1 Policies Map Changes

1.1 To accompany the draft Local Plan, a new draft Policies Map will be produced and published to reflect the changes proposed in the draft Local Plan. It will include updated boundaries for features that have changed since the Core Strategy was adopted in March 2012. The tables and figures below set out the changes that are proposed to be made to the 2012 Core Strategy Policies Map.

Designations/proposals to be added to Policies Map	Change	Figure (1.x)
Highams Park Plan Neighbourhood Area/Forum	The Council designated the Highams Park Neighbourhood Area / Forum on 15 July 2014. The Highams Park Planning Group (as the designated Neighbourhood Forum) is the relevant body preparing the neighbourhood plan for the Highams Park area.	1

Table 1.1 Additions to the Policies Map

Designations/proposals to change from 2012 Core Strategy policies map	Change	Figure (1.x)
Blackhorse Lane Area Action Plan North Olympic Fringe Area Action Plan Walthamstow Town Centre Area Action Plan Wood Street Area Action Plan	Removed	2
Flood Zones	Updated in line with the 2018 Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.	3

Designations/proposals to change from 2012 Core Strategy policies map	Change	Figure (1.x)
Specific proposals to reinstate railway line at Hall Farm Curve and re-open of Lea Bridge Station	Included in "Rail Stations" as Lea Bridge Station is now operational.	4
Borough Employment Area	Amended BEA9 and BEA10 to reflect completed residential schemes (please see Figure 25 in Blackhorse Lane AAP 2015 for detail of this area). BEA 7 amended as eastern portion is now an ALDI store in A1 use. Removal of BEA4 Dunton Road.	5-9
Strategic Industrial Locations	Amendments to SIL4 and SIL7 to correct drafting errors in previous version of the map.	10,11
Crossrail 2 Safeguarding Line	Removed following the updated 2015	12

Designations/proposals to change from 2012 Core Strategy policies map	Change	Figure (1.x)
	safeguarded route	
Primary Shopping Frontages	Renamed to "Primary Shopping Areas"	13
Secondary Shopping Frontages	Removed.	14
Lea Valley Regeneration Corridor	Removed.	15
Conservation areas	Amended to reflect the addition of Leyton Town Centre, Bakers Arms, and Lloyd Park Conservation areas.	16
Wetland Walk (proposed)	Removed.	17

Table 1.2 Changes to the Policies Map

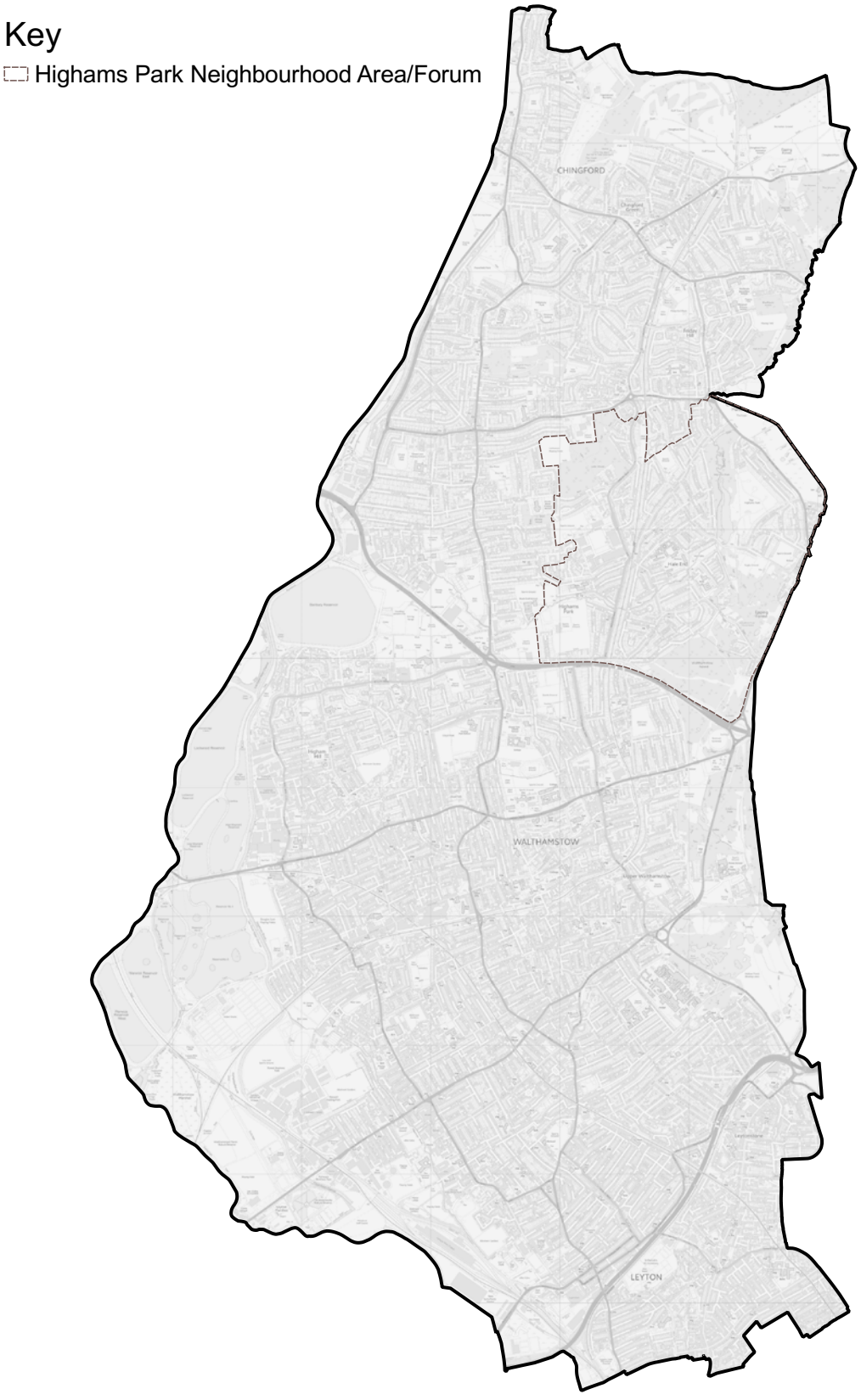
Key
Highams Park Neighbourhood Area/Forum
CHINGFORD
WALTHAMSTOW
LEYTON

Figure 1.1

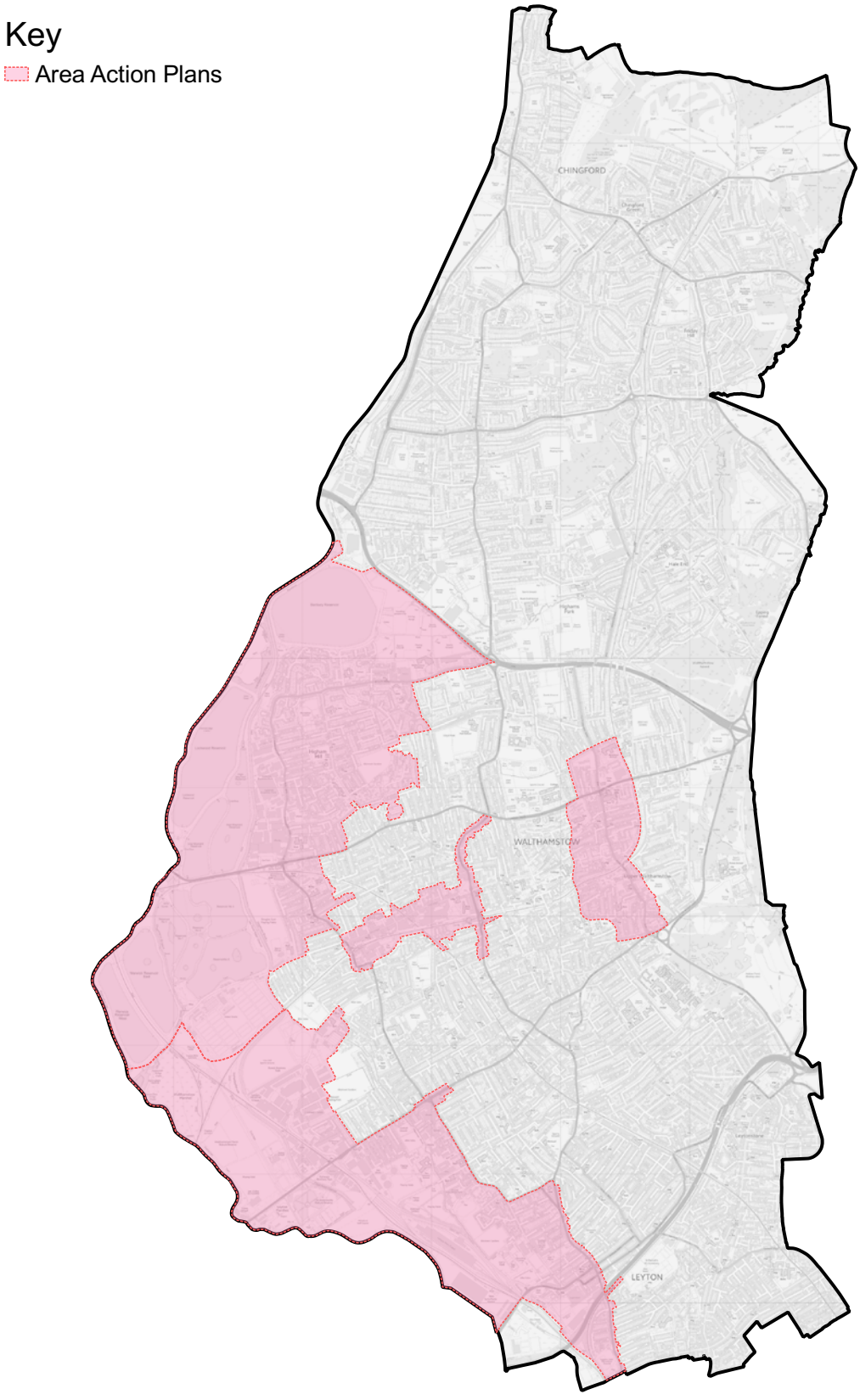

Figure 1.2

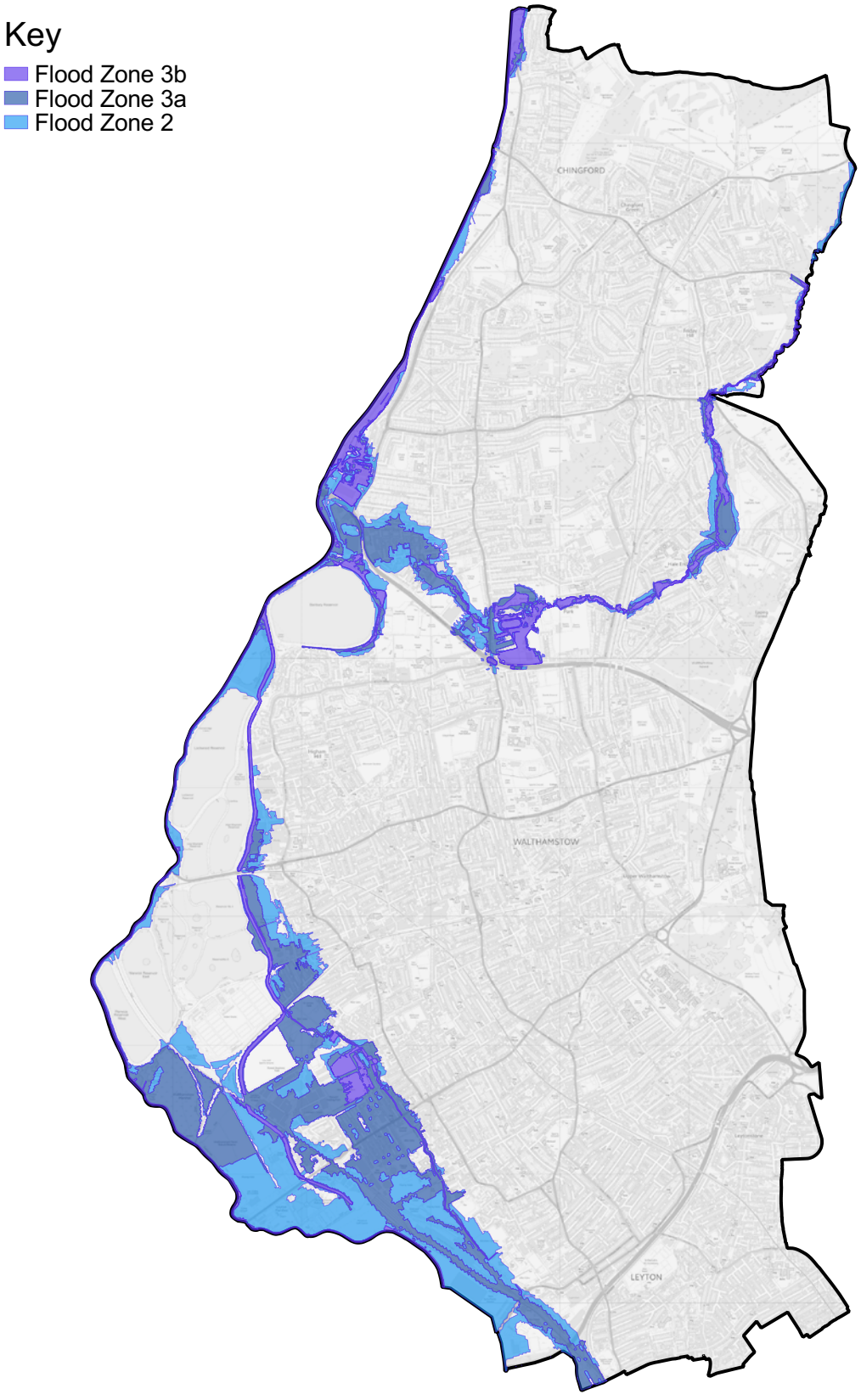
Key
Flood Zone 3b
Flood Zone 3a
Flood Zone 2
CHINGFORD
WALTHAMSTOW
LEYTON

Figure 1.3

Figure 1.4

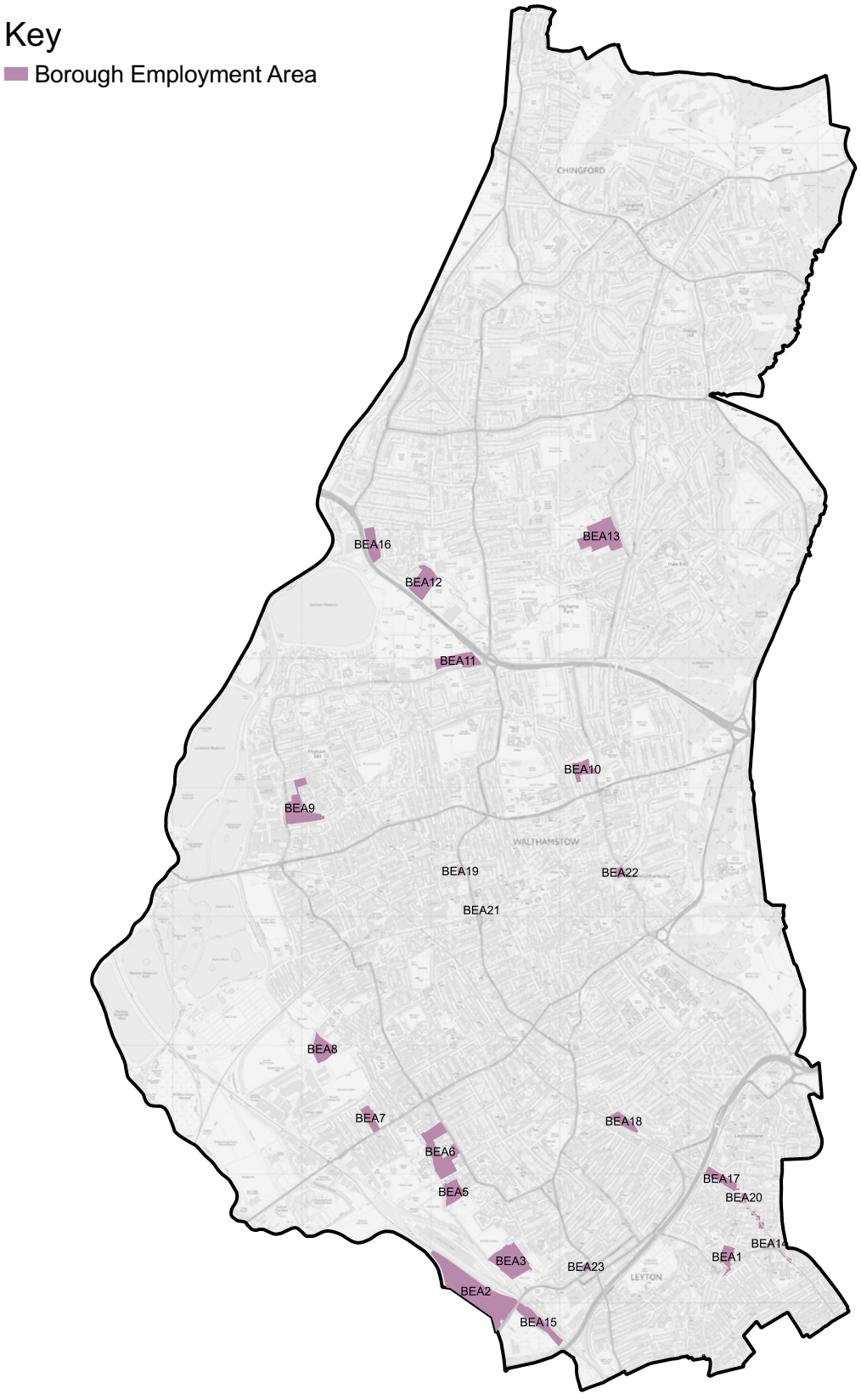
Key
Borough Employment Area
CHINGFORD
BEA16
BEA12
BEA13
BEA11
BEA10
BEA9
WALTHAMSTOW
BEA19
BEA22
BEA21
BEA8
BEA7
BEA18
BEA6
BEA5
BEA17
BEA20
BEA14
BEA1
BEA3
BEA23
LEYTON
BEA2
BEA15

Figure 1.5

Figure 1.6

Figure 1.7

Figure 1.8

Figure 1.9

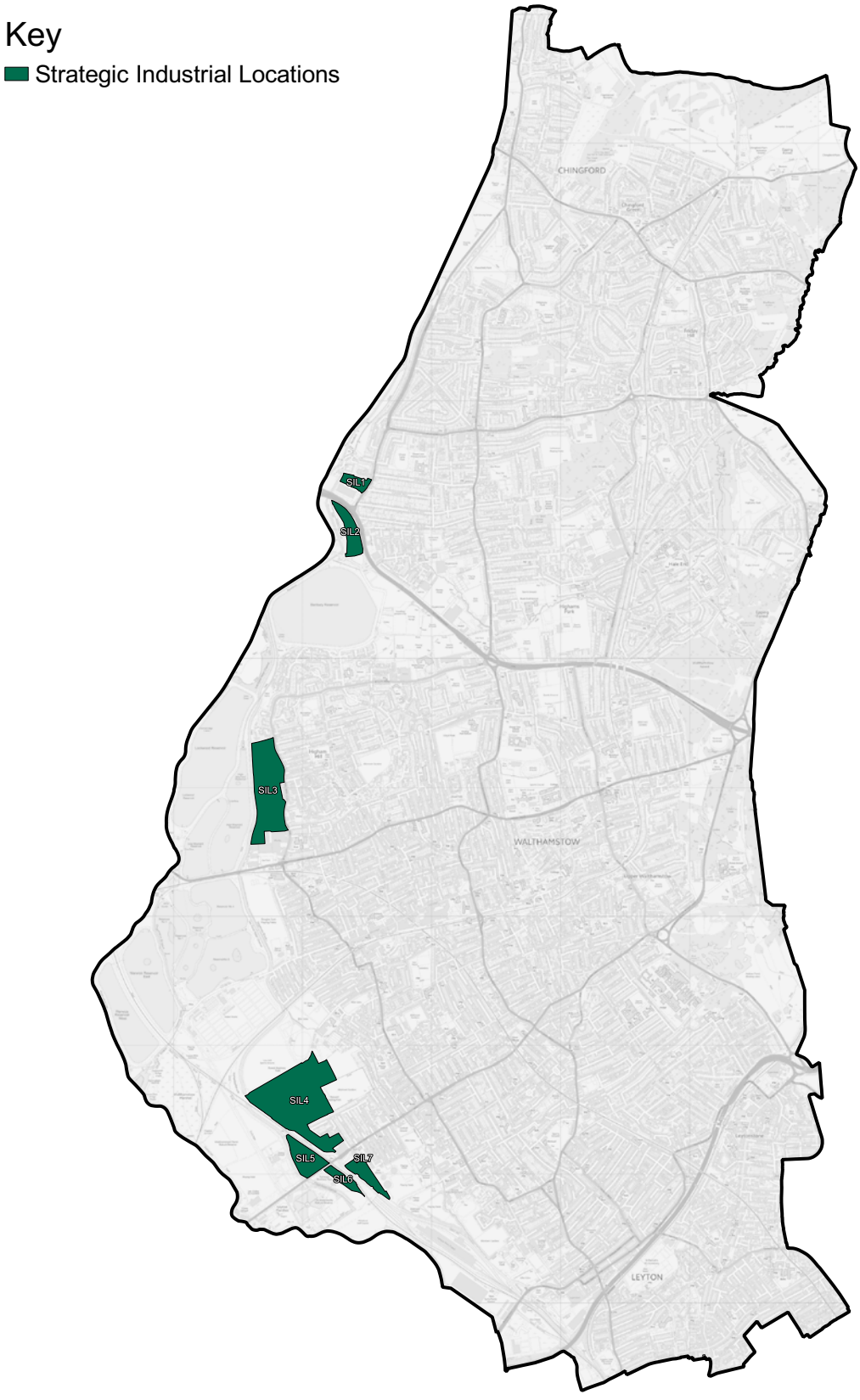
Key
Strategic Industrial Locations
CHINGFORD
WALTHAMSTOW
LEYTON
SIL1
SIL2
SIL3
SIL4
SIL5
SIL6
SIL7

Figure 1.10

Key
Strategic Industrial Locations
Area proposed to be removed
WELLINGTON RD
Enterprise Park
SIL4
SIL5
SIL6
SIL7
Sta
Works
Gas Works
Bsns Pk
Fairways Business Park
Flood Relief Channel
The Waterworks Nature Reserve
Playing Fields
Playing Fields
Manor Lodge
Allotment
FB
Path
LEA BRIDGE ROAD
ELM PARK
PERTH ROAD
KENTISBURY ROAD
BLOXHALL ROAD
MORLEUX ROAD
SEYMOUR ROAD
CLEMENTINA ROAD
PO

Figure 1.11

Key
Crossrail 2 Safeguarding Line 2008
CHINGFORD
WALTHAMSTOW
LEYTON

Figure 1.12

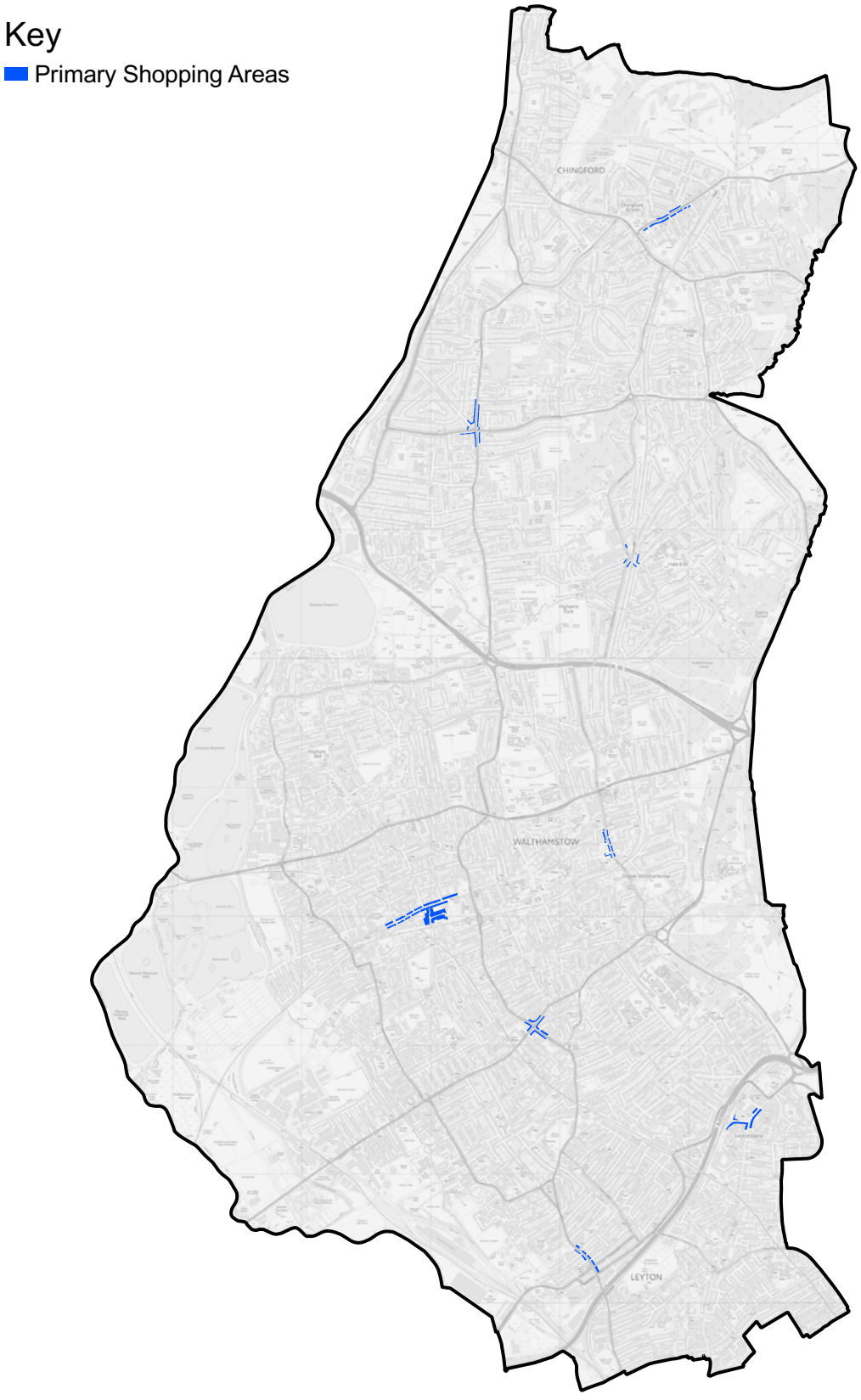

Figure 1.13

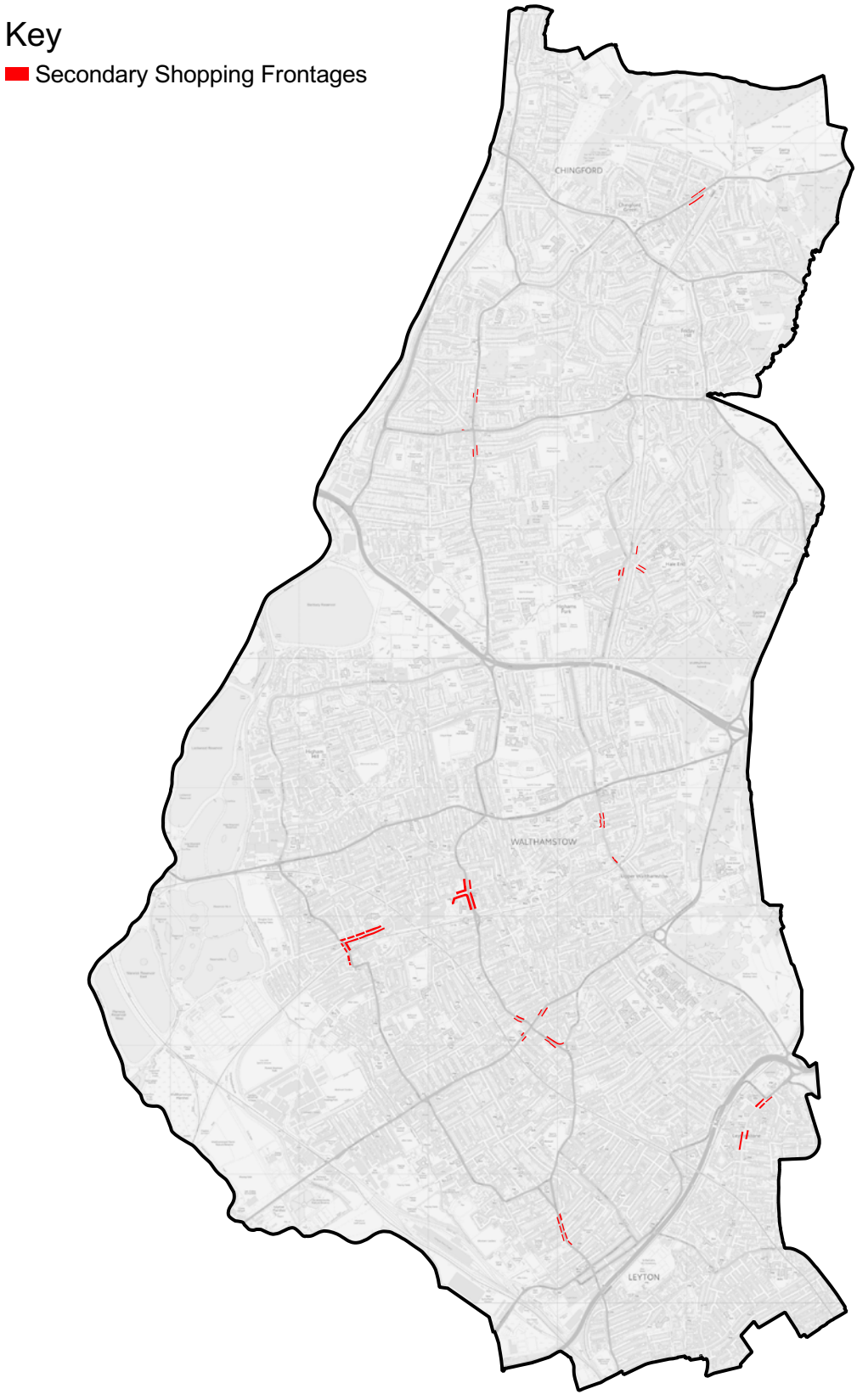
Key
Secondary Shopping Frontages
CHINGFORD
WALTHAMSTOW
LEYTON

Figure 1.14

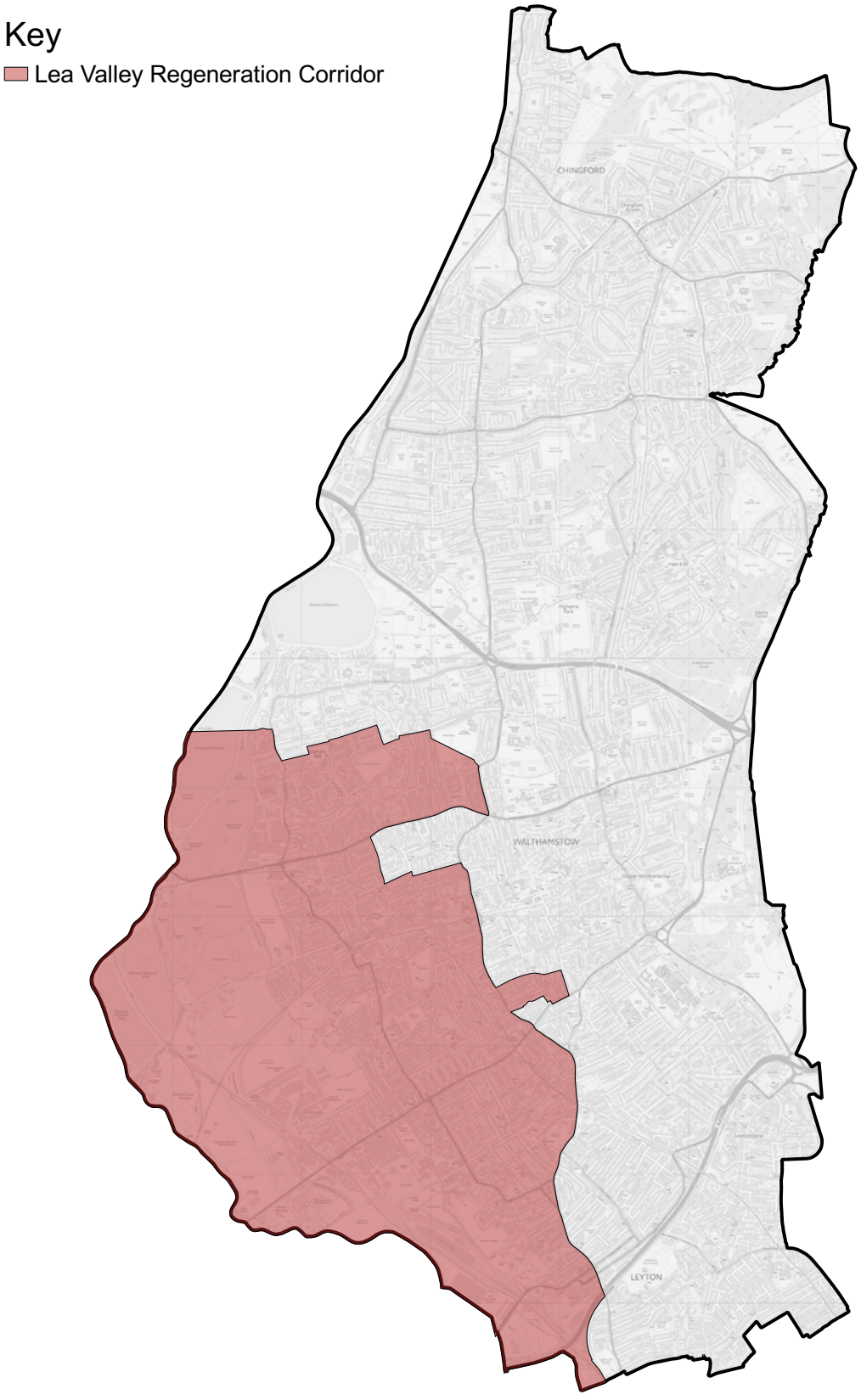
Key
Lea Valley Regeneration Corridor
CHINGFORD
WALTHAMSTOW
LEYTON

Figure 1.15

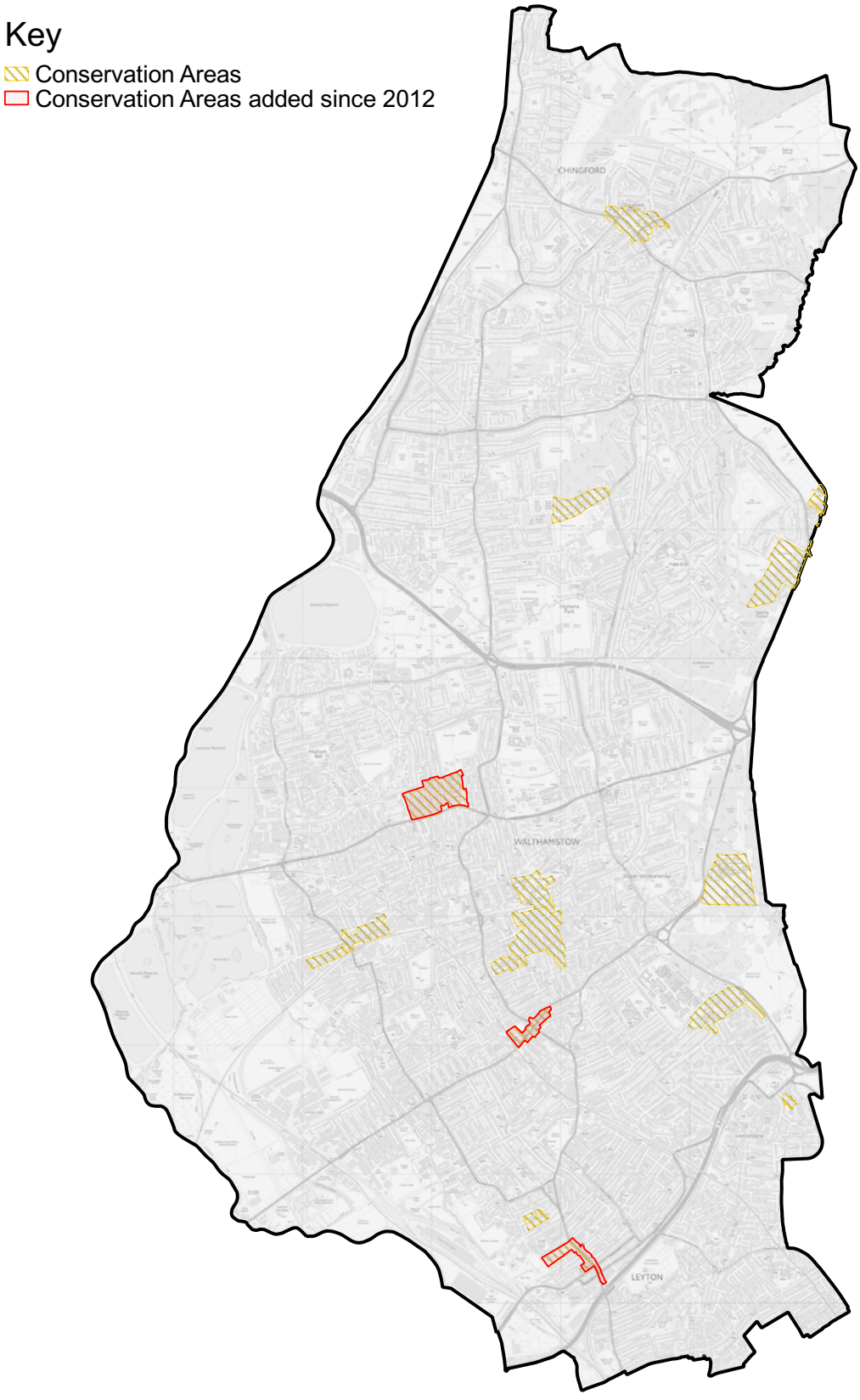
Key
Conservation Areas
Conservation Areas added since 2012
CHINGFORD
WALTHAMSTOW
LEYTON

Figure 1.16

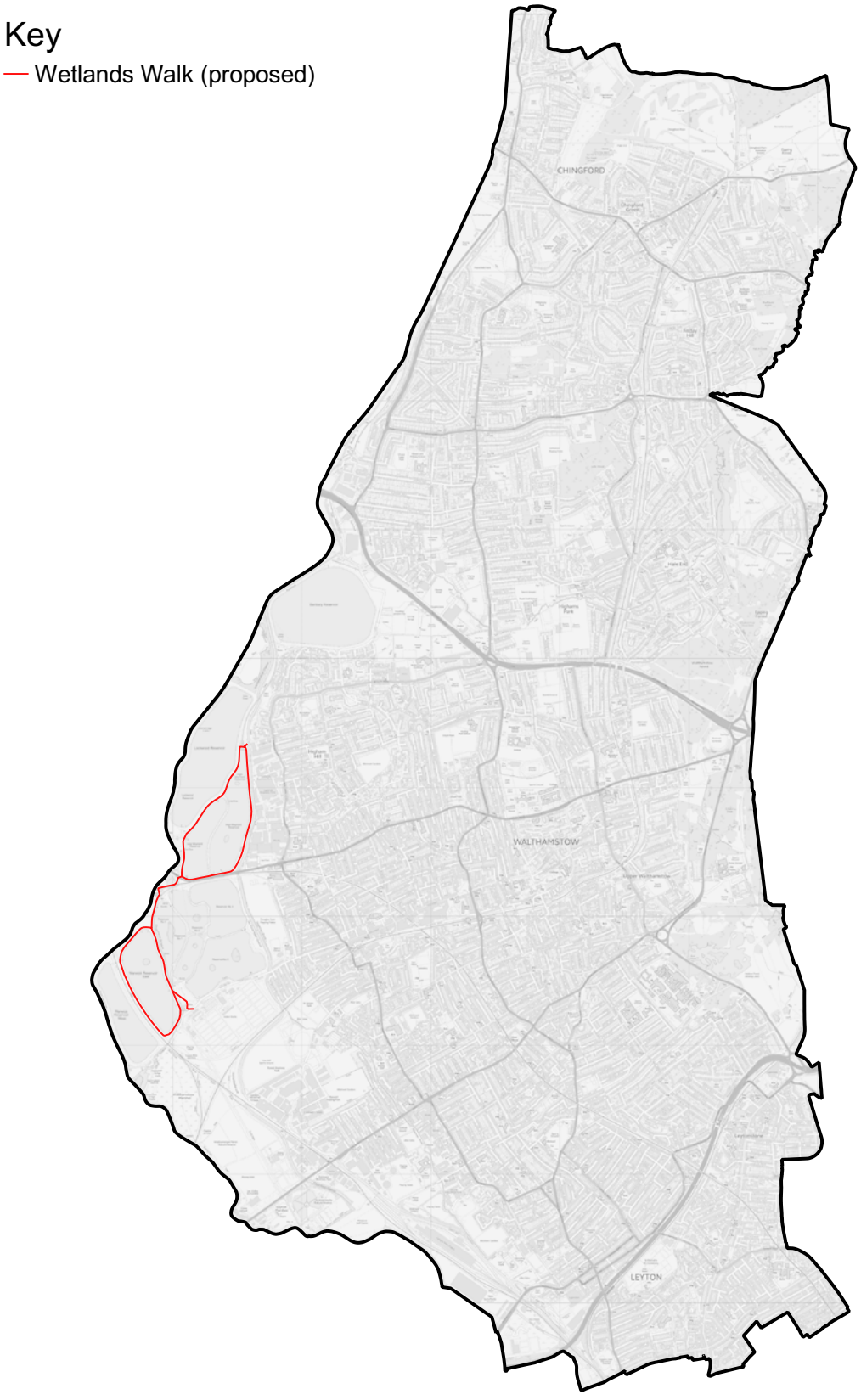

Figure 1.17

2 Evidence Base

2.1 Waltham Forest's evidence base is published on the Council's website. This web page will be updated throughout the plan making process. The Waltham Forest Local Plan must also take account of the London Plan evidence base. Evidence bases published as part of this consultation include:

Document	Produced by	Publication Date
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Cobweb Consulting	December 2017
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	AECOM	In progress
Employment Land Study	Avison Young	In progress
Town Centres and Retail Study	Avison Young	In progress
Growth Capacity Study	Troy Planning	July 2019
Gypsy and Travellers Need Assessment	ORS	In Progress
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Study	CAG Consultants	September 2017
Characterisation and Intensification Study	Prior+Partners & MaccreanorLavington	July 2019
Climate Change Action Plan	Burro Happold	In progress
Economic Growth Strategy	Waltham Forest	2016
Town Centres Strategy	Waltham Forest	2016
Housing Strategy	Waltham Forest	June 2019
Open Space Strategy	LUC	In progress
Playing Pitch Strategy	4G	In progress
Green and Blue Infrastructure Study	LUC	In progress
Business Study	Hatch Regenris	2018
Green Belt Review	LUC	In progress

Table 2.1

3 Monitoring Indicators and Targets

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 3 'Location and Management of Growth'	Number of homes delivered in each sub-area (net) Number of jobs created in each sub-area (net)	South Waltham Forest: 15,000 homes and 3,250 jobs Central Waltham Forest : 8,000 homes and 1,600 jobs North Waltham Forest: 4,000 homes and 1,940 jobs

Table 3.1 Location and Management of Growth

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 23 'Increasing Housing Supply'	Total number of new homes (net and gross) - Approved - Started construction - Completed	Measured for each Financial Year against the stepped requirement set out in Policy 23 'Increasing Housing Supply'. 18,000 homes by 2030 27,000 homes by 2035
Policy 24 'Delivering genuinely affordable housing'	Percentage and Total number of new homes (net and gross) disaggregated by tenure - Approved - Started Construction - Completed	50% of all new homes to be genuinely affordable across the plan period.
Policy 25 'Affordable Housing Tenure'	Percentage of units (gross) on schemes of more than 10 units by tenure	70% of units to be low cost affordable rent 30% to be of intermediate tenure

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
	- Approved - Started Construction - Completed	
Policy 26 'Housing Size and Mix'	Percentage and Total number of units by number of bedrooms - Approved - Started Construction - Completed Percentage of schemes which achieve the desired proportion	Set out in Policy 26 'Housing Size and Mix'
Policy 29 'Redevelopment and intensification of existing housing and housing estates'	Percentage of developments resulting in an increased density (disaggregated by affordability) - Approved - Started Construction - Completed	Any loss of housing to be replaced by new housing at existing or higher densities with at least the equivalent level of overall floorspace; Development provides at least the identical or equivalent level of affordable housing floorspace;
Policy 31 'Small Sites'	Total number of new homes which are small sites (<0.25 ha). - Approved - Started Construction - Completed	Draft London Plan target of 889 per annum

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 32 'Housing in Multiple Occupation (HMO) and Conversions '	Change in number of HMOs - Approved - Started Construction - Completed Number of applications refused	
Policy 35 'Gypsies and Travellers'	Number of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers	Draft London Plan – 7 pitches over the plan period
Policy 28 'Accessible and Adaptable Housing'	Total number of M4(3) dwellings - Approved - Started Construction - Completed Percentage of completed new build units which meet M4(2) Percentage of completed new build units which meet M4(3)	M4(2) – 90% of all new build self-contained homes M4(3) – 10% of all new build self-contained homes
Policy 34 'Supported and Specialist Accommodation'	Number of units of C3 older persons/C2 residential nursing care accommodation - Approved - Started Construction - Completed	Draft London Plan – 110 per annum (C3 older persons – sheltered and extra care)

Table 3.2 Decent Homes for Everyone

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 37 'Supporting economic growth and jobs '	Change in employment floorspace (sqm)	46,000 sqm of additional employment floorspace during the plan period
Policy 38 'Safeguarding Employment Land '	Floorspace change in SIL and BEA - Approved - Completed	No loss of employment floorspace
Policy 40 'Approach to Non-Designated Employment Land'	Floorspace change outside of SIL and BEA	
Policy 41 'Offices and workspaces'	Floorspace change in B1a disaggregated by location	

Table 3.3 Building a Resilient and Creative Economy

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 45 'Promoting Culture and Creativity'	Change in the number of cultural venues	
Policy 46 'Protecting Pubs'	Change in the number of pubs	

Table 3.4 Promoting Culture and Creativity

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 48 'New Retail, Office and Leisure Developments'	Change in floorspace disaggregated by use class and location	
Policy 49 'Revitalisation, Adaptation and Regeneration in Designated Centres and Parades'	Vacancy rates Number of BIDs	
Policy 50 'Managing Changes of Use in Primary Shopping Areas '	Percentage of primary shopping area in A1 use.	

Table 3.5 Distinctive Town Centres and High Streets

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 55 'Social and Community Infrastructure'	Change in floorspace of social and community infrastructure	

Table 3.6 Social and Community Infrastructure

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 58 'Promoting healthy communities'	Life expectancy Indices of Multiple Deprivation	
Policy 60 'Hot Food Takeaways'	Change in the number of A5 hot food takeaways	
Policy 61 'Betting Shops and Payday Loan Shops'	Change in the number of betting shops and payday loan shops	

Table 3.7 Promoting Health and Well-being

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 63 'Taller Buildings'	Number of developments of: - 0-5 - 5-10 - 10+ storeys	

Table 3.8 Creating High Quality Places

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
15 'Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure'	To be monitored by the LIP[2]	

Table 3.9 Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 77 'Designated Heritage Assets'	Change in the number of designated heritage assets - Conservation Areas; - Statutorily Listed Buildings; - Archaeological Remains (in Archaeological Priority Zones).	
Policy 78 'Listed Buildings'	Change in the number of listed buildings	
Policy 82 'Locally-Listed Buildings'	Change in the number of locally listed buildings	

Table 3.10 Enhancing and Preserving our Heritage

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 84 'Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment'	Change in area (hectares) designated as MOL/MGB	
Policy 89 'Food Growing and Allotments'	Change in number of allotments	No net loss

Table 3.11 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment

Policy	Monitoring Indicator	Target (if applicable)
Policy 90 'A Zero Carbon Borough'	Number of developments preparing an energy assessment Disaggregated into major and minor	All major applications to prepare an energy assessment
Policy 96 'Managing Flood Risk'	Number of development with flood risk assessments undertaken	

Table 3.12 Ensuring Climate Change Resilience

1 Glossary

Accessibility- The ability of people to move round an area and to reach places and facilities. This includes pensioners and disabled people, those with young children and those encumbered with luggage or shopping.

Adoption- Development Plan Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement are described as being adopted when they have been through an independent examination. When they are adopted by the Waltham Forest Council they come into force. Supplementary Planning Documents are adopted by Waltham Forest Council but do not have to go through independent examination first.

Affordable housing- housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions:

- **Affordable housing for rent**- meets all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable); (b) the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent)
- **Starter homes**- Generally a starter home is a compact house or flat specifically designed and built to meet the requirements of young people buying their first home per Sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 .
- **Discounted market sales housing**- is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is based on local incomes and local house prices and provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households.
- **Other affordable routes to home ownership**- this includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent).

Affordable Workspace- Workspace that is provided at rents maintained below the market rate for that space for a specific social, cultural, or economic development purpose.

Agent of Change principle- The principle places the responsibility of mitigating the impact of nuisances (including noise) from existing nuisance-generating uses upon proposed new development.

Air Quality Management Area- An area declared by a local authority where it predicts that national air quality objectives will not be met.

Appropriate Assessment- Required where plans or projects that are not directly linked to the management of a Natura 2000 site (a Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area for Conservation (SAC) or proposed SPAs and Ramsar sites) may have a significant effect on the conservation objectives and would ultimately affect the integrity of the site, as outlined in Article 6.3 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC.

Article 4 Direction- A tool used by local planning authorities to remove some or all permitted development rights that apply to a particular site or area.

Area Action Plan- A Development Plan Document which will be used to provide a planning framework for areas where changes are envisaged.

Arms Length Management Organisations (ALMO)- Non-profit making organisation set up by a local authority primarily to manage and improve all or part of their housing stock. The Council's ALMO is Ascham Homes.

Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) - The requirement for a local authority to produce an Authority Monitoring Report is set out in Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011.The Act requires every authority to produce a series of reports containing information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, the progress and effectiveness of the Local Plan, and the extent to which the planning policies set out in the Local Plan documents are being achieved.

Biodiversity- The diversity of life on Earth which includes plants, animals, micro-organisms and bacteria.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)- A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity.

Blue Ribbon Network- Includes the Thames, the canal network, rivers, tributaries and streams within London and London's open water spaces such as docks, reservoirs and lakes. It includes culverted (covered over) parts of rivers, canals or streams.

Borough Employment Area (BEA)- Land protected for employment generating uses.

Brownfield Land/Sites- Previously developed land/sites which are or were occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. Sometimes called "previously developed land".

Brown rooves- Are similar to green rooves (See Living Roofs). Brown rooves are designed to encourage biodiversity. Brown rooves usually utilise local soil and spoil and the roof will often initially be brown in colour. Over time plant species will grow over this substrate and the end result will be a green-coloured roof.

Buffer Zone (Waterways)- An area of land adjacent to waterways identified to be kept free of any permanent structures.

Build to Rent- Purpose built housing that is typically 100% rented out. Schemes will usually offer longer tenancy agreements of three years or more, and will typically be professionally managed stock in single ownership and management control.

Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)– The standard for assessing the sustainability and environmental performance of buildings.

Business Improvement District (BID)- Defined area within which businesses pay an additional tax or fee in order to fund improvements within the district's boundaries.

'Call-in' or Called-in Planning Application- The Secretary of State can "call in" certain planning applications that local authorities propose to approve. For example, where it may have wider effects beyond the immediate locality, significant regional or national controversy, or potential conflict with national policy. These will then be subject to a public inquiry presided over by a Planning Inspector who will make recommendation to the Secretary of State who will decide the application instead of the local planning authority.

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

Car-free housing- Car-free development means no parking provision will be allowed on site and the occupier will have no ability to obtain car parking permits, except for parking needed to meet the needs of disabled people. Car-free housing can help to reduce traffic congestion and associated pollution from new developments.

Carbon Dioxide (CO2)- Principal greenhouse gas related to climate change.

Climate Change– Regional or global-scale changes in historical climate patterns arising from natural and/or man-made causes that produce an increasing mean global surface temperature.

Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH)- Code for Sustainable Homes is a national standard to guide the design and construction of sustainable homes. The Code gives a sustainability rating to development which ranges from 1(*) to 6(******). The higher the rating the more sustainable a home is. The assessment includes efficiency in energy, water, waste, materials, ecology and surface water run-off.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP)- The combined production of heat (usually in the form of steam) and power (usually in the form of electricity). The heat can be used as hot water to serve a district-heating scheme.

Community Facilities- Buildings which enable a variety of local activity to take place including, but not limited to, the following:

- Schools and other educational facilities
- Libraries and community centres
- Doctors surgeries, medical centres and hospitals
- Museums and art galleries
- Child care centres
- Sport and recreational facilities
- Youth clubs
- Playgrounds
- Places of worship
- Emergency services

Some community activities can also be provided via privately run facilities (e.g. pubs and shops).

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)- The CIL regulations enable local authorities to apply a charge on new developments in their areas to finance the provision of infrastructure.

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

Comparison retail/shopping- These refer to shopping for things like clothes, electrical items, household and leisure goods. Comparison goods are bought relatively infrequently, so consumers usually evaluate prices, features and quality before making a purchase.

Conservation Area- An area of special architectural or historic interest where it is desirable to preserve or enhance the character or appearance.

Controlled Parking Zones (CPZ)- Areas in which on-street parking is managed, usually through a permit system, typically where demands for limited space from residents, commuters, shoppers and others are in conflict.

Convenience retail/shopping- These refer to shopping for everyday essential items like food, drink, newspapers and confectionery

Convergence- Principle that regeneration of 2012 host boroughs will mean that within 20 years the communities within will have the same social and economic chances as their neighbours across London.

Core Strategy- A key Development Plan Document which sets out a long term spatial vision for Waltham Forest through strategic policies.

Creative Industries- Industries which have their origin in individual creativity, skill and talent and which have a potential for wealth and job creation through the generation and exploitation of intellectual property.

Crossrail 2- Crossrail 2 (formerly known as the safeguarding Chelsea- Hackney Line) will link north east and south-west London. The route alignment is currently being considered by TfL.

Development Management Policies– A set of criteria-based policies in accordance with the Core Strategy, against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be considered. Also known as Site Development Policies.

Development Plan- At a local level the development plan encapsulates Waltham Forest Council's planning policies for the future development of Waltham Forest and forms the basis for decisions on planning applications. The development plan for Waltham Forest will comprise the Development Plan Documents which make up the Local Development Framework. Waltham Forest's most recent development plan (the Unitary Development Plan) was adopted in March 2006. The Regional Spatial Strategy (The London Plan (see below)) sets out broader policies for the development of the Greater London is also part of Waltham Forest's development plan.

Development Plan Documents- These include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be an adopted proposals map which illustrates the spatial extent of policies. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Digital Infrastructure -Infrastructure, such as small cell antenna and ducts for cables, that supports fixed and mobile connectivity and therefore underpins smart technologies.

Dynamic Viability- Allows for changing market circumstances to be assessed periodically and therefore allows for the proportion of affordable housing sought to be closely related to market conditions.

Energy Efficiency- Making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience. This does not necessitate the use of less energy, in which respect it differs from the concept of energy conservation.

Energy Hierarchy- A framework guiding UK energy policy as follows: Use Energy Efficiently (by turning off lights and appliances after use); Use Renewable Energy (wherever possible); Supply Remaining Energy efficiently (by using decentralised technology such as CHP systems). Following this hierarchy meets energy demand in the most efficient way and also reduces emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2).

Environment Agency (EA)– An environmental regulatory authority formed in 1996, combining the functions of the former National Rivers Authority, Waste Regulation Authorities and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution.

Evidence Base- A collective term for technical studies and background research that provides information on key aspects of social, economic and environmental characteristics of the Borough. This enables the preparation of a sound LDF meeting the objectives of sustainable development.

Examination– Presided over by a Planning Inspector or a Panel of Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State; this can consist of hearing sessions, or consideration of written representations to consider whether the policies and proposals of the local planning authority's Development Plan Documents are sound.

Floodplain- Flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river that experiences occasional or periodic flooding.

Geodiversity – The variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms, soils and natural processes, such as weathering, erosion and sedimentation, that underlie and determine the character of our natural landscape and environment.

Greater London Authority (GLA) – The GLA is the strategic citywide government for London. It is made up of a directly elected Mayor (the Mayor of London) and a separately elected Assembly (the London Assembly).

Green Belt (Metropolitan) – An area of countryside or land that is protected from inappropriate development in order to prevent the sprawl of existing built-up areas and to protect the openness of the countryside. Green Belts are not designated for their beauty or character, although there are many areas of high landscape quality within the Green Belt. The Metropolitan Green Belt is the protected open space that surrounds Greater London.

Green Chain - Principally an ecological link that connects green spaces.

Green Corridor- Relatively continuous areas of open space leading through the built environment, which may link to each other and to the Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land. They often consist of rivers, railway embankments and cuttings, roadside verges, canals, parks, playing fields and extensive areas of private gardens. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join.

Greenfield Land or Sites- Land or sites that have not been previously developed.

Green Infrastructure- Is a strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features.

Green Roofs - See Living Roofs.

Greenway- Network of mainly off-road routes which connect people and open spaces through links with other non-motorised users.

Growth Areas- Areas of the borough that will be the primary focus of new development and regeneration.

Habitable Room- A habitable room is any room used or intended to be used for sleeping, cooking, living or eating purposes. Enclosed spaces such as bath or toilet facilities, corridors, hallways, utility rooms or similar should not be considered habitable rooms.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)– An assessment undertaken for plans and projects which have the potential to affect European sites of nature conservation importance.

Heat Island Effect- Can also referred to as the urban heatisland effect and is an effect where the average temperature of an area is higher than nearby rural areas.

Healthy Impact Assessment (HIA)- Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is used as a systematic framework to identify the potential impacts of a development proposal, policy or plan on the health and wellbeing of the population and highlight any health inequalities that may arise. HIA should be undertaken as early as possible in the plan making or design process to identify opportunities for maximising potential health gains, minimising harm, and addressing health inequalities.

Homes and Communities Agency (HCA)- The HCA is the national housing and regeneration agency for England.

Household Waste– Waste from a private dwelling or residential house or other such specified premises, and includes waste taken to household waste recycling centres.

Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)– Facilities to which the public can bring household waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans, paper, green waste and bulky household items/waste for free disposal.

House in Multiple Occupation (HMO)- HMOs are dwellings which are shared by three or more tenants who form two or more households and share a kitchen, bathroom or toilet. HMOs for between three and six people are classed as C4 whereas HMOs for more than six people are Sui Generis.

Housing Association- Independent non profit making bodies that provide low-cost "social housing" for people in housing need.

Housing Land Availability (HLA)- The total amount of land reserved for residential use awaiting development.

Index of Multiple Deprivation(IMD)- Is a Deprivation index at the small area level, created by the Department for Communities and Local Government(DCLG).

Infrastructure- A collective term for physical structures, facilities and services needed by the community, for example, buildings, roads, power supplies, health, sports and education facilities, village halls, doctors' surgeries, churches and open space.

Intermediate Affordable Rent - Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents.

Issues and Options; and Preferred Options- The "pre-submission" consultation stages on Development Plan Documents with the objective of gaining public consensus over proposals ahead of submission to government for independent examination.

Landfill- The deposit of waste onto and into land, in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.

Lee Valley Regional Park- Area of open space covering 26 miles along the banks of the River Lea, providing sports and leisure venues, heritage sites, gardens, nature reserves and riverside trails.

Legibility- The degree to which a place can be easily understood and accessed by its users.

Lifetime Homes- Houses built to a set of design standards which meet the varying needs of occupiers as their lives change and are capable of being adapted easily.

Living roof/wall- A self-regenerating, cladding or roofing system using natural materials and planting.

Local Area Agreement (LAA)- A three year agreement, based on local Sustainable Community Strategies, that sets out the priorities for a local area agreed between Central Government, represented by the Government Office (GO), and a local area, represented by the local authority and other key partners through Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs).

Local Development Documents (LDD)- These include Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan) and Supplementary Planning Documents (which do not form part of the statutory development plan).

Local Development Framework (LDF)- Folder of Local Development Documents for Waltham Forest setting out the council's aspirations for the future development of Waltham Forest.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)- Sets out the timetable for preparation of Local Development Documents.

Local Economic Assessment (LEA)- Provide local authorities and stakeholders with an understanding of how economic conditions and forces shape places at a range of spatial levels. That understanding needs to inform: policy, priorities, resource allocation and actions.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)- A statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)- An overall partnership of people that brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector within a local authority area, with the objective of improving people's quality of life.

London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)- The Olympic Park Legacy Company (OPLC) should be reformed as a London Legacy Development Corporation, reporting directly to the Mayor and democratically accountable to Londoners

London Plan- The Mayor of London is responsible for producing a planning strategy for the capital. This replaces the previous strategic planning guidance for London (known as RPG3), issued by the Secretary of State. The London Plan is the name given to the Mayor's spatial development strategy.

London Plan Apportionment– Allocates to each individual borough a given proportion of London's total waste (expressed in tonnes) for which sufficient sites for managing and processing waste must be identified within their Local Development Frameworks.

Lower Super Output Area- Unit of geography used for statistical analysis matters such as deprivation. Typically smaller than ward level, usually covering an area of population of approximately 1500.

Main town centre uses- Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

Material Consideration- A matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision.

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

Mixed Use Development– A well integrated mix of land uses (retail, employment, leisure and other service uses) with decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes.

Monitoring Indicators- Generally include three types of indicators: contextual indicators, output indicators and local indicators including significant effects indicators. Contextual indicators provide the background information of the Borough such as population, ethnic composition, crime statistics, local history/distinctiveness etc. Output indicators are used to measure policy targets. Some local indicators as significant effects indicators measure the significant effects of the plan or programme along with sustainability appraisal objectives. Some indicators reflecting cross-cutting issues (for example crime figures) provide valuable information to help identify any unintended and unforeseen consequences. Getting continual feedback from monitoring indicators will enable the Council to identify the necessary action to attain the desired outcomes.

Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA)- An enclosed area, using a synthetic grass or hard surface for playing sports, for example five-a-side soccer or netball.

Natura 2000 Network– The European network of protected sites established under the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive (includes SPA, SAC, Ramsar).

North London Waste Authority (NLWA)– North London's statutory waste disposal authority. The NLWA's main function is to arrange the disposal of waste collected by its seven constituent boroughs. These boroughs are: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest.

North London Waste Plan (NLWP)–The Waste Development Plan Document being produced for north London. Also referred to as the Waste Development Plan Document.

Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA)- The ODA is the public body responsible for developing and building the new venues and infrastructure for the Games and their use after 2012.

Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (OLSPG)- The OLSCPG clarifies the Mayor of London's priorities for the Olympic Park and the surrounding areas. It considers social and community infrastructure requirements, and sets out how the area around the Olympic Park can benefit from the legacy proposals. This document will also promote the further managed release of appropriate industrial sites for mixed use development. This Guidance will supersede the Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (LLV OAPF) where the two areas overlap when it is formally published by the Mayor following consultation.

Olympic Park Legacy Company (OPLC)- The OPLC is responsible for the long-term planning, development, management and maintenance of the Olympic Park and its facilities after the London 2012 Games.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004- The legislation which introduced the new development planning system based on Local Development Frameworks.

Planning obligation/ financial contribution- Requirements made of a developer to make planning permission acceptable. This could include matters such as the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, or a financial contribution towards off site works such as highway improvements.

Previously Developed Land (PDL)-See also Brownfield Land/Sites

Proposals Map- A map showing the location of the sites identified in the Local Development Framework

Public Realm-The space between and within buildings that are publicly accessible including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.

Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL)-Public Transport Accessibility Levels are a measure of the extent and ease of access to the public transport network. They range from 6 (excellent) through to 1 (very poor).

RAMSAR Site– Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention.

Recycling– Involves the reprocessing of waste, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and metals can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.

Renewable Energy- Energy derived from a source that is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy. Although not strictly renewable, geothermal energy is generally included.

Retrofit- Refers to the addition of new technology or features to older systems.

Riparian-The riparian area refers to the interface between land and a river or stream.

Saved Policies/Saved Plan- Policies within unitary development plans, local plans and structure plans that are saved for a time period during replacement production of Local Development Documents.

Section 106 agreement- A legal agreement under section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. Section 106 agreements are legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a developer, that ensure that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken.

Secured by Design- police flagship initiative supporting the principles of designing out crime; e.g. windows and doors that carry secured by design approval and have been assesses to provide a high degree of resistance to break-ins.

Sequential Approach/Sequential Test- Planning policies that require particular steps to be taken, or types of location or sites to be considered, in a particular order of preference. For example retail, commercial and leisure development should be focused on sites within town centres, or if no in-centre sites are available, on sites on the edges of centres that are or can be well integrated with the existing centre and public transport.

Site of Importance to Nature Conservation-A non statutory designation which seeks to protect areas of high wildlife value at a local level.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)- Land considered to be of special interest due to its flora, fauna, geological or geographical features under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended in 1985).

Site Specific Allocations- A Development Plan Document identifying sites for specific types of land use and any requirements related to them.

Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)- Business with more than 10 and less than 250 employees.

Social Infrastructure- A wide variety of services that are essential to the sustainability and wellbeing of a community. This includes educational facilities, health services, sports and leisure facilities, libraries, jobs brokerage centres, community space and faith facilities, cultural facilities and meeting rooms, halls and pubs.

Social Rented Housing - Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline targets rents are determined through the national rent regime.

Soundness- Development Plan Document is considered sound if it is based upon good evidence and has been prepared in accordance with all the necessary procedures including the measures set out in the authority's statement of Community Involvement.

Source Protection Zone- Area designated to protect groundwater.

Spatial Development- Changes in the distribution of activities in space and the linkages between them in terms of the use and development of land.

Spatial Planning- Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)- A site defined in the European Union's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), also known as the Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora to protect habitats and species.

Special Protection Area (SPA)– A site designated under the European Union Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.

Specialised Housing- Housing which meets the specialised housing needs of groups such as the elderly and disabled people.

Stakeholder- Anyone with an interest in Waltham Forest's development. This includes professionals and the community.

Statement of Community Involvement- Sets out the processes to be used by the local authority in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents and development control decisions.

Statutory Bodies- These include appropriate 'Specific, Government and General' consultation bodies in accordance with Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning Act 2004 Regulations.

Strategic Environmental and Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA)- This is a systematic and continuous assessment of the social, environmental and economic effects of strategies and policies contained in development plans.

Strategic Industrial Location (SIL)- An industrial area identified in the London Plan as being of strategic importance for industrial, logistics and related employment uses that support the functioning of London's economy

Sui-Generis- A term given to the uses of land or buildings, not falling into any of the use classes identified by the Use Classes Order, for example theatres, launderettes, car showrooms and filling stations.

Supplementary Planning Documents- A Supplementary Planning Document is a Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues, thematic or site specific, and provides further detail of policies and proposals in a 'parent' Development Plan Document.

Sustainability Appraisal- See Strategic Environmental and Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA).

Sustainable Communities- Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future.

Sustainable Communities Strategy/Plan- A programme issued by the government to set the framework for delivering sustainable communities over the next 15-20 years. The main areas of focus are housing supply, new growth areas, decent homes and the countryside and local environment.

Sustainable Development- A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." The government has set out four aims for sustainable development in its 'A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK' to be achieved simultaneously:

- social progress which recognises the needs of everyone
- effective protection of the environment
- prudent use of natural resources
- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Sustainable Transport- A term generally related to movement by forms of transport other than the private car within the urban environment. It most commonly relates to travel by public transport, walking and cycling.

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

Swale- A long shallow channel which can be a natural or artificial landscape feature. Artificial swales can be used to manage water runoff, filter pollutants, and increase rainwater infiltration.

Townscape- The configuration of buildings and the space between them.

Town centre- Areas defined in the local plan occupied by Main Town Centre uses providing a range of commercial, cultural, and civic activities, including shopping, leisure, entertainment, culture and social and community facilities.

Transport for London (TfL)- One of the GLA group of organisations, accountable to the Mayor, with responsibility for delivering an integrated and sustainable transport strategy for London.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO)- Usually made by a local planning authority to protect specific trees (or a particular woodland) from deliberate damage and destruction, which could include felling, lopping, topping, uprooting or otherwise wilful damage.

Unitary Development Plan- An old-style development plan prepared by a metropolitan district and some unitary local authorities, which contains policies equivalent to those in both a structure plan and local plan. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, by virtue of specific transitional provisions.

Use Classes Order- The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.

Walthamstow Wetlands- A series of open spaces that include Walthamstow Reservoirs, Walthamstow Marshes, Marksfield Park, the Paddock Site, Tottenham Marshes, Stonebridge Lock and Springfield Marina. Improved links between these separate pockets of open space are sought under the Upper Lea Valley Landscape Strategy.

Windfall Housing- Is generally any residential development that is given planning permission on land or buildings not specifically allocated for residential development in LDF.