		Middlesbrough
11	4	Newham
Range (1-354)	Range (1-33)	

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

- 2.8 The 2004 Mid-Year Estimates also show that Newham has a population density of 68.8 people per hectare which makes Newham the thirteenth most densely populated London Borough (Table 6).

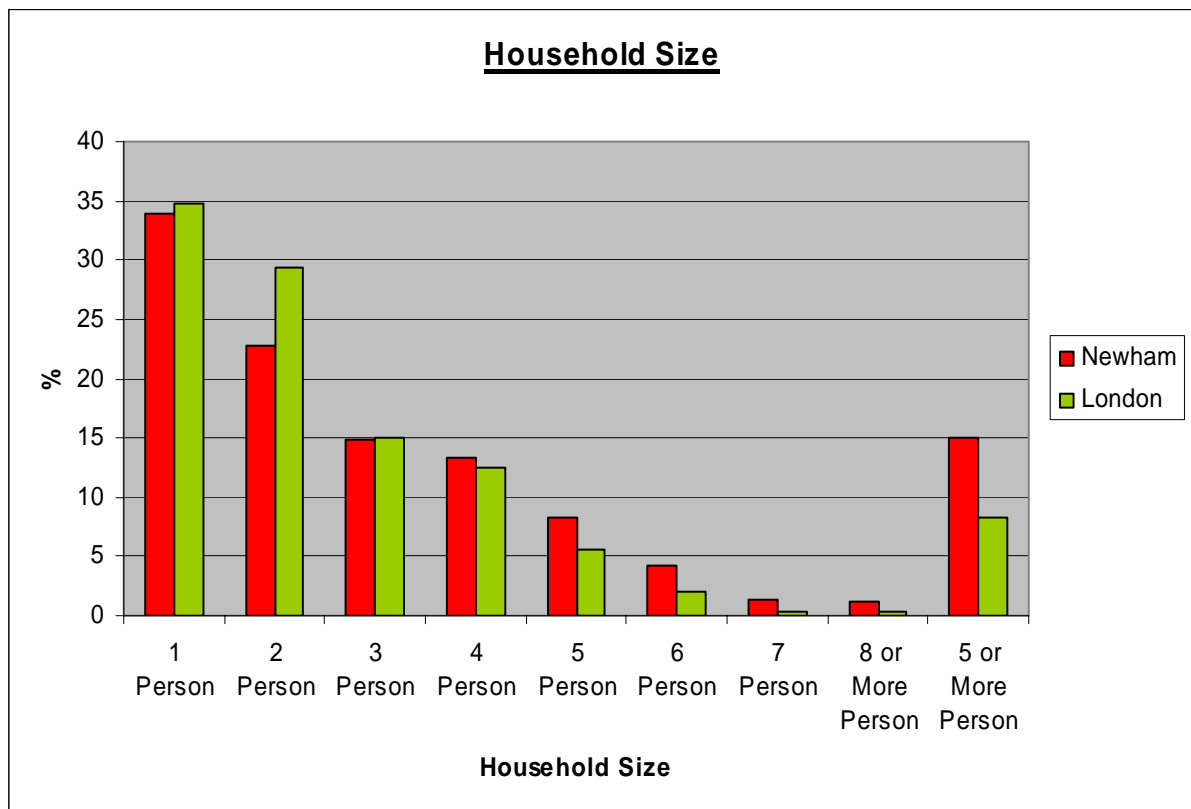
Table 6: Persons per hectare in Newham compared to other London Boroughs.

Ranking	Borough	People per hectare
1.	Kensington and Chelsea	153.4
2.	Islington	119.9
3.	Hammersmith and Fulham	110.5
4.	Westminster	109.5
5.	Hackney	108.9
6.	Tower Hamlets	104.7
7.	Lambeth	99.3
8.	Camden	98.7
9.	Southwark	87.8
10	Wandsworth	81.3
11.	Haringey	74.8
12.	Lewisham	70.6
13.	Newham	68.8

Source: 2004 MYE, ONS

- 2.9 The average household size in Newham is 2.6 persons per household, which is the highest average household size in all London Boroughs and England and Wales. Newham also has a larger proportion of households with five or more people (15%) compared to London (8.3%) (Graph 2).

Graph 2: Household Size in Newham (2001)



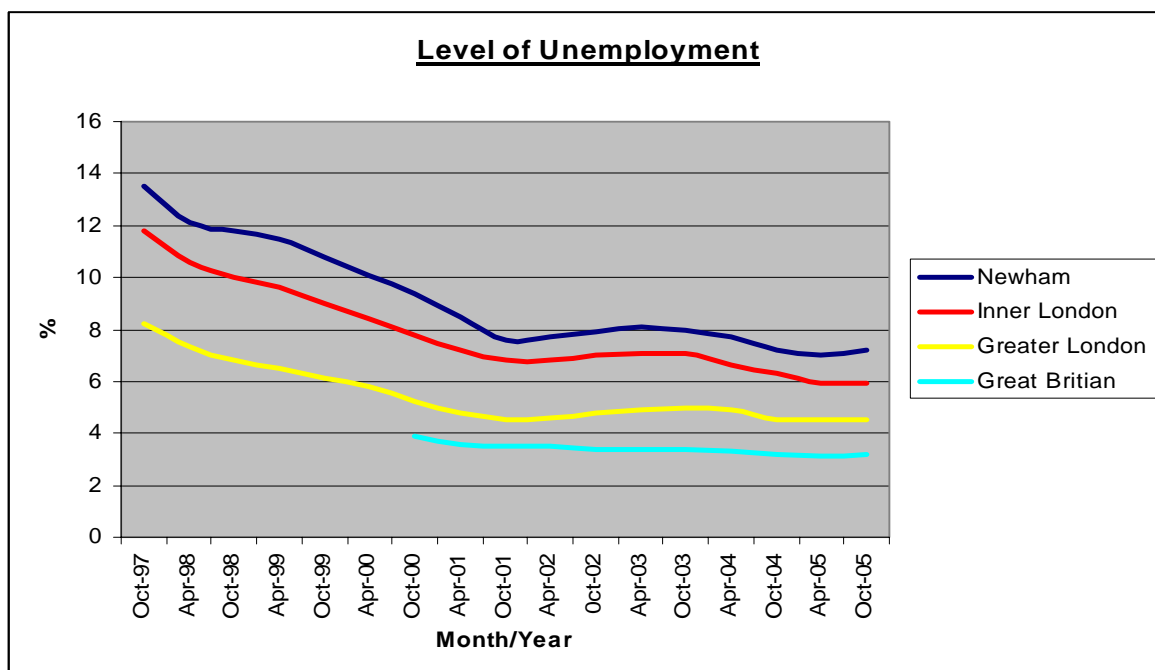
Source: Census 2001

2.10 In terms of household composition, 34% of households in Newham are single person households, 15.7% are lone parent households, while married and cohabiting couples households make up 34.8%.

Economy and Labour Market

- 2.11 Economic activity in the working age population in Newham was 63.7% in June 04 – May 05. This was lower than in both London (74.4%) and England and Wales (78.6%). 7.2% of people in Newham are unemployed, which is higher than in London (4.5%), and more that double the unemployment rate in England and Wales (3.2%).

Graph 3 – Unemployment in Newham, Inner London, Greater London and Great Britain



Source: ONS and GLA Estimates

- 2.12 The number of residents in Newham claiming Income Support has been falling since 2000. In 2004, 18,500 people in the borough claimed Income Support while in 2005 the number of people claiming was 18,300, a reduction of 200 claimants (1.1%) (Table 8). However, there has been an increase in the number of households claiming Housing Benefit. In 2003/04 38,699 people were claiming Housing Benefits while in 2004/05 40,485 households were claiming (42.1% of households in Newham), which is an increase of 4.6% (Table 9).

Table 8: Income support claimants in Newham (2000 – 2005)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% change 03-04	% change 04 – 05
Income Support Claimants	30,700	29,100	28,00	28,500	18,500	18,300	-54.1%	-1.1%

Source: ONS

Table 9: Housing Benefit Claimants in Newham (2000/01 – 2004/05)

	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	% Change 01/02 – 02/03	% Change 02/03 – 03/04	% Change 03/04 – 04/05	% of House- holds (04/05)
Total Housing Benefit Claimants	36,560	38,261	38,699	40,485	-4.7%	-1.1%	4.6%	42.1%
Council Tenants	15,229	14,742	15,372	16,301	-3.1%	-7.2%	6.0%	16.9%
Registered Social Landlords	8,731	8,082	8,625	8,585	-7.4%	-3.3%	-0.5%	8.9%
Private	7,575	7,607	7,731	7,567	-0.4%	-0.8%	-2.1%	7.9%
Total Council Tax Benefits Claimants	30,231	31,851	32,040	33,299	-5.4%	-0.9%	3.9%	34.6%
Owner Occupiers	6,726	6,129	6,925	7,424	-8.9%	-14.3%	7.2%	7.7%

Source: Housing Department, LBN

- 2.13 The average gross weekly pay for residents living in Newham in 04/05 was £407.50. Compared with London, Newham residents earned on average £148.30 (27%) less (Table 10).

Table 10: Overall weekly and hourly pay – Full-time employment only (2005)

	Newham			London		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Gross weekly pay	£479.20	£488.70	£466.50	£655.30	£731.40	£556.10
Weekly pay – excluding overtime	£456.20	£456.80	£455.30	£638.70	£707.70	£548.80
Hourly Pay – including overtime	£12.05	£11.83	£12.37	£16.89	£18.31	£14.92
Hourly Pay – excluding overtime	£12.00	£11.75	£12.34	£17.01	£18.50	£14.98

Source: NOMIS – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

- 2.14 Employment in Newham is mainly in the public, administration, education and health sector, and the distribution, hotels and restaurant sector. In 2004, public administration, education and health accounted for 29.3% of total employees, distribution, hotels and restaurants (23.7%) and banking, finance and insurance (19%).

House Prices

- 2.15 Average house prices in Newham have continued to rise year on year for a number of years. The average price of a house in September 2005 was £198,851. Despite these rises, average prices in Newham are much lower than the London average of £300,719 (Table 11).

Table 11: Average house prices in Newham and London

Year	Newham	% change from previous year	London	% Change from previous year
2005	£198,851	2.7	£300,719	5.0
2004	£193,562	10.3	£286,361	10.5
2003	£175,458	20.8	£259,067	5.4
2002	£145,240	25.3	£245,806	13.5
2001	£115,885	20.0	£204,872	7.8
2000	£96,584	30.4	£190,031	27.8
1999	£74,057	13.9	£148,638	15.9
1998	£65,004	-	£128,202	-

Source: ODPM – Land Registry Property Prices (1998 – 2005)

Community Safety

- 2.16 In 2004/05 the number of Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) in Newham had reduced by 10%. Most types of crime in Newham have reduced over the last four years. The number of reported racial incidents and burglaries have halved since 2001 levels, whilst levels of criminal damage have fallen by 22% from 2000/01. Domestic violence has fallen to their lowest ever levels. However, there has been a significant increase in the number of reported robberies (Table 12).

Table 12: Crimes occurring in Newham (2001/02 – 2004/05)

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	% change 01/02 – 04/05	% change 03/04 – 04/05
Violence Against a Person	7,550	8,096	8,210	7,977	6%	-3%
Sexual Offences	433	433	484	449	4%	-7%
Burglary	3,886	3,494	3,398	1,939	-50%	-43%
Robbery	2,400	2,150	2,242	3,410	42%	52%
Theft and Handling	15,607	16,497	15,880	13,596	-13%	-14%
Fraud or Forgery	3,504	3,218	2,970	3,136	-11%	6%
Criminal Damage	5,681	5,701	5,721	4,450	-22%	-22%
Drugs	1,091	1,139	1,261	1,134	4%	-10%
Other Notifiable Offences	464	429	449	369	-20%	-18%
Domestic Violence	3,899	4,751	5,036	2,829	-27%	-44%
Racial Offences	1,059	807	684	443	-58%	-35%
Homophobic Offence	42	49	92	44	5%	-52%
Grand Total	40,616	41,157	40,615	36,460	-10%	-10%

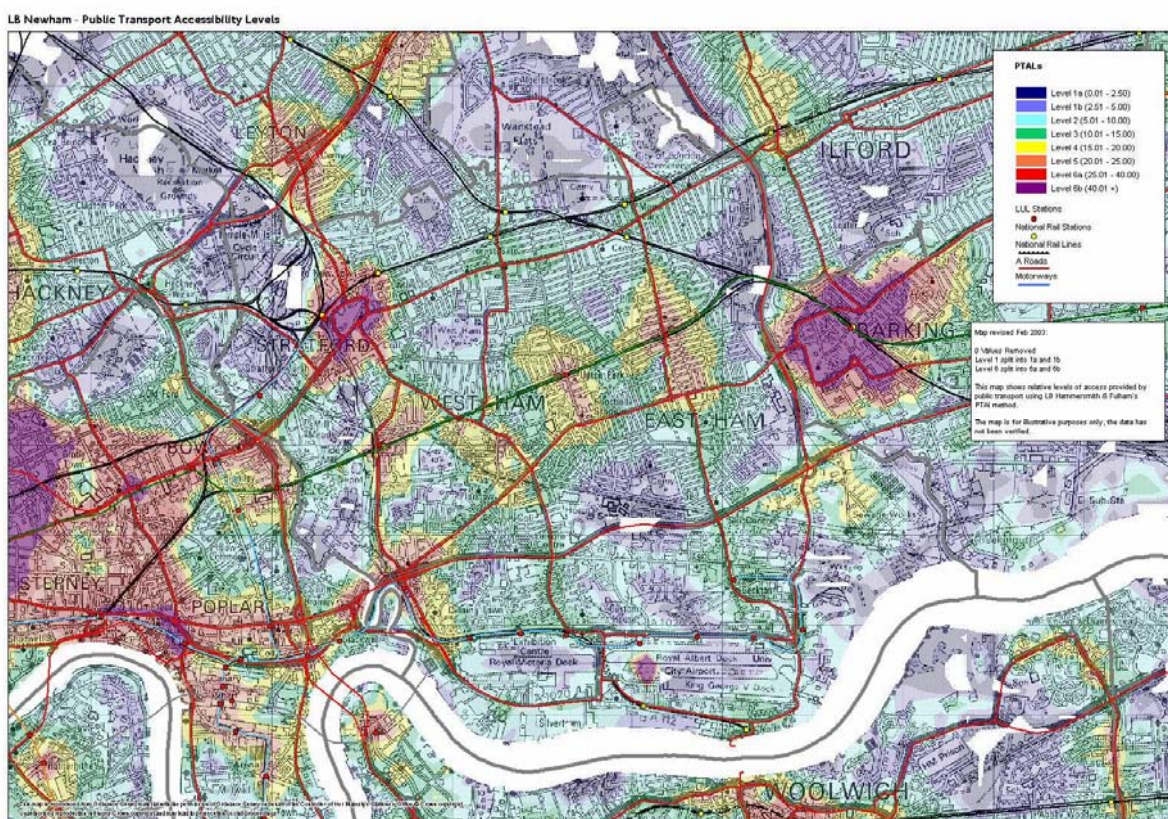
Source: Metropolitan Police Crime Statistics (2005)

Transport and Spatial Connectivity

- 2.17 The borough has 'excellent' transport connections. Newham is served by four underground lines (Central, Jubilee, District and the Hammersmith and City lines). Three over ground lines run through Newham. The North London Line runs from Barking through central Newham to Gospel Oak. C2C line from Liverpool Street, through the borough to Shenfield. The south of the borough is serviced by the C2C line from North Woolwich to Richmond.

- 2.18 The international channel tunnel link connecting London with the continent is set to open in 2008. London City Airport is also located in the borough and it is estimated that over two million passengers pass through the airport each year.
- 2.19 The key trunk roads running North / South in the borough are the A406 to the east, which connects to the M11 and the A12 to the west. The A13 runs east / west. These roads carry public and private commuters as well as freight.
- 2.20 Stratford bus station is the second busiest bus station in the whole of London, with buses linking Newham with Central London and Essex.

Map 1: Newham Public Transport Accessibility Levels



Source: Transport for London (TFL)

- 2.21 Map 1 shows the Public Transport Accessibility Levels across the borough. The areas of purple and red are the areas with the highest accessibility. The areas with the highest accessibility are Stratford and Canning Town. Areas to the south and north of the borough generally have lower levels of accessibility.

Local Services and Environment

- 2.22 The borough is urban in nature and is defined by its industrial past. As such there are a number of vacant ex-industrial brownfield sites, particularly in the Lower Lea Valley, Royal Docks and East Beckton. Vast areas of the borough are residential, mainly Victorian terrace houses. The Borough also has 266ha of public open space.

- 2.23 The borough, particularly in the south has substantial areas of water. The borough is bounded by the River Lea to the West, the River Roding to the east and the River Thames to the South. The Royal Docks have an approximate area of 250 acres and it reputed to be the largest area of impounded water in the world.
- 2.24 In Newham there are eight nurseries, sixty-six primary schools, fifteen secondary schools and five special schools and Pupil Referral Units. There are 32 single GP practices, 25 multiple GP practices, three health clinics, seven health clinics with GP services and two hospitals. Newham has ten library's and four leisure centres.

3. Local Development Framework Progress

Introduction

- 3.1 The Council published its Local Development Scheme in 2005 setting out the how and when it expects to prepare the various documents that over time will become part of the Local Development Framework. The Local Development Scheme is available from the Council website, libraries and local service centres. The Council is preparing a revised Local Development Scheme, setting out new timetables for the production of some documents to take account of changes in circumstances. The new Local Development Scheme will be published early in 2007.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 3.2 The Council formally adopted the Statement of Community Involvement in July 2006. This followed the conclusion of the 'submission' stage public consultation in January, followed by an Examination held by a planning inspector in April 2006. The inspector considered representations made at the 'submission' stage and examined the 'soundness' of the document and its preparation. The conclusions in the inspectors binding report have been taken into account in the finally adopted document.

Core Strategy and Royal Docks & Thameside West Area Action Plan

- 3.3 The Core Strategy and the Royal Docks and Thameside West Area Action Plan are the two Development Plan Documents that have been in production during 2006. Both were subject to a six week 'preferred options' consultation during February and March. A total of nearly 100 representations were made containing almost 700 individual comments.
- 3.4 In August the Department of Communities and Local Government issued a letter of clarification and advice to all local authorities with regard to the 'soundness' of the contents of Development Plan Documents and the processes through which they should be prepared. This followed the failure of Core Strategies prepared by two planning authorities to be found 'sound' following an Examination in Public. As a result, this Council has reviewed the relevant aspects of the Core Strategy and the Royal Docks and Thameside West Area Action Plan. The outcome of this review is that the preferred options consultation stage will be rerun early in 2007. This will take into account those representations made during the public consultation of February and March 2006 and the recent DCLG advice. It is expected that these documents will reach 'submission' stage in the autumn of 2007. The revised Local Development Scheme will set out specific timetables and milestones when approved and published.

Development Control Manual

- 3.5 The start of production for the Development Control Manual is identified as November 2007 in the 2005 Local Development Scheme. As a result of the DCLG advice referred to above, the timetable for production has been reviewed and the start date brought forward to early 2007. The formal production timetable will be confirmed on the publication of the revised Local Development Scheme.

Stratford & Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan and Development Control Manual

- 3.6 Production of the Stratford & Lower Lea Valley Area Action Plan had been due to begin in January 2006. Changes in resource levels have resulted in the deferral of this start date. Sufficient resources have now been identified to ensure that the Area Action Plan can be prepared and taken through to adoption. It is planned that preparation work will begin early in 2007. These changes are being taken into account in the revision of the Local Development Scheme.

The Joint Waste Development Plan Document

- 3.7 A joint Waste Development Plan Document is being prepared by the East London Waste Authority boroughs of Newham, Barking and Dagenham, Redbridge and Havering. The evidence gathering phase of this work has now been completed as have the early stages of the Sustainability Appraisal. The Issues and Options Stage of this work has now begun and will include development of alternative options built on the report of evidence and informal consultation with the community and stakeholders. The preferred options consultation is likely to occur in Spring 2007. An informal Issues and Options consultation is planned for March 2007.

4. Monitoring

Housing

4.1 Housing is the most extensive land use in the borough, accommodating Newham's population and dominating the local environment. The match between housing type and the needs of residents, the physical condition of the housing stock and the quality of the residential environment are all fundamental to the well-being of Newham's population. Newham's strategic objectives for housing is to ensure the delivery of new housing to meet local housing need, while contributing to London wide need. It also seeks a balance between, size, type, tenure, range and quality of accommodation to encourage the development of sustainable communities. The UDP 2001 designates land specifically for housing development. It also designates land as Mixed Opportunity Zones (MOZ) where housing is acceptable as part of mixed use developments.

4.2 **Objective:** To increase the level of housing in the Borough to meet local housing need and contribute to London wide need.

Target: 8300 new units (2001 – 2006).

Policies: H1, H2, H3, H4, H5

Indicators:

- Total number and tenure of existing dwellings in the borough.
- Housing trajectory showing i) Net additional dwellings over the past 5 years ii) Net additional dwellings for current year iii) Projected net additional dwellings over a 10 year period iv) Annual net dwelling requirement v) Average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements.
- Total number of affordable housing completions and their location.
- Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.
- Density of new housing developments.
- Number of unfit dwellings.

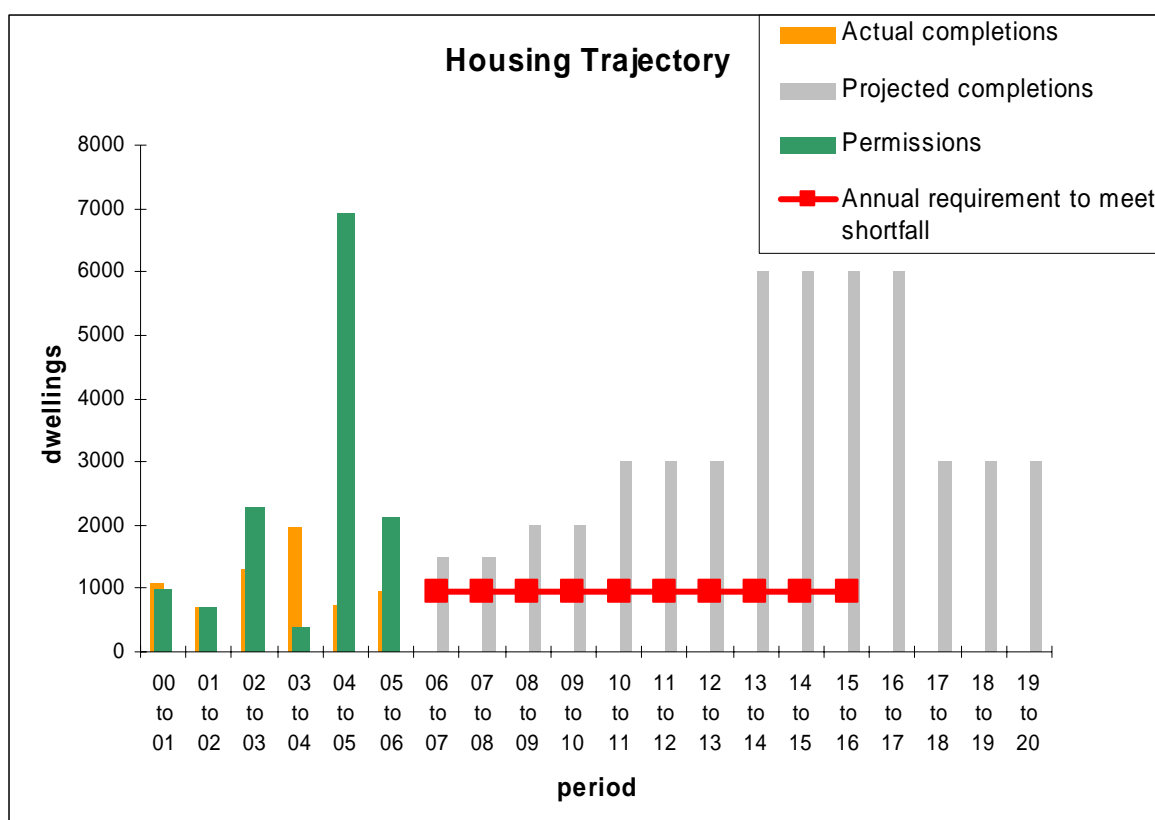
4.3 As the table below demonstrates, the total number of dwellings in the borough in 2005 was 97,048 (Table 13). The total number of dwellings in the borough has continued to increase over the last four years. The majority of dwellings (46.6%) are 'owner occupied'. The amount of dwellings under the control of a Registered Social Landlord (RSL) has increased over the last four years. The total number of dwellings under the control of RSLs in 2005 was 11,899, 12.3% of the total number of dwellings in the borough. The borough however, has seen a reduction in the number of Local Authority owned housing over the last four years.

Table 13: Total number and tenure of existing dwellings in Newham

HIP Data Year	Local Authority	RSL	'Other Public Sector'	Owner Occupied	Private Rented	Total
HIP 2005	19,317 (19.9%)	11,899 (12.3%)	455 (0.5%)	45,176 (46.6%)	20,296 (20.9%)	97,048
HIP 2004	19,899 (20.7%)	12,101 (12.6%)	274 (0.3%)	44,025 (45.7%)	19,965 (20.7%)	96,264
HIP 2003	21,078 (22.2%)	10,347 (10.9%)	287 (0.3%)	43,487 (45.8%)	19,721 (20.8%)	94,920
HIP 2002	22,493 (24%)	9,733 (10.4%)	287 (0.3%)	42,945 (45.8%)	18,245 (19.5%)	93,703

Source: Housing Investment Programme Reports (2002 – 2005) Housing Department LBN

- 4.4 Graph 4: Housing trajectory showing i) Net additional dwellings over the past 5 years ii) Net additional dwellings for current year iii) Projected net additional dwellings over a 10 year period iv) Annual net dwelling requirement v) Average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements.



Source: London Development Database (2006)

- 4.5 Over the last five years Newham has had a net increase of 5,472 additional units. In the last monitoring period the number of net additional dwellings was 926.
- 4.6 The number of approvals for the current monitoring period was 2,113 units. This is a sharp drop on the previous monitoring period (2004/05) which experienced an

unusually high approval rate. This high approval rate is largely due to the approval of the Stratford City development which counts for 4440 approved units. However, the number of approvals this year is higher than the four previous monitoring periods from 2000/01 – 2003/04.

- 4.7 The implementation of the Stratford City development plus future developments such as the Canning Town Regeneration Project (approximately 4000 units), Silvertown Quays (approximately 5000 units), and the Olympics Legacy Plan (approximately 9000 units) will have a significant effect on the projected residential completions in the borough. These 'major' developments will be implemented (built) in phases over a number of years and so substantial numbers of these permitted residential units will not be delivered until the later part of the new plan period.
- 4.8 The number of units completed in the current monitoring period was 962 units. This was an increase of 250 (23%) completed units on the previous year of 712 completions.
- 4.9 To meet the London Plans additional housing target of 17,777 additional homes (1997 – 2016) it has been calculated that the annual number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements will be 951 units per year up to 2016 and with housing developments already in the pipeline and anticipated developments such as the Canning Town Regeneration Project, Silvertown Quays and Olympic Legacy Plan it is anticipated that Newham will meet this target.
- 4.10 100% of new and converted dwellings were developed on previously developed land in Newham. This is no change from the previous monitoring period.
- 4.11 Percentage of new dwellings/housing developments completed at:
- (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare;
 - (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and
 - (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare.
- 4.12 The total of 926 completed additional dwellings in the last monitoring period was achieved across the development of 124 separate housing schemes.
- (i) 0% of housing schemes were built to a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare;
 - (ii) 4% (5 housing schemes) were built to a density of between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare, and;
 - (iii) 96% (119 housing schemes) were built to densities of over 50 dwellings per hectare.
- 4.13 The overall density of new housing development has increased in the borough in relation to the previous year.
- 4.14 The total number of 'unfit' dwellings in the borough was 11,294 which is 11.6% of the total number of dwellings (Table 14). Over the last five years the number of 'unfit' dwellings has substantially decreased. Since 2002 the total number of 'unfit' dwellings has reduced by 6184 dwellings. The majority of 'unfit' dwellings (88%) are in the private sector.

Table 14: Number of 'unfit' dwellings in Newham

Housing Type	Number of Unfit Dwellings				% of dwelling types which are unfit			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Council	1068	1033	293	324	6.1%	5.7%	3%	2.9%
RSL's	136	145	605	999	0.8%	0.8%	6.1%	8.8%
Other Public Sector	12	12	0	0	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0%
Private Sector	16262	16907	9002	9971	93%	93.4%	90.9%	88.3%
Total Unfit Stock	17478	18094	9900	11294	18.7%	19.1%	10.3%	11.6%

Source: Housing Investment Programme Reports (2002 – 2005) Newham Housing Department

4.15 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** On track.

4.16 **Objective:** To increase the level of affordable housing in the borough seeking a balance between the size, type and tenure of new housing units to encourage the development of sustainable communities.

Targets: 25% of all new units to be affordable.

Policies: H6, H7, H8, H9, H15

Indicators:

- Affordable completions and their location.

4.17 During the monitoring period the gross and net additional affordable dwellings completed in the borough was 229 units.

4.18 Of the 229 affordable units completed in the borough, 89 were located in Beckton ward, while 32 were located in Stratford ward and 31 in West Ham ward (Table 15).

Table 15: Number of completed affordable units in each of the Newham wards

Location	Number of Affordable Units
Beckton	89
Boleyn	9
Canning Town North	3
Canning Town South	27
East Ham Central	0
East Ham North	0
East Ham South	6
Forest Gate North	0
Forest Gate South	14
Green Street	0
Little Ilford	0
Manor Park	0
Plaistow North	17
Plaistow South	0
Stratford	32
Wall End	1
West Ham	31
TOTAL	229

Source: London Development Database (2006)

- 4.19 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** On track.
- 4.20 **Significant Effects:** The sustainability objective for housing as set out in the SA is, “to ensure that all residents have access to good quality, affordable housing.” As the data presented demonstrates, the level of affordable housing in the borough is increasing.
- 4.21 Other housing monitoring results generally beneficial to Newham’s sustainability are the continued decrease in the percentage of unfit dwellings and all housing completions in the borough having been developed on previously developed land.

Employment

4.22 Newham's strategic planning objectives for employment and business development are to create economic growth and physical regeneration through employment and investment whilst providing opportunity and occupational choice for local residents. Optimal levels of employment and employment development are particularly crucial elements for the achievement of increased quality of life and opportunity for residents of Newham.

4.23 The 2001 UDP designates land as Principal Employment Areas and Local Employment Areas in order to retain and expand industrial type operations. In addition Major Opportunity Zones designate previously industrial land for redevelopment, in some cases for major industrial and office development.

4.24 **Objective: Create a high quality environment for business that provides conditions for future growth and establish Newham as a major business location with a strong diversified economy.**

Targets: None Specified.

Policies: EMP1, EMP2, EMP4, EMP5, EMP7

Indicators:

- Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.
- Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas.
- Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land.
- Employment land available by type.
- Losses of employment land in (i) employment / regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.
- Amount of employment land lost to residential development.

4.25 Newham's industrial land use has witnessed decline and under use in recent years. However, parallel to this decline, consistent annual rates of permissions primarily comprising B1 business floorspace is encouraging. This reflects structural economic change which will see continued decline in markets for traditional industrial land and increasing demand for business related employment facilities.

Table 16: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type

Employment permissions completed	2005-2006
B1 (business)	3,556 m ²
B2 (general industry)	0
B8 (storage and distribution)	8
Total	3,564 m ²

Source: London Development Database (2006)

- 4.26 The London Development Database provides that all employment floorspace for the current monitoring period, 3,564m² (Table 16), is accountable to three developments. The Twelvetreets Business Park (3,302m² B1 floorspace), mixed use development at 72-74 High Street Stratford (154m² B1 floorspace) and the extension of storage facilities at the existing British Rail Goods Yard Manor Park (8m² B8 floorspace).
- 4.27 Employment development in the pipeline has increased by approximately 17,948m² or 2.5% since the 2004/05 monitoring period. This growth comprises an additional 9,719m² of business or industrial related floorspace not started and an additional 8,229m² currently under construction (Table 17).

Table 17: Amount of floorspace for employment not started or under construction

Industrial permissions not started or under construction	FY 2004		FY 2005	
	Not started	Under construction	Not started	Under construction
B1 (business)	543,713m ²	129,190 m ²	546,52m ²	130,680 m ²
B2 (general industry)	0	23,436 m ²	13,071m ²	23,436 m ²
B8 (storage and distribution)	13,523 m ²	0m ²	7,362 m ²	6,739 m ²
Sub total	557,236 m ²	152,626m ²	566,955m ²	160,855 m ²
Total	709,862m ²		727,810m ²	

Source: London Development Database (2006)

- 4.28 Completion of Twelvetreets Business Park at the former British Gas site West Ham marks the accomplishment of employment and regeneration objectives for Major Opportunity Zone 5 (UDP 2001). Incorporating an office building and technical training centre, the scheme provides a total of 3,302m² B1 office floorspace directly adjacent to Stratford's cluster Principal Employment Areas.
- 4.29 Nil completed employment development listed on the London Development Database for the 2005 monitoring period was constructed in Principal or Local Employment Areas. All developments for employment were located on previously developed land.
- 4.30 The Newham Industrial Land Study (May 2006) provides a comprehensive industrial and employment land survey of the borough. The report provides a detailed description of all existing employment premises in the borough and

employment forecasts. Employment land available by type has been extracted from this report (Table 18). There is a total of 726 hectares of employment land Newham.

Table 18: Amount of employment land available (by location and type)

	Total Site Area (ha)	% of total
Thameside and Royal Docks	179.44	24.7%
Beckton and Albert Basin	174.92	24.1%
Stratford Lea Valley	363.36	49.9%
Rest of Borough	9.35	1.3%
Total	726 ha	100%
Principal Employment Areas	173.4	23.9%
Local Employment Areas	7.82	1.1%
Mixed Use Proposal	3.8	0.5%
Moz	499.24	68.8%
No UDP Designation	41.8	5.8%
Total	726 ha	100%

Source: Industrial Land Survey (2006)

4.31 The London Development Database indicates the amount of employment land lost to residential development was 0.1958 ha (1,958m²) for a mixed use scheme entailing the demolition of an existing warehouse for the development of 130 apartments, 2 live/work units and 614.3m² net of commercial A1, A2, A3 and B floorspace on ground level. This site was not within a principal or local employment area as designated by Newham's UDP 2001.

4.32 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** On track.

4.33 **Objective:** Increase both the number and range of jobs particularly within High value added future growth sectors and improve opportunities for local people to obtain jobs.

4.34 **Targets:** None Specified.

Policies: EMP1, EMP2, EMP4, EMP5, EMP7

Indicators:

- Unemployment rate.
- Employment by sector.
- Work related training facilities.

4.35 In recent years the gap between the unemployment rate in Newham and the London average has declined considerably. In 1995 Newham had an unemployment rate of almost 14% (rolling four quarter average) and by October 2005 this had dropped to 7.2%. Newham is now much closer to the London

average rate of 4.5% and the 5.9% inner London average (Focus on Newham 2006).

- 4.36 The most recent data available regarding the occupation of Newham residents comprises the June 2004-May 2005 quarterly averages (Focus on Newham 2006) (Table 18).

Table 19: Newham resident's occupation by sector

	Newham (%)	London (%)
Managers and senior officials	10.0	17.9
Professional occupations	8.1	15.9
Associate professional and technical occupations	17.6	18.0
Administrative and secretarial occupations	10.3	13.4
Skilled trades occupations	9.5	8.1
Personal service occupations	7.7	6.3
Sales and customer service occupations	10.6	6.2
Process; plant and machine operatives	8.7	4.7
Elementary occupations	16.7	8.9

Source: Focus on Newham (2006)

- 4.37 As previously mentioned, the Twelvetrees Business Park at the former British Gas site West Ham includes a technical training centre. This development is consistent with Council's objective for growth in employment generating uses and increases the borough's provision of training facilities and opportunities to improve employment prospects for local people.
- 4.38 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** On track.
- 4.39 **Significant effects:** Sustainability Appraisal objectives for business development are 'to ensure local residents have access to opportunities for employment' and 'to create a favourable climate for sustainable investment, with a modern, balanced employment structure based on a combination of indigenous growth and high technology inward investment.' Employment monitoring results indicate that sustainability appraisal targets for the borough regarding business development are on track for the period 2005-2006.
- 4.40 Due to its location in the Thames Gateway, existing and planned transport infrastructure, proximity to the Olympics and development associated with Stratford City particularly highlight Newham's increasingly favourable climate for investment. Growth in employment floor space completed and in the pipeline has been

consistent in recent years. Trends for substantial office floorspace are likely to continue as a result of structural economic change and the main challenge concerning sustainability for Newham is ensuring that employment opportunities created as a result of such development benefits local residents in the long term. Employment and business development growth in the borough for professional and skilled occupations needs to coincide with increased training and educational facilities so that local people potentially have the capacity and choice to undertake these occupations.

Environmental Quality

4.41 The overarching vision for Newham's natural and built environments is to ensure that they transform in accordance with the principles of sustainable development. The Environmental Quality chapter, of the UDP, encompasses a range of policies to protect, enhance and where appropriate sensitively develop the natural environment. The Council seeks to maximise the ecological, recreational or economic value of natural environments in a sustainable manner and particularly to provide a healthier and better quality of life for Newham's residents and workers.

4.42 To achieve this vision, specific UDP policy objectives for the natural and physical environment include: to promote excellence in design; protect waterways; protect sites of nature conservation importance and heritage sites, and; to reduce environmental nuisances.

4.43 **Objective:** **To maintain and enhance sites of nature conservation importance to preserve their ecological value, extend the biodiversity of fauna and flora and identify new sites of nature conservation importance in areas of the Borough that are deficient in such sites.**

Target: None specified.

Policies: EQ9, EQ10, EQ12

Indicators:

- Total area and number of protected sites of nature conservation importance and percentage managed for ecology.

4.44 There are 46 sites in Newham of Nature Conservation Importance (Greater London Authority 2006). The majority of these sites are of Borough importance (Grade 1 or 2). Nature conservation sites lost to development in recent years are:

- Beckton Gas Works (NeBI14)
- Stratford Gas Holder Rough (NeBII02)
- Newham Hospital Rough (NeBII06)
- Silvertown Tramway Sidings (NeBII07)
- North Woolwich Old Goods Yard (NeBII09)
- Channelsea River at Stratford (NeL01)
- Royal Docks Cut (NeL06)

4.45 Information concerning the total area of protected sites of nature conservation importance and percentage managed for ecology is not currently available.

4.46 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** N/A.

4.47 **Objective:** To improve air quality and reduce energy use.

Target: None specified.

Policies: EQ45, EQ46

Indicators:

- Number of days when air pollution is moderate or higher (PM10).
- Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita.

4.48 During the monitoring period there were 17 days when air pollution was classed as being moderate and no days of air pollution at higher levels (PM10 or over). (London Borough of Newham Pollution Control Unit 2006).

4.49 Data indicating the amount of carbon dioxide emissions per capita for residents of Newham is not currently available.

4.50 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** Broadly.

4.51 **Objective:** Promote clean, efficient and effective waste management, including waste minimisation and recycling of materials in new development.

Target: 100% households with kerbside collection by 2008.
25% recycling / composting in the period 2005/2006 to 2009/2010.

Policies: EQ54, EQ55, EQ56, EQ57, EQ58

Indicators:

- Percentage of households with kerbside collections (refuse and recyclates).
- Percentage of household waste recycled / composted.

4.52 The percentage of Newham households with kerbside collections for refuse and recycling increased from 59.1% in 2004/2005 to 80% in 2005/2006.

4.53 Rates of recycling and composting as a percentage of household waste has increased consistently in recent years. In 2003/2004 recycling and composting represented 5.51% of household waste, 6.23% in 2004/2005 and 10.13% in 2005/2006 (Joint Waste DPD for London Borough of Barking & Dagenham, Newham, Redbridge and Havering SA/SEA Stage A Scoping Report December 2006).

4.54 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** On track.

4.55 **Significant effects:** Various sustainability appraisal objectives are consistent with UDP objectives. The following points represent sustainability appraisal objectives

for ecological footprint / climate change, biodiversity or air quality. An indication of the progress being made as a result of UDP 1998 policies is provided for each:

- *To reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal through waste minimisation, and to increase (in order of priority) the proportion of waste reused, recycled, composted and recovered.*

4.56 Whilst the current rate falls short of the 18% target for 2005/2006 household recycling rates are progressing at least, and attributing to the achievement of sustainability in the borough.

- *To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and plan for further reductions to meet or exceed national climate change target.*
- *To improve air quality levels to levels that do not endanger human health.*

4.57 Air quality levels during the monitoring period did not reach those considered 'high' and future monitoring reports (using the above data as a baseline) will establish whether the level of emissions detected are increasingly improving.

- *To substantially increase the proportion of energy both purchased and generated from renewable and sustainable sources.*

4.58 Whilst this indicator cannot be directly measured, the proportion of energy purchased and generated from renewable resources will consequentially affect the level of greenhouse gases and air quality in the borough in the long-term.

- *To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitat, and create new wildlife habitats.*

4.59 Currently the borough is in the process of composing an Biodiversity Action Plan and associated information is not readily accessible to report on specifics regarding biodiversity and nature conservation. As this is a pivotal UDP 1998 objective and sustainability appraisal theme, such will be demonstrated in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

Transport

- 4.60 A good transport system is necessary to ensure that many of the policies contained throughout the UDP are achieved. Whilst the influence of the Council over the provisions of roads and public transport is limited by the roles of central government and the various transport operators, the UDP Transport chapter sets out policies to facilitate the integration of land use and transport; major improvements to both the public transport and road networks; a comprehensive parking strategy, and a better environment for cycling and walking.
- 4.61 UDP Transport policies place particular emphasis on encouraging the greater use of public transport and other sustainable modes of transport as alternatives to cars.
- 4.62 **Objective: Support major public transport infrastructure investments**
- Targets:** Secure a Combined International and Domestic Passenger Station at Stratford on the Channel Tunnel Rail Link in addition to encouraging other public transport infrastructure investments such as DLR extensions, Crossrail and the Chelsea Hackney line.
- Policies:** T4, T6, T7
- Indicators:**
- Transport and planning investment
- 4.63 Transport infrastructure of Newham continues to expand. Canning Town now has a major integrated public transport interchange for underground, DLR, rail and bus services following the opening of the station on the extended Jubilee Line.
- 4.64 Further transport schemes now being constructed or planned include:
- The new Stratford combined international and domestic station on the Channel Tunnel Rail Link due to open in 2007.
 - Further extensions of the Docklands Light Railway.
 - Crossrail, the rapid railway crossing London east-west
 - The Thames Gateway Bridge (TGB).
- 4.65 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** On track
- 4.66 **Objective: Ensure that major development sites in the Borough are accessible to the strategic transport network and ensure reasonable access to workplaces, shops and services, recreational and open space and other facilities for all members of the community.**

Target: None specified.

Policies: T1, T2, T3

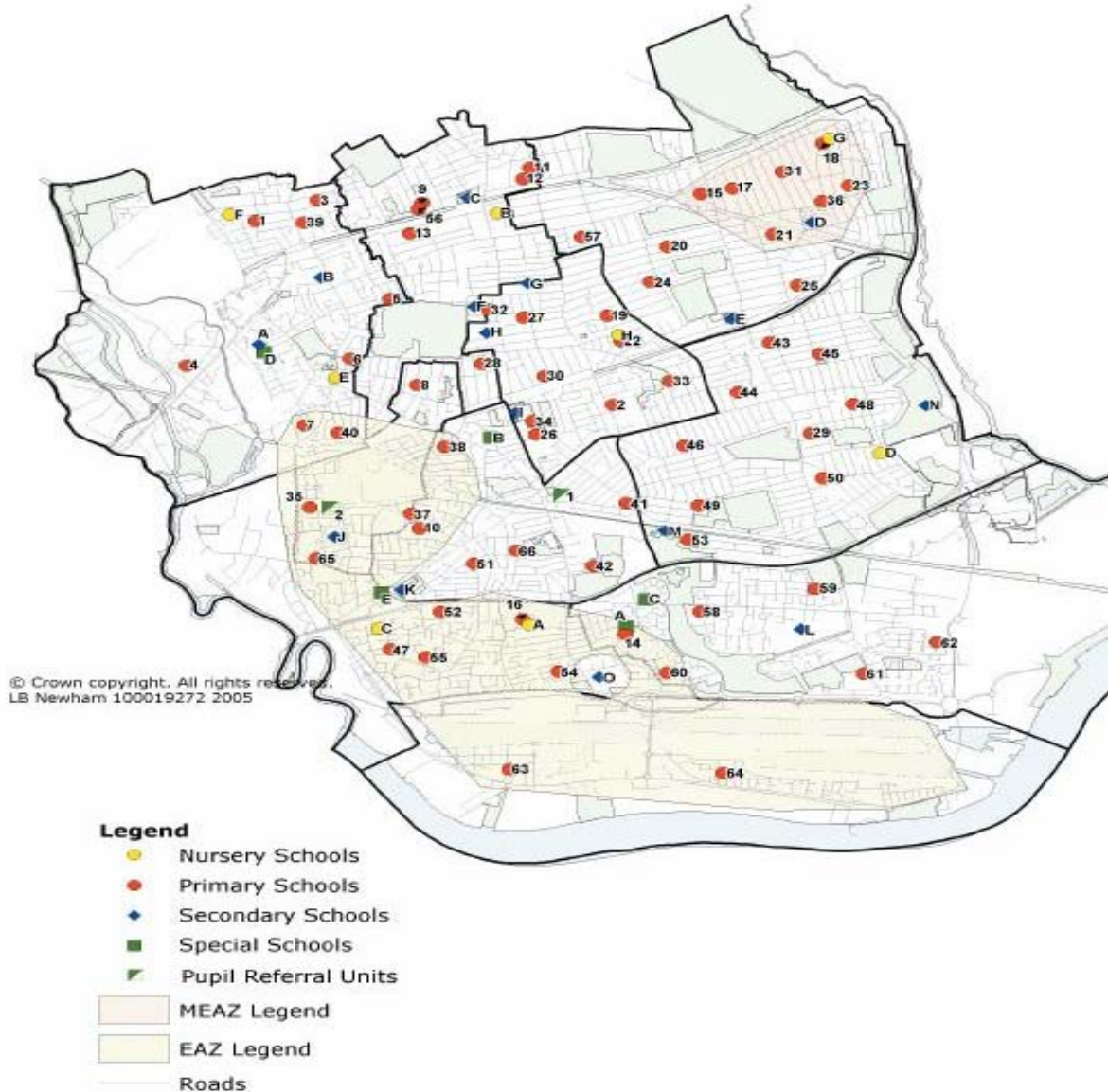
Indicators:

- Location of major new regeneration developments.
- Location of the borough’s footway network, cycle routes, public transport infrastructure and essential local services (health services, school, employment areas, retail centres).

4.67 Several bus, tube and train routes serve Newham, and major amenities, such as shopping, health and public service centres are also served by public transport.

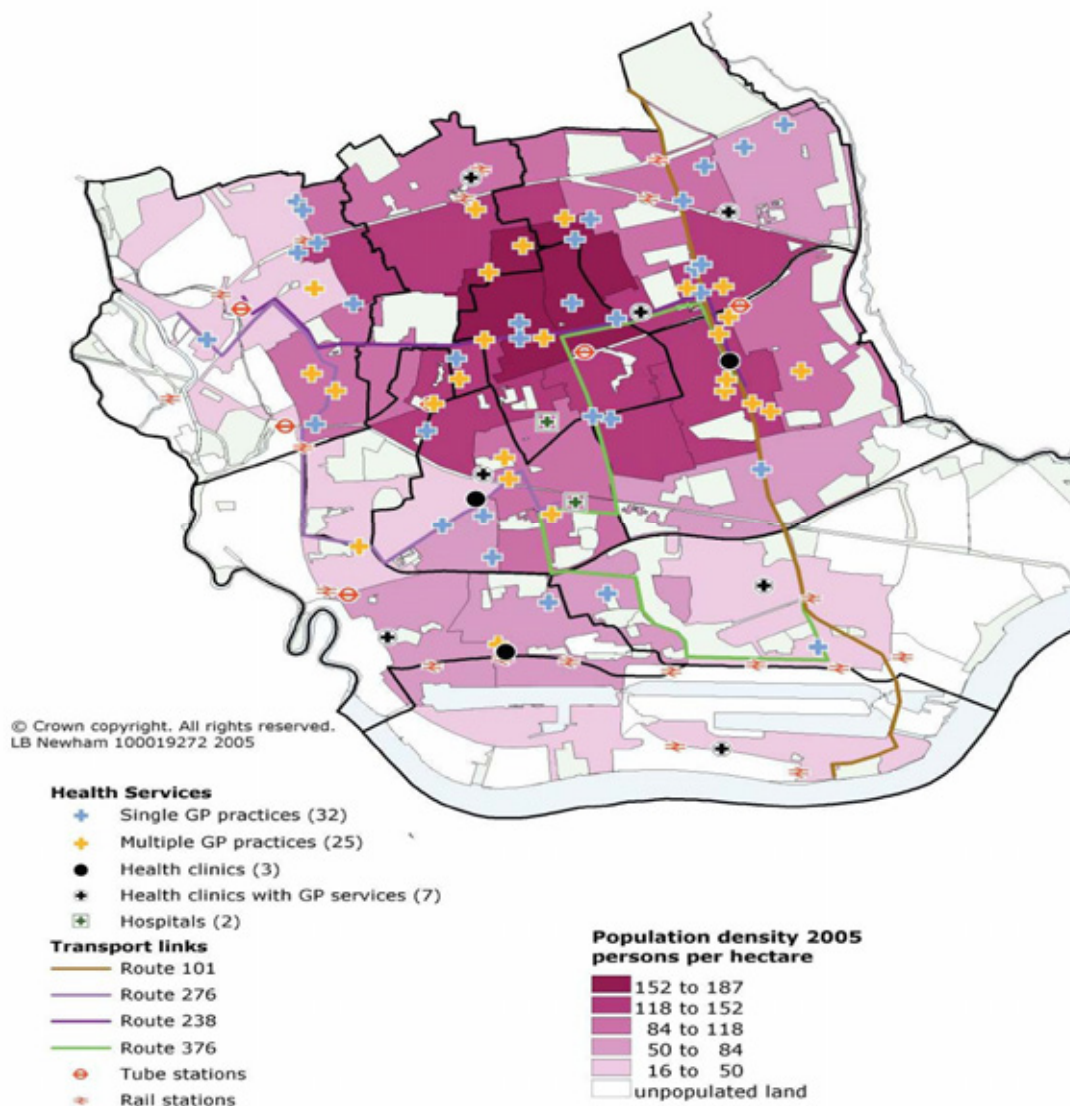
4.68 All planned major regeneration developments are reasonably accessible to existing or planned transport networks, and inevitably within 30 minutes public transport time of all essential local services. The location of existing transport infrastructure and some essential local services is demonstrated at Map 2 & 3 below.

Map 2: Location of education facilities in Newham



Source: Focus on Newham 2006

Map 3 – Location of health facilities and transport infrastructure in Newham



Source: Focus on Newham 2006

4.69 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** Broadly.

4.70 **Objective:** Increase the use of alternative means of travel which have less environmental impact and reduce reliance on the private car.

Target: None specified.

Policies: T2, T3, T5, T6, T7, T15, T16, T20, T21, T23, T24, T25

Indicators:

- Proportion of households with no cars or vans.
- Travel to work.
- Number of bus journeys.
- Number of entrances and exits from underground stations.

- 4.71 The most recent data available indicating the number of households with cars or vans is the Census 2001. The Census 2001, provides that in Newham 48.9% of households have cars or vans. Within Newham, Stratford and New Town ward had the highest percentage (58.9%) of households with cars or vans. Beckton ward had the lowest percentage (42.1). Custom House ward had the highest percentage of households with two or more cars or vans (12.6%) followed by Wall End Ward (12.5%).
- 4.72 The most recent data available indicating travel to work information is the Census 2001. This identified that over half (52.2%) of Newham residents used some form of public transport (underground, train or bus) to travel to work. This was higher than the comparable figure for London (42.1%). Nearly half of the employees in Newham lived in Newham in 2001.
- 4.73 Just over 106 million passenger journeys were made on the 29 bus routes that run predominantly through Newham in 2004/2005, representing an increase of 8% from the previous period 2003/2004. The most popular route was number 86, which had just over 10 million passenger journeys made. The route with the least amount of passenger journeys was 323 with 514,966 passenger journeys in 2004/2005 (Focus on Newham 2006).
- 4.74 The number of entrances into and exits from underground stations are recorded by Transport for London (TfL). The total number of entrances and exits in Newham's tube stations has continued to increase. Stratford station was the busiest of all Newham's tube stations with over 17 million entrances and exits in 2004. Stratford was the 28th busiest station out of 275 across the tube network in 2004 (Focus on Newham 2006).
- 4.75 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** Yes.
- 4.76 **Objective:** To improve safety.
- Target:** To achieve a continuing reduction in the number of people walking, cycling or on powered two wheelers killed or seriously injured on Newham's roads by the year 2010.
- Policies:** T13, T14, T19
- Indicators:**
- Number of people killed or injured on Newham's roads.
- 4.77 The number of people killed or injured on Newham's roads is important because the incidence of pedestrian injuries may affect the borough's objective to encourage residents, workers and visitors to Newham to utilise alternative means of transport other than private motor vehicles, particularly increasing levels of walking and cycling. People must feel confident of their safety and a desirable path of way, on foot or cycle and to bus or rail, for more sustainable means of travel to be the preferred choice.
- 4.78 During the monitoring period 2005/2006 there were 200 pedestrians and 58 pedal cyclists injured on Newham's roads. No pedestrian or pedal cyclist injuries were fatal. Almost 20% of pedestrian injuries (36) and 6% of pedal cyclist injuries (3)

were serious. Approximately 80% of pedestrian (146) and 94% of pedal cyclist (47) injuries were classed as being slight.

4.79 For powered two wheeler-riders, of 81 injuries occurring, there were no fatal injuries, 15% were serious (12) and 85% were slight (69).

4.80 This information should be used as a base year for future monitoring.

4.81 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** On track

4.82 **Transport significant effects:** The SA objective concerning transport is 'to reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make best use of existing transport infrastructure.' Newham consistently performs well with regard to the use of alternative transport (ranked 6th in the UK in terms of users of public transport to travel to work) and transport indicators for the 2005-2006 monitoring period indicate that this remains so.

4.83 Newham has achieved, or is on track for, all the relevant broad strategic transport objectives of the UDP. Major public transport infrastructure investments have increased the level of accessibility to all members of the community to differing modes of transport. This will attribute to the long-term accomplishment of all the significant effects indicators for transport and to the broad range of community, environment and employment sustainability aspirations.

Community

4.84 The provision of a varied range of community and social facilities is vital in providing support and services essential for the creation of viable, sustainable, healthy and cohesive communities, overcoming social barrier and raising achievement. Newham's strategic planning objectives for community are to provide a varied range of community and social facilities which will meet the present and future needs of residents, workers and visitors.

4.85 The 2001 UDP seek to prevent the loss of existing community facilities. It seeks to ensure that major new development is accompanied by appropriate community and social facilities where the need for such facilities arises. The UDP also designates land for future community and social uses.

4.86 **Objective: To ensure that Newham's local residents, workers and visitors are provided with appropriate community and social facilities to meet present and future needs.**

Targets: None Specified.

Policies: CS1, CS2, CS3, CS4, CS5

Indicators:

- Amount of completed community and social floorspace.
- Percentage of residents satisfied with NBC services.

4.87 Table 20 below demonstrates the amount of community floorspace completed in borough in the last financial year. A significant amount of D1 – Non - Residential Institution floorspace (which includes clinics and health centres, nurseries and day centres and non-residential education) was completed in the borough while no C2 - Residential Institutions (which includes hospitals and residential schools) was completed in last year.

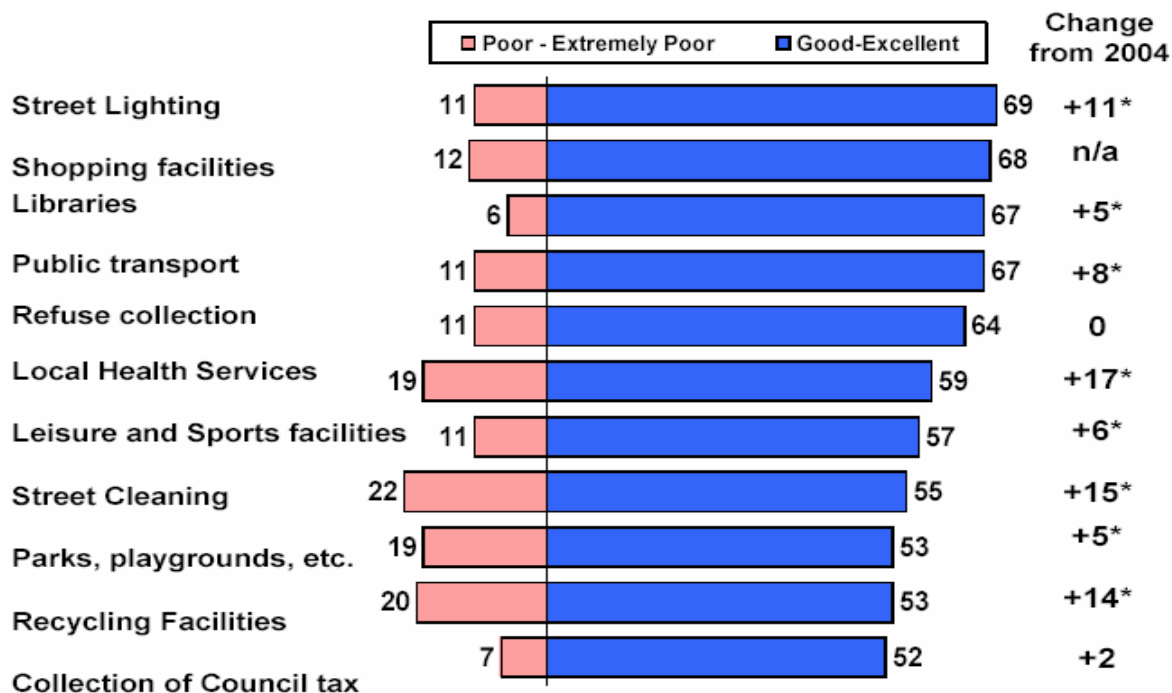
Table 20: Community floorspace completed

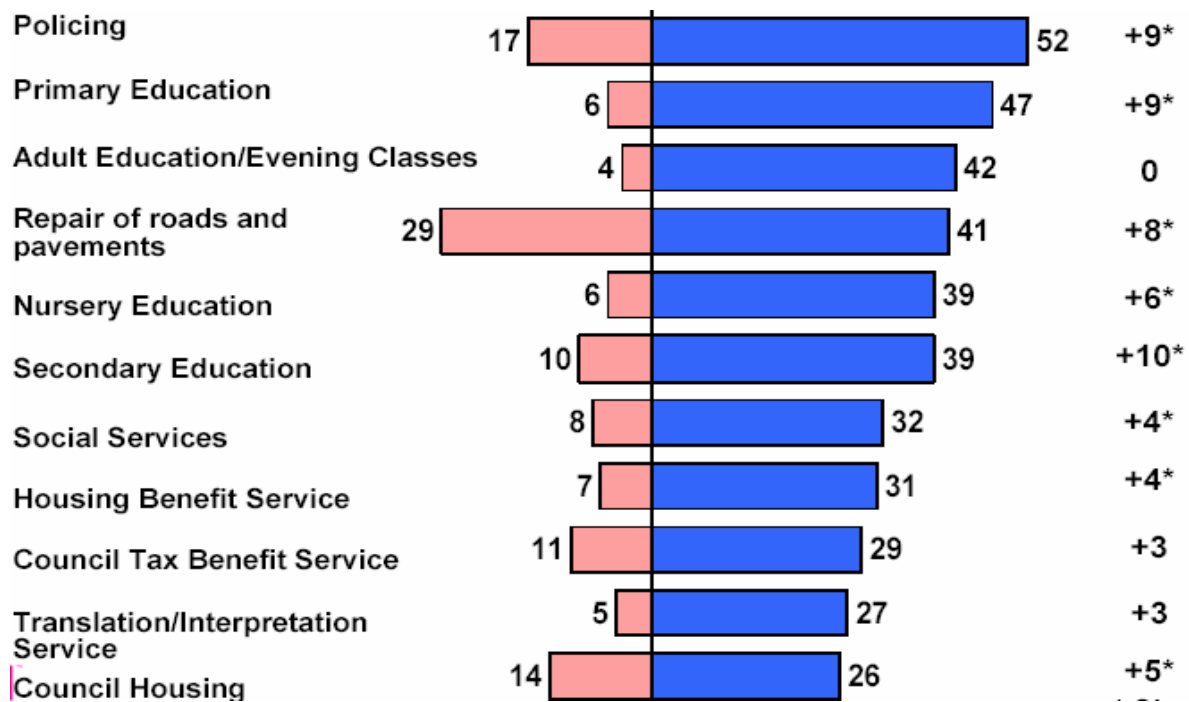
Use Class	Floorspace (sq.m)
D1 – Non-residential Institutions	5627
C2 – Residential Institutions	0

Source: London Development Database (2006)

4.88 The graph below, taken from Newham Residents Survey (2005/06), demonstrates local peoples’ perceptions of the level of service provided by a number of local services in the borough. The Council does not provide all these services.

Graph 5: Newham residents’ perception of local services





Source: Newham Residents Survey (2005/06)

4.89 As the survey demonstrates, there has been a significant perceived improvement in a number of services Newham provides. Local health services (up 17%), street cleaning (15%), recycling facilities (14%), street lighting (11%), secondary education (10%), policing (9%), primary education (8%), road and pavements (8%), public transport (8%), leisure and sports facilities (6%), libraries (5%), parks and playgrounds (5%), council housing (5%), social services (4%) and housing benefit (4%) have all perceived to have improved in service in the last year. For a third consecutive year, there has not been a decline in any service.

4.90 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** On track.

4.91 **Significant Effects:** Sustainability Appraisal objectives for community are “to encourage sustainable development that is socially balanced, compact and mixed use as appropriate, with provision of key local services and amenities that will reduce the need to travel” and “to improve the health of Newham’s residents, reduce health inequalities and promote healthy living.” The indicators demonstrate that the level of facilities has increased in the borough, providing local residents with an improved range and quality of local services. The indicators also show the level of service provided by these facilities is also improving too.

Local Services

4.92 Having an appropriate level and range of retail, leisure and recreational facilities is ‘key’ to creating sustainable communities. The quality and quantity of such uses can greatly improve local residents quality of life, by providing them with essential facilities and providing them with a range of facilities where they can spend their leisure time.

4.93 The 2001 UDP seeks to prevent the loss of existing retail, office and leisure uses, while encouraging the development of new facilities. It seeks to support the boroughs existing town centres by encouraging such uses to locate in them. It aims to further diversify uses in the town centres, improving the centres vitality and viability which will contribute to attracting a range of differing users to them.

4.94 **Objective:** To improve the range and quality of local services, while encouraging them to locate in the most accessible locations in the borough such as town centres.

Targets: None Specified.

Policies: SH1, SH2, SH3, SH4, SH5, SH6, SH7, SH8, SH9, SH10, LR1, LR2, LR3, LR4, LR7, TM1, TM2

Indicators:

- Existing level of local services floorspace in Newham’s main shopping frontages.
- The amount of approved floorspace.
- Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.
- Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.

4.95 Table 21 below outlines the breakdown of floorspace by use class in Newham’s shopping frontages. Unsurprisingly, A1 – shops is the Use Class with the most floorspace. The second highest floorspace is for D1 – non-residential institutions (e.g. health centres, libraries) use. Interestingly, of the shopping frontages surveyed, there was no floorspace for either D2 – Leisure, C1 – Hotel and C2 Residential institutions. These figures will be used as baseline data for future Annual Monitoring analysis.

Table 21: Total floorspace in Newham’s main shopping frontages

Use Class	Floor space (m ²)
A1	120,291
A2	20,151
A3	7,112
A4	6,136
A5	7,581
D1	9199
D2	0
C1	0
C2	0

Source: Newham’s Town Centre Health Checks (2006)

4.96 Table 22 below demonstrates the amount of approved local services floorspace in the borough. As with the residential approvals, the majority of this approved floorspace relates to the Stratford City outline permission. With the implementation of the Stratford City proposal there will be a significant increase in the level of shopping and leisure provision in the borough. The implementation of future proposals such as Silvertown Quays and Olympics will again increase the level of local service provision in the borough.

Table 22: Approved local services floorspace in Newham

Use Class	Floor space (m ²)
A1	155,696
A2	1,386
A3	12,994
A4	0
A5	0
D1	27,977
D2	51,357
C1	2840 (bed spaces)
C2	27,977

Source: London Development Database (2006)

4.97 In the 2005/06 monitoring period 120m² of new A2 – Financial & Professional Services was completed in Newham. All completed retail, office and leisure floorspace (120m²) was completed within the Canning Town town centre.

4.98 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** On track.

4.99 **Significant effects:** Sustainability Appraisal objectives for local services are “to focus development at locations which are currently well served by public transport with spare existing capacity, walking or cycling or at locations where improvements are planned to achieve increases in their modal share.” While it is difficult to fully assess the contribution to the objective, the majority of the future retail, office and leisure floorspace are to be focussed in Newham existing town centres, particularly in Stratford. Stratford is one of the most accessible locations in the borough. It is well connected by rail, road and bus. Silvertown Quays is the other location in the borough where future uses will be located. The recent DLR extension has improved accessibility to the area, while London City Airport is also located nearby. Silvertown Quays is to be designated as a district centre under proposals in Newham emerging Core Strategy and there are other planned transport improvement relating to Silvertown Quays which will improve the transport accessibility to the area.

4.100 Objective: To safeguard existing open spaces, to secure the improvement in quality of existing open spaces, to improve access to open spaces and to secure new open spaces.

Targets: 1.1 hectares per 1000 residents.

Policies: OS1, OS7, OS8, OS9

Indicators:

- The amount of green space per 1000 residents.
- Amount of eligible open space managed to green Flag Awards standards.

4.101 This information is not currently accessible. However, the Council is currently undertaking an audit of its open and green spaces so therefore this data will be available to be incorporated in next years monitoring report.

4.102 Newham has 25 parks with 338.7 hectares of publicly accessible green space. Four of the 25 parks have been awarded a Green Flag, which are West Ham Park, Central Park, City of London Cemetery and Crematorium and West Ham Lane Recreation Land.

4.103 **Objective accomplished in 2005 / 2006?** Broadly.

4.104 **Significant effects:** The Sustainability objective is, “to enhance local environmental quality and mitigation focussing on transport improvement, increased tree cover, open spaces, public realm and the street scene (particularly in identified areas of poor environmental quality of public transport accessibility), and maximise the benefits of regeneration schemes for local people.” While the borough has not increased the amount of new open space, the Council has sort to protect and enhanced existing open spaces and improve the public realm and street scene.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 This Annual Monitoring report has provided an update of the key themes and issues established in the benchmark Annual Monitoring Report 2004-2005. It has also included additional information and applied the government's recommended monitoring framework (objectives, target and indicators approach) to be used in future years to comprehensively understand the annual performance of the Unitary Development Plan and future Local Development Framework policies and objectives.
- 5.2 In order to utilise monitoring as a tool for policy formulation and review in the emerging Local Development Framework, additional information not currently available needs to be established or reasonably accessible for inclusion in the monitoring results. This is particularly the case for themes concerning the natural environment where objectives have been included in this report however associated data to establish baselines or report on progress are not available via Council's existing resources at present.
- 5.3 The 2005/06 report indicates that development trends and sustainability priorities during the subject monitoring period are progressing in accordance with the principles of the UDP 2001 objectives. Of particular importance to the creation of sustainable communities throughout the borough are the monitoring results concerning housing supply, the completion of employment generating uses and the provision of local services. For all these themes Newham is currently on track for the accomplishment of related strategic objectives and targets.

Monday - Friday
9.30am-5.00pm



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