Appendix 2: Key Performance Indicators Monitoring table (2023/24 monitoring year and April-July 2024)

Symbols

1. Growth in economic activity	Percentage of working-age residents in employment within the four growth boroughs compared to the London average	**Unemployment levels** As of January 2024, the average unemployment rate across the four boroughs was 7, consistent with the figure from previous year. The unemployment rate for all four boroughs remains marginally above the London average of 5 for the same period. The unemployment levels across the four Boroughs have decreased, with an exception in Tower Hamlets, which was increased 1.7. The largest decrease was in Waltham Forest at 1, followed by Hackney at 0.8 and Newham at 0.2	

	Hackney	Newham	Tower Hamlets	Waltham Forest	The four boroughs average	London Average
2012	10.3	13.7	12.7	11.5	12.1	9.5
2015	7.3	7.8	8.9	7.5	7.9	6.5
2016	8.0	7.6	7.2	6.4	7.3	6.1
2017	5.6	5.8	8.2	5.8	6.4	5.8
2018	5.7	5.7	7.2	4.5	5.7	5.1
2019	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6
2020	5.6	5.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	4.7
2021	6.4	7.8	6.1	6.7	6.7	5.6

2022	4.6	5.2	4.6	6.3	5.1	4.5
2023	3.8	5	6.3	5.3	5.1	5
Total Change from 2012-2023	6.5	8.7	6.4	6.2	7	4.5

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Note: The average unemployment rate is defined by the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force.

Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimants

The Claimant count is the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. Under Universal Credit, a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As of April 2024, The claimant count in London stands at 4.5
The claimant count across the Boroughs stand at with the highest in Newham at 7.1, followed by Hackney at 6.4, Waltham Forest at 6.3 and Tower Hamlets at 5.8.

Source: ONS claimant count by sex and age
Note: % is number of claimants as a proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64

Average earnings in 2022/23
The data considers gross earnings per head, noting the mean household weekly income across the four boroughs was £799.175, an increase of 72.205, up from the figure last year of £726.97.

2022/23 Household Income	Mean Weekly Income
Newham	700.4

Tower Hamlets	912.8
Hackney	810.2
Waltham Forest	773.3

Source: ONS, London Datastore.

Job density

Job density is defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the population aged 16-64 in that area and includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM forces. Higher job density often would represent an employment centre, it can also be an indicator of more people working locally.
Jobs density as of 2022 in London currently stands at 1.07, down 1.03 from 2021. The highest job density was recorded in Tower Hamlets at 1.35, followed by 0.96 in Hackney, 0.63 in Newham and 0.49 in Waltham Forest.

Source: ONS Nomis Data

–

Change in job sectors

% of total employee jobs	Hackney	Newham	Tower Hamlets	Waltham Forest	Four Boroughs average	Chang e from 2015	London
Primary Services (A-B)	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Manufacturing (C)	1.8	3.0	0.8	3.2	2.2	1.48	2.1

–

Energy and Water (D-E)	0.5	1.1	0.2	1	0.7	- 0.02	0.11
Construction (F)	2.7	6.8	1.7	6.4	4.4	1.28	4.9
Services (G-S)	96	87.7	97.1	81.8	90.6	-2.2	86.1

Source: ONS
The table above shows the most recent ONS estimates of jobs per industry for 2022 for four boroughs and London. As can be seen from the table, similar to London as whole, service sector represents the key employment sector within the four boroughs with on average 90 per cent of all employment working within this sector.

The Legacy Corporation Household Survey (2018) revealed that residents of the area are more likely to work in professional occupations at almost 50% than within the four boroughs. This is a significant change from the baseline of 2014 where around 23% of the four boroughs worked in professional occupations which was also below the London average of 25%.

Please note that the 2018 Legacy Corporation Household Survey was supported the preparation of the Local Plan, as such no comparable survey has been completed since this time. The Legacy Development Area does not fall within a single borough boundary and therefore borough statistics do not apply to the Legacy Corporations area.

Net gain/loss in employment floorspace (B Use Class)

It is important to note that the change in use class as of September 2020 no longer reflects a separate use class for business including B1a and B1c. This is now categorised as Use Class E, which incorporates Commercial, Business and Service. As such, it is therefore not possible in many cases to distinguish the exact quantum of approved floorspace between retail, office, light industry and other uses.

During this monitoring period, there has been total approvals of 19,395 sqm in E Use Class floorspace, the majority of which will be delivered as employment floorspace E(g) catergory.
Of this figure, approximately 2,045sqm will be for office floorspace and light industry.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Overall planning approvals resulted in a modest loss of B8 Use Class (Storage or Distribution), the loss was notably from sites that were previously under-utilised or vacant.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Amount of low-cost business space and affordable workspace permitted</td><td>Since 2012, the Legacy Corporation has approved in total 27,797 sqm of low cost or affordable workspace. In this monitoring period,3 approved planning permissions seek to deliver over 384sqm of affordable and low-cost workplace. Please refer to the economy section of the AMR for further details.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Number of new business start-ups compared to closures in the Growth boroughs</td><td>Monitoring the rate of enterprise deaths per year helps the understanding of the impact of economic cycles on entrepreneurship.

<u>Enterprise deaths per year</u>
The London Borough of Hackney recorded 3,615 enterprise deaths, followed by LB Tower Hamlets at 2,545 LB Newham recorded 2,805 enterprise deaths and LB Waltham Forest recorded the lowest at 2,065

In 2022, the number of active businesses has decreased from 76,840 to 73,870, noting a decrease of 3.8% across all four Boroughs.

Active Enterprises
<table>
<tr><td>Area</td><td>2012</td><td>2013</td><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td><td>2021</td><td>2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hackney</td><td>12,980</td><td>14,180</td><td>16,095</td><td>18,510</td><td>21,660</td><td>23,535</td><td>24,620</td><td>26,785</td><td>27,845</td><td>27,465</td><td>27,345</td></tr>
<tr><td>Newham</td><td>7,750</td><td>8,540</td><td>9,645</td><td>11,055</td><td>13,685</td><td>14,570</td><td>15,235</td><td>16,145</td><td>15,575</td><td>16,160</td><td>15,415</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
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<tr><td>Tower Hamlets</td><td>13,740</td><td>15,030</td><td>16,545</td><td>18,390</td><td>20,025</td><td>20,545</td><td>20,795</td><td>21,325</td><td>20,930</td><td>19,200</td><td>18,085</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waltham Forest</td><td>8,265</td><td>8,970</td><td>9,875</td><td>11,020</td><td>12,310</td><td>12,755</td><td>13,560</td><td>13,990</td><td>14,255</td><td>14,015</td><td>13,025</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total for all four boroughs</td><td>42,735</td><td>46,720</td><td>52,160</td><td>58,975</td><td>67,680</td><td>71,405</td><td>74,210</td><td>78,245</td><td>78,605</td><td>76,840</td><td>73,870</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Number of jobs/local jobs/opportunities within employment training initiatives created</td><td>Based on the Homes and Communities Agency Employment Densities Guide (3rd Edition from 2015), which applies the average job/floorspace ratio to the amount of floorspace proposed, when implemented the proposals grated within this monitoring period could generate an estimated 862 direct full-time equivalent jobs within the area. Of this, 233 jobs will be created as part of the redevelopment of the Kesslers Site on Rick Roberts Way.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2- Creation of retail centres</td><td>Net gain/loss in retail and leisure floorspace by use within the Centres</td><td>As indicated above, applications granted within this monitoring period will deliver a net gain of 3,034sqm of commercial floorspace, including retail, office, light industrial and other uses that fall within E Use Class.

It is important to note that the change in use class as of September 2020, no longer reflects a separate use class for retail. This is now categorised as Use Class E, which incorporates Commercial, Business and Service. As such, it is difficult to determine retail floorspace alone however, approximately 2,352sqm may be used for workspace, with 1,534sqm used for food and beverage and sui generis uses.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Vacancy rates within the identified centres compared to the London average</td><td>The vacancy rate for London Suburban Centres in Q4 of 2023, stood at 13.5%, similar to that of 2022. This was a 4.3% increase from Q4 of 2019, which stood at 11.4%

Across the Legacy Corporation areas of Stratford Metropolitan Centre, East Village and Hackney Wick, vacancy rates are currently at 9% in Stratford Metropolitan Area, 6% in East Village and 8% in Hackney Wick,</td><td>−</td></tr>
</table>

		providing an average vacancy rate across the Legacy Corporation area of 7.7%, currently below London suburban average. Source: Local Data Company	
	New retail floorspace permitted outside the Centres (units and quantum)	Due to changes in the Use Class order, is it difficult to measure how space will be utilised. Developments will deliver a variety of uses including retail, employment, community, and healthcare spaces. Approximately 16,361sqm of Use Class E was permitted outside of designated centres. This notes a majority change of use from retail and light industry floorspace to accommodate a broader spectrum of E use class uses.	–
	Number of applications submitted for change of use from A1 to non-A1 floorspace within the Centres and per cent granted	No applications recorded a change of use from A1 to Sui Generis floorspace within centres. It is important to note that the change in use class as of September 2020 no longer reflects a separate use class for retail. This is now categorised as Use Class E, which incorporates Commercial, Business and Service.	–
3- Supply of housing	Number of homes permitted per annum	In 2023/24 the Legacy Corporation granted permission for 1,015 new homes with the monitoring year, of which 507 are PBSA units (on a 1:2.5 ratio), 118 are co-living units (on a 1:1.8 ratio) and 390 are standard C3 units. Due to LLDC transitioning between the 2023-2024 monitoring period, we have collated data covering up until July 2023. When considering the monitoring period of April 2023 to July 2024, the Legacy Corporation granted permission for full and reserved matters applications, totalling 2,453 new homes, of which 796 are PBSA units (on a 1:2.5 ratio), 118 are co-living (on a 1:1.8 ratio) and 1,539 are standard C3 units.	▲

	Number of affordable homes permitted per annum by tenure	In 2023/24, the Legacy Corporation granted permission for 103 standard C3 affordable homes (26% of total by unit). If the period is extended to cover April 2023 to July 2024, the Legacy Corporation granted permission for 466 standard C3 affordable homes (30% of total by unit). In 2023/24, the Legacy Corporation granted permission for 444 affordable student bedspaces (35% of total by unit). If the period is extended to cover April 2023 to July 2024, the Legacy Corporation granted permission for 626 affordable student bedspaces (35% of total by unit). Furthermore, for the co-living units permitted in the year 2023/24, a payment in lieu (PIL) of £3,900,000 (equating to 38 habitable rooms / 18% on site equivalent) towards off-site affordable housing was secured by the section 106 agreement.	
	Number of homes completed per annum	Due to general market conditions across London, this year's developments across the LLDC area have seen a drop in the delivery of homes, with four completions (2 x 1bed, 1x 2bed and 1x3 bed market units) in 2023/24. Understanding of current market conditions indicate that some schemes were not started on site due to high interest rates, newly introduced fire safety regulations and other circumstances, these figures are shared across London Boroughs during this monitoring year. Additional to this, the London Legacy Development Area is a brownfield site with large developments coming forward. As such, there is a cyclical cycle in large developments coming forward. To date, many sites in the area have been delivered and this is accounted for within the housing capacity overall, and will continue to be monitored in future. Many schemes have been approved in this financial year with large pipelines of homes coming forward, with the expectation that delivery will begin to increase again within the following financial year.	
	Number of affordable homes completed per annum by tenure	Please refer to the note above.	

	Average number of bedrooms per unit	Please refer to the note above.	
	Number of homes permitted per annum by unit size	Of the 390 standard C3 units permitted in 2023/24, 197 (50.5%) were 1 bedroom units, 149 (38.2%) were 2 bedroom units, and 44 (11.2 %) were 3+ bedroom units. Of the 1,539 standard C3 units permitted between April 2023 and July 2024, 661 (42.95 %) were 1 bedroom units, 702 (45.61%) were 2 bedroom units, 176 (11.44%) were 3+ bedroom units. Across the April 2023 - July 2023 monitoring period, 2 bedroom homes accounted for the largest proportion of homes permitted at reserved matters at 45%, followed closely by 1 bedroom units at 43%, and finally 3 bed + units at 11%.	
	Amount of specialist housing provided	No specialist housing was granted permission within the monitoring year.	-
	Number of specialist older persons unit/bedspaces	There were no specialist older persons unit/bedspaces permitted or completed within this monitoring period.	-

	Changes in resident population and household profile	**Population change** The population of the Legacy Corporation area in 2017 was approximately 26,000. Between 2017 and 2036 it is projected that the population of the LLDC Planning Area will increase to 109,000. As of 2017, the population of the area was noted to be relatively young with over 60% being under 34 and only 4% over 65. The Legacy Corporation has a higher proportion of young adults aged 25-34 (33%) than London and the rest of the country (17% and 14% respectively). The population of the area has developed over time, as of 2020 there is an increase of 11% between 0-18, 13% aged 19-24, 21% aged 25-49 and 21% aged 65+. It is noted that the changes in population by age within the Legacy Corporation area, likely reflect the high level of housing delivery in the area. Source: LLDC The Population Review Report (2018) LLDC Housing Needs Review (2023) **House price to earnings ratio** As of 2022, the average median house price to median gross annual ratio across the four boroughs stood at 13.34, ranging from 13.7 in Tower Hamlets to 12.36 in Newham. This is an increase of 0.9 on 2020. As of 2023, the average median house price to median gross annual ratio across the four boroughs stood at 12.5, ranging from 11.2 in Tower Hamlets, to 13.88 in Hackney. This is a decrease of 0.84 from 2022.	▲
4- Provision and protection	Net gain/loss in community floorspace (D1 Use Class)	No schemes recorded a net gain or loss for community floor space in this financial year.	–

of community facilities	On site community infrastructure secured through S.106 Agreement as part of large-scale development	The redevelopment scheme ref: 22/00178/FUL - Land Adjacent to Meridian Steps, Stratford (22/00178/FUL) will be providing Use Class F.2 Community Space. Additionally, some approved schemes are awaiting the completion of signed S106 agreements and as such do not have on-site community infrastructyre secured at present.	–
	Number of new school places delivered/granted permission	No schemes have delivered school places during this monitoring year. To date there have been four schools delivered within the LLDC area, they include three primary schools - Mossbourne Riverside Academy, Bobby Moore Academy (Primary) and School 360; and one secondary school, Bobby Moore Academy.	–
	Number and capacity of new health facilities granted planning permission	No healthcare facilities were approved this monitoring year.	–
5- Protecting heritage assets and improving design quality	Loss of heritage assets	No permissions were granted within the monitoring year involving the loss of heritage assets.	–
	Proportion of relevant applications approved for development schemes (proposing residential use) that meet 'Baseline' standards	Of the major applications proposing residential or elements of residential use, all applications met the baseline standards.	–

	Proportion of relevant applications approved for development schemes (proposing non-residential use) that incorporate all applicable elements of the Legacy Corporation's Inclusive Design Standards	All major applications are proposing elements of non-residential or elements of residential use, met the elements of the Legacy Corporation Design Standard.	–
	Proportion of relevant applications approved for development schemes (proposing residential use) that provide 90% of dwellings in accordance with M4 (2)	All relevant planning applications provided dwellings in accordance with M4 (2)	–
	Proportion of relevant applications approved for development schemes (proposing residential use) meeting the Nationally Described Space Standards	All relevant planning applications met the Nationally Described Space Standards.	–
	Proportion of relevant applications approved	All planning applications proposing residential use met daylight and sunlight guidance.	–

	for development schemes that meet daylight and sunlight guidance		
6- Amount of open space	Quantum of open space gained or lost through development	No approval resulted in a loss of open space. There is a total sum of 5752.5sqm of open space gained through developments.	–
7- Protect biodiversity and habitat	No net loss of SINCS (net gain or loss)	There was no loss of SINCS within the monitoring period.	–
	Number of applications approved for development schemes including urban greening initiatives	In accordance with the London Plan and Local Plan, the developments are required to meet the appropriate Urban Greening Factor target, as set in the London Plan. These are 0.4 for residential builds and 0.3 for commercial buildings. All relevant applications addressed the Urban Greening Factor, with three below 0.30, four between 0.3-0.4, and four schemes meeting 0.4 and above. It is also important to note these figures do not consider the green space and biodiversity within the public realm which has already been implemented as part of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and intended to support development.	–
8- Improving the waterway environment	Number of applications approved for major development schemes next to the waterways including measures to improve the environment of	There have been no applications approved for major development next to waterworks, as such no measures have been noted towards the Blue Ribbon Network.	–

	the Blue Ribbon Network		
9- Managing transport impacts	Number of green travel plans entered into through condition or S106 agreement	Ten major schemes secured travel plans during this monitoring period.	–
10- Reducing car use	Number of car club spaces approved	Three applications ensure several car club spaces, secured through the S106 agreement.	▲
11- Delivering electric charging infrastructure	Number of electric charging points approved	Nine schemes included a requirement for the provision of electric charging points, with 37 secured in total.	▲
12- Car parking provision	Number of applications approved for car-free or car-capped development schemes	Ten major development applications were approved as car-free or car capped developments.	▲
	Net gain/loss of car parking spaces	There is a net gain of car parking spaces across major developments approved within this monitoring period. This totalled 50 blue badge spaces.	▲

13- Cycle parking provision	Net gain/loss of cycle parking spaces	There is a net gain of bicycle parking spaces across major developments approved within this monitoring period. This totalled 7,274 net bicycle parking spaces.	▲
14- Delivering transport infrastructure	Infrastructure provided on site as part of development e.g. new junctions, cycle paths	There are no schemes providing onsite infrastructure in this monitoring period	▼
15- Improvements in IMD	Changes in Indices of Multiple Deprivation within wards	2019 saw the release of the updated Indices of Multiple Deprivation Data. It is worth noting that deprivation has lessened across London Boroughs. In 2015, four London boroughs were amongst the 20 most deprived English local authorities, while in 2019 there is only one. Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest continue to no longer sit within the top twenty most deprived boroughs. Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Newham sit higher up comparatively across London where Health Deprivation and Disability Rank is measured and Parts of Hackney continue to fall within the 10% most deprived areas at ward level.	−
16- Improvements in health	Changes in health indicators for residents within relevant wards	The latest release of Index of Multiple Deprivation Data was in 2015 and this data was analysed in the 2016 AMR. For full information see the AMR 2016.	−

	Wick	Stratford & New Town	Bromley-by-Bow	Bow East	Cathall	Leyton	London
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	9.4	5.8	7.1	7.4	6.9	7	6.7
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	7.9	5.8	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.4
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	82.8	88.4	85.6	85.2	86	85.8	85.8
Very Good Health	48.1	50.2	46.1	50.1	47	46.2	50.5
Good Health	32.2	35.4	34.6	32.5	35.8	35.9	33.3
Fair Health	12.8	9.7	12.5	11.1	11.8	12.2	11.2
Bad Health	5	3.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	4.3	3.7
Very Bad Health	2	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2

Information from the 2011 shows that health levels within the four boroughs are generally below that of London as a whole.

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Changes in life expectancy for residents within relevant wards

The latest release of Index of Multiple Deprivation Data was in 2015 and this data was analysed in the 2016 AMR. For full information see the AMR 2016.

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Ward name	2010-2014 Life expectancy at birth		2010-14 Life expectancy at 65	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Wick	75.5	82.3	16	21.6
Stratford and New Town	78.3	82.8	19	22
Bow East	77.8	84.1	18	22.1
Bromley-by-Bow	80.4	82.4	20.9	21.2
Cathall	81.1	82.6	21	20.2
Leyton	78.8	83.3	19.7	21.3
London	80	84	19.1	21.9

Life expectancies within the Legacy Corporation area are currently below London averages, however expectancy levels have all risen at a greater rate than across London as a whole, compared to figures for 2008-2012.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Physically active children</td><td>The latest release of Index of Multiple Deprivation Data was in 2015 and this data was analysed in the 2016 AMR. For full information see the AMR 2016.
<table>
<tr><th>Borough 2007/8</th><th>% of active children</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hackney</td><td>81.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Newham</td><td>92.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tower Hamlets</td><td>86.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waltham Forest</td><td>92.5</td></tr>
</table></td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Personal well-being by Borough</td><td>The latest release of Index of Multiple Deprivation Data was in 2015 and this data was analysed in the 2016 AMR. For full information see the 2016 AMR.
<table>
<tr><th>Borough (average rating/ranking)</th><th>Life Satisfaction</th><th>Worthwhileness</th><th>Happiness</th><th>Anxiety</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hackney</td><td>7.42 (24th)</td><td>7.56 (26th)</td><td>6.99 (30th)</td><td>3.36 (3rd)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Newham</td><td>7.56 (12th)</td><td>7.81 (4th)</td><td>7.18 (1st)</td><td>3.36 (28th)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tower Hamlets</td><td>7.54 (15th)</td><td>7.62 (23rd)</td><td>7.26 (26th)</td><td>3.13 (15th)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waltham Forest</td><td>7.66 (2nd)</td><td>7.84 (9th)</td><td>7.42 (15th)</td><td>2.77 (27th)</td></tr>
<tr><td>London</td><td>7.5</td><td>7.73</td><td>7.38</td><td>3.01</td></tr>
</table></td><td>–</td></tr>
<tr><td>17- Reductions in carbon emissions</td><td>Number of applications approved for major development schemes (proposing residential use) that achieve a 40% or greater improvement</td><td>Seven applications for major development have followed the GLA’s Energy Hierarchy and would achieve a minimum of 35% improvement in CO_2 emissions over the Building Regulations Part L 2013 Target Emissions Rate. Of those who did not meet this requirement, this will be secured through S106 Carbon Offsetting Contributions.</td><td>–</td></tr>
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	on 2010 Building Regulations		
	Number of applications approved for major development schemes (proposing non-residential use) that achieve a 35% or greater improvement on 2010 Building Regulations	Five relevant applications for non-residential major development have followed the GLA's Energy Hierarchy and would achieve a minimum of 35% improvement in CO2 emissions over the Building Regulations Part L 2013 Target Emissions Rate.	–
	Number of applications approved for major development schemes (proposing non- residential use) that achieve a minimum of BREEAM 'Very Good'	Within this monitoring period, six of the major developments proposing an element of non-residential use included a minimum BREEAM 'Very Good' rating within their overall sustainability assessment. Amongst these, *very good*, *excellent* and *outstanding* ratings.	–
18- Water efficiency	Number of applications approved for major development schemes designed to achieve 110 litres of water use per person	All approved permissions for major development achieved 110 litres of water use per person.	–

19- Coverage of trees and green roofs	Number of applications approved for major development schemes that include the provision of trees	Ten approved permissions for major development included the provision of new trees, totally more than 700 new trees.	**–**
	Number of applications approved for major development schemes that include green roofs	Ten major development permissions include green roofs.	**–**
20- Planning Obligations	Breakdown of all financial and non-financial obligations secured through S106 Agreement	Following changes to CIL legislation in 2019, the Infrastructure Funding Statement can be found on the LLDC website at https://www.queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/planning-authority/planning-policy/brownfield-land-register	**–**

April 2023 - July 2024 Approved Schemes:

22/00360/OUT	Carpenters Estate
18/00493/FUL + 23/00305/FUL	14 , Marshgate Lane
23/00399/FUL	Land to the immediate north of 14 Marshgate Lane

21/00500/REM	Mcgrath Works Depot Waste Recycling Station, 3-13, Hepscott Road, London, Tower Hamlets, E9 5HB
21/00416/FUL	Plot S10/S11, International Quarter London (IQL) South, Westfield Avenue, Stratford, E20 1GL
23/00406/FUL	616, Wick Lane, London, Bow, E3 2JG
22/00178/FUL	Land Adjacent to Meridian Steps, Stratford
23/00234/FUL	34-38 Wallis Road, Hackney Wick - co-living and workspace scheme: agreed as per the recommendation to approve.
23/00299/FUL	Kessler’s site, Rick Roberts Way – employment (B2/B8) development
23/00300/FUL	55-69 Rothbury Road
23/00009/FUL	57 Berkshire Road,
21/00460/FUL	Legacy Wharf Phase 3
24/00113/FUL	Plot M2, Car Park C, Westfield Shopping Centre, Stratford
24/00063/FUL	Chobham Farm North, Stratford, London, E15 1DT
24/00067/REM & 24/00068/NMA	Chobham Farm North,