NEWHAM LOCAL PLAN

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

Active cooling: Active cooling refers to the use of external devices to enhance heat transfer to cool a building. Examples of active cooling include air conditioning systems.

Active frontage: A frontage which positively engages with the street and provide animation and overlooking. This can include well-lit main communal entrances, frequently-used doors, ground floor windows to homes and well integrated waste and/or bicycle store as well as entrances to retail units and social infrastructures.

Aerodrome Safeguarding: a legal requirement under ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) and the UK CAA (Civil Aviation Authority) to safety of aircraft manoeuvring on the ground, taking off, landing or flying in the vicinity of the aerodrome.

Affordable Home Ownership: Affordable home ownership includes:

- shared ownership.
- London Living Rent.
- discounted market sale (DMS) housing (with a discount of at least 20%).
- equity loans.
- rent to buy.

Affordable Housing: Social rent, London affordable rent, affordable rent and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable provision.

Affordable Housing Off site Provision: Securing the provision of required affordable housing on a site separate to and outside of the development site.

Affordable Housing Payment in Lieu: A payment taken through planning obligations in lieu of direct provision of affordable housing on or off site. It can be used to purchase street properties to be used as affordable housing, fund building new affordable housing, make improvements to existing stock, or to bring vacant properties back into use.

Affordable rent housing: Let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80 per cent of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).

Affordable Workspace: Defined in London Plan (2021) as workspace that is provided at rents maintained below the market rate for that space for a specific social, cultural, or economic development purpose. It can be provided and/or managed directly by a dedicated workspace provider, a public, private, charitable or other supporting body; through grant and management arrangements (for example through land trusts); and/or secured in perpetuity or for a period of at least 15 years by planning or other agreements.

Agent of Change Principle: Denotes that it is the responsibility of any new development (i.e. the agent of change) seeking to locate to an area, to mitigate any adverse impacts from any existing uses. This is to ensure that occupants of the new development are protected from adverse impacts and existing uses are protected from complaint. Similarly, any new development likely to generate adverse impacts (for example a music venue) would need under the principle, to put in place measures to mitigate impacts on any existing development close by.

Air Quality Neutral: An Air Quality Neutral development is one that meets, or improves upon, the air quality neutral benchmarks published in guidance from the Greater London Authority. The benchmarks set out the maximum allowable emissions of NOx and Particulate Matter based on the size and use class of the proposed development. Separate benchmarks are set out for emissions arising from the development and from transport associated with the development. Air Quality Neutral applies only to the completed development and does not include impacts arising from construction, which should be separately assessed in the Air Quality Assessment.

Air Quality Positive: The Air Quality Positive approach maximises the benefits to local air quality in and around a development site or masterplan area and minimises exposure to existing sources of poor air quality. It requires planners, designers, architects and air quality experts to show what measures have been taken during the design stages to achieve the best possible outcomes for air quality. This approach goes beyond compliance with both the Air Quality Neutral benchmarks and the minimum requirements of an air quality assessment and sets out the measures taken to benefit local air quality and reduce exposure to poor air quality.

All-through School: Schools that provide primary and secondary education from the age of 4 to 19.

Archaeological Priority Areas (APA): Defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries. These areas are technical in nature and defined by Historic England.

Areas of deficiency in access to nature: Areas where people have to walk more than one kilometre to reach a publicly accessible metropolitan or borough Site of Importance for Nature (SINC).

Areas of Townscape Value (ATV): An area of heritage value, with potential for designation as a Conservation Area, which the Council designates, protects and enhances.

Article 4 direction: A direction made under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 which withdraws permitted development rights granted by that Order.

Blue / water space: Areas covered by water including the River Lea, River Roding, River Thames, docks, lakes, ponds, rain gardens, ditches and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.

C3: Use class defined under the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).

Canopy cover: The layer of leaves, branches and stems of trees that cover the ground when viewed from above.

Car Club: A short-term car rental service that allows members access to cars parked locally for a per-minute, per-hour or per-day fee.

Childcare Facility: Facilities that provide early education from age 0 to 4, including nurseries, crèches, and day care.

CIBSE TM59: CIBSE TM59 is a design methodology for assessing the overheating risk of homes – it is not designed to be an overheating prediction tool. A building which complies will have a lower risk of overheating, but it does not mean it will never overheat.

Circular economy: This concept reflects efforts to retain materials in use at their highest value for as long as possible. Materials are then re-used or recycled, leaving a minimum of residual waste.

Clean industry: Industries which generally have lower quantities of hazardous substances and emissions to air that have minor adverse effects and more stringent noise and odour controls.

Community-led housing: Schemes that are genuinely community-led all share three common principles: meaningful community engagement and consent occurs throughout the development process (communities do not necessarily have to initiate the conversation, or build homes themselves); there is a presumption that the community group or organisation will take a long-term formal role in the ownership, stewardship or management of the homes; and the benefits of the scheme to the local area and/or specified community group are clearly defined and legally protected in perpetuity.

Community Use Agreement: A document outlining terms of use for the use of private facilities by local community groups.

Competent person: To prepare site investigation information, a person with a recognised relevant qualification, sufficient experience in dealing with the type(s) of pollution or land instability, and membership of a relevant professional organisation.

Comparison goods retail/shops: Shops or stalls selling goods that are bought less often, such as clothing shops, footwear shops, chemist, charity shop, cycle shop, DIY/electrical goods shop, florist, mobile phones shops.

Conservation Area: An area with a special architectural and historic interest, buildings and streets which a local planning authority designates for its protection and enhancement and where specific planning controls apply.

'Conserve' Area: An area with a high quality and valued character that should be maintained. Conserve area can include Conservation Area and designated green spaces, such as Metropolitan Open Land.

Convenience goods retail/shops: Shops or stalls selling food and other day-to-day goods, including supermarket, grocers, newsagent, bakers, butchers, fishmongers.

Cultural and Creative Industry/Production: Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) offer a definition for creative industries which incorporates 9 sub-sectors, including advertising and marketing; architecture; crafts design and designer fashion; film, TV, radio and photography; museums, galleries and libraries; music, performing and visual arts; publishing; and IT, software and computer services. There is significant overlap across sectors, particularly with the cultural sector, and it should be noted that there will also be roles in other sectors which play a role in contributing to and enabling the creative industries more widely. Newham's existing strengths are particularly in IT; music; performing and visual arts; film, TV and radio and photography, which make up the largest number of creative businesses in the borough.

Cumulative Impact: The combined impact of uses or activities that add up to something of greater significance (positive or negative) than when assessed on their own.

CWB Business Pledges: A set of ambitions for economic developments to support Community Wealth Building principles, focusing on the economic, social and environmental components of economic growth.

Dark kitchen: a commercial kitchen with on-demand preparation of foods to be delivered off the premises via third party online delivery platforms. The use class falls under use class Sui Generis due to a number of features of the use, including the frequency of small-scale deliveries that would occur from the premises.

Dark shop: a warehouse type storage of food and drink, with on-demand delivery of goods sold via an online platform. Although some dark shops operate from a typical shop premise (and therefore integrate a shop front and goods stored on a shop floor, there is no customer interface on site. The use class falls under use class Sui Generis due to a number of features of the use, including the frequency of small-scale deliveries that would occur from the premises.

D/CLP: Demolition Construction Logistics Plan.

Decarbonisation Plan: In the context of heat networks, a costed and deliverable plan to remove fossil fuels from a heat network e.g. replacing Combined Heat and Power gas boilers with a low carbon alternative such as heat pumps.

Development proposal: This refers to a proposed development that is seeking planning permission.

Development: This refers to development in its widest sense, including buildings, and in streets, spaces and places. It also refers to both redevelopment, including refurbishment, as well as new development.

Digital Connectivity Infrastructure: physical digital infrastructure including mobile and fixed (e.g., broadband) connections to the internet and other physical equipment such as full fibre, ducting, telecommunications masts, base stations, cabinets and associated equipment that deliver digital connections.

Drive-through: a restaurant or other facility in which one can be served without leaving a vehicle.

Dynamic Thermal Modelling: A method of building modelling that predicts the internal conditions and energy demands of a building at short time intervals using weather data and building characteristics.

Edge-of-Centre: Defined in the NPPF as 'for retail purposes, a location that is well connected and up to 300 metres of the primary shopping area. For all other main town centre uses, a location within 300 metres of a Town Centre boundary. For office development, this includes locations outside the Town Centre but within 500 metres of a public transport interchange. In determining whether a site falls within the definition of Edge-of-Centre, account should be taken of local circumstances.'

Embodied Carbon: Embodied carbon refers to the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the manufacture, transport, construction, repair, maintenance, replacement and deconstruction of all building elements.

Employment-led development: Employment-led development requires schemes to first meet employment needs (including the viable operation of employment uses on the site and where relevant, adjacent sites) in any design, and then other uses such as residential to be fitted around it. Employment-led development can consist of employment only development but must still demonstrate that the employment needs at the site are being met.

Employment use/floorspace: Included floorspace for Office (E(g)(i)), Research and development (E(g)(ii)), Light industrial uses (E(g)(iii)), General industry (B2), Storage and distribution (B8) (including micro-fulfilment, dark kitchen/ shop) and industrial related sui generis uses (i.e. waste, utilities including digital/data and transport depots).

Energy assessment methodologies: Methodologies used to assess and compare the energy and environmental performance of buildings. Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the most commonly used for domestic buildings, with National Calculation Methodology (NCM) used for non-domestic buildings. More accurate methodologies are now available, such as Passive House Planning Package (PHPP).

Energy performance and construction quality assurance scheme: A quality assurance process that attests to the energy performance and construction quality of a particular development, by using an industry recognised standard. Examples of said quality assurance processes include the Passivhaus standard, and the Association for Environment Conscious Building (AECB) standard.

Energy use intensity: Energy Use Intensity (EUI), or metered energy use, is the total energy needed to run a home over a year (per square metre). It is a measure of the total energy consumption of the building (kWh/m2/yr). The EUI of a building covers all energy uses: space heating, domestic hot water, ventilation, lighting, cooking, and appliances.

'Enhance' Area: An area that has a fragmented quality but a consolidated urban grain and local significance where new developments can provide positive enhancements to the overall character and moderate uplift in density as part of development.

EVCP: Electric Vehicle Charging Point.

EVs: Electric Vehicles

Family Dwellinghouse: Houses or flats containing three or more bedrooms (C3). This definition reflects the Council policy objective to retain a range of family sized accommodation and to prevent their subdivision into smaller units.

Food Deserts: Areas with limited access to affordable and nutritious food.

Food Swamps: Areas with lots of fast food takeaways and shops that only sell food with high fat, salt and sugar contents.

General needs housing: Dwellinghouses (C3).

Genuinely affordable housing: As per the Mayor of London's preferred affordable housing tenures in the London Plan (2021), genuinely affordable homes are:

- homes based on social rent levels, including Social Rent and London Affordable Rent
- London Living Rent; and
- London Shared Ownership.

GiGL: Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GiGL) is London's Local Environmental Records Centre. GiGL mobilises, curates and shares access to high-quality data via services that enable its stakeholders to make informed decisions about London's natural environment in policy and practice.

Green Belt: A designated area of open land around London (or other urban areas). The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.

Green corridors/Green links: Relatively continuous areas of open space leading through the built environment, which may link to each other and to the Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land. They often consist of rivers, railway embankments and cuttings, roadside verges, parks, playing fields and extensive areas of private gardens. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join. Green corridors are more associated with creating ecological connections. Green links are associated with providing linear links between open space for the benefit of people. Green links can also be green corridors if designed with wildlife in mind.

Green/low carbon Industries: Industries with employment in an activity that directly contributes to or indirectly supports - the achievement of the UK's net zero emissions target and other environmental goals, such as nature restoration and mitigation against climate risks. Examples of sectors are homes and buildings, low carbon transport, power, industrial carbonisation, hydrogen, carbon capture and storage, green finance, climate change research and development, climate change policy, the circular economy and re-use of materials, biodiversity, air pollution, and water management. Promotion of green transition in industrial sectors such as construction, logistics, production and food systems is also considered as green industries.

Green links: See Green corridor/Green links Green roofs/walls: Planting on roofs or walls to provide climate change, amenity, food growing and recreational benefits.

Green roofs/walls: Planting on roofs or walls to provide climate change, amenity, food growing and recreational benefits.

Green space: All predominantly vegetated, natural or semi-natural open spaces (whether publicly or privately owned) that form part of the wider green infrastructure network and provide environmental, social and health benefits. Green spaces include, parks, woodlands, nature reserves, gardens, allotments, community gardens, school playing fields, playing pitches, river corridors and other natural or semi-natural areas.

Green space may incorporate incidental built features such as paths, seating, play equipment or small structures where these support access, recreation, ecological function or place-making. Green spaces deliver a wide range of

multifunctional benefits, including opportunities for formal and informal recreation, active travel, sport, contact with nature, biodiversity support, climate resilience, flood-water storage, carbon sequestration, urban cooling, and improved health and wellbeing. They also contribute to London's strategic green infrastructure network by supporting connectivity, habitat quality, accessible green space provision and the character and visual amenity of Newham's urban environment.

This definition applies to all qualifying land whether or not it is identified on the Policies Map, but it excludes private domestic gardens.

Greenfield Run-Off: The rate of run-off that would occur from the site in its undeveloped and undisturbed stage.

Gross Internal Area (GIA): Broadly speaking the whole enclosed area of a building within the external walls taking each floor into account and excluding the thickness of the external walls.

GIA will include:
- areas occupied by internal walls (whether structural or not) and partitions
- service accommodation such as WCs, showers, changing rooms and the like
- columns, piers, whether free standing or projecting inwards from an external wall, chimney breasts, lift wells, stairwells etc
- lift rooms, plant rooms, tank rooms, fuel stores, whether or not above roof level
- open-sided covered areas (should be stated separately)

GIA will exclude:
- open balconies
- open fire escapes
- open-sided covered ways
- open vehicle parking areas, terraces and the like
- minor canopies
- any area with ceiling height of less than 1.5m (except under stairways)
- any area under the control of service or other external authorities

Note that the areas excluded from GIA should be calculated and shown separately.

Gypsies and Travellers: Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, and all other persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or of living in a caravan, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such. This definition has been taken from the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (MHCLG, 2024) and is specifically for the purposes of planning policy.

Healthy Streets: a human-centred framework for embedding public health in transport, public realm and planning, using 10 indicators set out by Transport for London (TfL).

Heat Networks: A distribution system of insulated pipes that take heat from a central source and delivers is to a number of domestics or non-domestic buildings.

Heat pump: A heat pump captures heat from outside and moves it into a building. It uses electricity to do this, but the heat energy delivered is much more than the electrical energy used to power the system. This heat energy is then used to heat the building. Common types of heat pumps include air source (transfers heat from the outside air) and ground source (transfers heat from the ground outside).

Heritage Asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance as a component of the designated heritage assets (those buildings, monuments, structures, parks, etc. that are subject to national listing/scheduling, and those areas designated as Conservation Areas) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process (including local listing).

Heritage at Risk Register: The Heritage at Risk Register includes historic buildings and sites that are at risk of loss through neglect, decay or development, or are vulnerable to becoming so.

High Streets: Defined in the London Plan (2021) as 'one of London's most characteristic urban features which play an important role in terms of local economic and social infrastructure, providing employment opportunities and promoting community and cultural exchange.' Their broad location has been identified and mapped by the Greater London Authority.

Higher Education: Education at universities or other forms of higher education facilities from age 18.

Houses in Multiple Occupation: There are two types of Houses in Multiple Occupation:
- **Houses in Multiple Occupation (C4):** Small shared houses occupied by between three and six unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom.
- **Large Houses in Multiple Occupation (sui generis):** Shared houses occupied by between seven and ten unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom.

For the purposes of Newham's Local Plan, shared accommodation occupied by eleven or more unrelated individuals is considered to be a Large-Scale Purpose-Built Shared Living (LSPBSL) development.

Where policies refer to 'Houses in Multiple Occupation', they are referring to both 'Houses in Multiple Occupation (C4)' and 'Large Houses in Multiple Occupation (sui generis)'. Where policies are referring to only one form of 'Houses in Multiple Occupation', they will refer to either Houses in Multiple Occupation (C4)' and 'Large Houses in Multiple Occupation (sui generis)'.

Human scale [design]: means the measure of the size of the building and its parts, or the measure of spaces, in relation to the average person or people using it. Human scale is a scale that feels comfortable and appropriate to a person walking, wheeling or cycling, for example, steps, doorways, canopies are sized to feel and be used comfortably. At the neighbourhood level, this also means having enough activation along streets (for example through shopfronts, green infrastructure or playstreets) to makes urban environments more interesting, encourage exploration and draw more people to use active travel to access local shops and services. There is no one human scale, but by engaging in a placemaking process, a scale that works for the local community can be identified.

IDP: Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Industrial related Sui Generis use: Included waste, utilities including digital/data and transport depots as defined in the London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (2012) – Land for Industry and Transport.

Industrial use/floorspace: Defined in the London Industrial Land Supply Study 2020 as Industrial-related research and development (E(g)(ii)), Light industrial (E(g)(iii)), General industrial (B2) and Storage or distribution (B8). Also include dark kitchen/ shop, micro fulfilment and industrial related Sui Generis uses.

Intermediate Housing: Homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), First Homes, London Living Rent and other low-cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing. Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as "low-cost market" housing, may not be considered, for planning purposes, as affordable housing.

kWh: A kilowatt hour (kWh) is a measure of energy use.

Larger non-standard bikes: A term referring to bikes larger than the standard bicycle – including but not limited to cargo bikes, tandem bikes, tricycles, recumbents, handcycles etc. These bikes require more space to manoeuvre and take up more space when parked than a standard bicycle.

Large Scale Development: Development (other than development which only comprises the provision of houses, flats, or houses and flats) which comprises or includes the erection of a building or buildings with a total floorspace of more than 15,000 square metres.

Large-Scale Purpose-Built Shared Living: Shared housing typically occupied by over ten individuals, as their only or main residence, who shared basic amenities including kitchens and communal amenity areas. Additional services and facilities are often included within these developments such as room cleaning, bed linen, on-site gym and concierge service. Private rooms within large scale purpose built shared living should not be able to be lived in as self-contained dwellings. This form of accommodation can sometimes be referred to as 'co-living'.

Lee Valley Regional Park Authority; Created by the Lee Valley Regional Park Act in 1966, (the Park Act), the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority (LVRPA) is a key stakeholder in the Borough. It has a statutory responsibility to either provide directly or work with partners to provide facilities for sport, recreation, leisure, entertainment and nature conservation throughout the Park.

Legible London: Legible London is a citywide wayfinding system for London, operated by Transport for London. The system is designed to provide a consistent visual language and wayfinding system across the city, allowing visitors and local residents to easily gain local geographic knowledge regardless of the area they are in.

LIP: Local Implementation Plan

Listed Building: A building of special architectural and historic interest, designated by Historic England.

Local Centre: typically serving a localised catchment (400m) and are often most accessible by active travel, and comprise mostly convenience retail (including potentially a small supermarket), smaller restaurants and cafes, sub-post office, pharmacy, dry cleaners and other useful local service. Newham's Local Centres fulfil the definition of 'Town Centre' for NPPF purposes, but do not represent a 'destination' in the same way as Town Centres.

Local Industrial Locations (LILs): Locations of particular local importance for industrial (SIL conforming) uses, which form part of the borough's reservoir of industrial sites to support economic growth.

Local Mixed Use Areas (LMUAs): Employment locations protected and identified for (employment-led) mixed use to support business and industrial uses compatible with residential, including opportunities for co-location.

Locally Listed Building: A building designated by a local planning authority which does not meet the criteria for inclusion on the national list, but makes a positive contribution to the local scene or is valued for local historical associations.

London affordable rent housing: London Affordable Rent homes are for households on low incomes where the rent levels are based on the formulas in the Social Housing Regulator's Rent Standard Guidance. The rent levels for London Affordable Rent homes are capped at benchmark levels published by the Greater London Authority.

London Living Rent: London Living Rent (LLR) offers Londoners on average incomes a lower rent, enabling them to save for a deposit. It is an intermediate affordable housing product with low rents that vary by ward across London. Where funded by the Greater London Authority, LLR will be a Rent to Buy product, with sub-market rents on time-limited tenancies, which help households on average income levels to save for a deposit.

London's major airports: Airports in and around London offering scheduled international flights and which operate or have permission for more than 50,000 flight movements a year – i.e. London City, Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Luton, and Southend.

Low-cost business space/workspace: Defined in London Plan (2021) as secondary and tertiary space that is available at open market rents, which is of a lower specification than prime space, or found in non-prime locations such as back-of-town centre and high street locations, railway arches, heritage buildings in the CAZ, and smaller scale provision in industrial locations. It usually commands rents at or below the market average (i.e. affordable workspace).

Low Traffic Neighbourhood: Low Traffic Neighbourhood (LTN) is a predominantly residential area that is bounded by main roads, in which a set of modal filters has been installed to prevent motor vehicles from using the residential area as a shortcut.

Main town centre uses: Defined in the NPPF as 'retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, Evening and Night Time Economy, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, nightclubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).'

Maximum feasible quantity green space: The greatest proportion of existing green space that can reasonably be retained once all design, layout, accessibility, safety, and functional considerations have been addressed. Applicants must demonstrate through evidence and design justification that any proposed loss is unavoidable and that alternative layouts have been explored to minimise reduction.

Mayor referable application: An applications is referable to the Mayor of London if it meets the criteria set out in the Mayor of London Order (2008). The criteria includes:

- development of 150 residential units or more
- development over 30 metres in height (outside the City of London)
- development on Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land

Meanwhile use: Temporary use that helps bridge the gap between a site's present condition and the vision for it as part of the wider area, ensuring it is activated and helping bring forward the likelihood of more permanent development.

Metropolitan Open Land: Extensive areas of land bounded by urban development around London that fulfils a similar function to Green Belt and is protected from inappropriate development by land use planning policies.

Micro Business/Enterprise: Business/enterprise which employs fewer than 10 persons as defined by Financial Conduct Authority.

Micro Business Opportunity Areas (MBOAs): Edge-of-Centre locations which are suitable for micro-businesses and Small and Medium Enterprises to support start-ups, incubators and accelerators.

Micro-fulfilment centre: a 'last mile' distribution centre usually located closer to residential areas that it helps service. It is usually smaller than traditional larger distribution (or regional consolidation) centres. In some cases, the micro-fulfilment centre will be supported by a drop-off and collections desk, and the overall operation may extend into the evening and at night. Use Class is B8 storage and distribution, in line with London Plan (2021) Policy E4.

Modal filter: A road design that limits through-journeys along a street by certain modes of transport, usually limiting access to walking and cycling only.

Mixed use development: Defined in the London Plan as development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas.

Modern Methods of Construction: Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) refers to range of approaches which spans off-site, near site and on-site pre-manufacturing, process improvements and technology applications.

Neighbourhood Parade: Small clusters of shops, mostly for convenience goods and other local services, usually totalling no more than 5-10 frontages.

Newham Care Leavers: A young person who was previously in care. Newham Care Leavers are those eligible to receive the support from Newham's Leaving Care Service. To receive support young people must have been:

- in care for at least 13 weeks between the ages of 14 and 16 (including their 16th birthday)
- in care for 13 weeks after their 16th birthday
- in care prior to becoming subject to a special guardianship order (SGO)
- privately fostered.

Night Flights: For the purposes of Policy T5: London City Airport, a night flight is a flight taking off or landing during nighttime, between 2300 and 0700.

Nominations agreement: An agreement between an applicant and a higher education provider or providers linked to a purpose-built student accommodation development that outlines that the student accommodation will provide housing for the higher education provider(s) students.

Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM): Non-Road Mobile Machinery is a broad category which includes mobile machines, and transportable industrial equipment or vehicles which are fitted with an internal combustion engine and not intended for transporting goods or passengers on roads. They are often used in the construction industry.

NOx: Nitrogen oxides, namely nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). They are produced during combustion of fossil fuels.

Office use/floorspace: Defined in the London Plan (2021) as office (Use Class E(g)i) and office-related Class E(g)ii use.

Open space: All land in Newham that is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers the broad range of types of open space within Newham, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted. This includes all open areas consisting of: major parks, local parks, playing fields (including playing pitches), allotments, community gardens and burial grounds, whether or not they are accessible to the public.

Operational bays: Parking for vehicles which are required for the function of a building or the activities within it. This can include spaces for deliveries, servicing, pick up/drop off, taxi ranks and short term visitor parking, but does not include parking for personal travel such as commuting.

Operational Carbon: Carbon emissions associated with the energy and water use during a building lifetime. This can be affected by what heating system the building uses and the performance of the buildings fabric.

Out-of-Centre: Defined in line with the NPPF as a location which is not in or on the edge of a centre.

Passive provision for electric vehicles: The network of cables and power supply necessary so that at a future date a socket or equivalent can be added easily to allow vehicle owners to recharge their vehicle.

Pitch: A residential pitch on a "Gypsy and Traveller" site. This definition has been taken from Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (DCLG, 2015) and is specifically for the purposes of planning policy.

PM10 and PM2.5: Particulate matter (PM) is everything in the air that is not a gas and therefore consists of a huge variety of chemical compounds and materials, some of which can be toxic. Due to the small size of many of the particles that form PM some of these toxins may enter the bloodstream and be transported around the body. Therefore, exposure to PM can result in serious impacts to health, especially in vulnerable groups. Particles that are less than 10 micrometres in diameter are known as PM10, and less than 2.5 micrometres in diameter are known as PM2.5.

Prevailing heights: Prevailing heights are the heights most buildings should be within the Tall Building Zones. Prevailing heights, expressed as a range of heights (between 9m and 21m or between 21m and 32m) will help establish a consistent character in line with the existing and emerging surrounding context, from which taller building elements could emerge.

Primary School: Schools that provide education from the age of 4 to 11.

Primary Shopping Area: Defined by the National Planning Policy Framework as 'an area where retail development is concentrated'.

Primary Shopping Frontage: Defined as the part of the Primary Shopping Area most likely to include a high proportion of retail, restaurants and café uses.

PTAL: Public Transport Access Levels (PTALs) are calculated across London using a grid of points at 100m intervals. For each point walk time to the public transport network is combined with service wait time (frequency) to give a measure of public transport network density.
Public realm: The space between and within buildings that is publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.

Public Realm Net Gain: The process by which development helps deliver a significant step change in the quantity, quality and management of Newham's network of public realm that supports active travel and social interaction. The improvements can be delivered either directly on site or through contributions secured through legal agreements. Improvements can be:

- Qualitative: enhancing the look, feel and utility of the existing public realm for the benefit of the wider local communities; and designing outdoor communal spaces that are otherwise a requirement of development (e.g. play space) as accessible to the wider public.
- Quantitative: extension of public realm (e.g. widened footpaths), and new public realm (e.g. new streets prioritising active travel; parks; urban squares).
- In the management and maintenance of the public realm.

Public Safety Zone: Public safety zones (PSZs) are end of runway areas at airports. Development within PSZs is restricted so as to control the number of people on the ground at risk of death or injury should an aircraft accident occur during take-off and landing.

PV: Solar electricity panels, also known as photovoltaics (PV), capture the sun's energy and convert it into electricity.

Quick commerce: Companies that offering same day delivery.

Residential: 'Residential' is used as a catch all term used to cover all forms of housing, residential accommodation and dwelling houses. This includes accommodation under use classes C2, C2A, C3 and C4, purpose-built student accommodation and any relevant sui generis accommodation (for example, large houses in multiple occupation and nightly stay temporary accommodation).

Retrofit: The addition of new technology or features to existing buildings in order to make them more efficient and to reduce their environmental impacts.

Retrofit plan: A plan which sets out the proposed retrofit measures for a building.

Retrofit quality assurance processes: A quality assurance process that attests to the energy performance and construction quality of a retrofit project, by using an industry recognised standard. Examples of said quality assurance processes include EnerPHit or Energiesprong.

Review mechanisms: A review of development viability defined with a Legal agreement enabling the reassessment of development viability after permission has been granted, at an early, mid or late stage in the development process. These mechanisms address uncertainties in the application stage assessment of viability to enable the maximum level of affordable housing provision over the lifetime of a proposal.

Safeguarded Wharf: A site that has been safeguarded for cargo handling uses such as intraport or transhipment movements and freight-related purposes by Safeguarding Directions. A site remains safeguarded unless and until the relevant Safeguarding Direction is formally removed or amended.

School Streets: School Streets are interventions outside of schools to improve air quality, and encourage more families to make journeys to school on foot or by bike. This can include temporary restrictions of motor traffic at the start and end of the school day.

Secondary School: Schools that provide education from the age of 11 to 19.

Self-build and Custom build housing: Where an individual, an association of individuals, or persons working with or for individuals or associations of individuals, build or complete houses to be occupied as homes by those individuals.

Shared Ownership: A form of shared equity under which the purchaser buys an initial share in a home from a housing provider, who retains the remainder and may charge a rent. The purchaser may buy additional shares ('staircasing'), and this payment should be 'recycled' for more affordable housing. In most cases, a purchaser may buy the final share ('staircase out') and own the whole home.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): Areas of land chosen to represent the best wildlife habitats in London and areas of land where people can experience nature close to where they live and work. Sites are classified into Sites of Metropolitan, Borough and Local Importance depending on their relative value. SINCs are not legally protected, but their value should be considered in any land use planning decision. SINCs are approved by the London Wildlife Sites Board.

Small and Medium Enterprise (SME): Companies with an average number of employees during the financial year of less than 250 as defined by Financial Conduct Authority.

Small to medium food store: A convenience retail business that usually occupies at least 300sqm GIA, and may be as large as 2000sqm GIA. Any ancillary comparison sales floorspace is significantly less than the convenience floorspace of the shop, and will generally not include a significant clothing, shoes, home decorations, electronics or toys selection. They may have an on-site bakery, but will not have an ancillary café, food court, or other services.

Social Rent Housing: Owned by local authorities and private registered providers (As defined in S80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national Rent Standard Guidance.

Space heating demand: The space heating demand is the amount of heat energy needed to heat a home over a year and is expressed in $kWh/m^2/yr$.

Social Infrastructure: Includes the uses described in the table below.
Table 17: Social Infrastructure use types and Use Classes

Community facilities (Policy SI1 and SI2)	
Community centre, meeting places (for the principle use of the local community)	F2 (b)
Youth facilities (Youth Zones, Youth Clubs)	F2 (b)
Social Clubs	Sui Generis
Training centres and homework clubs	F1(a)
Libraries	F1 (d)
Public halls and exhibition halls	F1(e)
Bars and pubs*	Sui Generis
Public toilets	Sui Generis
Places of worship	F1 (f)
Other (Policy SI1 and SI2)	
Civic uses (including criminal justice and court facilities)	Sui Generis or F1(g)
Emergency services (fire station, ambulance station and police station)	Sui Generis
Health facilities (Policy SI1 and SI2)	
Clinics, health centres, GP surgeries, day centre (non-residential)	E(e)
Hospitals	C2
Cultural facilities (Policy SI1, SI2 and SI3)	
Theatres*	Sui Generis
Galleries*	F1(b)
Museums*	F1(c)
Live music, comedy and dance venues*	Sui Generis
Sport and recreation (Policy SI1, SI2 and SI3)	
Sports venues/clubs, indoor sport, leisure and exercise facilities*	E(d) or F2(d)
Area or place for outdoor sport or recreation, not involving motorised vehicles or firearms	F2(c)
Education and childcare facilities (Policy SI4)	
Early years 0-4 (crèche, day nurseries)	E (f)
Primary 4-11, Secondary 11-19 and Special Educational Needs and Disability	F1(a)
Further education facility, higher education facility	F1(a)
Burial Space (SI5)	
Cemeteries and burial grounds	Sui Generis

*main centre uses

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC): land designated under Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) School: Schools that provide education solely for pupils with SEND.

Specialist/Supported Housing: Housing which meets the specialised housing needs of groups such as (but not limited to) older people, people with learning disabilities or autism, care experienced children, care leavers and homeless people.

Specialist housing for older people: Specialist or supported accommodation designed to meet the accommodation needs of older people aged 50 years or over. The main types of accommodation considered under this policy are sheltered housing, extra care and care home accommodation. Accommodation can be considered to be dwellinghouses (C3) or residential institutions (C2).

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): Framework for the consideration of flood risk when making planning decisions. The SFRA is a requirement of the NPPF and enables a sequential risk based approach to be applied to decision making at all levels of the planning.

Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs): Defined and protected by the London Plan (2021) and are identified industrial areas of strategic importance with capacity to support industrial, logistics and related employment uses that support the functioning of London's economy.

Strategic Transport Projects: Large scale transport infrastructure construction project of regional or cross-boundary importance, typically led by Network Rail or Transport for London.

Sustainable transport storage: An secure area that allows for parking of bicycles, including larger non-standard bikes (such as cargo bikes) and e-bikes, electric scooters, buggies and mobility scooters – with charging points as relevant.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS): Sequence of water management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water in a manner that will provide a more sustainable approach than the conventional practice of routeing run-off through a pipe to a watercourse.

Town Centre: defined in the London Plan (2021) as 'places in London that provide access to a range of commercial, cultural and civic activities, including shopping, leisure, employment, Evening and Night Time Economy, entertainment, culture, and social and community facilities. Town Centres are classified in the London Plan (2021) according to their existing role and function in light of characteristics such as scale, mix of uses, economic performance and accessibility.' The scales set out by the London Plan (2021) are:

- International Centre: London's globally-renowned retail and leisure destinations, providing a broad range of high-order comparison and specialist shopping, integrated into environments of the highest architectural quality and interspersed with internationally-recognised leisure, culture, heritage and tourism destinations. These centres have excellent levels of public transport accessibility.
- Metropolitan Centre: serve wide catchments which can extend over several boroughs and into parts of the Wider South East. Typically they contain at least 100,000 sqmof retail, leisure and service floorspace with a significant proportion of high-order comparison goods relative to convenience goods. These centres generally have very good accessibility and significant employment, service and leisure functions. Many have important clusters of civic, public and historic buildings.
- Major Centre: typically found in inner and some parts of outer London with a borough-wide catchment. They generally contain over 50,000 sqm of retail, leisure and service floorspace with a relatively high proportion of comparison goods relative to convenience goods. They may also have significant employment, leisure, service and civic functions.
- District Centre: distributed more widely than Metropolitan and Major Centres, providing convenience goods and services, and social infrastructure for more local communities and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. Typically, they contain 5,000–50,000 sqm of retail, leisure and service floorspace. Some District Centres have developed specialist shopping functions.

Town Centre Network: An interrelated network and hierarchy of high streets designated as Town Centres, Local Centres or Neighbourhood Parades.

Transform Area: An area with a fragmented urban grain and low quality character where new development can establish a new character.

Travelling Showpeople: Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above. This definition has been taken from Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (MHCLG, 2024) and is specifically for the purposes of planning policy.

Unit: a distinct part of a building or land, as defined in relation to existing or proposed street naming and numbering.

Urban Greening Factor: A land-use planning tool to help determine the amount of greening required in new developments.

Urban greening: Urban greening describes the act of adding green infrastructure elements. Due to the morphology and density of the built environment in London, green roofs, street trees, and additional vegetation are the most appropriate elements of green infrastructure in Newham.

Urban heat island: The height of buildings and their arrangement means that while more heat is absorbed during the day, it takes longer to escape at night. The temperature difference is usually larger at night than during the day. The Urban Heat Island effect is noticeable during both the summer and winter months.

Utilities Infrastructure: relating to heat, power, digital connectivity and communications, water supply and wastewater removal for public use.

Viability assessments: An assessment of the financial viability of a development to determine the maximum level of affordable housing and other policy requirements that an application can provide.

Walking and wheeling: We use the term walking in an inclusive way including the use of mobility aids. Nonetheless we recognise that some people who use wheeled mobility aids, for example a wheelchair or mobility scooter user, may not identify with the term walking and may prefer to use the term wheeling. We have therefore used the terms walking and wheeling together to ensure we are as inclusive as possible. Wheeling is defined to only cover modes that use pavement space at a similar speed to walking. It does not include the use of e-scooters or cycles.

Vulnerable road users: pedestrians (in particular children, older people and disabled people), cyclists, motor cyclists, horse riders and e-scooter riders. Such road users are defined as vulnerable because they lack the physical impact protection and safety features those within a vehicle benefit from.

Water neutrality: Total demand for water is the same after the new development was built, as it was before. This is achieved by retrofitting older homes and businesses with water efficiency devices, as well as building and development that uses little water.

Whole house approach: The concept of treating the whole house as a system when planning a retrofit and ensuring that any action taken does not preclude another action at a later date. It also means that actions which may affect other aspects of the dwelling's performance are properly considered to ensure that they do not result in any unintended consequences.

Whole Life Carbon: Whole life carbon brings together embodied carbon, operational carbon, as well as any benefits associated with recovery, reuse, or recycle beyond the system boundary.

Zero carbon: Activity that causes no net release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.

Zero emission: Activity that causes no release of air pollutants and carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases.

NEWHAM LOCAL PLAN

APPENDIX 2: MONITORING FRAMEWORK

APPENDIX 2: MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Table 18: Monitoring Framework for the Local Plan

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
1. Policy Use and Robustness	No target. Monitor for ability to withstand appeal scrutiny.	All	All	Council's appeals data
2. Delivery of infrastructure requirements: **a. on site allocations** **b. projects sets out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan**	Target to meet requirements of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan across all types of infrastructure. Monitor milestones of strategic transport investment (TfL and LBN investment) in the borough. Monitor planning obligations secured, received and spent.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well	BFN1: Spatial strategy BFN4: Developer contributions and infrastructure delivery SI1: Existing community facilities and health care facilities SI2: New and re-provided community facilities and health care facilities SI3: Cultural facilities and sport and recreation facilities SI4: Education and childcare facilities T1: Strategic transport Site Allocations	Council's Highways and Sustainable Transport data Infrastructure Delivery Plan updates Infrastructure Funding Statement

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
3. Placemaking satisfaction of people occupying new developments	No target. Monitor results of post-occupancy surveys for satisfaction with development and perceptions of safety being in line with or higher than the ward average, and broken down by equality groups where possible. Monitor for key themes or trends emerging (from a min of 5 surveys), as related to the masterplanning requirements, or related to high density development (250u/ha or more) or tall buildings (21m or more).	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 4. Safer Newham where no-one feels at risk of harm Objective 5. Homes for residents Objective 7. People powered Newham and widening participation in the life of the borough and the work that the Council does.	BFN2: Co-designed masterplanning D1: Design Standards D2: Public Realm Net Gain D3: Design-led site capacity optimisation D4: Tall buildings	Council's development management data Council's Population Survey in relation to satisfaction with local area
4. Take-up of co-design principles of engagement	No target. Monitor for percentage of major applications referable to the Mayor of London supported by an Engagement Strategy that demonstrates commitment to co-design principles.	Objective 4. Safer Newham where no-one feels at risk of harm Objective 6. Supporting young people to have the best start in life and reach their potential Objective 7. People powered Newham and widening participation in the life of the borough and the work that the Council does	BFN2: Co-designed masterplanning D1: Design Standards	Council's development management data

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
5. Social Value-Health Impact Assessments received	No target. Monitor for increase in the number of planning applications that undertake a SV-HIA screening. Monitor for number and type of applications needing to undertake a detailed assessment.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 4. Safer Newham where no-one feels at risk of harm Objective 7. People powered Newham and widening participation in the life of the borough and the work that the Council does	BFN3: Social Value and Health Impact Assessment - delivering social value, health and wellbeing	Council's development management data
6. Planning obligations supporting delivery of Local Plan	No target. Monitor planning obligations secured, received and spent	Objective 2. An inclusive economy to support people in these hard times Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 4. Safer Newham where no-one feels at risk of harm	BFN4: Developer contributions and infrastructure delivery	Infrastructure Funding Statement
7. Newham Design Review Panel (and Community/Youth Panel) activity	Target no permission where DRP concerns relating to principal or quality of a tall building or high density development (250u/ha or more) have not been addressed. Monitor for effectiveness.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 7. People powered Newham and widening participation in the life of the borough and the work that the Council does	BFN2: Co-designed masterplanning D1: Design Standards D3: Design-led site capacity optimisation D4: Tall Buildings D7: Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Value	Council's development management data Newham Design Review Panel monitoring reports

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
8. Location and scale of tall buildings	Target delivery in line with spatial strategy set out in Table 1: Tall Building Zones. Monitor the location and scale of tall buildings approved, started and delivered.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	D4: Tall buildings N1-17: Neighbourhoods policies	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub
9. Number and location of major development requiring fieldwork investigations	No target. Monitor for GLAAS support of development subject to condition discharge. Monitor location of schemes requiring discharge of Archaeological Investigation conditions.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	D8: Archaeological Priority Areas	Council's development management data
10. Change to the Heritage at Risk Register (published by Historic England)	Target no loss of heritage assets. Monitor for reduction in overall number of buildings on register, and for implementation of planning permissions/listed building consents.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	D9: Designated and non-designated heritage assets, ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens Site Allocations (as relevant)	Historic England Council's development management data

NEIGHBOURHOODS

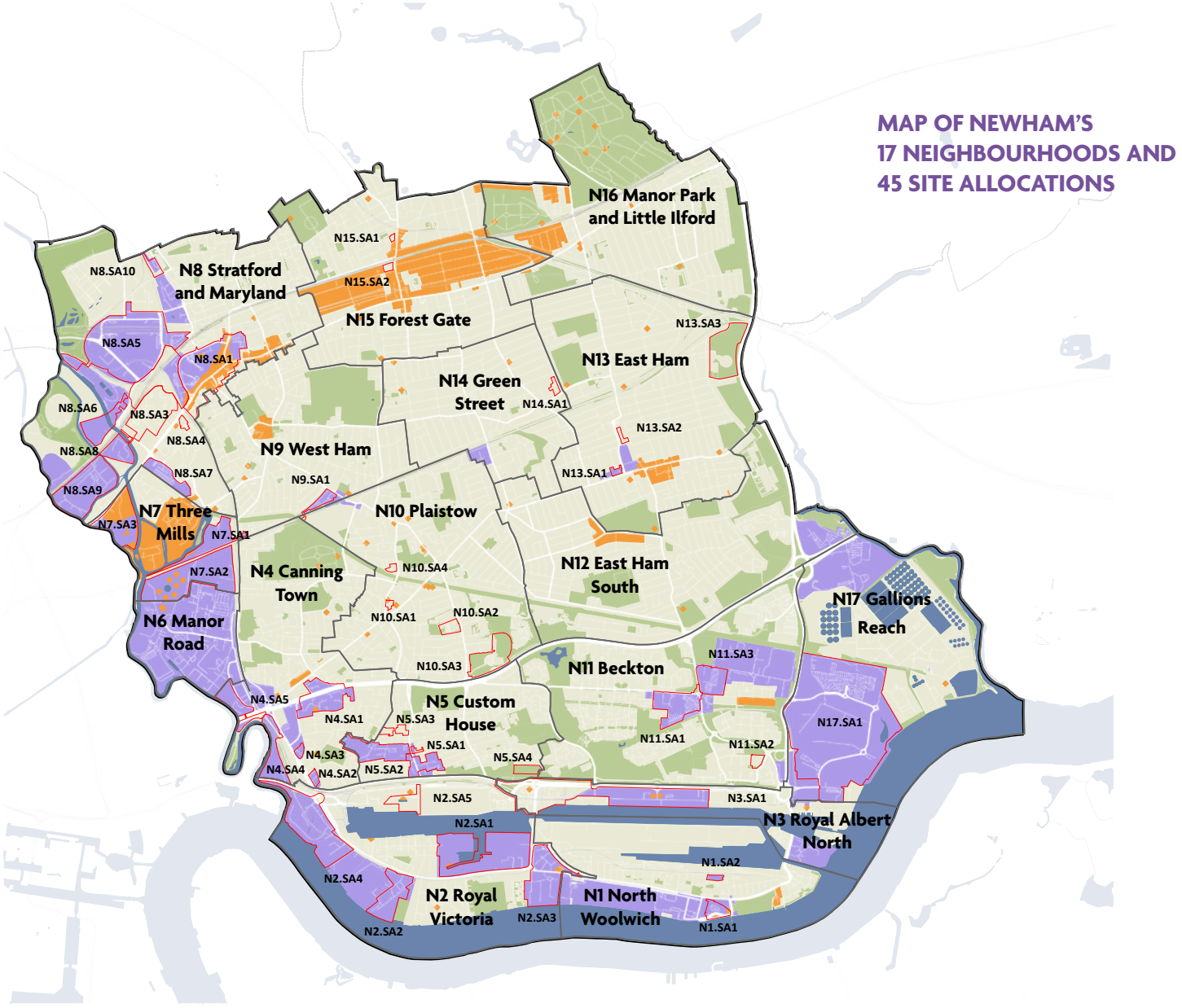
Newham's 17 neighbourhoods are:

- N1 North Woolwich
- N2 Royal Victoria
- N3 Royal Albert North
- N4 Canning Town
- N5 Custom House
- N6 Manor Road
- N7 Three Mills
- N8 Stratford and Maryland
- N9 West Ham
- N10 Plaistow
- N11 Beckton
- N12 East Ham South
- N13 East Ham
- N14 Green Street
- N15 Forest Gate
- N16 Manor Park and Little Ilford
- N17 Gallions Reach

Key:

- Site Allocations
- Neighbourhoods
- Conserve Areas
- Enhance Areas
- Transform Areas

MAP OF NEWHAM'S 17 NEIGHBOURHOODS AND 45 SITE ALLOCATIONS



Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
11. Delivery of new town centres, local centres and neighbourhood parades	Target delivery of new or expanded centres in line with population growth in catchment area and site allocations criteria (application of conditions). Target completion of retail floorspace in line with sub-area need as per Retail and Leisure Study (2022, or subsequent update). Monitor progress towards all homes being within the 400 metre radius of at least one designated parade or centre, and/or within the 15 minutes walking area of the boundary of least two designated parades or centres (updated isochrones).	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 2. An inclusive economy to support people in these hard times Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	HS1: Newham's Town Centres Network Site Allocations (as relevant)	Council's development management data Retail and Leisure Study (2022, or subsequent update) Council's GIS analysis

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
12. Town and local centre health check	Target local trends following national trends, and prevalence of Commercial, Business and Service uses (Class E) units in primary shopping areas in line with policy targets: • 90% in Stratford Town Centre • 80% in all other town and local centres. Monitor uses composition and vacancies, compared to national trends. Monitor number and location of developments with Vacancy Prevention Strategies approved/reviewed. Monitor number and location of developments with Affordable Commercial, Business and Service (Class E) Units Marketing Strategies approved/reviewed. Monitor visitor evening and night time economy uses location and hours of operation, and evidence of creation of visitor evening and night time economy zones in line with the spatial strategy. Monitor number and location of approved temporary or permanent pop-up spaces (excluding markets).	Objective 2. An inclusive economy to support people in these hard times	HS2: Managing new and existing Town and Local Centres HS4: Markets and events/ pop-up spaces HS5: Visitor Evening and Night Time Economy	Council's on-site surveys every two years Council's development management data Local Data Company

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
13. Satisfaction with local shopping facilities	Target a trend of increasing satisfaction for all, and in particular for young people 18-25 years old and for those identifying as disabled. Monitor by ward, and break down by age groups and disability wherever possible.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	HS1: Newham's Town Centres Network HS2: Managing new and existing Town and Local Centres	Council's Population Surveys Council's development management data
14. Prevalence of edge-of-centre and out-of-centre retail, restaurants, cafes and services	Target no loss of corner food shops meeting policy criteria. Monitor for trends through approvals for loss or gain of floorspace in retail (Ea), restaurants cafes (Eb) or service floorspace (Ec) in edge of centre and out of centre locations.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	HS3: Edge-of-Centre and Out-of-Centre retail, restaurants, cafes and services	Council's development management data
15. Number of permanent and temporary market stalls	Target no net loss of permanent stalls. Monitor for monitor for improved capacity or establishment of new ones, including temporary markets.	Objective 2. An inclusive economy to support people in these hard times	HS4: Markets and events/pop-up spaces	Council's development management data Council's Markets team data

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
16. Concentrations of hot food takeaways and gambling premises	Target no worsening over-concentrations. Monitor for trends of reduction in over-concentrations and for take-up of quality standards through planning conditions.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 4. Safer Newham where no-one feels at risk of harm	HS6: Health and wellbeing on the High Street HS4: Markets and events/pop-up spaces	Council's on-site surveys every 2 years Council's commercial Licensing data Council's development management data
17. Number and location of approved 'Dark kitchens', 'dark shops' and micro-fulfilment centres	No target. Monitor for alignment with spatial strategy.	Objective 2. An inclusive economy to support people in these hard times	HS7: Delivery-led businesses	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub
18. Number and location of visitor accommodation bed spaces approved	Target delivery in line with spatial strategy and the London Plan quota of projected need.	Objective 2. An inclusive economy to support people in these hard times	HS8: Visitor accommodation	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
19. Net provision of Community facilities	Target overall net gain in provision and a reduction in community facility deficiency, and no loss unless in the circumstances the policy allows for. Monitor approvals for relevant uses, against the Newham's Community Facilities Needs Assessment (2022). Monitor for reducing the gaps in the 15-minute network.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 6. Supporting young people to have the best start in life and reach	SI1: Existing community facilities and health care facilities SI2: New and re-provided community facilities and health care facilities N1-17: Site allocations	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub Council's GIS modelling
20. Net provision of cultural and sport and recreation facilities	Target: overall net gain in provision and a reduction in facility deficiency. Target no loss unless in the circumstances the policy allows for. Monitor approvals for relevant uses, against the Newham's Community Facilities Needs Assessment (2022), and Leisure Facilities Needs Assessment (2024) as relevant. Monitor for reducing the gaps in the 15-minute network.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 6. Supporting young people to have the best start in life and reach their potential	SI3: Cultural facilities and sport and recreation facilities	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub Council's GIS modelling

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
21. Net completions of Burial space	No target. Monitor for approvals and completions, in ha.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	SI5: Burial space and related facilities	Council's development management data
22. Net additional floorspace for general industrial (B2), storage or distribution (B8) (including dark kitchen/ shop and micro fulfilment), office (E(g)(i)), research and development (E(g)(ii)) and light industrial (E(g)(iii)) and industrial related Sui Generis (SG) uses approved	Target no net loss of floorspace. Monitor for net change in Use Class B (including general industrial (B2), storage or distribution (B8) (including dark kitchen/ shop and micro fulfilment)), industrial-related Use Class E (including research and development (E(g)(ii)) and light industrial (E(g)(iii))) and office (E(g)(i) floorspace approved (gains and loss) and completed on Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs), Local Industrial Locations (LILs), site allocations and other non-designated employment sites.	Objective 2. An inclusive economy to support people in these hard times	J1: Employment and growth J2: New employment floorspace J3: Protecting employment floorspace	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub
23. Take up of Community Wealth Building Business Pledges	No target. Monitor for all major employment-led developments (including mixed-use developments) demonstrating commitments to Community Wealth Building Business Pledges.	Objective 2. An inclusive economy to support people in these hard times Objective 6. Supporting young people to have the best start in life and reach their potential	J4: Delivering Community Wealth Building and Inclusive Growth	Council's development management data

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
24. Housing target met	Target delivery of between 45,611 and 53,954 new residential units across the plan period.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	BFN1: Spatial strategy H1: Meeting housing needs	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub Housing Trajectory and 5 Year Housing Land Supply
25. Protection of housing stock	Target no net loss of residential units and no loss of family dwellinghouses unless in the circumstances the policy allows for.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H2: Protecting and improving existing housing	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub
26. Delivery of affordable housing	Target: 50 per cent of all new homes delivered across the Plan period to be affordable housing and an affordable housing tenure mix of 65 per cent social rent housing and 35 per cent intermediate homes. Monitor gross permissions and completions, split via tenure and as a percentage of new housing delivered, against strategic target to deliver 50 per cent of new homes as affordable housing, with an affordable tenure mix of 65 per cent social rent housing and 35 per cent intermediate homes.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H3: Affordable housing	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
27. Housing affordability	No target. Monitor for decreasing trends in: • Number of households on the Local Authority waiting list. • Homeless households in temporary accommodation. Monitor ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile house earnings.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H2: Protecting and improving existing housing H3: Affordable housing	Local Authority Housing Statistics GOV.UK
28. Housing mix	Target delivery of new social rent units meeting policy mix of 40 per cent three or more bedroom dwellinghouses. Monitor for approvals and completions.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H4: Housing mix	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub
29. Delivery of residential institutions (C2), sui generis specialist housing and temporary accommodation for homeless people	No target. Net completions of residential institutions (C2), sui generis specialist housing and temporary accommodation for homeless people.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H6: Supported and specialist housing	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
30. Delivery of older persons housing	Monitor for provision as part of residential mix, in line with the London Plan 2021 benchmark as a proportion of overall residential delivery. Monitor net completions by typology.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H7: Housing for older people	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub
31. Delivery of purpose-built student accommodation bed spaces across the plan period	Target no oversaturation in any neighbourhood, measured as over 25 per cent of net pipeline housing approvals and net completions in a neighbourhood. Student accommodation will be measured using a ratio of the average number of students living in student only accommodation, using the published census data. Monitor as a percentage of net pipeline housing approvals and net completions in a neighbourhood within the plan period.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H8: Purpose-built student accommodation	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub Housing trajectory

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
32. Delivery of Houses in Multiple Occupation and Large-Scale Purpose-Built Shared Living developments, including the delivery of Houses in Multiple Occupation that meet the housing needs of Newham Care Leavers or homeless single people in Newham	No target. Monitor net completions proportionately to completions of general needs housing, and in relation to effectiveness of the policy at meeting the housing needs of Newham Care Leavers or homeless single people via feedback from Newham's Temporary Accommodation Service.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H2: Protecting and improving existing housing H9: Houses in Multiple Occupation and Large-Scale Purpose-Built Shared Living	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub
33. Delivery of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation	39 pitches between 2027/28 and 2036/37.	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H10: Gypsy and traveller accommodation	Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
34. Delivery of wheelchair dwellings and number of people waiting for a wheelchair adapted dwelling	Target: 10 per cent of residential completions (by development) meet Part M4(3). Monitor delivery by unit size and by number of bedrooms required as per the waiting list	Objective 5. Homes for residents	H11: Housing Design Quality	Housing Occupational Therapist data Council's development management data / Planning London Datahub
35. Publicly accessible open space losses and gains	Target to maintain 0.72 Hectares of publicly accessible green space per 1,000 residents. Monitor approved applications (losses and gains) for trends of positive increases or quantity holding steady. Monitor delivery of requirements set in site allocations.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 4. Safer Newham where no-one feels at risk of harm	GWS1: Green spaces Site allocations	Council's development management data
36. Allotment space provision	Target to maintain 0.5 Hectares of allotment and growing space per 1,000 residents. Monitor approved applications (losses and gains) for trends of positive increases or quantity holding steady. Monitor delivery of requirements set in site allocations.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	GWS1: Green spaces Site allocations	Council's development management data

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
37. The amount of new floorspace for Biodiversity Net Gain	Target all qualifying development to secure at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	GWS3: Biodiversity, urban greening, and access to nature	Council's development management data
38. Urban Greening Factor score of development	Target monitor percentage of qualifying major developments for which target Urban Greening Factor was met on-site.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	GWS3: Biodiversity, urban greening, and access to nature	Council's development management data
39. Changes to areas of biodiversity importance	Target no net loss of Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	GWS3: Biodiversity, urban greening, and access to nature	GiGL
40. Canopy cover	Target to maintain 16 per cent and seek to achieve 20 per cent. Monitor loss of trees subject to a tree protection order to ensure reasonable protection is being afforded.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	GWS4: Trees and hedgerows	GiGL

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
41. Net provision of play space	Target to maintain 0.024 Hectares of publicly accessible play space per 1,000 residents. Monitor approved applications (losses and gains) for trends of positive increases or quantity holding steady. Monitor delivery of requirements set in site allocations.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 6. Supporting young people to have the best start in life and reach their potential	GWS5: Play and informal recreation for all ages Site allocations	Council's development management data
42. Number of contaminated sites in the borough	No Target. Monitor for decreasing quantity.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well	CE1: Environmental design and delivery	Environmental Health
43. Number of developers taking up water efficiency incentives	No target. Monitor water consumption per capita at a Thames Water regional level, for decreasing trends.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	CE1: Environmental design and delivery	Thames Water Ofwat

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
44. Delivering net zero buildings	No target. Monitor number of developments meeting assured performance targets, for increasing trends. Monitor quantity of PV panel offsetting contributions. Number of developments submitting total energy use and renewable energy generation figures to the GLA.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 5. Homes	CE2: Zero Carbon development	Council's development management data GLA's Be Seen framework EXACOM
45. Developments meeting embodied carbon target of less than 500kg CO_2/m^2	No target. Monitor for increase.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	CE3: Embodied carbon and the circular economy	Council's development management data
46. Number of developments needing to provide detailed Overheating Assessments.	No target. Monitor number of developments submitting Early Stage Overheating Risk Tool. Monitor for decrease in number of developments needing to provide detailed Overheating Assessments.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 5. Homes for residents	CE4: Overheating	Council's development management data

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
47. Number of developments supported by a Retrofit Plan.	No target. Monitor for increase in submission of Retrofit Plans. Monitor for discharge of condition demonstrating achievement of retrofit quality assurance.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	CE5: Retrofit and circular economy	Council's development management data
48. Levels of PM2.5, PM10 and NOx air quality in the borough	Target achieving and maintaining National Air Quality standards and the World Health Organisation Air Quality Guidelines. Monitor number of Air Quality Positive Statements submitted. Monitor for decrease.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well	CE6: Air quality T2: Local transport	Council's Environmental Health team
49. Flood risk management	No target. Monitor number of Major planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 5. Homes for residents	CE7: Managing flood risk	Council's development management data
50. Quantity of major developments achieving greenfield run-off standards	Target all major developments achieving standards as set out in the Surface Water Drainage Strategy.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	CE8: Sustainable drainage	Council's development management data

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
51. Modal share in Newham	Target at least 83 per cent of all trips to be made by foot, cycle or public transport. Monitor for progress towards the agreed target set in the Local Implementation Plan, following the Mayor's Transport Strategy.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 6. Supporting young people to have the best start in life and reach their potential	T1: Strategic transport T2: Local transport T3: Transport behaviour change D2: Public Realm Net Gain	TfL
52. Number of bike parking spaces approved in applications	Target all applications meeting standards.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 6. Supporting young people to have the best start in life and reach their potential	T3: Transport behaviour change	Council's development management data
53. Travel Plan conditions discharged	No target. Monitor for increase.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 6. Supporting young people to have the best start in life and reach their potential	T3: Transport behaviour change	Council's development management data

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
54. Number of Electric Vehicle Charging Points	No target. Monitor for new provision through approved applications. Monitor overall total numbers of publically accessible charging points in the borough.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	T3: Transport behaviour change	Council's development management data Council's Highways and Sustainable Transport data
55. Number of Servicing and Management Plans conditions discharged	No target. Monitor for increase.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	T4: Servicing a development	Council's development management data
56. Compliance with LCY legal agreement and planning conditions	No target. Monitor for compliance. Monitor number of local residents complaints regarding the airport. Monitor passenger and staff modal splits for increased take up of public transport and active travel.	Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets	T5: London City Airport	Council's Airport monitoring officer Airport Annual monitoring report

Key performance indicator	Target and scope of monitoring	Local Plan Objectives monitored	Policies being monitored	Data sources
57. Percentage of premises in the borough with full fibre coverage	No target. Monitor for increase.	n/a	W3: Utilities and Digital Infrastructure	Ofcom Connected Nations update / GLA London Connectivity GIS mapping
58. Delivery of site allocations	No target. Monitor delivery in line with the phasing criteria set out in each of the site allocations.	Objective 1. A healthier Newham and ageing well Objective 2. An inclusive economy to support people in these hard times Objective 3. People-friendly neighbourhoods with green and clean streets Objective 5. Homes for residents Objective 6. Supporting young people to have the best start in life and reach their potential	Neighbourhoods 1-18	Council's development management data

Newham London

newham.gov.uk