

Climate Emergency Comments

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has not been made. The Written Ministerial Statement of 2015 was superseded in December 2023, and we do not consider that changes the ability for councils to set their own standards. Both the Climate Change Evidence Base and the Viability assessment indicate how the policy is achievable, deliverable and viable.	These policies exceed the optional standards set out in building regulations and are therefore inconsistent with national policy; both the Written Material Statement of 2015 and Planning Practice Guidance confirm (as highlighted in the Worthing Local Plan Inspector's Report) that local energy performance standards can't be set above the equivalent for Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4. As demonstrated by the Viability Assessment, these requirements will also significantly increase development costs (through higher build costs and commuted sums) which will impact on development viability and housing delivery. The policies are therefore not effective.					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-050/029	Anchor	Reg18-E-050
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as developers must remediate land as necessary.	0.9 CLIMATE EMERGENCY a. CE1: Environmental Design and Delivery - Would you keep, change or add something to this policy? <i>3. Development should remediate contaminated land.</i> Object: Policy as worded implies responsibility to remediate land lies with development. The policy as worded will act to hinder development being approved as it requests costly works to be completed. Suggested change to wording <i>3. Development on land where</i>					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-070/101	Aston Mansfield	Reg18-E-070

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		contamination is identified should work alongside the council to provide a remediation strategy which must demonstrate that the land is to be made fit for its intended purpose. [Delete: remediate contaminated land.]									
		Page 232 - Climate Emergency Waterways can support the prevention of climate change through urban cooling, biodiversity enhancement, surface water drainage, heating and cooling of waterside developments, and as such are an asset to be identified as such and improved. Wate courses are highlighted in the GLA's "Cool spaces" strategy as places where Londoners can take respite on hot days. CE1.1 could refer to making use of watercourses for heating and cooling (which is more efficient than air-source cooling) and enhancing waterways as cool spaces to dwell on hot days, etc.					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-143/015	Canal and River Trust	Reg18-E-143
		This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE1.									

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		CE1.5 P.235 CE1 Environmental design and delivery – Implementation CE1.5 ‘Major developments, and developments that have a high-water usage (such as hotels, hostels or student accommodation) should include a grey water and rainwater harvesting system.’ Comment: We suggest that the Council look at requiring the inclusion of a gravity-fed, automated water-recycling system for flushing toilets, subject to the system being proven and receiving the necessary certification within the UK during the ten-year period of Newham’s Local Plan. We are also aware that there we need to be a determination made with regard to who would be responsible for the maintenance of such a system prior to seeking planning approval.					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/090	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
		Could there be a mandatory requirement for shower heads with advanced air-induction technology, plus dual flush and pressure assisted toilets to reduce water consumption?					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/091	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as Policy CE1 sets consumption target of 105 litres or less per head per day for residential development. Developers can choose how they wish to reduce water consumption in their development.										
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as Policy CE1 sets consumption target of 105 litres or less per head per day for residential development. Developers can choose how they wish to reduce water consumption in their development.										

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	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as Policy CE1 sets consumption target of 105 litres or less per head per day for residential development.	Where white goods are supplied could it be mandatory that these are water-efficient (washing machines and dishwashers), alongside energy-efficient?					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/092	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Support noted.	We strongly support all requirements under Policy CE1 and are pleased to see that the implementation section for CE1.1 recognises the need to ensure new developments are built to be resilient to future changes in climate					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/124	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Support noted.	It is also positive to see reference to site specific Flood Risk Assessments taking climate change into account, in line with NPPF paragraph 161.					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/125	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	This was an error and has now been corrected. Please see the new wording in Implementation CE1.1.	Please note, a correction is required in implementation section CE1.1., where the first paragraph 'Development should demonstrate consideration of the climate emergency...' is repeated, first on the bottom right corner of page 233 and again at the top of the table on page 234.					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/126	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Support noted.	In reference to policy requirement CE1.3., we are pleased to see the obligation for development to remediate contaminated land.		CE1.3			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/127	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Comment noted.	In reference to paragraph 3.199, we note the acknowledgement that 'Historically, Newham's environment has been polluted by heavy industry, leading to contaminated land and groundwater across the borough' and the legacy of	3.199	CE1.3			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/128	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

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	historical industrial use remains' (page 232).										
	Again, justification paragraph 3.204 for Policy CE1 states that heavy industry 'has left Newham with a legacy of land and water pollution. Most of this affected land, and associated groundwater, is located adjacent to the Lower Lea Valley and south of the A13 in the Royal Docks and Beckton' (page 233).		3. 20 4	CE1. 3			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/129	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Despite these identified constraints, the Local Plan lacks a strong requirement to manage risks of groundwater pollution. We argue that there is a clear need for groundwater protection, and not just the remediation of land. We strongly advise that consideration is given to whether a separate policy is needed for contaminated land and groundwater protection. We believe Newham would benefit from a policy requiring developers to demonstrate that the risks of pollution from contaminated land to groundwater are acceptable and can be appropriately managed.			CE1. 3			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/130	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	We support the requirements under implementation section CE1.3.	CE1. 3		CE1. 3			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/131	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Comment noted.										
	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in Policy CE1.3										
	Support noted.										

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/132	Climate Emergency	CE1 Environmental design and delivery			CE1.3		CE1.3	It should be clarified here that the risks associated with contaminated land extend beyond environmental health and include the protection of controlled waters which falls under the Environment Agency's remit.	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE1.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/133	Climate Emergency	CE1 Environmental design and delivery			CE1.3			It is important to note that there is currently no mention of Source Protection Zones (SPZs) or aquifers in the Local Plan, and <u>this must be addressed</u> . Proposals for sites situated in a vulnerable groundwater area within SPZs or on an aquifer must be dealt with in a way that protects the underlying groundwater. This is especially important where the previous land use at the site suggests the potential presence of contamination, or if the proposed land use is potentially contaminative.	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE1.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/134	Climate Emergency	CE1 Environmental design and delivery			CE1.3		CE1.3	For sites where piled foundation works are proposed in a Source Protection Zone, a Foundation Works Risk Assessment (FWRA) will be required to ensure that the risks to groundwater are minimised. We recommend that this is incorporated into the implementation advice for CE1.3., as well as in the development principles for the relevant site allocations (see comments below under 'Neighbourhoods', page 15).	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE1.

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	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE1.	It is important to clarify that site investigations and subsequent remediation should be undertaken by a competent person, in line with NPPF paragraph 183. A 'competent person' is defined in the NPPF as 'A person with a recognised relevant qualification, sufficient experience in dealing with the type(s) of pollution and land instability, and membership of a relevant professional organisation'.		CE1.3			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/135	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Support noted.	We are pleased to see reference is made to the Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection and Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM).		CE1.3			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/136	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE1.	Reference should also be made to The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection, which should be considered with regard to development proposals that the Environment Agency would object to in principle (e.g. petrol filling stations and non-inert landfills within SPZ1).		CE1.3			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/137	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Comment noted. This evidence base has been updated.	It is noted that Newham's Contaminated Land Strategy 2003 is now 20 years old. We recommend that this evidence is reviewed to ensure it remains current considering the opportunities to address contamination strategically across development sites.		CE1.3			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/138	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

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	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE1.			CE1.5			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/139	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Support noted.			CE1.6			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/140	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE1.			CE1.7			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/141	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

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	Comment noted. The Contaminated Land Strategy as well as other available data on historical land uses allow developers to understand the quality of land, and if it needs to be remediated. Policy CE1.4 gives examples of how environmental degradation could be improved.	CE1 – Environmental design and delivery Within this policy, Newham requires development to help improve environmental degradation in the Borough. However, there is no information on the definition of environmental degradation, the areas impacted by this and mitigation protocol for developments. Developers and occupiers may not be aware of the designations in place and the Local Authority should make this information readily available to ensure sufficient delivery of mitigation. Additionally, mitigation should be linked to development and meet the tests of the National Planning Policy Framework regarding relevance and necessity, which is currently unclear based on current wording of policy.		C1.4			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-012/006	Lidl	Reg18-E-012
	A wording change has not been made, as it is considered that nature recovery is better suited in the Green and Water Spaces policies.	It would be helpful to add to this to include nature recovery, as a positive, not just preventing environmental degradation.		4			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-052/121	London Legacy Development Corporation	Reg18-E-052

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	Comment noted. In 2019, Newham Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and commits us to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. In December 2023, Newham Council became the first local authority in the country to launch a Climate Action Just Transition Plan. It provides a blueprint to address the unequal impacts of climate change on Newham's residents who are disproportionality impacted by the climate emergency, but pay the highest costs for climate adaptation. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in delivering these measures to meet our targets.						CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-002/005	Resident	Reg18-E-002

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	Comment noted. In 2019, Newham Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and commits us to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. In December 2023, Newham Council became the first local authority in the country to launch a Climate Action Just Transition Plan. It provides a blueprint to address the unequal impacts of climate change on Newham's residents who are disproportionality impacted by the climate emergency, but pay the highest costs for climate adaptation. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in delivering these measures to meet our targets.						CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-002/022	Resident	Reg18-E-002

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	Unfortunately it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan. No changes/additions have been made.	[Add to it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-025/020	Resident	Reg18-T-025
	Unfortunately it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan. No changes/additions have been made.	[Add to it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-026/021	Resident	Reg18-T-026
	Unfortunately it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan. No changes/additions have been made.	[Add to it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-034/048	Resident	Reg18-T-034
	Support noted.	[Keep it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-036/005	Resident	Reg18-T-036
	Unfortunately it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan. No changes/additions have been made.	[Add to it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-038/009	Resident	Reg18-T-038
	Unfortunately it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan. No changes/additions have been made.	[Add to it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-045/008	Resident	Reg18-T-045

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	Unfortunately it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan. No changes/additions have been made.	[Add to it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-057/039	Resident	Reg18-T-057
	Unfortunately it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan. No changes/additions have been made.	[Add to it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-058/035	Resident	Reg18-T-058
	Support noted.	[Keep it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-105/025	Resident	Reg18-T-105
	Unfortunately it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan. No changes/additions have been made.	[Add to it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-109/058	Resident	Reg18-T-109
	Support noted.	The Berkeley Group takes very seriously its role in helping to combat climate change recognising that development has the potential to address and improve key environmental issues such as air quality, ground contamination and levels of recycling. The Berkeley Group is keen to work with LBN to ensure they are supporting them in tackling climate change issues. The Berkeley Group therefore supports the principles outlined in Policy CE1 and in particular welcomes the reference to the need for					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-136/146	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136

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		development to remediate contaminated land. All of the Berkeley Group's development sites in Newham represent a significant opportunity to help improve environmental degradation in the borough in particular through the remediation of these sites, the significant urban greening that is planned which has the potential to secure significant biodiversity net gain and improvements to air quality.									
	Support noted.	Policy CE1 Part 5 in relation to water efficiency is supported in principle,		5			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/035	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028
	Support noted. The Thames Water target is contained in CE1.	but needs to be strengthened to ensure the targets are met. The Environment Agency has designated the Thames Water region to be an area of "serious water stress" which reflects the extent to which available water resources are used. Future pressures on water resources will continue to increase and key factors are population growth and climate change. On average our customers each use 30% more water than they did 30 years ago. Therefore water efficiency measures employed in new development are an important tool to help us sustain water supplies for the long term. Water conservation and climate change is a vitally important		5			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/036	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028

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		issue to the water industry. Not only is it expected to have an impact on the availability of raw water for treatment but also the demand from customers for potable (drinking) water. Therefore, Thames Water support the mains water consumption target of 110 litres per head per day (105 litres per head per day plus an allowance of 5 litres per head per day for gardens) as set out in the NPPG (Paragraph: 014 Reference ID: 56-014-20150327) and support the inclusion of this requirement in Policy.									
Comment noted.	Thames Water promote water efficiency and have a number of water efficiency campaigns which aim to encourage their customers to save water at local levels. Further details are available on our website via the following link: https://www.thameswater.co.uk/Be-water-smart			5			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/037	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028
Comment noted.	It is our understanding that the water efficiency standards of 110 litres per person per day is only applied through the building regulations where there is a planning condition requiring this standard (as set out at paragraph 2.8 of Part G2 of the Building Regulations). As the Thames Water area is defined as water stressed it is considered that such			5			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/038	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028

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		a condition should be attached as standard to all planning approvals for new residential development in order to help ensure that the standard is effectively delivered through the building regulations.									
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as we will not be using BREEAM as a policy criteria, and the policy maintains water efficiency standards (105 litres per head per day requirement) as per the 2018 Local Plan and representations from Thames Water.	Within Part G of Building Regulations, the 110 litres/person/day level can be achieved through either the 'Calculation Method' or the 'Fittings Approach' (Table 2.2). The Fittings Approach provides clear flow-rate and volume performance metrics for each water using device / fitting in new dwellings. Thames Water considers the Fittings Approach, as outlined in Table 2.2 of Part G, increases the confidence that water efficient devices will be installed in the new dwelling. Insight from our smart water metering programme shows that household built to the 110 litres/person/day level using the Calculation Method, did not achieve the intended water performance levels. We therefore consider that text in line with the following should be included in the Local Plan: <u>"Development must be designed to be water efficient and reduce water consumption. Refurbishments and other non-domestic development will be</u>		5			CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/039	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028

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		expected to meet BREEAM water-efficiency credits. Residential development must not exceed a maximum water use of 105 litres per head per day (excluding the allowance of up to 5 litres for external water consumption) using the 'Fittings Approach' in Table 2.2 of Part G of Building Regulations. Planning conditions will be applied to new residential development to ensure that the water efficiency standards are met."									
		[Keep it]					CE1 Environmental design and delivery	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-013/015	Woodland Trust	Reg18-T-013
	This wording change has not been made. The Written Ministerial Statement of 2015 was superseded in December 2023, and we do not consider that changes the ability for councils to set their own standards. Both the Climate Change Evidence Base and the Viability assessment indicate how the policy is achievable, deliverable and viable.	[Duplicate, for C2 These policies exceed the optional standards set out in building regulations and are therefore inconsistent with national policy; both the Written Material Statement of 2015 and Planning Practice Guidance confirm (as highlighted in the Worthing Local Plan Inspector's Report) that local energy performance standards can't be set above the equivalent for Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-050/030	Anchor	Reg18-E-050

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		As demonstrated by the Viability Assessment, these requirements will also significantly increase development costs (through higher build costs and commuted sums) which will impact on development viability and housing delivery. The policies are therefore not effective.]									
	Support noted.	[Appendix 1] The intent and ambition of the policy to push energy efficiency is buildings is supported.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-122/015	Ballymore	Reg18-E-122

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	A wording change has not been made, as the target for renewable energy generation is an intrinsic part of the policy as a whole as set out in the Climate Change Evidence Base. The evidence base also outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation. The evidence base also indicates that the policy is achievable and viable.	[Appendix 1] However, the requirements set out in Part 5 relating to renewable energy generation on-site are challenging to achieve on most sites, given the performance of current technology, limitations of roof space and overshadowing. Consequently, most developments would be required to pay an off-set contribution in addition to other Section 106 planning obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy payments. Whilst supportive of the policy intent, Ballymore recommend refinement to Part 5 of the policy to allow its application more flexibly and to consider the wider viability implications of deliverability of much needed housing.		CE2.5			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-122/016	Ballymore	Reg18-E-122
	Support noted.	Ballymore supports the Council’s ambitions for developments to be net zero carbon, [...]					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-077/042	Ballymore Group	Reg18-E-077

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	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate in light of our Climate Emergency commitments. The Climate Change Evidence Base outlines how net zero carbon is deliverable and viable.			EC2.1			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-077/043	Ballymore Group	Reg18-E-077

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	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary, as our evidence base demonstrates that the use of energy standards is a better approach than a percentage improvement over Building Regulations or other approaches. The use of consistent standards allows for certainty over the plan period, as well as mitigates any changes to external standards. Our policy supports the delivery of our Climate Emergency commitments, as well as national and regional climate goals.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-077/044	Ballymore Group	Reg18-E-077

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	The policy approach has not been changed, as the Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. Improvements to biodiversity should be directed elsewhere (such as ground level landscaping). The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-077/045	Ballymore Group	Reg18-E-077

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	The policy approach has not been changed, as the Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. Improvements to biodiversity should be directed elsewhere (such as ground level landscaping). The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-077/046	Ballymore Group	Reg18-E-077
	Comment noted.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-077/047	Ballymore Group	Reg18-E-077
	Comment noted. Policy CE3 Embodied Carbon ensures that embodied carbon is considered as early as possible in the design process, and that major developments have embodied carbon limits.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/093	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

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		embodied, operational, and end-of-life carbon footprints than their more widely used industry counterparts? https://www.canadianarchitect.com/em-bodied-carbon-key-considerations-for-key-materials/									
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with.	To receive planning permission could developers not only be asked to demonstrate the full cradle-to-grave low carbon footprint of their proposed construction materials and methods, but also be provided with certain options such as Hempcrete (hemplime) as a sustainable alternative construction and insulation material:					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/094	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with.	'Just Biofiber' have load bearing, structural, insulating Hempcrete blocks, doubling as wall and insulation. They use simple, affordable construction methods, saving on construction costs. Hempcrete controls humidity, reduces energy consumption and apparently sequesters carbon over its lifetime. (The latter would need to be verified.) They cut down on otherwise considerable quantities of concrete being used in buildings, effecting huge reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. (Concrete is listed as the World's third highest CO2 emitting sector. BBC News – 'Cement is the source of about 8% of the world's					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/095	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

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	carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, according to think tank Chatham House.')										
	We understand that materials such as Just Biofiber load-bearing, insulating construction blocks would only be able to be used over the ten year period of Newham's Local Plan subject to the system being proven and receiving the necessary certification within the UK during this time. We are also aware that there we need to be a determination made with regard to who would be responsible for the maintenance of a newer material prior to seeking planning approval.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/096	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with.										
	We also suggest that there be legislation to cover types of insulation. Could developers be stopped from using blown insulation if it contains HFCs, given their planetary warming capacity which is 1,000 times greater than CO2?						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/097	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with.										

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with.	Could developers be required to show that they are using insulation such as denim insulation (with much better R-values than fiberglass) or Hempcrete owing to their low embodied carbon footprint? https://buildgreennh.com/denim-insulation/					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/098	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with.	Could it be mandatory for developers to be required through the planning process to lower their greenhouse gas emissions in all of their materials, such as steel made from almost 100% recycled content, using UK based electric arc furnaces, and windows chosen with respect to the best cradle-to-grave emissions.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/099	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Comment noted.	(Triple glazed is not necessarily the best and consideration needs paying to the gas between the window panes, the frame material and how deep the window sits in the wall). https://www.building.co.uk/focus/choosing-low-carbon-windows/5060079.article					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/100	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Comment noted.	Certain more sustainable materials will clearly increase construction costs and decrease the developer's profit.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/101	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Comment noted.	However, we know that the cost to everyone (including and beyond that which is just financial) is going to ultimately be far greater if we can't demand greater sustainability from industry whilst the choices made still					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/102	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		have time to avert unstoppable future climate change									
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with.	At the very least we would suggest a planning permission requirement to use a more effective insulating medium with a very high R value, provider the embodied carbon is not too high. This would though be far less attractive than creating requirements to use recycled material/natural material with a low carbon footprint which sequesters carbon.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/103	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Policy CE2 addresses operational carbon, by ensuring new buildings are net zero carbon in operation by using ultra low amounts of energy to heat and run, using renewable energy. Where possible, they will generate sufficient on-site renewable energy to meet operational annual net zero, otherwise paying a renewable energy offset. This does not mean that the building is net zero in construction - the embodied carbon policies (Policies CE3) address the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the manufacture, transport, construction, repair, maintenance, replacement, and deconstruction of all building elements.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/104	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate, as the Local Plan cannot mandate suppliers for developers to use. However, the policy has changed to make clear that high performance solar PV panels should be used. Please see the new wording in CE2.5.	3.21 4					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/105	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		3.21 4					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/106	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate, as we do not have evidence to support the use of specific types of batteries alongside solar PV systems.	We suggest that there it is mandatory for developers to use saltwater batteries with solar panel systems. Despite requiring more space, these have a much lower carbon footprint and environmental impact than the mining of lithium for lithium-ion batteries. Saltwater batteries have about 3,000 charges, against lithium-ion which have about 500 charges! (Saltwater batteries are purported to be capable of having their lifespan extended through cleaning them with Epsom salts.)									
		3.21 7					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/107	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary, due to careful monitoring of energy statements submitted at application stage and ensuring compliance with the standards post approval.	P.238 CE2 - 3.217: 'It requires major development to report on energy performance for at least five years following completion' Comment: As an extra measure against the 'performance gap'...If developers fall short of their targets on predicted energy use and renewable energy generation, that they commit to over the five year monitoring period, as part of applying for planning consent from Newham Council...then we would like to suggest that they should be liable to fines each year accordingly (suitably sized to adequately discourage 'inflated' and 'unrealistic/unachievable' targets, through the means proposed at the planning stage).									

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		CE2.3					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/108	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	P.239 Implementation CE2.3: Could it be mandatory for developers to include a mechanical ventilation with heat recovery system (MVHR) within their buildings?										
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary, as meeting ventilation requirements is covered under building regulations. Developers have a range of options to meet these ventilation requirements, including MVHR.										
		CE2.3					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/109	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Could heat pumps be mandatory?										
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as heat pumps may not always be the most appropriate heating system for a development.										
		CE2.3					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/110	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Could solar panel systems be mandatory?										
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate, as the policy and Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels.										

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. It is not yet been determined how the solar PV offset fund will work in practice.	CE2.5 P.240 CE2.5: ‘This offset payment would cover the purchasing and installation of a PV renewable energy system elsewhere in the borough’ Comment: Could this offset payment alternative additionally include the option of using and/or a heat pump, and/or a mechanical heat extraction system (HVAC system), dependant on the practical and safe application of these different options?					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/111	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. Improvements to biodiversity should be directed elsewhere (such as ground level landscaping). The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation.	CE2.5 This could allow more roof space to be used for green roofing (dependant on weight tolerance and safe access of rooves for maintenance).					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/112	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		CE2. 5					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/113	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. It is not yet been determined how the solar PV offset fund will work in practice.										
		CE2. 5					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/114	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Comment noted. It is not yet been determined how the solar PV offset fund will work in practice. Newham is requesting funding from central government to help landlords, homeowners, housing associations and the Council's housing team to retrofit properties in Newham – to alleviate fuel poverty and the climate crisis.										

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Many homes across Newham are 'lovely but leaky' Victorian and Edwardian period homes. Newham is requesting funding from central government to help landlords, homeowners, housing associations and the Council's housing team to retrofit properties in Newham – to alleviate fuel poverty and the climate crisis. The Local Plan supports retrofit works to properties – noting that various retrofit works on houses can be undertaken without planning permission.	CE2.5 Any green energy initiatives could otherwise only make a small dent in reducing the carbon footprint of the borough's energy needs if adequate insulation is not prioritised across the borough, in our opinion.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/115	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as the Local Plan cannot control what energy provider the developers or occupiers choose to use.	CE2.5 P.240 CE2.5: • 'The proposed building must not use fossil-fuels on site.' Comment: Can the granting of planning permission be contingent on the developers signing up to use a 'green' energy provider, where there would otherwise be insufficient on-site sustainable energy production to meet the needs of the residents?					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/116	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Support noted.	New housing - Clear policies on net zero in all new homes					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-Ae-001/168	East Ham Assembly	Reg18-Ae-001

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted.	The onerous requirements of draft policies relating to energy and sustainability in the context of data centre development The Climate Emergency chapter of the draft Plan includes a range of proposed policies regarding energy and sustainability. GLP are committed to delivering a data centre development of highest level of sustainability,					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-113/021	GLP (Land at Central Thameside West and Former Allnex site)	Reg18-E-113
	A wording change has been made - where a non-domestic development does not have an applicable category of use outlined in the policy (e.g. data centres), the development should discuss with the Council what the EUI target should be. In all cases, the development should demonstrate efficiency, with a building that uses as little energy as possible. The renewable energy generation requirement is an intrinsic part of the policy, as set out in the Climate Change Evidence Base (2022).	however there are inherent constraints around what this form of development can achieve compared to other industrial uses. We provide more detailed commentary below. Draft Policy CE2 (Zero Carbon development) includes a proposed requirement at part 4b(iv) that the Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of warehouse/industrial uses that are in operation 24 hours a day, such as data centres, is no more than 120kWh/m2 GIA/year. GLP's sustainability advisors, Cundall, advise that this will be challenging to achieve for data centre development given the nature of the industrial process carried out and the extensive use of plant. The proposed requirement under part 5a(ii) for renewable energy generation of at least 120 kWh/m2 per building footprint per annum would also be extremely					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-113/022	GLP (Land at Central Thameside West and Former Allnex site)	Reg18-E-113

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		challenging given the extent of roofspace required for cooling plant, which reduces the potential for photovoltaics. Recommendation 3: Amend draft Policy CE2 to reflect the specific challenges of achieving the EUI and renewable energy generation requirements for data centre development.									
	Comment noted.	The draft plan policy requires all new buildings to be designed and constructed to be Net Zero Carbon in operation with no fossil fuels used for heat or energy. In this regard, the draft policy sets out Energy Use Intensity (EUI) targets for individual uses which are broadly similar to the benchmark figures in the latest update to the Energy Assessment Guidance. While having EUI targets as policy requirements is not in itself an issue, the borough might want to evaluate the implications in practice in terms of implementation, resources and other requirements on applicants.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-093/014	Greater London Authority	Reg18-E-093

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The policy approach has changed to clarify the timeframe regarding decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.2. The policy strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-093/015	Greater London Authority	Reg18-E-093

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. The use of assured performance methods (such as Passivhaus) will ensure that performance gaps are minimised. The Climate Change Evidence Base indicates that direct electric may become more viable over time due to significant reduction in energy demand compared to standard new build homes.	The draft policy CE2 supports individual electric heating system solutions which could be limited by local grid infrastructure and do not provide flexibility for peak demand management. Direct electric heating solutions do not provide on-site carbon savings in line with the energy hierarchy of London Plan Policy SI 2A and are likely to result in higher energy costs for the occupants. The individual systems may also have cumulative impacts for embodied carbon as individual systems often do not perform as designed (AECOM Building 2050 study). Therefore, the Mayor recommends that direct electric solutions should only be acceptable if quality assurance mechanisms are in place to ensure that there are no performance gaps.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-093/016	Greater London Authority	Reg18-E-093

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. The Climate Change Evidence Base outlines the approach of using solar PV offsetting, as well as considering available roof space and other policy impacts (amenity, biodiversity). Recent evidence base from other London boroughs also shows the potential of this approach, and the benefits compared to a carbon offset price. The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation.		3.215				CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-093/017	Greater London Authority	Reg18-E-093
	Comment noted. We consider that a scheme compliant with Newham's policy would meet the strategic objectives of the London Plan policies - namely, being net zero buildings. We are working with other London boroughs to coordinate a similar approach to help reduce regulatory burden.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-093/018	Greater London Authority	Reg18-E-093

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		especially to align these policies with London Plan Policy SI3 in regards to importance of strategic heat networks and following the energy hierarchy as per Policy SI2.									
	Support noted.	Hadley supports the vision to reduce emissions in the whole life cycle of a building and for the principle of net zero design and construction					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-130/146	Hadley Property Group	Reg18-E-130
	Comment noted. Alternatives to fossil fuel powered heating (such as heat pumps)) are viable and affordable, and are being used in a wide range of developments across London.	However, the policy imposes very onerous requirements, such as that no new developments should be connected to the gas grid.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-130/147	Hadley Property Group	Reg18-E-130
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate, as evidence shows that new buildings cannot continue to burn fossil fuels for heating if the London Borough of Newham is to stay within carbon budgets. The use of low carbon heat, and the generation of renewable energy on-site are intrinsic parts of the policy, as supported by the evidence base.	Hadley suggests that while a worthwhile goal to generate renewable energy on site, this may not be feasible in the short term and therefore suggest that Part 5 of the policy should be reworded to: “new developments that have the capacity to , should generate renewable energy on site and should not be connected to the gas grid ”.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-130/148	Hadley Property Group	Reg18-E-130

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Support noted.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-105/032	IQL South	Reg18-E-105
	The policy approach has changed to clarify the timeframe regarding decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.2. The policy strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.			CE2.3			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-105/033	IQL South	Reg18-E-105

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A wording change has not been made, as the target for renewable energy generation is an intrinsic part of the policy as a whole as set out in the Climate Change Evidence Base. The evidence base modelled a variety of buildings to demonstrate that the policy can be complied with. Where it can be sufficiently evidenced that it is not technically possible for the amount of energy generated in a year through onsite renewable energy production to match or exceed the predicted annual energy demand of the building, the applicant should fund renewable energy generation elsewhere in the borough. The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-105/034	IQL South	Reg18-E-105
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base shows how the offset cost has been calculated.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-105/035	IQL South	Reg18-E-105

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The policy approach has not changed. The Climate Change Evidence Base sets out that high rise typologies would be unable to achieve a energy balance on site, but could achieve a 80kWh/m2 generation, complying with the policy. The evidence base also sets out the methodology behind the offsetting cost.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-105/036	IQL South	Reg18-E-105
	This policy approach has now changed to make clear that waste heat can be a potential source of low carbon heat, noting considerations of the waste hierarchy (reducing the amount of waste produced), ensuring as little as energy is used and that air quality impacts are considered. Furthermore, waste heat would not be considered to be a benefit of a scheme unless it pays for the development of heat network infrastructure that would allow waste heat to be delivered. Please see the new wording in Implementation Policy CE2.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-126/013	IXDS Ltd	Reg18-E-126

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This policy approach has now changed to make clear that the waste heat from data centres is considered to be a decarbonised heat source, and that data centres should be connected to a heat network so that the waste heat can be utilised. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-126/017	IXDS Ltd	Reg18-E-126
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base indicates the achievability and deliverability of the policy and the cost impacts of meeting those targets. These costings have been fed into the viability assessment.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-096/024	L&Q	Reg18-E-096
	Comment noted.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-052/036	London Legacy Development Corporation	Reg18-E-052

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		Mayor of London's subsequent guidance on reaching this goal.									
	The policy approach has changed to clarify the timeframe regarding decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.2. The policy strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.	Policy CE2, Zero Carbon Development. This in particular would have an adverse effect on plans to connect newdevelopment to the existing district energy network that serves the Queen ElizabethOlympic Park and Stratford City areas and has the potential to provide low carbon energy to a wider area in line with policy within the London Plan and the LLDC Local Plan. Someamendment to the current draft of the policy is considered to be necessary in order to avoidthis unintended consequence.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-052/037	London Legacy Development Corporation	Reg18-E-052

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The policy approach has changed to clarify the timeframe regarding decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.2. The policy strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-052/122	London Legacy Development Corporation	Reg18-E-052

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The policy approach has changed to clarify the timeframe regarding decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.2. The policy strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-052/123	London Legacy Development Corporation	Reg18-E-052

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Although sleeving would be supported as an interim measure, this policy strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-052/124	London Legacy Development Corporation	Reg18-E-052
	A change to the policy approach has not been made. The Local Plan does not influence national policy regarding electricity generation - the Plan supports the use of renewables as part of the transition of the grid away from fossil fuels.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/006	Resident	Reg18-E-027

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	transportation of nuclear materials. I'm assuming that Newham isn't however planning on building its own nuclear power station! If the mention of nuclear here refers to its possible use to power the national grid, that's even more of an incentive to have energy-efficient buildings and solar photovoltaics on the buildings, to avoid relying too heavily on the grid.										
	Climate change evidence base recommended policies, and Draft Local Plan Climate change policies Recommended policies 1, 3, and 5 and Draft local plan CE2 – The wording needs tightening up – the following terms are all too loose and open to manipulation and abuse by developers: 'renewable energy' 'low-carbon heat' 'low-carbon fuels', 'sustainable' 'on-site' 'the gas grid'. These terms are notoriously slippery. The LLDC and their current 'decarbonisation' plan propose the following as 'renewable', 'low-carbon' and 'sustainable': burning wood-chip, 'green gas', hydrogen, energy from the Edmonton incinerator. The problem is that 'renewable' and 'low-carbon' are not scientifically robust enough definitions; there are lots of developers						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/008	Resident	Reg18-E-027
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary or appropriate, in light of our Climate Change Evidence Base and definitions in the glossary section.										

Comment Response	
Comment	out there willing to take advantage of this. This is made more difficult by the fact that some governments and political institutions have also ignored scientists and defined burning wood as 'renewable energy' and defined 'heat from waste' as 'low-carbon'. Yet of course we know that burning wood releases huge amounts of carbon, as well as having many additional environmental problems, and we know the same for the incinerator at Edmonton.
Implementation	
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Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The policy approach has changed to clarify the timeframe regarding decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.2. The policy strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.	I also need to bring in here the issue of district heat networks – this is very important as they are likely to be used as ‘greenwash’ by developers and I believe there are district heat networks planned for Newham, in addition to the currently high-carbon district heat network in the Olympic Park. The evidence base briefly mentions the problems that can occur with district heat networks. I get the distinct impression that the authors of the report have been silenced from writing the true extent of their concerns. Levitt Bernstein has previously written an excellent detailed and very critical report of the LLDC’s District Heat Network in the Olympic Park; the report has been hidden and ignored. As far as I can see, the issue of district heat networks is not mentioned at all in the actual Draft Local plan climate emergency policies. This is extremely concerning, as it is likely to be one of the main ways that developers evade their climate emissions policies. This is what has happened with the LLDC. They have avoided putting heat pumps and photovoltaics on individual buildings by claiming it is better to connect them all to the district heat network, and with a vagueness as to whether ‘on-site’ can include the district heat network rather than individual buildings. Unfortunately there has been in London and maybe nationally an almost fetishizing of district					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/009	Resident	Reg18-E-027

Comment Response	
Comment	heat networks, a claim that connecting to a district heat network is in itself of environmental benefit, without regard as to what is actually powering the district heat network. The current LLDC 'decarbonisation plan' for the district heat network proposes that hydrogen will be the way forward, and therefore it is fine to carry on connecting everything to the district heat network, which is currently gas. But of course we don't know if this hydrogen will ever come to fruition and if it will actually be low-carbon in its production. They can then also claim they haven't connected anything to 'the gas grid', whilst running their own mini-gas grid, where, although fossil fuel itself may not be burned at the district heating network, fossil fuels have been used to produce the hydrogen. I am really pleased to see that the issue of hydrogen has been addressed in CE2.3, but the vagueness of the other terms means the policy isn't robust enough. The complete silence on the problems of district heat networks in the Newham draft plan climate emergency policy is unacceptable.
Implementation	
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Representor	
Representation Reference	

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. The use of assured performance methods (e.g. Passivhaus) will allow determination of the quality of a building to ensure it will be net zero.			CE2.4/5			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/011	Resident	Reg18-E-027
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. All new buildings will have solar PVs to generate renewable energy. However it cannot deliver the change you request, as the delivery of such projects would be the responsibility of the landowners. Other teams across the Council – including the Housing, Climate Action and Education teams – are working to deliver renewable energy in Newham.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-002/027	Resident	Reg18-E-002
	Comment noted. The Climate Emergency and Transport policies consider and promote these, to improve Newham's environment.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-031/003	Resident	Reg18-T-031

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		safer and healthier environment and even more people will die.									
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels.	[Add to it] Any above 32m tall building should have windows with solar panels built in (new tech) or facades with solar panels. Possible battery storage to minimise the use of electricity					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-114/003	Resident	Reg18-T-114
	The Local Plan addresses this topic in the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested. Our colleagues in the Climate Action department are able to help. We have also provided them with your comments.	[Add to it] Maybe we should also try to educate residents more about the whys and the best practices with more and clear call to action signages everywhere and more information at schools and public places. Environmentally friendly behaviour should become the norm, something we do without thinking.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-116/011	Resident	Reg18-T-116
	The Local Plan addresses this topic in the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested. Our colleagues in the Climate Action department are able to help. We have also provided them with your comments.	[Add to it] Even at Morrisons we should see an area with greener products (eg recyclable) like we see areas with discounted products. Building managers, library workers, super market managers - everyone- should do their bit and be somehow motivated by the council to promote greener behaviours and raise awareness.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-116/012	Resident	Reg18-T-116

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Climate Emergency CE2 – we suggest that specific reference should be made in this policy to encourage new and existing developments to connect to new or existing heat networks. The policy should also reference the need for all heat networks to move towards zero carbon fuels as soon as possible.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-092/026	Royal Docks	Reg18-E-092
	A wording change has not been made. Both the Climate Emergency and Utilities policies support connections to new or existing heat networks, albeit ones that are decarbonised. Policy CE2.2 strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.										
	One of the three long-term priorities in SEGRO's 'Responsible SEGRO' framework is to champion low-carbon growth. SERGO aims to reduce carbon emissions from its development activity and the operation of its existing buildings, and eliminate them where possible, and is targeting becoming net-zero carbon by 2030. <u>SEGRO therefore supports the</u>						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-116/049	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116
	Support noted.										

[illegible]

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A wording change has been made in the implementation section to make clear that a development should demonstrate efficiency, with a building that uses as little energy as possible. The EUI target should be discussed with the Council as soon as possible. Policy CE2 only applies to new residential, non-domestic and industrial buildings, with all other development is encouraged to use as little energy as possible.	The space heating demand rates set out in part 2(c) and the industrial energy requirements set out in parts 4(b(iv)) and 5(a)(ii) of the draft Policy could be an acceptable target if applied to a base build, single storey industrial unit. However, for an industrial building which has several mezzanines or floors which require heating, this may not be achievable. Multi-storey units also have additional operational requirements including requiring more roof light space and safe access areas. The draft Plan (and the London Plan) place a significant emphasis and encouragement on intensification of industrial uses in order to assist meeting demand. <u>Any relevant energy standards need to reflect this encouragement and acknowledge that more intensified industrial buildings will inherently generate a higher energy demand</u>		2c			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-116/052	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to the policy approach has not been made, as it is considered that the policy is deliverable and enforceable. This has been tested in the Climate Change Evidence Base - Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022). The Implementation of the policy makes clear that development itself should not use fossil fuels in operation, noting that the electricity network will decarbonise over time.			3			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-116/053	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116
	Support noted.			6b			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-116/054	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116
	Comment noted.			6			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-116/055	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		the building's operation, as this is outside of the landlord's control.									
	A change to the policy approach has not been made, as the Climate Change Evidence Base - Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines how the offset payment to fund renewable energy generation in the borough is to be calculated and paid as a one-off. Please see Implementation CE2.4	However, <u>SEGRO strongly objects to part 5(b) of the draft Policy which would appear to place an unreasonably onerous burden on development which could threaten lettings and discourage investment (and therefore job creation) in the borough.</u> As drafted, part 5 states that new development should generate all of its renewable energy on site to a level equivalent to, or in excess of, the predicted annual energy demand of the building. Where this is not possible it may be subject to a payment-in-lieu contribution. It is not clear how this payment would be calculated and whether it would be a one-off payment or an annual payment in perpetuity, or whether this would be time limited to five years post operation in line with part 6(b).		5			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-116/056	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116
	Comment noted.	The Policy lacks clarity in this respect and raises a number of issues:		5			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-116/057	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-E-116	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116/058	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development			5			First, as set out above, despite best endeavours, it is not always possible for all energy to be generated via renewables. Linking back to the comments on part 1, there has to be an acknowledgement that the net zero target will not always be achievable and in these instances this policy would place a significant additional burden which would already have been accounted for in any carbon offset payment / off-site delivery. This is unreasonable.	A change to the policy approach has not been made. The Implementation of the policy makes clear that development itself should not use fossil fuels in operation, noting that the electricity network will decarbonise over time.
Reg18-E-116	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116/059	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development			5			Second, commercially this would be very challenging and could discourage investment. For speculative development the exact energy demand may be difficult to predict, and this would cause uncertainty in assessing the scale of the payment or if a payment was due at all. In addition, a building may be occupied by different tenants over its lifetime with different operational equipment and therefore different energy needs. Some may operate within the on-site renewable energy level and some may not.	Comment noted. The use of PHPP to predict the energy demand of a building is an established method, and is recommended in the policy.
Reg18-E-116	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116/060d	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development			5			For the reasons set out above, <u>SEGRO considers that part 5 of the draft Policy, particularly 5(b) is unreasonable, lacks clarity and could deter investment. Therefore, it is strongly suggested that this element of the draft Policy be removed.</u>	A change to the policy approach has not been made, as the Climate Change Evidence Base - Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) demonstrates how the policy can be delivered.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Planning applications are determined against the current Development Plan. Reserved matters and other changes to developments would be considered against the outline planning permission, any new policies can only over-ride on matters which have not already been established in principle by the outline permission.	CE2: Zero Carbon Development – Clarification Section 2. of draft new policy CE2 introduces a series of heat demand targets for different building types. This requirement did not exist in previous policy, so the approved scheme has not been assessed against these metrics, meaning it is not possible to confirm whether compliance is already achieved or not. As the new heat demand targets represent best practice in the industry, it is anticipated that the current building fabric design would not provide compliance with the targets. Recommendation SHL suggests that: • LBN clarifies in the supporting text relating to policy that the policy requirements only relate to the determination of planning applications moving forwards and that the policy requirements will not be retrospectively applied to consented / legacy schemes (or flexibility given at the very least).		2			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/028	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base sets out the methodology and rationale behind the Climate Emergency policies, including that fossil fuels should not be used for heat or energy on site.			3			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/029	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Planning applications are determined against the current Development Plan. Reserved matters and other changes to developments would be considered against the outline planning permission, any new policies can only over-ride on matters which have not already been established in principle by the outline permission.	The proposed system for the approved scheme currently includes on-site gas-fired boiler plant and connection to a gas CHP and boiler heat network. This is a compliant solution for the 2018 Local Plan policy but would not be acceptable for the 2022 Local Plan policy. Recommendation SHL suggests that: • LBN clarifies in the supporting text relating to policy that the policy requirements only relate to the determination of planning applications moving forwards and that the policy requirements will not be retrospectively applied to consented / legacy schemes (or flexibility given at the very least).		3			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/030	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Planning applications are determined against the current Development Plan. Reserved matters and other changes to developments would be considered against the outline planning permission, any new policies can only over-ride on matters which have not already been established in principle by the outline permission.	Section 4. of draft new policy CE2 introduces a series of energy use intensity (EUI) targets for different building types. This requirement did not exist in previous policy, so the approved scheme has not been assessed against these metrics, meaning it is not possible to confirm whether compliance is already achieved or not. As the new EUI targets represent best practice in the industry, it is anticipated that the current building fabric and systems design would not provide compliance with the target. Recommendation SHL suggests that: • LBN clarifies in the supporting text relating to policy that the policy requirements only relate to the determination of planning applications moving forwards and that the policy requirements will not be retrospectively applied to consented / legacy schemes (or flexibility given at the very least).		4			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/031	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Planning applications are determined against the current Development Plan. Reserved matters and other changes to developments would be considered against the outline planning permission, any new policies can only over-ride on matters which have not already been established in principle by the outline permission.	Section 5. of draft new policy CE2 introduces new renewable energy generation targets for different building types. This requirement did not exist in previous policy, so the approved scheme has not been assessed against these metrics, meaning it is not possible to confirm whether compliance is already achieved or not. As the new renewable energy generation targets represent best practice in the industry, it is anticipated that the current renewable energy generation provision would not provide compliance with the target. Recommendation SHL suggests that: • LBN clarifies in the supporting text relating to policy explains that the policy requirements only relate to the determination of planning applications moving forwards and that the policy requirements will not be retrospectively applied to consented / legacy schemes (or flexibility given at the very least).		5			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/032	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Planning applications are determined against the current Development Plan. Reserved matters and other changes to developments would be considered against the outline planning permission, any new policies can only over-ride on matters which have not already been established in principle by the outline permission.	Section 6. of draft new policy CE2 introduces a new requirement to adopt the use of energy performance construction quality assurance methods currently being used in the UK (such as Passivhaus, AECB or BEPIT) to minimise the energy performance gap. These requirements did not exist in the previous policy, so the approved scheme has not adopted an energy performance quality assurance method. As the mentioned certification methodologies represent industry best practice it is anticipated that the current building fabric and systems design would not meet the requirements of the methodology. Section 6. of draft new policy CE2 also introduces the requirement for Major Developments to monitor energy consumption and submit the data to London Borough of Newham. Recommendation SHL suggests that: • LBN clarifies in the supporting text relating to policy that the policy requirements only relate to the determination of planning applications moving forwards and that the policy requirements will not be retrospectively applied to consented / legacy schemes (or flexibility given at the very least).		6			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/033	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-E-136	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136/148	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development						The Berkeley Group is supportive of the Council adopting measures that will help to tackle this important issue [minimising climate change];....	Support noted.
Reg18-E-136	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136/149	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development						however, climate change policies should be outcome focussed - energy policies that are too detailed can limit freedom to deliver the most suitable and effective long term carbon/sustainable and design strategies for a site. Flexibility will also be important to allow for the pace of technological changes.	Comment noted. The Council would consider alternative approaches to meeting targets - no specific technology is mandated or encouraged.
Reg18-E-136	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136/150	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development						Every development and its site-specific solution to climate change and environmental sustainability will differ, therefore the Berkeley Group's preference is for a technology agnostic approach to ensure that the local context is considered.	Comment noted. The policy does not mandate particular technologies, noting the requirement to not use fossil fuels on site.
Reg18-E-136	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136/151	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development						The Berkeley Group supports the principle of achieving zero carbon development and using as little energy as possible within its developments....	Support noted.
Reg18-E-136	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136/154	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development						The requirements outlined within Policy CE2 are therefore supported in principle...	Support noted.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The overall policy objective is that net zero buildings will use ultra-low amounts of energy, use low carbon heat, and contribute to the generation of renewable energy on-site. They will also have been constructed with low levels of embodied carbon. The evidence base demonstrates that these targets are deliverable and viable.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-136/155	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136

Reg18-E-136	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136/381	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development						We have not suggested prescriptive amendments to the below policy but would ask that this is reviewed against the London Plan policies and updated to more closely align itself with the approach taken by the GLA for consistency. The London Plan does not include prescriptive standards by use for example: 2. New development should use as little energy as possible to heat a building over a year, meeting the following standards: a. All new dwellings should achieve a space heating demand of less than 20 kWh/m2 GIA/ yr. b. All non-domestic buildings except industrial buildings should achieve a space heating demand of less than 20 kWh/m2 GIA/yr. c. All new Industrial buildings should achieve a space heating demand of less than 15 kWh/m2 GIA/yr. 4. New development should use as little energy as possible over a year and should meet the following standards: a. All new dwellings should achieve an Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of no more than 35 kWh/m2 GIA/yr. b. New non-domestic buildings should achieve an Energy Use Intensity (EUI) of no more than the following by the following use: i. Student accommodation – 35 kWh/m2 GIA/yr. ii. Offices, Retail, Higher Education Teaching facilities, GP surgeries, Hotels– 55 kWh/m2 GIA/yr. iii. Schools – 65 kWh/m2 GIA/yr. iv. Leisure, warehouses, and light	The policy approach has not changed, in light of our climate commitments. The Climate Change Evidence Base sets out why these policies are necessary and the methodology behind them. The Climate Change Evidence Base also outlines that this is technically and financially feasible. Please see wording in Policy CE2.
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									industrial units – 100 kWh/m2 GIA/yr. An additional 20 kWh/m2 GIA/yr budget is available for warehouses/ industrial units that operate for 24 hours a day. 5. New development should generate renewable energy on site, to a level equivalent to, or in excess of, the predicted annual energy demand of the building, in accordance with the following requirements: a. As a minimum, the amount of energy generated in a year must be: i. at least 80 kWh/m; per building footprint per annum for all building types except industrial buildings; and ii. at least 120 kWh/m2 per building footprint per annum for industrial buildings b. Where it can be sufficiently evidenced that it is not technically possible for the amount of energy generated in a year through onsite renewable energy production to match or exceed the predicted annual energy demand of the building, the applicant should fund renewable energy generation (equivalent to the shortfall) elsewhere in the borough through a cash-in-lieu contribution.	
Reg18-E-124	Stratford East London Partners LLP	Reg18-E-124/022	Climate Emergency	CE2 Zero Carbon development					Stratford East supports the ambition of the policy to push standards for more energy efficient and sustainable buildings to help address climate change.	Support noted.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The policy approach has changed to clarify the timeframe regarding decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.2. The policy strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.			3			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-124/023	Stratford East London Partners LLP	Reg18-E-124

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. Improvements to biodiversity should be directed elsewhere (such as ground level landscaping). The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-124/024	Stratford East London Partners LLP	Reg18-E-124
	Comment noted. Overshadowing of solar panels is a material consideration in planning terms, and the London Plan Policy D9 Part C (2f) requires that tall buildings avoid having significant detrimental effect on solar energy generation on adjoining buildings.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-124/025	Stratford East London Partners LLP	Reg18-E-124

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base modelled a range of residential and industrial typologies, demonstrating that townhouse and low-rise typologies can comply on site and that all residential typologies can generate a minimum of 80kWh/m2. Both industrial typologies demonstrated compliance with the policy.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-124/026	Stratford East London Partners LLP	Reg18-E-124
	Comment noted. The methodology behind the offsetting costs are set out in the Climate Change Evidence Base, based on the current price and performance of a PV system.						CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-124/027	Stratford East London Partners LLP	Reg18-E-124
	The policy approach has not changed, the Climate Change Evidence Base sets out why maximising solar PV on site is necessary, and the methodology behind a solar PV offset to where a building cannot meet operational annual net zero. The Climate Change Evidence Base also outlines that this is technically and financially feasible. Please see wording in Policy CE2.			5			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-124/028	Stratford East London Partners LLP	Reg18-E-124
	Consequently, it is unlikely based on current technology that many major residential schemes would be able to meet the policy requirements, with most development providing a financial contribution to off-set the loss and effectively act as a tariff. Furthermore, if off-setting costs are applied these should be clearly set out and proposed at an affordable level. London Plan Policy SI 2 Part A 3) already seeks to maximise opportunities for on site renewable energy, with off-set contributions where the reductions sought by the policy cannot be met. The London Plan approach is more reasonable, responsive to different types of development and provides a more comprehensive approach to maximising energy efficiency in buildings. Accordingly, Stratford East recommends further refinements to Part 5 of the policy to be consistent with London Plan										

[illegible]

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A wording change has not been made, as the target for renewable energy generation is an intrinsic part of the policy as a whole as set out in the Climate Change Evidence Base. The evidence base also outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation.			CE2.5			CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-111/093	The Silvertown Partnership LLP	Reg18-E-111

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The policy approach has changed to clarify the timeframe regarding decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.2. The policy strongly encourages the decarbonisation of existing fossil fuel powered heat networks. A development may connect to a heat network powered by gas only where there is an fully funded decarbonisation plan that will be implemented within the lifetime of the plan. The Council will not support development that will use fossil fuels in a heat network beyond the lifetime of the Plan, nor will the Council support the installation of new fossil fuel powered heat networks.	UCL notes that draft Policy CE2 states that "new development should not use fossil fuels for heat or energy". UCL understands that within the LLDC Concession Area (where UCL East is located) there is a legal obligation to connect to the district heating network (DHN). UCL note that the DHN's current increased carbon factors, comprised environmental performance and reliance on fossil fuels do not align with the aspirations of draft Policy CE2 and conflict with UCL's ambitions and commitments for achieving net zero carbon. The DHN's current performance has significant implications for Phase 1 of UCL East, including performance against targets as established in the relevant planning consents, as well in future for the plots brought forward under Phase 2 of UCL East. As a result, UCL would welcome further clarity within Policy CE2 with regard to scenarios where development is constrained by connections to the DHN. Given the related implications for both Phase 1 and 2 of UCL East, UCL would be grateful for the opportunity to work and discuss the implications of connecting to the DHN further with LBN.					CE2 Zero Carbon development	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-054/013	University College London	Reg18-E-054

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has not been made. The Written Ministerial Statement of 2015 was superseded in December 2023, and we do not consider that changes the ability for councils to set their own standards. Both the Climate Change Evidence Base and the Viability assessment indicate how the policy is achievable, deliverable and viable.						CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-050/032	Anchor	Reg18-E-050
	Comment noted. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact. The policy does not contain requirements regarding commuted sums.						CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-050/034	Anchor	Reg18-E-050
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as we consider it necessary to meet our climate objectives.						CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-077/048	Ballymore Group	Reg18-E-077

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with.	P.241 CE3: Embodied carbon - 2. We suggest adding an extra line (2.e): How a development includes as much recycled material as possible (provided they do not off-gas harmful chemicals more so than their newly manufactured counterparts), such as benches made from recycled plastic and fully recycled indoor wall tiles, and floor/wall tiles with a high percentage of recycled content. (Examples of these below.) https://www.alusid.co.uk https://www.ecofriendlytiles.co.uk/products/					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/117	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made, as the evidence base supports the use of a figure around 500kg.	P.241 - 5. 'Major developments are expected to meet embodied carbon limits of less than 500kg' Could this target be lower?		CE3. 5			CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/118	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary, due to careful monitoring of energy statements submitted at application stage and ensuring compliance with the standards post approval.	P.241 Justification - 3.222 Could there be very big deterrent based fines when developers noticeably overshoot their design and planning targets on embodied and operational carbon, used to be granted planning permission? Could they be made aware at the time of seeking planning permission, that they must stay within their targets to not incur such fines after building completion?	3. 22 2				CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/119	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		CE3.1					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/120	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this appropriate, as the policy asks major development to show consideration of embodied carbon in Policy CE3.1, before setting a target in Policy CE3.5 that would need to be complied with.	P.242 – Implementation, CE3.1 ‘Developments should show consideration of embodied carbon...This could be demonstrated in a Design and Access Statement’ Comment: Could this be mandatory?									
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with. Policy CE5 considers the circular economy, helping the built environment industry to move away from using a large amount of materials, reducing the quantity of material thrown away at the end of life and allowing for future adaption, reuse and retrofit of buildings.	P.242 CE3.2 ‘an estimate of the percentage of the new build development which will be made up of existing façades, structures, buildings’ Comment: Could this be taken a step further regarding the reuse of individual existing materials within the building? Could there be minimums set for old concrete being crushed on-site cleaned and screened for use as aggregate in new concrete mixes: https://gambrick.com/can-concrete-be-recycled/	CE3.2				CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/121	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with. Policy CE5 considers the circular economy, helping the built environment industry to move away from using a large amount of materials, reducing the quantity of material thrown away at the end of life and allowing for future adaption, reuse and retrofit of buildings.	Could there be minimums set for flat pieces of broken concrete being used to make 'urbanite' flooring for pathways and ideally even the ground floor of buildings, plus features such as supports of benches and for dwarf walls? http://foundationdesignla.blogspot.com/2011/08/exterior-hardscape-going-green.html https://www.abdallahhouse.com/2013/12/crazy-paving-with-urbanite.html					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/122	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with. Policy CE5 considers the circular economy, helping the built environment industry to move away from using a large amount of materials, reducing the quantity of material thrown away at the end of life and allowing for future adaption, reuse and retrofit of buildings.	Pathways could contain permeable, stable material, such as gravel in the cracks between concrete pieces (not crushed concrete as it will end up airborne, releasing fine silica particles which can cause lung damage upon inhalation and could cause leachate of heavy metals into ground water and soil) or soil and grass					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/123	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot control the exact materials used in construction if other policies are complied with. Policy CE5 considers the circular economy, helping the built environment industry to move away from using a large amount of materials, reducing the quantity of material thrown away at the end of life and allowing for future adaption, reuse and retrofit of buildings.	Indoor ground floor flooring could have gaps filled with small amounts of virgin concrete and then can use a concrete floor sander to produce an attractive floor suitable for a lobby.					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/124	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate, as every development that considers embodied carbon is going to be different. Policy CE5 considers the circular economy, helping the built environment industry to move away from using a large amount of materials, reducing the quantity of material thrown away at the end of life and allowing for future adaption, reuse and retrofit of buildings. An embodied carbon statement could demonstrate options for retaining and reusing existing buildings and structures, as well as considering reuse of existing materials, façades, structures, buildings.	Could there be minimums set for reuse of other materials, such as old, uncontaminated, structurally sound wood to be reused in non-load bearing stud walls?					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/125	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate, as every development that considers embodied carbon is going to be different. Policy CE5 considers the circular economy, helping the built environment industry to move away from using a large amount of materials, reducing the quantity of material thrown away at the end of life and allowing for future adaption, reuse and retrofit of buildings. An embodied carbon statement could demonstrate options for retaining and reusing existing buildings and structures, as well as considering reuse of existing materials, façades, structures, buildings.						CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/126	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	A change to the policy approach has not been made. The Climate Change Evidence Base sets out the approach to MMC, and why overseas manufacture is to be avoided. The origin of the MMC module would be assessed at the planning application stage.			CE3.3			CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/127	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	P.242 CE3.3: 'A development proposing Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) should demonstrate:... • 'That overseas manufacture of MMC elements has been avoided.' Comment: We suggest that overseas manufacture of MMC elements is not avoided where the emissions lowering advantage of shipping in prefabricated elements is better than using locally manufactured elements with an overall higher emissions footprint, i.e., if prefabricated Biofiber										

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		Hempcrete blocks were imported, provided the net effect greenhouse gas emissions is lower than the next best alternatives manufactured in or closer to the UK.									
	The wording change has not been made. The 5% figure comes from our evidence base. We cannot control how the waste of building construction is used, however we can encourage this through the embodied carbon policies. Policy CE5 considers the circular economy, helping the built environment industry to move away from using a large amount of materials, reducing the quantity of material thrown away at the end of life and allowing for future adaption, reuse and retrofit of buildings.	P.242 CE3.3: • ‘A quantification of amount of wastage - a typical figure is five per cent.’ Comment: Could the developers be required to bring the wastage figure as close to zero as possible by providing left over materials to local building supply businesses, by ensuring that leftover bits of wood could go to businesses who will chip the wood and use in new products, left over bits of unused concrete can be used for aggregate etc.?		CE3.3			CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/128	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as we consider it necessary to meet our climate objectives. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact.	Draft Policy CE3 (Embodied Carbon) includes a number of requirements related to embodied carbon across a building's life cycle. The proposed requirement at part 5 that sets a 500 kgCO2e/m2 limitation for major developments should not be applicable for data centre typologies. The limit has been informed by LETI and RIBA targets which have only been set for 'best practice' for offices, retail, residential and educational typologies. This is about 50% less than the GLA benchmark values for major development requirements. It appears that the draft Plan assessment scope for the embodied carbon aligns with the LETI element scope not the GLA Whole Life Carbon Assessment Guidance Scope, therefore clarity should be provided.					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-113/023	GLP (Land at Central Thameside West and Former Allnex site)	Reg18-E-113
	A wording change has been not been made. In all cases, the development should demonstrate efficiency, with development minimising the amount of embodied carbon.	For data centre schemes, the elemental breakdown and distribution would expect to differ significantly from these listed typologies, and therefore would be deemed unsuitable for comparison. For example, typical MEP contribution for these typologies sits between 15-20%, whereas for a data centre building, this would expect to be between 50-60%. Cundall's previous experience has shown that data centre schemes typically have an upfront embodied carbon of ~1,000 kgCO2e/m2.		5			CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-113/024	GLP (Land at Central Thameside West and Former Allnex site)	Reg18-E-113

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		Recommendation 4: Amend draft Policy CE3 part 5 to exclude reference to data centre development.									
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as we consider it necessary to meet our climate objectives. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact. This is indicated in the updated viability assessment.	This policy should be amended to require whole life cycle carbon assessments for GLA-referable schemes in accordance with the London Plan, rather than all major developments.					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-130/149	Hadley Property Group	Reg18-E-130
	Comment noted. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact. This is indicated in the updated viability assessment.	[LBN has set ambitious targets through their climate change policies. Whilst we are supportive of this, we are concerned that some of the policies set targets that have not been fully tested to ensure they are deliverable across a range of schemes (both in terms of type and sizes). This					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-096/025	L&Q	Reg18-E-096

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		includes] [...] Policy CE3, which requires schemes to achieve embodied carbon limits of less than 500 kg CO/m2 [...] [Further evidence is required to demonstrate whether these targets are deliverable.]									
	Comment noted. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact. This is indicated in the updated viability assessment.	Draft Policy CE3 sets a requirement for developments to meet an embodied carbon target of less than 500kg CO2/m2. However, this does not appear to have been fully informed by a viability assessment. Namely, the Embodied Carbon Topic Paper states that "a more robust evidence base with a wider range of typologies to inform the targets set is being developed and should be available summer 2022. From this viability assessments with deliverability and cost impacts can be undertaken." However, this paper does not appear to have been published within the evidence base? Clarity should be provided on whether this has been viability tested.					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-052/125	London Legacy Development Corporation	Reg18-E-052

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Support noted.	c. Draft Policy CE3 (Embodied carbon) One of the three long-term priorities in SEGRO's 'Responsible SEGRO' framework is to champion low-carbon growth. SERGO aims to reduce carbon emissions from its development activity and the operation of its existing buildings, and eliminate them where possible, and is targeting becoming net-zero carbon by 2030. <u>SEGRO therefore supports the approach set out in draft Policy CE3</u> , including part (5) which states that major developments are expected to meet embodied carbon limits of less than 500kgCO2/m2.		5			CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-116/060e	SEGRO Plc	Reg18-E-116

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Planning applications are determined against the current Development Plan. Reserved matters and other changes to developments would be considered against the outline planning permission, any new policies can only over-ride on matters which have not already been established in principle by the outline permission.	CE3: Embodied Carbon - Clarification This policy is an entirely new addition to the Local Plan it is anticipated that many of the requirements and recommendations will not have been accounted for within the current design of the approved scheme. Section 4. and section 5. of draft new policy CE3 introduce requirements for the assessment of Whole Life Carbon and stipulate a carbon intensity target. As the new embodied carbon target represents industry best practice, it is anticipated that the current scheme design would not deliver compliance with the target. Recommendation SHL suggests that: • LBN clarifies in the supporting text relating to policy that the policy requirements only relate to the determination of planning applications moving forwards and that the policy requirements will not be retrospectively applied to consented / legacy schemes (or flexibility given at the very least).					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/034	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069
	Support noted.	[The Berkeley Group supports the principle of...]considering embodied carbon as early as possible in the planning process					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-136/152	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as we consider it necessary to meet our climate objectives. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact. This is indicated in the updated viability assessment.			5			CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-136/156	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136
	Comment noted.						CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-111/094	The Silvertown Partnership LLP	Reg18-E-111
	Comment noted. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact. This is indicated in the updated viability assessment.			CE3. 5			CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-111/095	The Silvertown Partnership LLP	Reg18-E-111

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted.	Policy CE3 'Embodied Carbon' 1. Embodied Carbon should be considered as early as possible in the planning process, as upfront embodied carbon contributes the largest proportion of embodied carbon across a building's life cycle. 2. The planning of a building should consider: a. How a building is to be built; and b. how energy and waste can be minimised throughout the construction process; and c. how a building could be deconstructed in future; and d. how a building could facilitate future modification, adaption or retrofitting work. 3. Modern Methods of Construction (MMC) should be used carefully and, where appropriate, ensuring that the use of MMC complies with other energy policies. 4. Major developments should undertake a Whole Life Carbon assessment in accordance with the requirements outlined in London Plan (2021) Policy SI 2. 5. Major developments are expected to meet embodied carbon limits of less than 500kg CO2/m2. Unite would comment in relation to this policy:					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-119/041	Unite Group plc	Reg18-E-119

Comment Response		
Comment		The policy is broadly consistent with London Plan Policy SI 2 and Unite as a business are proactively following a net zero pathway by 2030- please go to Unite's website page for more information on their net zero pathway. As such Unite are supportive of the climate emergency agenda and are undertaking relevant assessments of the total life cycle carbon / energy / greenhouse gases used in the collection, manufacture, transportation, assembly, recycling and disposal of a given material or product on all new major development sites.
Implementation		
Justification		
Clause		
Introduction		
Site allocation		
Policy		
Chapter		
Comment Reference		
Representor		
Representation Reference		

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as we consider it necessary to meet our climate objectives. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact. This is indicated in the updated viability assessment.	- As the draft policy CE3 however states there are no universal standard targets for embodied carbon due to a limited evidence base across multiple typologies. Whilst baseline targets are provided by bodies such as London Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI) and Royal Institution of British Architects (RIBA), these still represent an average and from a still limited data set. As such this may not be deliverable or justified on a site-by-site basis, particularly where there are specific constraints such as listed buildings. - There is also no set embodied carbon targets (kg CO2/m2) or policy requirement indicated in the London Plan. - The whole life carbon assessment submitted in accordance with the requirements outlined in London Plan (2021) Policy SI 2 will be sufficient to demonstrate what embodied carbon limit/ and/or target a new development can deliver on a site-by-site basis depending on specific site circumstances (including where retrofit and rebuild does occur).					CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-119/042	Unite Group plc	Reg18-E-119

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
							CE3 Embodied Carbon	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-119/043	Unite Group plc	Reg18-E-119
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as we consider it necessary to meet our climate objectives. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact. This is indicated in the updated viability assessment.	Recommendations: As a result of the above comments, Unite make the following recommendations in relation to draft policy CE3: Remove the 500kg CO2/m2 target from draft policy wording. Whilst reference can be made to such guidance there is limited evidence base, particularly in the Newham area, as to what targets are suitable and substantiating this on a site-by-site basis.									
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. Improvements to biodiversity should be directed elsewhere (such as ground level landscaping). The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation.	P.244 CE4 Overheating - 1. All new development must consider the potential of overheating...This must be demonstrated through:’ Comment: We suggest adding ‘d’ to the list, with a mandatory requirement for green rooves where space is not otherwise taken up by solar panels.		CE4.1			CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/129	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted.	3.21 4					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E- 133/130	Climate You Change	Reg18-E- 133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as the overheating policy already considers large openable areas of windows as part of the policy.			CE4. 1			CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E- 133/131	Climate You Change	Reg18-E- 133
	This wording change has not been made, as it is already part of the policy - passive design considerations including orientation of buildings, reducing glazing, increasing the openable area of windows, ensuring dual aspect and cross ventilation and external shading.						CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E- 133/132	Climate You Change	Reg18-E- 133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as the Local Plan cannot control if occupiers install blinds or curtains.						CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E- 133/133	Climate You Change	Reg18-E- 133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		3.22 6					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E- 133/134	Climate You Change	Reg18-E- 133
	This wording change has not been made, as it is already part of the policy - passive design considerations including orientation of buildings, reducing glazing, increasing the openable area of windows, ensuring dual aspect and cross ventilation and external shading.	P.244 – Justification 3.226: ‘Design elements that can mitigate overheating risk include the orientation of buildings, reducing glazing... and external shading.’ Comment: Could the orientation of buildings not be used to mitigate heating, as this could impact on solar gains in colder weather?									
	This wording change has not been made, as it is already part of the policy - passive design considerations including orientation of buildings, reducing glazing, increasing the openable area of windows, ensuring dual aspect and cross ventilation and external shading.	Could there instead be a planning requirement for roof and window overhangs designed to minimise the ingress of summer sun (when it is angling in from a steeper gradient), whilst allowing for the ingress of the lower winter sun, or could there be an alternative planning requirement for electronically operated external window shutters? (The latter could perhaps be a bit of an extreme measure in our climate but with climate change, perhaps not.)					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E- 133/135	Climate You Change	Reg18-E- 133
	This wording change has not been made, as it is already part of the policy - passive design considerations including installing cool roofs (reflective and solar PV), green roofs and urban greening.	Given the improved thermal mass, helping the structure to retain more heat during cooler spells and to insulate from heat in hotter weather, alongside the evaporative cooling nature of green rooves, then we would like to suggest that enough consideration is given to the benefits of green rooves. They can also be planted with pollinator friendly plants.					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E- 133/136	Climate You Change	Reg18-E- 133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted.	We understand that there needs to be a balance struck here, with the focus on what has the greatest impact on lowering greenhouse gas emissions, including the embodied and operational carbon of solar panels, plus batteries (including the environmental degradation of mining the materials for these).					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/137	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. The examples of best practice fabric improvements are not intended as a list of all improvements that could be made.	P.246 CE5 Retrofit and circular economy - Implementation CE5.1 'These best practice fabric improvements could include improvements to building insulation, new windows, heat pumps, PV solar panels and mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR).' To this list we also suggest adding 'thermal insulation paint' and 'insulating lining paper'; both used to reflect heat back into a room.	CE 5.1				CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/138	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. The examples of best practice fabric improvements are not intended as a list of all improvements that could be made.	We suggest that if the latter is included, that attention be paid to the type of insulating lining paper, to choose one with the best insulation performance. See below: https://www.erfurtmav.com/erfurt-mav-wallpaper-products/insulating-wall-coverings/product/159-insulating-lining-papaer-grapite-plus We understand that the benefits of the insulation lining paper suggestion above do need balancing against the difficulty of disposing of the paper at the end of it's life span and that this is also a factor for consideration.					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/139	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A wording change has not been made - Policy CE4.1c states "c. All new non-residential development is expected to demonstrate how overheating potential has been minimised, reflecting the end use of the building". We consider that the policy has enough flexibility for a variety of uses, with all development should be designed to minimise the need for active cooling as much as possible.	Draft Policy CE4 (Overheating) includes a series of proposed requirements geared towards mitigating the impact of overheating. By their nature, data centres require extensive mechanical cooling. As such it will be challenging to comply with parts 1c, 2 and 3 for data centre development, with the exception of the ancillary office spaces. Recommendation 5: Amend draft Policy CE4 to exclude reference to data centre development.					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-113/025	GLP (Land at Central Thameside West and Former Allnex site)	Reg18-E-113
	Support noted.	In principle welcome policy CE4 on the need for all new development to consider the potential of overheating.					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-033/023	Port of London Authority	Reg18-E-033

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. A wording change has been made, noting that there may be circumstances where 'active cooling' is required to mitigate a significant noise, pollution or 'agent of change' issue. Please see the new wording in CE4.3. Policy H11 Housing Design quality also requires the provision of alternative aspects where poor external conditions including noise and visual amenity exist.						CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-033/024	Port of London Authority	Reg18-E-033
	Comment noted. A wording change has been made, noting that there may be circumstances where 'active cooling' is required to mitigate a significant noise, pollution or 'agent of change' issue. Please see the new wording in CE4.3. Policy H11 Housing Design quality also requires the provision of alternative aspects where poor external conditions including noise and visual amenity exist.						CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-033/025	Port of London Authority	Reg18-E-033

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. A wording change has been made, noting that there may be circumstances where 'active cooling' is required to mitigate a significant noise, pollution or 'agent of change' issue. Please see the new wording in CE4.3. Policy H11 Housing Design quality also requires the provision of alternative aspects where poor external conditions including noise and visual amenity exist.						CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-033/026	Port of London Authority	Reg18-E-033
	Comment noted. A wording change has been made, noting that there may be circumstances where 'active cooling' is required to mitigate a significant noise, pollution or 'agent of change' issue. Please see the new wording in CE4.3. Policy H11 Housing Design quality also requires the provision of alternative aspects where poor external conditions including noise and visual amenity exist.						CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-033/027	Port of London Authority	Reg18-E-033

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in Policy CE5 Overheating, that considers that noisy or polluting uses may need to be mitigated against with active cooling.	11. Climate Change • Page.244 (CE4: Overheating). With temperatures likely to increase in the coming years and impact of heat island effects in Newham there is a need to ensure that buildings are safe for occupation. Increase thermal efficiency of new build housing especially in residential blocks coupled with a lack of circular ventilation and heat island effect in urban London have contributed towards extreme temperatures in new developments and deaths from heat stress. Passive cooling design may not be enough to mitigate against extreme heat therefore mechanical ventilation systems may be required. Further temperature monitoring of residential buildings (internal) should be required as part of the planning conditions process post-occupancy.					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-082/047	Resident	Reg18-E-082

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Many homes across Newham are 'lovely but leaky' Victorian and Edwardian period homes. Newham is requesting funding from central government to help landlords, homeowners, housing associations and the Council's housing team to retrofit properties in Newham – to alleviate fuel poverty and the climate crisis. The Local Plan supports retrofit works to properties – noting that various retrofit works on houses can be undertaken without planning permission.						CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-088/022	Resident	Reg18-T-088
	The Local Plan addresses this topic in the Climate Emergency policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested. Our colleagues in the Climate Action department are able to help. We have also provided them with your comments.						CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-088/023	Resident	Reg18-T-088

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Planning applications are determined against the current Development Plan. Reserved matters and other changes to developments would be considered against the outline planning permission, any new policies can only over-ride on matters which have not already been established in principle by the outline permission.	Part 3 Overheating - Clarification Section 1. of draft new policy CE4 introduces the requirement for all schemes to submit the Good Homes Alliance 'Early Stage Overheating Risk Tool' to Newham at early design stages. Also, if a score >8 is reported then dynamic thermal overheating modelling should be carried out. The consented scheme has not completed the 'Early Stage Overheating Risk Tool' but dynamic thermal modelling has already been carried out to demonstrate compliance against CIBSE TM59. Section 3. of the draft new policy CE4 introduces the requirement for relevant buildings to meet compliance with Building Regulations Part O. The current overheating strategy of the consented scheme goes some way to meeting this requirement with some notable exceptions including the use of internal blinds and detailed consideration of local acoustic and air quality conditions. SHL recognise that the development will need to comply with Approved Document Part O from a building regulations compliance perspective, irrespective of Newham Local Plan policy decisions. Recommendation					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/035	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
										SHL suggests that: • LBN clarifies in the supporting text relating to policy that the policy requirements only relate to the determination of planning applications moving forwards and that the policy requirements will not be retrospectively applied to consented / legacy schemes (or flexibility given at the very least).	
Reg18-E-136	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East	Reg18-E-136/153	Climate Emergency	CE4 Overheating						[The Berkeley Group supports the principle of...] reducing the risk of overheating wherever possible.	Support noted.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
										London Limited	
	This wording change has not been made. However, the policy has changed to allow active cooling in situations where agent of change requires it. Please see the new wording in Implementation CE4.2 Overheating.	Finally, Policy CE4 (point 2) should not preclude active cooling if it is the only method of mitigating overheating. This might often be the case where developments are trying to meet other policy objectives such as private amenity provision and building regulations. Proposed policy wording change: 2. Developments should mitigate overheating using 'passive design' principles as a priority, rather than using 'active cooling' such as air conditioning.		2			CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-136/157	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136
	Support noted.	CE8 overheating - support. Crazy warm last summer					CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-As-001/081	Stratford and West Ham Assembly	Reg18-As-001
	A wording change has not been made. Given that passive design principles (i.e. building orientation, unit layout) etc. are significantly harder to retrofit, overheating needs to be considered at the earliest possible stages of design, so these 'passive design' principles can be incorporated.	[Appendix A] The benefit of the inclusion of Criterion 3 is queried, given compliance with Part O is required to be demonstrated at Building Control stage. A qualitative assessment of overheating measures may be a more useful exercise.		CE4.3			CE4 Overheating	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-111/096	The Silvertown Partnership LLP	Reg18-E-111

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The wording change has not been made. Many retrofit actions can occur without requiring planning permission. The Council cannot decide the energy use that future occupants use.	P.247 CE5.3 Comment: We ask that permission for retrofit work not be granted when evidence is not provided to show that there will be a sufficient reduction in energy use, that existing fossil fuel based energy will be replaced with green energy wherever possible (including the impact of accounting for the embodied carbon from installing new green energy systems over the next few years of the buildings operational use).	CE 5.3				CE5 Retrofit and circular economy	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/140	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through Policy CE5 Retrofit and Circular Economy. Overshadowing and loss of daylight/sunlight would be a material planning consideration if your neighbour(s) submitted a planning application.	Newham Climate change topic paper 4 and Draft local plan climate change policy CE5– retrofit I have retrofitted my own home with a solar photovoltaic roof – this was a lot of money and I want to think it was worth it. One of my biggest worries is what would happen if my next door neighbour built a loft extension – the shadow would cover my roof and render it useless. So I am alarmed to see the retrofit section topic paper encouraging more relaxed planning about loft extensions. On the contrary, if homeowners who can just about afford it are to take up the big expense of installing a solar photovoltaic roof, they need to be reassured that Newham council would help them protect it via the planning system, by not allowing building that would render the solar roof useless. Rather than relax the laws about roof heights and loft extensions, the planning system must tighten up to ensure that solar photovoltaic roofs remain functioning. Given that the purpose of the climate change section is to change buildings to net-zero carbon, and that the Newham Local plan quite rightly emphasises the priority of the climate emergency, I think it is reasonable to ask Newham planning policy to protect existing solar photovoltaic roofs, as well as reassure those who are thinking about it. I am					CE5 Retrofit and circular economy	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/013	Resident	Reg18-E-027

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		glad to see that the bit about allowing bigger lofts hasn't made it to the draft plan – hopefully, unless I didn't notice it – but I think it is important that the policy goes further than that, by not allowing development that will render neighbours solar roofs useless.									
	Comment noted. Many retrofit actions can take place without needing planning permission, so it is very difficult to monitor when retrofit has taken place.	Retrofit monitoring – it would be helpful if this could be monitored, but it is hard to see how. As you rightly say, most retrofit doesn't require planning permission – and we need to keep it that way, so as to not discourage. Newham council has no record of my own solar PV retrofit, for example.					CE5 Retrofit and circular economy	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/014	Resident	Reg18-E-027

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-E-027	Resident	Reg18-E-027/015	Climate Emergency	CE5 Retrofit and circular economy						Energy-intensity – evidence base and draft plan policies I agree with the emphasis put on ensuring that the buildings are heat-efficient, both for new buildings and retrofit. But I do have some concerns about insulation and draft-proofing, which I think are alluded to in either the evidence base or the draft policy. Firstly, surely making it harder for heat to escape makes it harder for moisture to escape, doesn't it? Doesn't this risk making mould worse? Having said that, I dry all my washing in my living room in the winter, which is the warmest room but the least-ventilated, and I don't get any mould in here. I do however get mould in the colder rooms that have external walls, even though one of them is a dining room that doesn't get any moisture and I keep it well-ventilated	Comment noted. We acknowledge that this has historically been a problem, in recent years building regulations have been updated to ensure that new homes are well ventilated. We would also support comprehensive consideration of retrofit to avoid any unforeseen issues from moisture as a result of additional insulation.
Reg18-T-069	Resident	Reg18-T-069/028	Climate Emergency	CE5 Retrofit and circular economy						[Add to it] Instead of so many shops luring people to buy new goods, some that they didn't even know they wanted, more second hand, upcycled, charity and repair shops encouraged to the borough, more renewables in every sense of the word.	The Local Plan addresses this topic in the Climate Emergency policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested as we cannot specify the types of shops provided on high streets. Our colleagues in the Climate Action department are able to help. We have also provided them with your comments.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through Policy CE5 Retrofit and Circular Economy. Many improvements to existing properties can be implemented without needed planning permission, and the Local Plan encourages retrofit works to existing properties. LB Newham does not set the level of fees for planning applications, these are set nationally.						CE5 Retrofit and circular economy	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-091/001	Resident	Reg18-T-091

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Planning applications are determined against the current Development Plan. Reserved matters and other changes to developments would be considered against the outline planning permission, any new policies can only over-ride on matters which have not already been established in principle by the outline permission.	CE5 Retrofit and Circular Economy - Clarification This policy is an entirely new addition to the Local Plan. It is anticipated that many of the requirements and recommendations will either not have been accounted for within the current design of the approved scheme or will not be applicable. No retrofit or reuse of existing buildings and structures is included in the design of the consented scheme so it is anticipated that the creation of a Retrofit Plan is not required. Recommendation SHL suggests that: • LBN clarifies in the supporting text relating to policy that the policy requirements only relate to the determination of planning applications moving forwards and that the policy requirements will not be retrospectively applied to consented / legacy schemes (or flexibility given at the very least).					CE5 Retrofit and circular economy	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/036	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network	CE6.2 P.250 CE6 Air quality – Implementation, CE6.2 'Physical and green buffers can improve local air quality locally.' Comment: We would suggest the use of the dense planting technique, Miyawaki to maximise the reduction in pollutants (and all-crucial carbon drawdown) where developments meet high traffic areas.					CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/141	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as this level of detail, regarding planting requirements, is not provided in the Local Plan. However, it should be noted that Newham's Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy (2024) has assessed the borough's green, water, play and community growing spaces. The Strategy includes an Action Plan which identifies key actions we need to undertake to deliver better green and water infrastructure across the borough. The Strategy was devised through consultation with residents and though working across Newham's departments with responsibility for green and water space and the health and wellbeing of our communities. This means it is far reaching and as a consequence some of the actions in the Strategy, such as tree planting outside of a site allocation, extend beyond the scope of planning. The Strategy will be published alongside the Local Plan Regulation 19 consultation.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/142	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as this level of detail, regarding planting requirements, is not provided in the Local Plan. However, it should be noted that Newham's Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy (2024) has assessed the borough's green, water, play and community growing spaces. The Strategy includes an Action Plan which identifies key actions we need to undertake to deliver better green and water infrastructure across the borough. The Strategy was devised through consultation with residents and though working across Newham's departments with responsibility for green and water space and the health and wellbeing of our communities. This means it is far reaching and as a consequence some of the actions in the Strategy, such as tree planting outside of a site allocation, extend beyond the scope of planning. The Strategy will be published alongside the Local Plan Regulation 19 consultation.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/143	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as this level of detail, regarding planting requirements, is not provided in the Local Plan. However, it should be noted that Newham's Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy (2024) has assessed the borough's green, water, play and community growing spaces. The Strategy includes an Action Plan which identifies key actions we need to undertake to deliver better green and water infrastructure across the borough. The Strategy was devised through consultation with residents and though working across Newham's departments with responsibility for green and water space and the health and wellbeing of our communities. This means it is far reaching and as a consequence some of the actions in the Strategy, such as tree planting outside of a site allocation, extend beyond the scope of planning. The Strategy will be published alongside the Local Plan Regulation 19 consultation.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/144	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	However, as a group we would very much like to see a requirement for developers on all projects (irrespective of local traffic and pollution) to be required to plant a certain number of trees (chosen for being capable of locking up a good amount of CO2 quickly), bushes, shrubs, and self-seeding wildflowers for pollinators. We would hope that all plants will be diverse and help with biodiversity, including berries for birds etc										

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as this level of detail, regarding the planting requirements, is not provided in the Local Plan. However, it should be noted that Newham's Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy (2024) has assessed the borough's green, water, play and community growing spaces. The Strategy includes an Action Plan which identifies key actions we need to undertake to deliver better green and water infrastructure across the borough. The Strategy was devised through consultation with residents and though working across Newham's departments with responsibility for green and water space and the health and wellbeing of our communities. This means it is far reaching and as a consequence some of the actions in the Strategy, such as tree planting outside of a site allocation, extend beyond the scope of planning. The Strategy will be published alongside the Local Plan Regulation 19 consultation.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/145	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as this level of detail, regarding the design of biodiverse infrastructure, is not provided in the Local Plan. However, it should be noted that Newham's Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy (2024) has assessed the borough's green, water, play and community growing spaces. The Strategy includes an Action Plan which identifies key actions we need to undertake to deliver better green and water infrastructure across the borough. The Strategy was devised through consultation with residents and though working across Newham's departments with responsibility for green and water space and the health and wellbeing of our communities. This means it is far reaching and as a consequence some of the actions in the Strategy, such as tree planting outside of a site allocation, extend beyond the scope of planning. The Strategy will be published alongside the Local Plan Regulation 19 consultation.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/146	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as this level of detail, regarding the greening of balconies, is not provided in the Local Plan. However, it should be noted that Newham's Green and Water Infrastructure Strategy (2024) has assessed the borough's green, water, play and community growing spaces. The Strategy includes an Action Plan which identifies key actions we need to undertake to deliver better green and water infrastructure across the borough. The Strategy was devised through consultation with residents and through working across Newham's departments with responsibility for green and water space and the health and wellbeing of our communities. This means it is far reaching and as a consequence some of the actions in the Strategy, such as tree planting outside of a site allocation, extend beyond the scope of planning. The Strategy will be published alongside the Local Plan Regulation 19 consultation.			CE6.6			CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/147	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has been made. Please see the wording in Policy CE6 that encourages zero carbon alternatives to power NRMM and other construction equipment on site						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/226	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Support noted.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/142	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Support noted.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/143	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Support noted.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/144	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Comment noted.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Support noted.	CE6.2					CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/146	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/177	Climate Emergency	CE6 Air quality					CE6.2	In reference to implementation section CE6.2, we are pleased to see that Nature Based Solutions (NbS) and the concept of a 'green buffer' are identified as a measures to help reduce air pollution and improve air quality.	Support noted.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/178	Climate Emergency	CE6 Air quality						NbS can help build resilience to a number of climate impacts, such as flooding, drought and overheating. They also support commitments to achieving net zero carbon as NbS can provide natural carbon sinks and sequester carbon	Comment noted.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/179	Climate Emergency	CE6 Air quality						We strongly encourage the Local Plan promotes the uptake of NbS across the various climate emergency policies, where applicable	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE6.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/180	Climate Emergency	CE6 Air quality						We recommend the use of a Natural Capital approach to help prioritise the use of NbS within the Local Plan	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in CE6.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/181	Climate Emergency	CE6 Air quality						Furthermore, biodiversity net gain targets could also be linked to policies designed to create resilient places.	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as biodiversity net gain is best considered in the Green and Water Space policies.
Reg18-E-033	Port of London Authority	Reg18-E-033/028	Climate Emergency	CE6 Air quality						Part 5 of policy CE6 includes a requirement that new moorings on waterways must include an electrical hook up at each mooring point. Whilst this is in principle supported further detail is needed in the supporting text on all types of moorings (Residential /	A wording change has been made, clarifying that the electrical hook ups at moorings are for houseboats. Please see the new wording in CE6.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		Visitor / Commercial) that this would be a requirement for									
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network	BUT does this 15 minute walk make me healthier? No it doesn't. In all directions, this 15 minute neighbourhood is major roads, packed with cars most of the time. I don't just mean that I live on a major road. Even when I turn off of it, to reach anything in any direction, I have to go on another major road. The Local Plan doesn't seem to address this at all.					CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/041	Resident	Reg18-E-027

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/042	Resident	Reg18-E-027
	Also, if Newham's pollution causes the most deaths in the country, drastic						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-002/003	Resident	Reg18-E-002

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		measures should be taken 'Why put polluters above people's health?									
	Comment noted. Any application would have to comply with the air quality policies.	There are many major roads and highways in the borough and hgv lorries (eg the logipark). Measures should be taken immediately for all ages of people. What is more important - the wellbeing of all or the wellbeing of big businesses bank balances?					CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-002/004	Resident	Reg18-E-002

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-002/024	Resident	Reg18-E-002
	Support noted.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-002/028	Resident	Reg18-E-002

Comment Response	
Comment	much illness: eliminating the noise and air and water pollution
Implementation	
Justification	
Clause	
Introduction	
Site allocation	
Policy	
Chapter	
Comment Reference	
Representor	
Representation Reference	

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-002/074	Resident	Reg18-T-002

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
							CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-011/022	Resident	Reg18-T-011
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Transport policies, which ensures adequate cycling parking in new development.										
							CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-011/023	Resident	Reg18-T-011
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Transport policies, which ensure that electric vehicle charging points are provided when parking is delivered as part of development.										

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-011/024	Resident	Reg18-T-011

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Climate Emergency and Transport policies consider and promote these, to improve Newham's environment.	The council of Newham should stand stronger against the selfish car-lobby who apparently don't understand the reason of the great measurements such as quieter neighborhoods and extention of ulez zones. Newham would not contribute to the national and international agreed requirements for a safer and healthier environment and even more people will die.					CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-031/004	Resident	Reg18-T-031

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Support noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-069/029	Resident	Reg18-T-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. ULEZ was expanded to Newham in 2021.	[Add to it] I would love to see the ULEZ zone expand to Newham. Or at least as many places as possible expanded to non fuel vehicles and pedestrians only.					CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-069/030	Resident	Reg18-T-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-069/031	Resident	Reg18-T-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-069/032	Resident	Reg18-T-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. In 2019, Newham Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and commits us to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. In December 2023, Newham Council became the first local authority in the country to launch a Climate Action Just Transition Plan. It provides a blueprint to address the unequal impacts of climate change on Newham's residents who are disproportionality impacted by the climate emergency, but pay the highest costs for climate adaptation. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in delivering these measures to meet our targets.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-069/033	Resident	Reg18-T-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. In 2019, Newham Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and commits us to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. In December 2023, Newham Council became the first local authority in the country to launch a Climate Action Just Transition Plan. It provides a blueprint to address the unequal impacts of climate change on Newham's residents who are disproportionality impacted by the climate emergency, but pay the highest costs for climate adaptation. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in delivering these measures to meet our targets.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-069/034	Resident	Reg18-T-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. In 2019, Newham Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and commits us to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. In December 2023, Newham Council became the first local authority in the country to launch a Climate Action Just Transition Plan. It provides a blueprint to address the unequal impacts of climate change on Newham's residents who are disproportionality impacted by the climate emergency, but pay the highest costs for climate adaptation. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in delivering these measures to meet our targets.						CE6 Air quality	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-069/035	Resident	Reg18-T-069

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-T-071	Resident	Reg18-T-071/012	Climate Emergency	CE6 Air quality						[Keep it] Taking more steps to improve air quality by ensuring the every household knows what they can do to help.	The Local Plan addresses this topic in the Climate Emergency policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested. Our colleagues in the Climate Action department are able to help. We have also provided them with your comments.
Reg18-T-114	Resident	Reg18-T-114/004	Climate Emergency	CE6 Air quality						[Keep it]	Support noted.
Reg18-E-054	University College London	Reg18-E-054/014	Climate Emergency	CE6 Air quality						UCL East is also supportive of design solutions to combat Newham's identified poor air quality, in alignment with draft Policy CE6. Throughout all stages of the development of UCL East, UCL has been committed to monitoring and minimising dust and other emissions arising from construction.	Comment noted.
Reg18-E-049	Albert Island Regeneration Limited	Reg18-E-049/019	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk						Policy CE7: Managing Flood Risk and Policies Map Our client supports the aspirations and objectives of Policy CE7 to avoid placing people and essential infrastructure at increased risk of flooding which has been a central principle of the hybrid planning application.	Support noted.
Reg18-E-049	Albert Island Regeneration Limited	Reg18-E-049/020	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			3			Part 3 of Policy CE7 outlines that development needs to be set back a minimum of 16m from tidal flood defences and 8m from river defences, whilst taking into account the	Comment noted.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		requirements set out in the Thames Estuary2100 (and any subsequent updates).									
Comment noted.	Part 4 of Policy CE7 also notes that development adjacent to flood defences must confirm through liaison with the Environment Agency, that defence structures are in good condition and will provide protection for the lifetime of the development including taking into consideration the latest Climate Change Allowance modelling, and, where applicable, meet the provisions set out in the TE2100 (and any subsequent updates).			4			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-049/021	Albert Island Regeneration Limited	Reg18-E-049

Reg18-E-049	Albert Island Regeneration Limited	Reg18-E-049/022	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk					7.3 and 7.4	Supporting implementation section for CE7.3 and CE7.4 crucially notes that the TE2100 Flood defence (set-back) buffering line is indicative only and applicants are responsible for investigating the status and nature of flood defences in consultation with the Environment Agency at the earliest stage. The hybrid planning application process has involved extensive discussions with the Environment Agency, including pre-application consultation, where it was noted as part of their consultation response that they are “confident that the flood defence strategy and its addendum sets out an approach to ensure that the development will be protected from flooding for its lifetime and that it will not cause flooding elsewhere”. The approved development will be appropriately protected from tidal flooding in the long-term with the raising of flood defences to the TE2100 levels of 8.80m AOD. The hybrid planning permission will provide improvements to the existing tidal flood defences and is supported by the Environment Agency. Agreement has also been reached with the Environment Agency about the positioning of buildings along the Thames and appropriate setbacks. The draft Policies Map provides a broad TE2100 Flood Defence Safeguarding Area which extends along the eastern boundary of the site. We have prepared an overlay of this safeguarding area on the Albert Island masterplan proposals (see enclosed drawing ref: 1621- SK416) and note that a significant part of the site	A change to the policy map has not been made. The TE2100 Flood Defence Safeguarding Area is a layer produced by the Environment Agency to support delivery of the TE2100 Plan. It is there to advise applicants on potential constraints. Through engagement with the Environment Agency during the planning process, site and scheme specific approaches to flood defences can be agreed. However, should this scheme not come forward, the scheme specific approach agreed with the EA may not be appropriate for a future scheme.
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										is covered by safeguarding and would not be deliverable if the Policies Map is to be used as a set-back informing future development decisions. Whilst we acknowledge that the supporting implementation text for CE7.3 and CE7.4 states that the set-back zone is indicative only, in light of the support the scheme has from the Environment Agency, it is requested that the Policies Map is updated to have regard to the separation distances of the buildings shown on the masterplan to the river edge to ensure that the scheme remains deliverable and to avoid potential future ambiguity regarding the agreed level of setback. It is evident that the EA have been satisfied that flood risk will be suitably managed and the raising of the flood defences provides a major beneficial effect by reducing the flood risk for the site and local area substantially. As such, it is considered that the TE2100 Flood Defence Safeguarding Area Policies Map should be amended to reflect the layout of the approved development proposals.	
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Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary as the policy does not require proposals on allocated sites to carry out Sequential and Exception Tests. It requires schemes to pass them and refers to the SFRA. Therefore sites which have already passed these tests in the SFRA do not need to do so again.		CE 7. 2				CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-050/035	Anchor	Reg18-E-050
	A change to this policy has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary as this requirement is part of GWS2: Water spaces. The wording of the supporting text of GWS2.2 has been updated to provide greater clarity and reference.			2			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/148	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Support noted.						CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/147	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/148	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			1a			In particular, we are pleased to see reference to Newham's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (CE7.1.a)	Support noted.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/149	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			1b			In particular, we are pleased to see ... and that the Local Plan supports the sequential approach, ensuring development is located in areas with the lowest probability of flooding (CE7.1.b).	Support noted.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/150	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			1c			We support the policy's requirement for development to avoid and reduced flood from all sources (CE7.1.c)	Support noted.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/151	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			1d			are pleased to see that the Environment Agency are referenced in connection the adequacy of Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) (CE7.1.d.).	Support noted.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/152	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			1a			We would like to see stronger wording in the Local Plan to demonstrate the Council's commitment to managing flood risk, in order to ensure that the requirements of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance are adhered to, so that development remains safe for its lifetime and does not increase flood risk elsewhere. Developers will need to demonstrate that any new developments will be safe for their lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere, by assessing flood risk, residual risk, and safe access and egress.	Comment noted. The specific changes requested have been made to strengthen the policy.

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/153	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			2f			Policy requirement CE7.2.f mentions the provision of safe access / egress. Safe access and egress should be provided for all developments, not just residential developments that increase the net number of units. This should be to an area outside the floodplain, or to safe havens on higher floors if not possible	This policy wording has now changed to add reference to safe havens on higher floors. Please see the new wording in CE7.2f. No further change has been made as the policy does not limit the requirement to residential developments that increase the net number of units.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/154	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			3			Policy requirement CE7.3 states that development “will be set back a minimum of 16 metres from tidal flood defences and eight metres river defences to future proof against increased risks of fluvial flooding...”. We recommend that it is amended to clarify that development ‘will be set back a minimum of 16 metres from the landward side of tidal flood defences and eight metres from the landward side of river defences to...’.	This policy wording has now changed to provide this clarification. Please see the new wording in CE7.3.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/155	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			3	CE 7.3		Additionally, the policy requirement for development setbacks from tidal defences should be improved to clarify this relates all defence structures, including underground components such as tie rods and ground anchors which may protrude into the site. If present, a 16 metre set back will need to be sought.	The wording in the implementation text for CE7.3 has now changed to provide this clarification.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/156	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			4			The wording of policy requirement CE7.4 should be strengthened by adding that for residential developments a lifetime of at least 100 years is required, and 75 years for commercial developments.	The wording in the implementation text for CE7.4 has now changed to provide this clarification.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	With respect to the timing of these improvements, rather than stating at the earliest opportunity, we recommend the policy insists these improvements are complemented prior to development.										
	We are very pleased to see that CE7.5.b. requires proposals in the named neighbourhood areas need to have regard to emerging Riverside Strategy.			5.b			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/157	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Support noted. However, reference to the Riverside Strategy has now been removed as the Environment Agency and Royal Docks Team have unfortunately not had sufficient resource to progress this piece of work at this time.										
	We advise that policy includes specific requirements for development along the tidal riverside to Maintain, enhance, or replace flood defence walls, banks, and flood control structures to provide adequate protection for the lifetime of the development, including ensuring adequate provision of space for this in regeneration or Local Plan site allocations			4			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/158	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary as this is sufficiently addressed in policy CE7.4.										
	We advise that policy includes specific requirements for development along the tidal riverside to: Demonstrate how the tidal flood defences can be upgraded to the required Thames Estuary 2100 levels in the future through submission of plans and cross-section of the proposed raising. Where opportunities exist, this could be achieved through developers raising defences now to the require			4			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/159	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary as this is sufficiently addressed in policy CE7.4.										

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		heights, as long as these are able to be adapted if required in future.									
	The wording in the implementation text for CE7.3 has been changed to highlight the need for improving access to existing defences.	We advise that policy includes specific requirements for development along the tidal riverside to: Demonstrate the provision of improved access to existing defences, or where opportunities exist, to realign or set back defences.		4			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/160	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	A change to this policy has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary as this requirement is part of GWS2: Water spaces. The wording of GWS2.2 has been updated to provide greater clarity.	We advise that policy includes specific requirements for development along the tidal riverside to: Provide associated landscape, amenity and habitat improvements alongside defence improvements where appropriate, in line with the riverside strategy approach.		4			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/161	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	The wording in the implementation text for CE7.4 has been changed to reference King George V Flood Gate and the Thames Barrier and the need to ensure development does not impact on future upgrades to these defences.	We advise that policy includes specific requirements for development along the tidal riverside to: Safeguard and protect land for future defence raising and possible modification to the existing Thames Barrier.		4			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/162	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. The ability to seek such contributions is already addressed under 'Planning Obligation'.	We advise that policy includes specific requirements for development along the tidal riverside to: Secure financial contributions from partners in order to enable flood defence works.					CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/163	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	The wording in the implementation text for CE7.4 has been changed to reference King George V Flood Gate and the Thames Barrier and the need to ensure development does not impact on future upgrades to these defences.	Policy CE7 needs to be amended to specifically acknowledge the presence and importance of the Thames Barrier.					CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/164	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	The wording in the implementation text for CE7.4 has been changed to reference King George V Flood Gate and the Thames Barrier and the need to ensure development does not impact on future upgrades to these defences.	The TE2100 Plan contains a number of high-level options to manage flood risk in London and the Estuary to the end of the century and beyond. One of these options is to modify the existing Thames Barrier, and if chosen, we want to ensure that no proposed developments or land uses, within the vicinity of the Thames Barrier site, prevent this modification from occurring. This should be reflected either in CE7.4 or as a new part CE7.6. within the policy.					CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/165	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The wording in the implementation text for CE7.4 has been changed to include these flood defences raising requirements. This is the more appropriate location than the implementation text for CE7.1.	CE7.1 We have the following recommendations to strengthen the implementation section for policy CE7.1., to better align with the requirements of the TE2100 Plan and to ensure development appropriately considers flood defence constraints and raising requirements. Please note, following the 10-year review of the TE2100 Plan, the deadline for upstream defence raising had been update to 2050, from 2065. The TE2100 Plan's requirements for Newham include future raising of all tidal flood defences, together with an ongoing programme of inspection, maintenance, repair, and replacement of defences as required. Corridors of land alongside the existing defences should be safeguarded to provide space for these works. As a local planning authority, you have a responsibility to maintain and raise any defences you own, as well as ensuring that proposed works to third party defences align with the requirements of the Plan. The future raising requirements of the flood defences levels in Newham are as follows: • Raising of all defences along the Thames upstream of the Thames Barrier by up to 0.5m by 2050, and by an additional 0.5m by 2100. • Raising of defences on the River Lea (from Three Mills to the Thames) in 2050					CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/166	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

Comment Response	
Comment	and 2100 by up to 1m in total. • Raising of defences on the River Roding (from Ilford Bridge to Barking Barrier) in 2050 and 20100, by up to 1m in total. • If the decision is made to modify / improve the Thames Barrier rather than build a new barrier further downstream, it will be required to raise all defences downstream of the Thames Barrier by up to 1.1m by 2070, and by an additional 0.5m by 2100. The flood control gate on the King George V Dock would also require replacement. Note, this allows for projected increases in sea level to 2135 and beyond.
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Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/168	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			7.1. b	3. 24 3		[Corrections] Please note, there is an error at CE7.1.b – it is the ‘Exception Test’, not ‘Exceptions Test’ (there is no ‘s’). The same correction is also required on for paragraph 3.243 on page 253.	This was an error and has now been corrected. Please see new wording in CE7.1. b and justification text.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/169	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk			7.3 and 7.4			[Corrections] On page 252, a correction is required as the word ‘Plan’ is missing from the reference to the Thames Estuary 2100 Plan. This is in reference to CE7.3 (‘Thames Estuary 2100 Plan’) and CE7.4 (‘TE2100 Plan’). Secondly, please emit ‘(and any subsequent updates)’ following the mention of the TE2100 Plan.	The errors have been corrected and the name of the document has been amended to reflect your representation.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/170	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk				Evidence base		[Corrections] In reference to the ‘Evidence base’ on page 255, the TE2100 Plan should be written as ‘Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (Environment Agency)’. Please leave out the 2012 to accommodate the updated Plan.	The name of the document has been amended to reflect your representation.
Reg18-E-145	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145/204	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk						It is important that Policy CE7 Managing flood risk is a strong policy and includes the additional points, raised above, regarding the flood defences and possible modification of the Thames barrier in the future.	Comment noted.
Reg18-E-044	Friends of West Ham Park	Reg18-E-044/014	Climate Emergency	CE7 Managing flood risk						[CE7] and CE8 - [As part of the Climate Emergency element of the Plan, these two policies focus on the implications of flooding and drainage. However, the predicted climate changes are also likely to increase periods of intense heating and drought].	Comment noted. Policies CE1: Environmental design and delivery and CE4 Overheating address heating and drought.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	support noted	The Mayor welcomes that the draft plan recognises and references the emerging 'Integrated Water Management Strategy (IWMS)' and requires development proposals to consider the IWMS as supplementary guidance to the local plan policy.		5a			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-093/036	Greater London Authority	Reg18-E-093
	Further details regarding how developments within the Royal Docks and Beckton area should deliver the relevant site specific recommendations of the local IWMS have been included in the implementation text of CE7.5.	To further align with the London Plan Policy SI 5(F) that requires that Development Plans be informed by IWMS at an early stage, the Mayor advises that the borough considers how the recommendations emerging from the IWMS can be implemented in policy, if appropriate, while the local plan progresses.					CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-093/037	Greater London Authority	Reg18-E-093
	Support noted. However, reference to the Riverside Strategy has now been removed as the Environment Agency and Royal Docks Team have unfortunately not had sufficient resource to progress this piece of work at this time.	Part 5b of policy CE7 refers to an emerging riverside strategy for the borough which will provide supplementary design guidance to ensure flood defence requirements are delivered to improve flood risk management and maximise multifunctional benefits including public access to the river and an improved riverside environment. It doesn't appear that this strategy yet forms part of the published evidence base for the Local Plan and the PLA requests to be consulted on the strategy when available.		5b			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-033/029	Port of London Authority	Reg18-E-033

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted.	Comment 5: Flooding Assessment (report in progress) - when looking at Newham's proposals map it is striking to see how much of the borough could be impacted by flooding in the future. And more concerning that much of the intensive development is also happening very close to the River Thames and the large tidal tributaries of the River Lea and Roding. If planning is still waiting on the results of the flood assessment, is there a potential that developed policies, proposals and site allocations may not be sustainable, given changes in climate and sea level rise?					CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-091/021	Resident	Reg18-E-091
	The wording in the implementation text for CE7.4 has been changed to reference King George V Flood Gate and the need to ensure development does not impact on future upgrades.	CE7 – subject to the Environment Agency's response to the Regulation 18 draft, we would suggest adding here a reference to the need, at some point, to replace the King George V Flood Gate at the eastern end of the Royal Docks.	CE 7.3 - 7.5				CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-092/027	Royal Docks	Reg18-E-092
	Support noted. However, reference to the Riverside Strategy has now been removed as the Environment Agency and Royal Docks Team have unfortunately not had sufficient resource to progress this piece of work at this time.	Policy CE7 'Flood Risk' also notes that proposals for various development sites should have regard to the emerging Riverside Strategy. The value and benefit of this work is supported; however, it is unclear whether Newham or the EA has progressed this. It is understood that the strategy would provide best practice guidance and/or supporting guidance to support riverside management in the Plan. Reference to the strategy should be removed until more detailed		5			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-092/028	Royal Docks	Reg18-E-092

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		recommendations are brought forward, and the work has developed sufficiently to have material merit.									
	This policy approach has now changed at the request of the Environment Agency who also require the set back wording to be included in the Plan. Flexibility is already provided through implementation text CE7.3 and CE7.4, which states that the buffering line is indicative only and that applicants should discuss requirements further with the Environment Agency. The current and draft policies are in keeping with national and regional policy.	Stratford East recommends further flexibility is added to the policy to reflect for instance where there may not be an existing 8m distance from the top of the river bank to the nearest development. It is recommended that appropriate flexibility could be introduced by adding text explaining that developments within these minimum distances will be acceptable provided that the impact has been assessed in consultation with the relevant stakeholders, such as the Canal and Rivers Trust or the Environmental Agency and agreed to be acceptable.		3			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-124/029	Stratford East London Partners LLP	Reg18-E-124

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and sequential test considers flood risk from all sources, including flooding from sewers. Policy CE7 requires consideration of flooding from all sources. Implementation text CE7.1 confirms that this includes sewer overflow.			1b			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/040	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028
	Comment noted. It is not considered any change is required to the policy to allow for upgrades to, or increases in, sewage treatment capacity.			2			CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/041	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and sequential test considers flood risk from all sources, including flooding from sewers. Policy CE7 requires consideration of flooding from all sources. Implementation text CE7.1 confirms that this includes sewer overflow.		CE 7.1				CE7 Managing flood risk	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/042	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary as the policy sets an overarching requirement for schemes to provide rainwater storage but the technology and scale used are flexible and varied, as outlined in the implementation text.			2			CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-050/036	Anchor	Reg18-E-050

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary as the prioritisation of green methods of providing sustainable drainage is embedded in the Sustainable Drainage Hierarchy which development is required to follow in policy CE8.4. Further greening requirements for new development are included in the Green and Water Space policies.	3.24 6	P.257 CE8 Sustainable drainage - Justification - 3.246 'The policy actively promotes an integrated approach to water management from small-scale design considerations such as greening'. Comment Could greening be a strong, policy driven requirement of planning approval, rather than something which is promoted? Greening (and the right kind of greening which goes far enough with density of planting, root depth, heights of trees/bushes and sequestration on CO2, including how quickly the latter happens) is such a tremendously important consideration when it comes to removing CO2, mitigating, and adapting to flood risk, that we would really like to see a high bar set for developers into terms of their legal requirements here.				CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/149	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		3.24 6		3			CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/151	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	P.257 3.246 'All development presents opportunities to...increase the opportunities for permeable ground surfaces' Comment: Could it be mandatory to only use permeable surfaces or paving which has grass/gravel over soil (or other medium which allows water to filter through to soil) between the gaps or decking (FSC if wood and ideally heat-treated, using Shou Sugi Ban) which has narrow gaps between planks, alongside French drains?			3			CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/152	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	A change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate because the suitability of proposed materials will need to consider a range of factors, including level of footfall and function of the space. Further guidance on the preferred design and materials for SuDS schemes is provided in the Newham Sustainable Drainage Design and Evaluation Guide https://www.newham.gov.uk/downloads/file/2364/su-ds-design-evaluation-guide-newham and this is referenced in the policy.										
	Can it also be mandatory for planning approval to require developers to greatly limit the amount of 'covered' surfaces, against areas of in-ground greening? Could there be an upper limit of covered surfaces which is permissible?										
	This policy approach has now changed to reflect the recommendations of the Strategic Integrated Water Management Strategy for the Royal Docks and Beckton Opportunity Area. This highlighted the need for an opportunity to establish targets for Blue-green infrastructure run-off reduction interventions on site allocations in that part of the borough. Please see the new wording in policy CE8.										

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		We support Policy CE8 and agree that it aligns with the London Plan and the NPPF.					CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/171	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
		In reference to policy requirement CE8.2., we strongly support the identification of the multifunctional benefits of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs). Policy SI 13 of the London Plan states that 'Drainage should be designed and implemented in ways that promote multiple benefits including increased water use efficiency, improved water quality, and enhanced biodiversity, urban greening, amenity and recreation.' Such approaches also help to minimise the carbon footprint associated with wastewater treatment and water supply, and provide adaptation benefits of reducing flood risk, ameliorate high temperatures and replenish water resources.		2			CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/172	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has been made to provide further guidance on this issue. Please see the new wording in the implementation text for CE8.1 and CE8.2.	Policy CE8 can be strengthened by referencing sustainable drainage in the context of groundwater protection. Given the previous uses of several proposed development sites, there is a risk of contamination that could be mobilised by surface water infiltration from SuDS which could pollute controlled waters. This is particularly concerning at locations within Source Protection Zones or upon principle or secondary aquifers, where groundwater is vulnerable. The use of infiltration SuDS must be demonstrated to be appropriate in a location to manage potential adverse impacts on groundwater and avoid unacceptable levels of water pollution. As mentioned in our response to the Issues and Options consultation, we strongly recommend the policy on drainage (Policy CE8) expands the discussion of SuDS solutions to discuss the need for an Environmental Permit for discharges of surface water run-off at sites where land is potentially contaminated. (See section G11 of the Environment Agency's The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection (publishing.service.gov.uk)).		5a			CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/173	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	This was an error and has now been corrected. Please see the new wording in the diagram.	[Correction] On page 257, in reference to the diagram entitled 'Four Pillars of Sustainable Urban Drainage System design defined by CIRIA: The SuDS Manual C753', the topic 'water quality' is	CE8. 1 and CE8. 2				CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/182	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		written twice. The first 'water quality' segment should be corrected to read 'water quantity'									
	Comment noted. Policies CE1: Environmental design and delivery and CE4 Overheating address heating and drought.	CE7 and [CE8 - As part of the Climate Emergency element of the Plan, these two policies focus on the implications of flooding and drainage. However, the predicted climate changes are also likely to increase periods of intense heating and drought].					CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-044/015	Friends of West Ham Park	Reg18-E-044
		[LBN has set ambitious targets through their climate change policies. Whilst we are supportive of a change to this policy approach has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary as the Local and Strategic Integrated Water Management Strategies demonstrate the necessity and deliverability of greenfield run-off. See Section 2: Implementation toolkit. In addition policy CE8.5.c provides greater flexibility in the limited circumstances where it cannot be achieved. This policy wording has changed at the request of the Lead Local Flood Authority to provide greater clarity.			4		CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-096/026	L&Q	Reg18-E-096

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Implementation	e of this, we are concerned that some of the policies set targets that have not been fully tested to ensure they are deliverable across a	
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Implementation		range of schemes (both in terms of type and sizes). This includes [...] and Policy CE8 where greenfield run-off rates are sought on Major
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Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. This is as a result of our Victorian drainage system, which means most of London has a combined system where rain water, sewage and waste water are all combined and processed together. The purpose of policy CE8 is to divert rain water from needing to enter the combined sewage system and instead ideally be reused or slowly drain into the ground. This will reduce the energy requirements for processing waste, reduce costs and reduce sewer flooding.			1			CE8 Sustainable drainage	Waste and Utilities	Reg18-T-071/013	Resident	Reg18-T-071
	Comment noted.						CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-103/026	Resident	Reg18-T-103
	Support noted.						CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-114/005	Resident	Reg18-T-114

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted.		3. 24 4				CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/043	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028
	Comment noted.		3. 24 4				CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/044	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has been made. Please see the new wording in the implementation text for CE8.	With regard to surface water drainage, Thames Water request that the following paragraph should be included in Policy wording or supporting text: <u>"It is the responsibility of a developer to make proper provision for surface water drainage to ground, water courses or surface water sewer. It must not be allowed to drain to the foul sewer, as this is the major contributor to sewer flooding."</u>					CE8 Sustainable drainage	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-028/045	Thames Water	Reg18-E-028

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network						CF2 New and re-provided community facilities	Community Facilities	Reg18-T-058/022	Resident	Reg18-T-058

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through Policy CE5 Retrofit and Circular Economy. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot deliver improvements to existing buildings. Many homes across Newham are 'lovely but leaky' Victorian and Edwardian period homes. Newham is requesting funding from central government to help landlords, homeowners, housing associations and the Council's housing team to retrofit properties in Newham – to alleviate fuel poverty and the climate crisis. The Local Plan supports retrofit works to properties – noting that various retrofit works on houses can be undertaken without planning permission.						D1 Design Standards	Design	Reg18-T-074/001	Resident	Reg18-T-074

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through Policy CE5 Retrofit and Circular Economy. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot deliver improvements to existing buildings. Many homes across Newham are 'lovely but leaky' Victorian and Edwardian period homes. Newham is requesting funding from central government to help landlords, homeowners, housing associations and the Council's housing team to retrofit properties in Newham – to alleviate fuel poverty and the climate crisis. The Local Plan supports retrofit works to properties – noting that various retrofit works on houses can be undertaken without planning permission.						D3 Design-led residential site capacity optimisation	Design	Reg18-T-074/002	Resident	Reg18-T-074
	Unfortunately, it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan. The Climate Emergency policies encourage energy efficiency in both new and existing homes.						H3 Affordable housing	Homes	Reg18-T-074/006	Resident	Reg18-T-074

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Support noted.	Policy T2 is welcomed and supported - places great emphasis on supporting delivery of walking and cycling strategies and supporting principles of 15 minute neighbourhoods.					T2 Local transport	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-052/126	London Legacy Development Corporation	Reg18-E-052
	Comment noted.	It will be important to ensure delivery of key infrastructure and connectivity projects identified within LLDC plans and these will be highlighted through our ongoing coordination work and consultation on the LLDC LPA Infrastructure List.					T2 Local transport	Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-052/127	London Legacy Development Corporation	Reg18-E-052
	Comment noted. The offset cost wasn't included, but these are modest 0.8% of build costs and 1.3% of build costs for taller buildings. These additional costs will be included in the updated Viability Assessment. It will demonstrate that the policies are achievable, deliverable and viable.	We would also question the costs referred to within the Etude report "Operational energy and carbon evidence base" and the Viability Assessment. The scenario on Page 74 of the Etude report appears to show a 28-unit development with a GIA of 2,125sqm (76sqm per apartment) with an average build cost of £160,000 per Part L compliant unit (£2,105/sqm), while the scenario on Page 73 shows a 7-unit development with a GIA of 641sqm (92sqm per apartment) with an average build cost of £160,000 per unit (£1,739sqm). In contrast, the Viability Assessment includes (at Table 4.12.1) identifies baseline costs of £2,048 and £2,440 per sqm before policy costs. Furthermore, paragraph 4.15 of the Viability Assessment goes on to apply a 3.1 – 3.7% uplift to medium-rise flatted developments for net zero yet fails to						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-050/031	Anchor	Reg18-E-050

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		also include the offset payment of £53,505 - £65,010 (£2,300 per unit) which the Etude report also states will be payable to achieve net zero policy compliance. Overall, we consider that the evidence base has not fully tested the effect of the proposed policies on development viability and therefore that the policies are not justified or effective.									
	Comment noted. Evidence base from the West of England Combined Authority and City of Westminster indicate that embodied carbon targets can be reached with little impact. The policy does not contain requirements regarding commuted sums.	We also have concerns about some of the cost assumptions within the Viability Assessment. Achieving embodied carbon limits of 500kgCO2/m2 won't, for example, cost the same as achieving net zero operational carbon emissions. There is no justification for reducing the London Plan threshold for preparing a WLC carbon emissions assessment. WLC carbon emissions assessments are at an early stage of evolution and subject to significant variability. Module D is also clearly speculative. Commuted sums should therefore not be payable for any shortfalls against an embodied carbon target at this time, as the calculation is based on speculative future uses of a						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-050/033	Anchor	Reg18-E-050

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Comment	development and the methodology is evolving.
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Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Support noted. In 2019, Newham Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and commits us to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. In December 2023, Newham Council became the first local authority in the country to launch a Climate Action Just Transition Plan. It provides a blueprint to address the unequal impacts of climate change on Newham's residents who are disproportionality impacted by the climate emergency, but pay the highest costs for climate adaptation. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in delivering these measures to meet our targets.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/006	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has not been made. Outside of the design policies, we do not mandate architects as part of the policy.	General feedback on the Climate Emergency Section, as it pertains to the granting or otherwise of developers seeking planning permission: One of our members who runs an architects practice pointed out that there is no legal requirement that she could see within Newham's Draft Local Plan for developers to be required to work to achieve certification across the pre-construction, construction and post-construction elements of buildings and developments						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/155	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be necessary. However, the policy has changed to indicate that Passivhaus could be one of the assured performance methods. Please see the new wording in Policy CE2.	According to her advice we would very much ask that Newham Council makes it mandatory for developers of all but the smallest of developments* [See Reg18-E-133/160] to require Breeam or Passive House certification.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/156	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Comment noted.	Some London Boroughs and nationwide councils have Breeam embedded within their policies.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/157	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as the future policy will mandate the use of assured performance methods (such as Passivhaus) to certify compliance with the policy, rather than using BREEAM.	. Whilst we understand that Passive House certification applies such stringent standards of compliance as to be unachievable for some developers, we recognise that if developers have to at least comply with Breeam certification, that it could be mandatory for them to have to achieve a 'very good' standard.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/158	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		Although, there could be a requirement for 'excellent'.									
	Comment noted.	Breeam provide a holistic assessment system framework for sustainable builds. They have certain regulations around areas like greywater systems embedded within their process. Breeam looks at both building fabric and use. The whole process starts before planning, at the feasibility stage for proposed construction methods, recycling etc. Their system makes a big difference in the short term.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/159	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	This wording change has not been made. We did not consider this change to be appropriate as we wish all schemes to meet the net zero standards set out in policy.	[See Reg18-E-133/156] *We would like to include a consideration for the requirements of developers working on medium to large projects against those working on properties providing just one or two individual household dwellings.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/160	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base – Operational energy and carbon evidence base (2022) outlines that that roof space should be prioritised for solar photovoltaic panels. Improvements to biodiversity should be directed elsewhere (such as ground level landscaping). The evidence base does note that some roof area can be used for plant equipment, private/shared amenity space or biodiversity while meeting policy requirements for renewable energy generation.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/161	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested. Our colleagues in Education department are able to help. We have also provided them with your comments.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/174	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	This wording change has not been made. Extensions to existing dwellings can often occur without needing planning permission. The Council encourages the installation of green roofs and solar panels.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/177	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested as it relates to an existing building. Our colleagues in Education department are able to help. We have also provided them with your comments.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/181	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested as it relates to an existing building. Our colleagues in Education department are able to help. We have also provided them with your comments.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/182	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested. Our colleagues in Climate Action team are able to help. We have also provided them with your comments.	Climate change & sustainable solutions workshops - Climate You Change would really like to offer these.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-133/214	Climate You Change	Reg18-E-133
	Comment noted. The Climate Emergency and the Environment is considered comprehensively across the Local Plan. The aim of the transport policies is to make transport easier, greener and healthier - not more difficult for local people.	Environment - Needs comp approach to environmental issues - not just making it more difficult to travel for local people						Climate Emergency	Reg18-Ae-001/186	East Ham Assembly	Reg18-Ae-001
	Support noted.	In reference to the Climate Change section of the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) and in line with the objectives of the Climate Change Act 2008, Local Plan policies should tackle climate change and its impacts. We are very pleased to see an entire policy chapter dedicated to tackling and responding to the Climate Emergency.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/122	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145
	Comment noted.	Within our remit, we are specifically concerned with significant climate impacts such as flood and coastal risks, water supply and management, biodiversity, and industrial regulation. As such, we have reviewed the policies within this chapter in consideration of these environmental constraints.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-145/123	Environment Agency	Reg18-E-145

Representation Reference	Representor	Comment Reference	Chapter	Policy	Site allocation	Introduction	Clause	Justification	Implementation	Comment	Comment Response
Reg18-E-113	GLP (Land at Central Thameside West and Former Allnex site)	Reg18-E-113/004	Climate Emergency							[The scope of these representations will focus on the following matters:] • The onerous requirements of draft policies relating to energy and sustainability in the context of data centre development; and • Other comments to assist the Council.	Comment noted.
Reg18-E-093	Greater London Authority	Reg18-E-093/013	Climate Emergency							The Mayor welcomes the progressive policy approach toward climate emergency which Newham Council declared in 2019. The Council set a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and committed to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. The Mayor notes that many of the draft policies are supported by robust evidence and modelling.	Support noted.
Reg18-D-001	Local Plan Drop-In	Reg18-D-001/001	Climate Emergency							Environment/Climate Change 1) Develop anaerobic digestion facilities to provide biogas to power combined heat & power (CHP) equipment. Example: Langdon School - grass from playing fields - apple cores etc from packed lunches + food preparation waste (potato peelings etc) if school lunches are prepared on site	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Change policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the delivery of such projects would be the responsibility of the landowners. Your comments have been passed to colleagues in the Education and Climate Action teams.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A wording change has not been made, as we would not support floating PVs in the Royal Docks, in light of impacts to ecology and the openness of the water space. This is expanded on further in Policy GWS2.	Environment/Climate Change 2) Floating solar panels on docks						Climate Emergency	Reg18-D-001/002	Local Plan Drop-In	Reg18-D-001
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Change policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the delivery of such projects would be the responsibility of the landowners. Your comments have been passed to colleagues in the Education and Climate Action teams.	Anerobic digestion of waste in schools						Climate Emergency	Reg18-D-001/121	Local Plan Drop-In	Reg18-D-001
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Change policies. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the delivery of such projects would be the responsibility of the landowners. Your comments have been passed to colleagues in the Parks and Climate Action teams.	Storing grass cuttings of grass for biofuel						Climate Emergency	Reg18-D-001/122	Local Plan Drop-In	Reg18-D-001

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	A wording change has not been made, as we would not support floating PVs in the Royal Docks, in light of impacts to ecology and the openness of the water space. This is expanded on further in Policy GWS2.	Floating PVs on docks - e.g. on reservoir						Climate Emergency	Reg18-D-001/124	Local Plan Drop-In	Reg18-D-001
	Support noted.	Climate Emergency CE1 - CE8 As mentioned in our response to the Issues and Options consultation, The London Borough of Waltham Forest are in full agreement with the approach taken by Newham to address the climate emergency and support the policy approach taken. Waltham Forest are committed addressing the climate emergency and working wherever possible on cross-boundary and other joint strategic issues.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-134/017	London Borough of Waltham Forest	Reg18-E-134

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted.	Climate change evidence base Great evidence base – but how to ensure it will be followed: sad lessons learned from LLDC I am really pleased to see Levitt Bernstein on the group that has been commissioned to write this evidence base. Who is chosen to provide the evidence base is really important. It needs to be people who are not only knowledgeable but genuinely committed to carbon reduction and making the evidence base as transparent as possible. I've learned this from looking at how the LLDC has handled its 'commitment' to carbon reduction – quite clearly it is committed to PR and spin and profit, not carbon reduction. It has hidden the excellent clear report written by Levitt Bernstein about decarbonisation and instead chosen a huge profit-driven company that uses deceit and slippery nonsense words like 'green gas' – it's a company that has a background in fossil fuels and mining and has only moved into renewables due to regulatory compulsion and profit opportunities. The Newham plan climate change evidence base is really good. Although the situation it has written about is dire, and quite damning, Newham council are to be applauded for commissioning this report and publishing it. It is thorough, clear and transparent, and written by						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/002	Resident	Reg18-E-027

Comment Response	
	people clearly genuinely dedicated to stopping climate change. If Newham council acts on this evidence base, it will be a great way forward.
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Reg18-E-027	Resident	Reg18-E-027/003	Climate Emergency							My concern is about who will be assessing the progress going forward, and according to what criteria. With the LLDC, they commissioned Levitt Bernstein to write an evidence base report to assess the baseline of their climate emissions. When the conclusions and recommendations were not to their liking, they hid the report, ignored the recommendations, and did not ever consult with Levitt Bernstein again, instead commissioning a multi-national energy company involved in mining to assess and write a 'decarbonisation plan'. It totally ignores everything the Levitt Bernstein report says and goes against all their recommendations. The plan makes assertions without presenting any evidence to back it up. The problem lies with conflict of interests. There is a problem when the council does not have in-house specialists. When you commission, you have to be very careful about who you commission and what their motives are. Even with the best of intentions (LLDC definitely does not have the best of intentions, but Newham council might), you do need specialist knowledge to assess whether something really is going to deliver on cutting carbon emissions. Problem is, there are plenty of private companies out there who are very skilled at greenwash – and it is very hard to decipher unless you are a scientist. Those companies that sell renewables will of course do so for profit, and that's fine. But you need to have the assessment and recommendations done by someone independent of the provider of the 'decarbonisation/low-carbon technology'	Comment noted. We are exploring options for an in-house energy specialist but that energy submissions made by developers will always be scrutinised by an independent expert.
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										- otherwise it's obviously a conflict of interests. This company that LLDC is using for its decarbonisation strategy' is a private company only interested in selling its technology to make profit and in using the cheapest technology when it has to pay for it; how can accountability be served when at the same time, it is being given free rein to both sell its 'low-carbon solutions' and give an assessment as to which technologies are the best? (Though I think if we're going to do that, maybe choosing a company that has a background in fossil fuels and mining and has only recently taken advantage of the economic advantage of pretending to be green isn't the right choice.) The body that is going to assess and monitor the actual carbon emissions and forecasts regarding future carbon emissions of different technical proposals should be independent and making purely factual statements on this; it should not have any stake in cost either way (that is, whether it is too expensive, or whether it makes a profit.)	
Reg18-E-027	Resident	Reg18-E-027/004	Climate Emergency							It's important to note that most of these problems with the LLDC is in its reliance upon and false assertions about the District Heat Network.	Comment noted.

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Support noted. At the present time, we are unaware of the method that the District Heat Network will use to decarbonise.	'The current planning metric (% improvement over Part L) is not fit for purpose for Net Zero buildings' I fully agree with everything that is stated here and I think the evidence presented is incredibly clear, thorough and strong. It clearly shows that currently buildings can comply with supposed Net zero policies whilst in practice being most definitely not Net Zero. Unfortunately, I can add another example from the LLDC. Using the % relative improvement measure, they've claimed that biomass – and I think they're talking about burning wood here, not anaerobic digestion – has 'reduced CO2 by 72%'. Yet we all know that burning wood is a terrible idea and emits loads of carbon. They've also managed to use some kind of measurements and statistics – though I'm not quite sure what because they don't disclose how they came to this conclusion – to choose 'green gas' and energy from waste from the Edmonton incinerator as the best low carbon solutions in their 'decarbonisation' plan for the District Heat Network. Yet as the Newham Plan evidence base says, 'green gas' is in no way actually going to be available and is not the path that the GLA has chosen. As for the incinerator, well that's clearly going against waste reduction policies and causes air pollution. So I strongly						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-027/005	Resident	Reg18-E-027

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		agree that it is really important to get the right metric to measure carbon reduction and that the % relative improvement is not fit for purpose. Once again, it's important to note that the measurement problems I am talking about here are mainly about the District Heat Network.									
		There should also be clear policies to meet net zero and appropriate green standards in all new homes; this is not a trade off with social housing as the Council's current viability assessment implies.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-098/025	Resident	Reg18-E-098

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Policy CE2 has requirements for new residential units, to ensure that it is Net Zero Carbon in operation, using as little energy as possible over a year. Other conversions would be encouraged to use as little energy as possible over a year.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-098/040	Resident	Reg18-E-098
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through Policy CE5 Retrofit and Circular Economy. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot enforce maintenance of existing buildings. Newham is requesting funding from central government to help landlords, homeowners, housing associations and the Council's housing team to retrofit properties in Newham – to alleviate fuel poverty and the climate crisis. The Local Plan supports retrofit works to properties – noting that various retrofit works on houses can be undertaken without planning permission.							General	Reg18-E-098/041	Resident	Reg18-E-098

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Climate Change Evidence Base considers the Climate Change Act 2008 and other national, regional and local policy as part of the development of the policy. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in allowing us to meet our targets.	Before the latest IPCC reports on the gravity of the climate emergency, relevant planning law for Newham already asserted the priority climate change must have in local plans. Specifically, Section 19 of the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, as amended by Section 182 of the Planning Act 2008, states: 'Development plan documents must (taken as a whole) include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.' Joint guidance from the Royal Town Planning Institute and the Town and Country Planning Association states that 'in discharging this duty, local authorities should consider paragraph 153 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and ensure that policies and decisions are in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008'. The statutory nature of the legal requirements cited in relation to climate change when developing local plans should be explicitly stated and referenced in the new Local Plan.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-104/001	Resident	Reg18-E-104
	Comment noted.	The new Local Plan refers to advice to the Planners from BNP Paribas viability consultants: (https://www.newham.gov.uk/download)						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-104/014	Resident	Reg18-E-104

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
		s/file/5374/london-borough-of-newham-regulation-18-local-plan-viability-study									
	Comment noted.	It is concerning that this appears to undermine professional guidance on the climate change policy and local plan						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-104/015	Resident	Reg18-E-104
	Comment noted. Energy standards do apply to all development. Policies which increase build costs, which the energy policy requirements do, are included in the viability assessment to demonstrate they are deliverable, in line with the NPPF.	BNP Paribas state at paragraph 3.39 that “in some cases there may be a need to balance the net zero carbon objective against other plan requirements.” This implies we might have to forgo, for example, affordable housing requirements to keep the zero carbon objectives						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-104/016	Resident	Reg18-E-104
	Comment noted. Our viability assessors have considered this. They note that over the medium term with ground rents being abolished, most freeholds will be transferred to leaseholders to manage in common and they will use PVs panels on roofs to reduce their own service charges.	However RPTI guidance is absolutely clear: “Where there are costs to the private sector in ensuring both radical reductions in carbon and long-term resilience, they should be reflected in reduced land prices” and “ensuring that long-term income streams, such as renewable energy generation, are recognised as a positive economic benefit and therefore not recorded as costs in viability valuations.”						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-104/017	Resident	Reg18-E-104

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network				3. 2			Climate Emergency	Reg18-K-003/016	Resident	Reg18-K-003

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through Policy CE5 Retrofit and Circular Economy. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot deliver improvements to existing buildings. Many homes across Newham are 'lovely but leaky' Victorian and Edwardian period homes. Newham is requesting funding from central government to help landlords, homeowners, housing associations and the Council's housing team to retrofit properties in Newham – to alleviate fuel poverty and the climate crisis. The Local Plan supports retrofit works to properties – noting that various retrofit works on houses can be undertaken without planning permission.				3.202			Climate Emergency	Reg18-K-003/017	Resident	Reg18-K-003

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. In 2019, Newham Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and commits us to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. In December 2023, Newham Council became the first local authority in the country to launch a Climate Action Just Transition Plan. It provides a blueprint to address the unequal impacts of climate change on Newham's residents who are disproportionality impacted by the climate emergency, but pay the highest costs for climate adaptation. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in delivering these measures to meet our targets.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-038/010	Resident	Reg18-T-038

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. In 2019, Newham Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and commits us to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. In December 2023, Newham Council became the first local authority in the country to launch a Climate Action Just Transition Plan. It provides a blueprint to address the unequal impacts of climate change on Newham's residents who are disproportionality impacted by the climate emergency, but pay the highest costs for climate adaptation. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in delivering these measures to meet our targets.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-038/011	Resident	Reg18-T-038

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	Comment noted. In 2019, Newham Council declared a Climate Emergency, setting a wide range of measures to tackle climate change and commits us to be net zero for council operations by 2030 and net zero in Newham by 2045. In December 2023, Newham Council became the first local authority in the country to launch a Climate Action Just Transition Plan. It provides a blueprint to address the unequal impacts of climate change on Newham's residents who are disproportionality impacted by the climate emergency, but pay the highest costs for climate adaptation. Planning policy, through ensuring that new buildings are designed and built to net zero targets and encouraging and enabling retrofitting of existing buildings, has a key role in delivering these measures to meet our targets.							Climate Emergency	Reg18-T-038/013	Resident	Reg18-T-038

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network							Introduction	Reg18-T-058/001	Resident	Reg18-T-058

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Emergency and Transport policies. However, many sources of poor air quality – such as vehicular traffic – are outside of the remit of the Planning system. The Council has a statutory duty to regulate air quality throughout the borough, from sources such as industrial processes, planning & development, transport infrastructure, energy and heating and domestic wood burning. The Council's Environmental Health team permits and inspects industrial facilities, reports and acts upon pollution, investigates bonfires and dark smoke nuisances and works with developers to ensure that new development achieves 'air quality neutral'. Other teams across the Council – including the Highways and Public Health teams – work to improve air quality through other efforts including electrification of the road network							All about Newham	Reg18-T-058/007	Resident	Reg18-T-058

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	Comment noted. The Local Plan addresses this topic through Policy CE5 Retrofit and Circular Economy. However, it cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the Local Plan cannot deliver improvements to existing buildings. Many homes across Newham are 'lovely but leaky' Victorian and Edwardian period homes. Newham is requesting funding from central government to help landlords, homeowners, housing associations and the Council's housing team to retrofit properties in Newham – to alleviate fuel poverty and the climate crisis. The Local Plan supports retrofit works to properties – noting that various retrofit works on houses can be undertaken without planning permission.							Vision and Objectives	Reg18-T-110/014	Resident	Reg18-T-110

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	Comment noted.	D) Climate Change Documents The following documents are understood to form relevant the Policies and supporting evidence base for climate change: • Newham Draft Local Plan (Regulation 18) December 2022 • Newham Climate Change Evidence Base Part 1: Operational Energy & Carbon • Newham Climate Change Topic Paper Part 2: Embodied Carbon • Newham Climate Change Technical Note Part 2: MMC and Embodied Carbon • Newham Climate Change Guidance and Topic Paper Part 3: Overheating • Newham Climate Change Topic Paper Part 4: Retrofit These have been reviewed in relation to the approved Energy and Sustainability statement entitled: • Thameside West Energy and Sustainability Statement & Addendum 0035668 R03 (16th May 2019) Broadly, there is no objection or comment on the validity of the content of the evidence base papers.						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/026	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069

Comment Response	Comment	Implementation	Justification	Clause	Introduction	Site allocation	Policy	Chapter	Comment Reference	Representor	Representation Reference
	Comment noted. Planning applications are determined against the current Development Plan. Reserved matters and other changes to developments would be considered against the outline planning permission, any new policies can only over-ride on matters which have not already been established in principle by the outline permission.	However, a number of conflicts between the requirements of the draft new Local Plan (2022) policies and the design of the consented scheme have been identified and set out in the sections below. Recommendation SHL suggests that: • LBN clarifies in the supporting text relating to policy that the policy requirements only relate to the determination of planning applications moving forwards and that the policy requirements will not be retrospectively applied to consented / legacy schemes (or flexibility given at the very least).						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-069/027	Silvertown Homes Ltd	Reg18-E-069
	Support noted.	The Berkeley Group recognises the importance of reducing carbon emissions to minimise climate change and we have adapted our business to help ensure that the homes we create remain resilient to changes in temperatures. As well as focusing on efficiencies, we are now going beyond Government requirements by compiling a zero carbon transition plan for each new development to enable the homes to operate at net zero carbon by 2030. This is to ensure we incorporate the right long-term infrastructure into our developments. We therefore support the Council's intentions to ensure Local Plan policy plays a role in mitigating and adapting to						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-136/147	St William Homes LLP and Berkeley South East London Limited	Reg18-E-136

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		climate change and maximising environmental benefits.									
	Unfortunately it was not clear what change or addition you wanted to make to this part of the Plan.	Climate - Atherton Leisure Centre. Busy SE/S						Climate Emergency	Reg18-As-001/078	Stratford and West Ham Assembly	Reg18-As-001
	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Change policies. New developments will be required to have solar panels, and we will be collecting offset payments from new development for the installation of solar panels elsewhere in the borough. However, the policy cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the delivery of such projects would be the responsibility of the landowners. Your comments have been passed to colleagues in the Climate Action team.	Solar panels! Cover it						Climate Emergency	Reg18-As-001/079	Stratford and West Ham Assembly	Reg18-As-001

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	The Local Plan addresses this topic through the Climate Change policies. New developments will be required to have solar panels, and we will be collecting offset payments from new development for the installation of solar panels elsewhere in the borough. However, the policy cannot deliver the change you have requested, as the delivery of such projects would be the responsibility of the landowners. Your comments have been passed to colleagues in the Climate Action team.	Bolton Road - housing association - solar panels						Climate Emergency	Reg18-As-001/080	Stratford and West Ham Assembly	Reg18-As-001
	Comment noted.	UCL is committed to combatting the climate emergency. In line with draft Policy CE1, reduced consumption and minimised impacts have been built into the UCL East development through design, construction, and operational stage. In line with draft Policies CE2, CE3, and CE4, UCL East will be contributing towards achieving zero carbon development through buildings which have been designed with features to minimise non-renewable energy usage, prevent overheating, and capture embodied carbon. UCL previously responded to LLDC's Getting to Net Zero SPD Consultation in July 2022 and						Climate Emergency	Reg18-E-054/012	University College London	Reg18-E-054

Comment Response		
	Comment	supported LLDC's acknowledgment of the need for targets to go beyond that set out in their current planning policy, such as targets that go beyond the net zero carbon target, and would request to see such aspirations set out with LBN's New Local Plan going forward.
	Implementation	
	Justification	
	Clause	
	Introduction	
	Site allocation	
	Policy	
	Chapter	
	Comment Reference	
Representor		
Representation Reference		