London Borough of Waltham Forest

London Borough of Waltham Forest Local Development Framework

Revised Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

October 2008

Revision Schedule

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October 2008

Rev	Date	Details	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
01	13/05/2008	Initial Draft	**Tracy Horsted** Assistant Environmental Specialist **Ruth Jones** Assistant Environmental Specialist	**Colin Bush** Principal Environmental Specialist	**Colin Bush** Principal Environmental Specialist
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1   Introduction

1.1   Background

1.1.1   London Borough of Waltham Forest (LBWF) is in the process of preparing a Local Development Framework (LDF) to guide development in the Borough. The LDF will be composed of a number of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

1.1.2   The Council has produced a Core Strategy Options Paper. This sets the vision for the area, objectives and core policies for the management of development over the plan period. The Core Strategy Options Paper sets out the main Policy Options considered by the Council.

1.1.3   Scott Wilson has been appointed by LBWF to revise the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report for the LDF. The purpose of this revision is to ensure that the sustainability issues identified for the Borough and subsequent assessment of the sustainability of the Policy Options is based on the most up-to-date information.

1.1.4   The SA will inform the development of the most appropriate alternatives and the submission policies.

1.2   Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.2.1   Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required as a result of the adoption of a European Directive, which has subsequently been transposed into English law. It involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of a strategic action (e.g. a plan or programme). In 2001, the EU adopted Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive'). The aim of the SEA Directive is "to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes, with a view to promoting sustainable development".

1.2.2   The Directive was transposed into English legislation through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the 'SEA Regulations'), which came into force on 21st July 2004. The SEA Regulations apply (with some specific exceptions) to plans and programmes subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority or those prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government and are required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.

1.2.3   The Government's approach is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process that considers economic and social effects as well as environmental effects. To this end, in November 2005, the Government published guidance on undertaking SA of Local Development Frameworks that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive ('the Guidance'). The combined SA / SEA process documented in this report is referred to as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

2 Background

2.1 Purpose of the SA

2.1.1 The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The SA Report is the means by which stakeholders and the public can comment on the findings of the SA. It sets out the process followed, methods used and conclusions reached, together with proposed mitigation and monitoring measures.

2.2 The SA Process

2.2.1 The Guidance advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (see Figure 2.1). According to the Guidance, the Scoping Report should set out the findings of Stage A (which includes gathering an evidence base) together with information on what happens next in the process.

Figure 2.1: Five-stage approach to Sustainability Appraisal
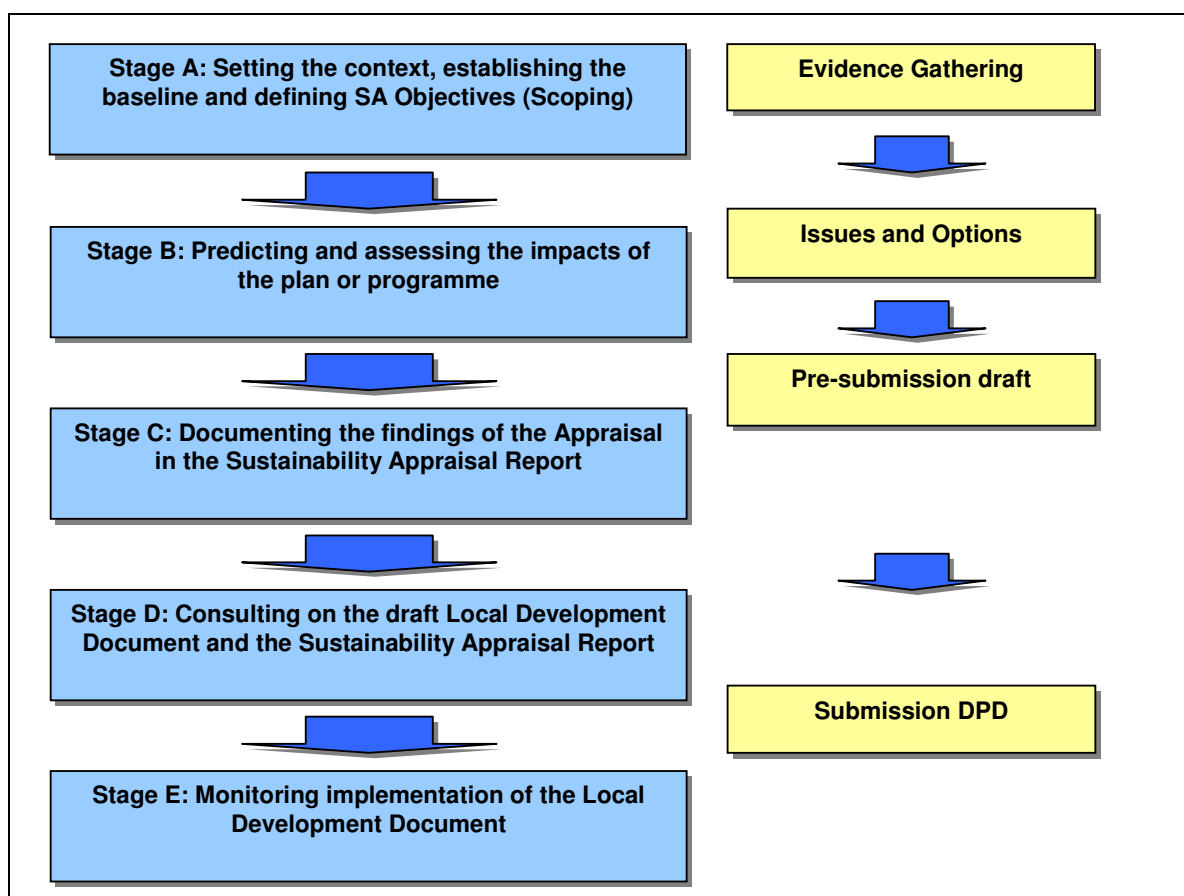
2.2.2 Stage A can be divided into five distinct steps, Steps A1-A5, as illustrated in Figure 2.2. Steps A1-A4 cannot be undertaken in isolation as they have the potential to inform each other. This being the case, these Steps are undertaken concurrently and the results are collated in the Scoping Report, which represents Step A5.

Figure 2.2: Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal Process

A1 – Identify other relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives and sustainability objectives that will influence the DPD

A2 – Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information

A3 – Identify key sustainability issues for the SA / DPD to address

A4 – Develop the SA framework, consisting of the SA objectives (and sub-objectives/criteria where appropriate)

A5 – Produce a scoping report and consult relevant authorities, the public and other key stakeholders on A1–A4

2.2.3   The purpose of Stage A is to set the context of the sustainability appraisal, establish the baseline from which the appraisal will be made, identify key sustainability issues and develop relevant sustainability objectives against which the LDF will be assessed. This includes the identification and review of relevant international, national, regional and local plans and programmes that might influence the LDF, and from which sustainability objectives can be derived, and the collection of baseline data, along with trend data where appropriate, to inform the identification of key sustainability issues.

2.2.4   The output of Stage A is the production of a Scoping Report, which is subject to public consultation. The Scoping Report outlines the identified key sustainability issues for the Borough in light of the baseline data collated. It also sets the sustainability framework, which includes the sustainability objectives that were developed in the context of the identified issues and other relevant plans and programmes, and supporting decision-making criteria against which the LDF can be assessed.

2.2.5   A Scoping Report for the SA of the Waltham Forest LDF was produced in July 2006 and was subject to consultation with key environmental organisations such as English Nature and Countryside Agency (now combined under the name Natural England), Environment Agency and English Heritage. In light of the time lapse between the production of the Scoping Report and the development of the Issues and Options for the Core Strategy DPD, and the potential for a change in the baseline situation in the Borough, the Council felt that it would be pertinent to revise and update the Scoping Report to reflect any such changes.

2.2.6   This Revised Scoping Report builds on the original Report and updates the baseline data and relevant plans and programmes to ensure that the key sustainability issues identified reflect the current situation. The sustainability objectives have also been updated in the context of the identified issues to reflect these changes. Details of updated baseline data, relevant plans and programmes, sustainability issues and objectives are outlined in the relevant topic chapters in the Report. Figure 2.3 below outlines the SA Objectives for the Waltham Forest LDF.

Figure 2.3: SA Objectives for London Borough of Waltham Forest LDF

SA Objective
SOCIAL
1. Meet local housing needs through the provision of a range of tenures and sizes of new dwellings
2. Reduce crime and the fear of crime
3. Improve standard of health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the Borough
4. Increase the provision of and access to community facilities to meet local cultural, recreational and social needs
5. Improve educational attainment in schools
6. Improve opportunities for access to education and training for all residents
7. Reduce the overall level of deprivation
8. Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated sustainable transport system
ENVIRONMENTAL
9. Reduce production of waste and increase recycling
10. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
11. Conserve energy
12. Improve air quality through a reduction in traffic-based emissions
13. Improve water quality and ensure the efficient use of water resources
14. Reduce the risk of flooding
15. Reduce contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity
16. Make the best use of previously developed land (PDL) and existing buildings
17. Conserve and enhance biodiversity
18. Protect the ecological integrity of Natura 2000 sites
19. Maintain and enhance the quality of the green belt and open space areas.
20. Conserve and enhance the historic built and natural environment
ECONOMIC
21. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Borough's town centres
22. Improve the local economy by attracting inward investment
23. Maintain stable levels of employment in the Borough

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Figure 2.4: Compatibility of SA Objectives

Key:

✓	Generally compatible	✗	Generally incompatible	~	No relationship	?	Compatibility depends upon implementation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2	~																					
3	✓	✓																				
4	~	✓	✓																			
5	✓	✓	✓	✓																		
6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																	
7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓																
8	?	~	✓	✓	✓	~	✓															
9	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~														
10	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	✓	✓													
11	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	~	~	✓												
12	?	~	✓	~	~	~	~	✓	~	✓	~											
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16	?	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	?							
17	?	~	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	✓	?	✓	?						
18	?	~	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓					
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3 Methodology

3.1 General Approach

3.1.1 This Revised Scoping Report documents the findings of the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process: Stage A, as outlined above. Table 3.1 summarises the tasks undertaken.

Table 3.1: Scoping Report Methodology

Task	Purpose	Report Section
Identification of other plans and programmes of relevance to the LDF	To document the aims and objectives of other plans and programmes and identify any constraints and opportunities for the LDF to take into account.	Context Review in Chapters 4-18
Collect baseline data	To assist in the identification of key sustainability issues and provide a baseline against which the assessment of significant effects can be undertaken and upon which future monitoring can be based.	Baseline Data in Chapters 4-18
Identify key sustainability issues	To ensure that the Sustainability Appraisal is focussed on issues of concern in the Borough.	Sustainability Issues in Chapters 4-18
Development of Sustainability Appraisal objectives, indicators and targets	To provide the means by which the sustainability of the LDF can be assessed. Targets and indicators provide a framework for future monitoring purposes.	Proposed SA Objectives and Monitoring in Chapters 4-18, Appendix 1

Links to Relevant Plans and Programmes

3.1.2 A number of existing plans were identified and reviewed in order to determine any links with the Waltham Forest LDF process. For each plan the review process identified the key aims and objectives of each plan, including sustainability objectives, and the implications for the Waltham Forest LDF. The key messages extrapolated from the review of relevant plans and programmes are outlined in Chapters 4-18 as a Context Review. This process also informed the identification of key sustainability issues for Waltham Forest and the development of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

3.1.3 The identification of plans and programmes is not an exhaustive or definitive list. The number of plans and programmes has been limited to the plans that are most relevant to the topic area and the implementation of the LDF to provide an overview of the objectives and targets that are most likely to influence the development of the LDF.

Baseline Data

3.1.4 Baseline data was collated and reviewed in order to establish the baseline conditions against which the implementation of the LDF documents can be assessed. The review sought to establish:

- The current situation and whether trends indicate that the situation is improving or getting worse;

- The current situation in relation to established thresholds or targets;

- Whether any particularly sensitive or important receptors in the Borough are likely to be affected;

- The practicality of improving the current situation in light of the type of effects experienced e.g. temporary or permanent effects; reversible or irreversible effects;

- Whether there have been any significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time and if there might be such effects in the future.

3.1.5   The baseline data and conditions are outlined and analysed in Chapters 4-18.

Data Gaps and Associated Problems

3.1.6   An important feature of the compilation of baseline data is the identification of any gaps in the data or any difficulties encountered when collating the information. This is especially important when identifying indicators by which to monitor whether the sustainability objectives are being achieved as any difficulties in collating data could render such monitoring ineffectual.

3.1.7   Perhaps the most significant issue when collating data is the level at which the data is collected. Although a great deal of data is collected at the Borough level there are some types of data for which this is either not possible or it would be too resource intensive to collect such data. Examples of this include data relating to water quality whereby samples are taken at fixed points to ensure continuity in monitoring; such points are identified by the monitoring agency (in this case the Environment Agency) and therefore might not relate directly to the Borough. Another example is the collation of information relating to sites designated for their nature conservation interest: such sites do not often follow the administrative boundaries of a local authority and therefore the data available covers a wider area than is necessarily required for the purposes of monitoring the implementation of the LDF.

3.1.8   A further issue relating to data collation is the continuity of data over time and the reliance upon external agencies for such data. A great deal of data is collected by external agencies and therefore a great deal of reliance is placed upon these agencies for such data. However, such agencies determine what data is collected and the timescales for data collection. This can be an issue if there are changes in the way data is collected or the level at which data is collected as this can have implications for the continuity of monitoring.

3.2   The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

3.2.1   The SEA Regulations require the assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the plan or programme on issues such as:

- Air

- Biodiversity (including flora and fauna)

- Climate

- Cultural heritage

- Human health

- Landscape

- Material assets

- Population

- Soil

- Water

- And the interrelationship between the above factors

3.2.2   The SA process extends the assessment process to include likely significant social and economic effects, such as effects on the economy and employment, transport, crime and safety, health and education.

3.2.3   This Revised SA Scoping Report includes a chapter on each of the sustainability topics, including those listed above. Each chapter is structured in a series of themes, as follows:

- Introduction

- Environmental Protection Objectives (where applicable)

- Baseline

- Future Trends

- Environmental and Sustainability Problems

- Relevant SA/SEA Objectives

- Proposed Monitoring

4   Population

4.1   Introduction

4.1.1   This chapter discusses the population of London Borough of Waltham Forest and its composition now and in the future. As would be expected from a Borough in Greater London, in comparison to the national average, Waltham Forest is densely populated. The Waltham Forest social profile reflects one of the youngest and most ethnically diverse communities in the country[1].

4.2   Context Review

4.2.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Ensure that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable and liveable communities with good access to jobs and key services	Department for Communities and Local Government (2005) *PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development*
Local people and local communities should be given more influence and power to improve their lives	Department for Communities and Local Government (2006) *Local Government White Paper*
Community engagement in planning should be more meaningful and effective	HM Government (2007) *Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper*
Make London a better city for people to live in: • Improve the quality of Londoners' lives and the environment through better designed buildings and public spaces. • Address the differing needs of London's diverse population. • Provide the spatial framework for the Mayor's Culture Strategy and enhance the cultural assets of London, encourage development of new facilities in new areas, building upon racial and cultural differences that reinforce London's diversity	Greater London Authority (2008) *The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London* (consolidated with Alterations since 2004)
North London will experience long-term growth in population, homes and jobs	Mayor of London (2005) *London Plan: Sub-Regional Development Framework (North London)*
To achieve the vision of the strategy the Local Strategic Partnership will seek to: • Decrease crime and improve the safety and quality of the environment • Improve the health and well-being of local people • Improve learning opportunities to help individuals achieve their potential • Improve the local economy and infrastructure	Waltham Forest Council (no date) *Waltham Forest Working Together Community Strategy 2012*

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[1] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest

Message	Source
• Increase community understanding and participation	
The four outcomes which the community strategy seeks to achieve are: • There is a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities • The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated and positively valued • Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities • Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds, in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods	Waltham Forest Council (no date) *Waltham Forest Community Cohesion Strategy 2005 – 2008*

4.3   Baseline

4.3.1   In 2001 Waltham Forest had a high proportion of younger, potentially economically active, residents. The population of Waltham Forest is relatively young with over a third under 25 years, which is just over the UK average and around 35% are aged 25-44 which is a lot higher than the UK average[2].

Table 4.1: London Borough of Waltham Forest population (number of people) (2001)[3]

Age Range	Population	Age Range	Population
0-4	15,541	25-29	21,040
5-7	8,622	30-44	56,163
8-9	5,981	45-59	33,395
10-14	14,017	60-64	8,404
15	2,707	65-74	13,094
16-17	5,460	75-84	8,855
18-19	5,191	85-89	2,376
20-24	16,294	90+	1,201

4.3.2   Waltham Forest has a high population density when compared with the average for London, as presented in Table 4.2.

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[2] Waltham Forest Council (no date) Community Strategy 2012 http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/community-strategy-2012-colour.pdf
[3] Office of National Statistics Census 2001

Table 4.2: Population density (2001)[4]

	Waltham Forest	**London**	**England**
Total population	218,341	7,172,091	49,138,831
Area (hectares)	3,881	157,205	13,027,872
Number of persons per hectare	56.25	45.62	3.77

4.3.3   Waltham Forest has a diverse mix of ethnic groups with an above average proportion of Black and Asian residents when compared with the rest of London. Waltham Forest is the tenth most ethically diverse of the 33 London Boroughs[5] and around 44% of residents are from a minority ethnic background[6]. The percentage of school children who are from a minority ethnic background in much higher at 65% which suggests that over time the population of the Borough will become more ethnically mixed[7]. If current trends in the Borough continue the percentage of the population from minority ethnic backgrounds will potentially be 55%[8].

Table 4.3: Ethnicity (percentage) (2005)[9]

	Waltham Forest	**London**	**England**
White	63.1	69.6	89.1
Mixed	3.9	3.4	1.6
Asian or Asian British	14.9	12.9	5.3
Black or Black British	15.6	10.8	2.7
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	2.4	3.3	1.3

4.3.4   The population of Waltham Forest is predicted to increase by 13.2% in the period 2006 to 2026. This is less than the predicted percentage increase in population in London generally and for the wider Outer London area. Overall for London the population is predicted to increase by 20.8% in the same period. For Outer London the predicted increase is 18.5%.

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[4] Neighbourhood Statistics 2001
[5] Waltham Forest Council (no date) Community Strategy 2012 http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/community-strategy-2012-colour.pdf
[6] Office of National Statistics 2001 Census, reported in Waltham Forest Council (no date) Community Strategy 2012
http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/community-strategy-2012-colour.pdf
[7] Statistics of Education – Schools in England 2004, reported in Waltham Forest Council (no date) Community Strategy 2012
http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/community-strategy-2012-colour.pdf
[8] Waltham Forest Council (no date) Community Strategy 2012 http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/community-strategy-2012-colour.pdf
[9] Office of National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics, Resident Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, June 2005

Table 4.4: Population projections (thousands of people and percentages)[10]

Projections					Population increase 2006 - 2026					
Waltham Forest					Waltham Forest		Outer London		London	
2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
91	94	97	100	103	12	13.2	343	18.5	660	20.8

4.4 Likely Future Conditions

4.4.1 The population of Waltham Forest is expected to increase although the increases are expected to be less than the increases for London and Outer London. There would be an increased demand on the provision of services and facilities, and on housing as a consequence of this increase.

4.5 Environmental and Sustainability Issues

4.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- An increasing population will require additional housing and infrastructure to cater for their needs

- The population density is already high compared with London and England as a whole. An increasing population will increase the pressure on existing housing and infrastructure and additional development is likely to result in an increase in the population density.

4.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

4.6.1 No relevant SA/SEA Objectives have been identified for this sustainability topic.

4.7 Proposed Monitoring

4.7.1 The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Population (by age group)

- Population density

- Ethnicity of population

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[10] CLG revised 2004 based projections, reported in Data Management and Analysis Group Demography Update March 2008
http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/dmag-update-2008-02a.pdf

5 Human Health

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 According to the World Health Organisation, health can be defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease[11]. The 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that Waltham Forest has high levels of deprivation. The Borough ranks 47th in England (of 354 local authorities, where 1st has the highest deprivation)[12].

5.1.2 Waltham Forest has low levels of health when compared to the London and British benchmarks. The Borough records average life expectancy of 77.9 years, ranking Waltham Forest 316th in Britain[13]. The standardised mortality ratio is also slightly above the national average; this could be driven by the Borough's above-average cancer and circulatory disease mortality rates when compared with Britain as a whole[14].

5.2 Context Review

5.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Manage and reduce environmental noise where necessary. Separate noise sensitive developments from major sources of noise and vice versa	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (1994) *PPG24 Planning and Noise*
Shift away from a focus on treating illness and towards linking health to wider factors including access to social and public services in addition to health care	Department of Health (2004) *Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier, White Paper*
Increase the participation rate of 30mins activity, 5 times a week to 50% of the population by 2020 Encourage the innovative development of multi-sport clubs and facilities in order to offer a diverse and sustainable sporting experience to users Proactively engage with planning bodies to ensure the promotion of sport and active recreation as part of regional, county, unitary and district planning policies and Local Development Frameworks	Sport England (no date) *Mission Possible: South East Plan for Sport 2004-2008*
Top priorities are to: • Work for health and regeneration • Address inequalities and poverty • Promote the health of black and minority ethnic people • Improve transport, and related aspects of	The London Health Strategy (2000) *London's Health: Developing a Vision Together. The London Health Strategy Outline Strategic Framework*

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[11] World Health Organisation (1948) Preamble to the Constitution of the World Health Organisation
[12] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest
[13] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest
[14] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest

Message	Source
the environment	
Improve the availability of quality local services particularly education and health	Greater London Authority (2008) *The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London* (consolidated with Alterations since 2004)
• Reduce the number of people on primary care chronic disease registers in Waltham Forest who are smokers by 5% by 2008. • Improve the equality of access to the stop smoking service in Waltham Forest by age group and ethnicity so that the gap between under-represented groups and the general population is less than 5% by 2008. • Increase the number of schools with 20% or more pupils eligible for free school meals participating in the Waltham Forest Healthy Schools scheme from 21 to 56 by 2006. • Reduce the gap between infant mortality in Waltham Forest and the national average by 10% by 2010. • Reduce the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader sexual health strategy. • Establish an integrated children's service to improve the lives of disabled children and their families by September 2005	Waltham Forest Council (no date) *Waltham Forest Working Together Community Strategy 2012*

5.3   Baseline

5.3.1   Life expectancy for Waltham Forest is slightly lower than the metropolitan and national average.

Table 5.1: Life expectancy[15] (years)

	Waltham Forest	London	England
2001/03 Female	79.5	80.8	80.7
2004/06 Female	80.7	82.0	81.5
2001/03 Male	74.6	76.0	76.2
2004/06 Male	75.3	77.4	77.3

5.3.2   The proportion of people in Waltham Forest who regarded their health as 'not good' is slightly lower than the national average but higher than the average for London. This pattern is reflected in the proportion of people who regard their health as 'good' and those who suffer with a limiting long-term illness.

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[15] Office of National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics

Table 5.2: Percentage of people who describe their health as good/fairly good/not good (number of people and percentage) (2001)[16]

	Waltham Forest	London	England
Good	149,773 (68.6%)	5,078,978 (70.82%)	33,787,361 (68.6%)
Fairly Good	48,986 (22.4%)	1,499,198 (20.9%)	10,915,594 (22.2%)
Not Good	19,582 (9%)	593,915 (8.3%)	4,435,876 (9.2%)
Limiting Long term illness	36,110 (16.5%)	1,111,284 (15.5%)	8,809,194 (17.9%)

5.3.3   Death rates from circulatory disease have been steadily declining over time; however, rates in Waltham Forest are somewhat higher than those for London and the rest of England and Wales, as illustrated below in Table 5.3. Mortality rates from cancer have also been declining, but at a slower rate, and the figure for Waltham Forest is again higher than that for London and the rest of the country.

Table 5.3: Mortality rates from circulatory disease and cancer (per 100,000 population)[17]

	Cause of Death	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
Waltham Forest	**Circulatory disease**	167.01	158.77	147.67	133.47	136.22	114.41	101.3
	Cancer	94.64	82.84	74.13	83.74	74.82	63.39	69.05
London	**Circulatory disease**	150.27	142.78	130.23	119.25	108.41	95.86	82.61
	Cancer	84.94	82.48	78.97	71.73	70.30	65.32	64.61
England & Wales	**Circulatory disease**	151.98	143.29	130.26	114.85	103.63	90.25	79.58
	Cancer	84.19	81.06	77.23	73.33	71.22	67.30	65.78

5.3.4   Tuberculosis (TB) is an issue in Waltham Forest and the rate of TB has continued to increase over time, remaining higher than the rate for London. This is in stark contrast to the rate for England, which has remained fairly static. The majority of cases are concentrated in the southern part of the Borough where there are high levels of overcrowded housing and deprivation. Black Africans and Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups show the highest rates of TB and the majority of cases are diagnosed among people who were born outside the UK but who have been living in the UK for a number of years. The most likely explanation for this includes a failure to detect the infection during the first year of arrival, reactivation of latent TB or new infection due to overcrowded housing and poverty[18].

5.3.5   The number of HIV infections has continued to increase in Waltham Forest with heterosexual sex being the predominant route of transmission[19].

5.3.6   Teenage conception rates are higher than the rate for London and England but have been slowly declining over the past 10 years in line with the rest of the country[20].

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[16] Census 2001
[17] Gateways to health, Waltham Forest Public Health Report 2007/08
[18] Gateways to health, Waltham Forest Public Health Report 2007/08
[19] Gateways to health, Waltham Forest Public Health Report 2007/08

5.3.7   Infant mortality rates (deaths under 1 year) have continued to fall but have remained higher than the rate for London and England and Wales. However, latest figures for 2004-2006 show an increasing divergence from the London rate and Waltham Forest now ranks 5th worst London Borough for infant mortality[21].

5.4   Likely Future Conditions

5.4.1   Life expectancy in Waltham Forest has been slowly increasing and, based on past trends, this is likely to continue. Mortality rates from circulatory disease and cancer have been falling in the past 10 years but are higher than the rates for London and the rest of the country and this situation is unlikely to change.

5.4.2   Waltham Forest has an increasing rate of TB, which is concentrated in areas of high deprivation and overcrowding, and is most prevalent in African and Indian ethnic groups. Given that TB has been identified as a growing issue among these groups it could be assumed that greater awareness among health professionals and associated health campaigns will result in a stabilisation of the rate of increase of TB. It could also be assumed that this will be the case in relation to HIV.

5.4.3   The declining rates of teenage pregnancy are likely to continue to fall in line with past trends. However, the recent divergence of infant mortality rates suggests that this will continue to be an issue across the Borough.

5.5   Environmental and Sustainability Issues

5.5.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Life expectancy is lower than the average for London and the rest of the country

- Health inequalities for BME groups

- Southern part of the Borough is subject to higher levels of poor health, which has been associated with deprivation, poverty and overcrowding

5.6   Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

5.6.1   The following SA/SEA Objectives are relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 3 - Improve the standard of health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the Borough

- Objective 4 - Improve the provision of, and access to, community facilities to meet local cultural, recreational and social needs

- Objective 8 - Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated sustainable transport system

- Objective 12 - Improve air quality through a reduction in traffic-based emissions

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[20] Gateways to health, Waltham Forest Public Health Report 2007/08
[21] Gateways to health, Waltham Forest Public Health Report 2007/08

5.7   Proposed Monitoring

5.7.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Life expectancy

- Mortality rates from circulatory disease and cancer

- Infant mortality

- Teenage conception rates

- Tuberculosis infections

- HIV infections

6   Economy

6.1   Introduction

6.1.1   The economy of East London has not been as buoyant as other parts of the South East; it was strongly affected by closures of traditional industries, such as the furniture and footwear industries in Waltham Forest, and did not gain as many jobs as West London in the growth industries of the 1980s (e.g. office jobs, high technology industries). Where new jobs were created, such as in Docklands, there has often been a mismatch between the skills needed for those jobs and the skills possessed by local people. There has been a stabilisation in local employment levels in Waltham Forest since the mid-1990s and this may have partly been related to investment undertaken in its major industrial areas.

6.1.2   Waltham Forest has a proportionally small knowledge economy by both London and national standards. Knowledge-driven employment accounted for 15.5 per cent of total employment in 2005, and ranked 291 out of 408 local areas in Britain[22]. The Borough also has over a third of workplace-based employment in public services, above both London and national averages.

6.1.3   Waltham Forest has below-average levels of prosperity by national standards with an average (residence-based) annual income of £20,800 compared to £22,623 in Britain[23]. Nationally, the Borough is ranked 221st out of 408 districts in terms of income. The 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that Waltham Forest has high levels of deprivation. Despite the high deprivation in Waltham Forest, the Borough records below-average levels of inequality, as measured by the difference between the most and least deprived super output areas in the Borough. The Borough is ranked 253rd nationally and 21st within London. This suggests that deprivation is not confined to small pockets, but is found across wider areas of the Borough.

6.2   Context Review

6.2.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Development should contribute to sustainable economic growth	Department for Communities and Local Government (2004) *PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development*
The importance of industrial and commercial development should be balanced against maintaining and improving environmental quality. New development can be encouraged in locations that minimise vehicle trips and which can be served by energy efficient mode of transport. Developments should not add unacceptably to congestion	(1992) *PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms*
The most efficient and effective use should be made of land and buildings especially vacant or derelict buildings (including historic buildings). Economic development should be of high quality and inclusive design which	Department for Communities and Local Government (2007) *Consultation Paper on PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Development*

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[22] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest
[23] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest

Message	Source
improves the character and quality of an area and the way it functions	
• Strengthen the diversity of London's economy, provide for small and ethnic minority businesses and encourage local enterprise, including social enterprise, throughout London • Support emerging dynamic sectors of growth and innovation, such as green and creative industries, and encourage information technology and research, and the development of business intelligence in London • Sustain and promote the rapid expansion of leisure and cultural industries that are both key to London's economy and are the most rapidly expanding sectors of its population's expenditure	Greater London Authority (2008) *The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London* (consolidated with Alterations since 2004)
• Develop and implement a strategy to address worklessness, and reduce the gap between the Borough's unemployment rate and that of each of the Neighbourhood Renewal wards • Develop and implement a partnership action plan to increase employment amongst lone parents, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, people with the lowest qualifications and people aged over 50, and set three year targets by July 2005 • Achieve £500m of public/private investment in key regeneration areas by 2012	Waltham Forest Council (no date) *Waltham Forest Working Together Community Strategy 2012*

6.3   Baseline

6.3.1   The proportion of VAT registrations in Waltham Forest in 2006 was slightly higher than de-registrations, which suggests that the economy is growing slowly. However, this growth is not as great as that for the rest of London, as shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: VAT registrations and deregistrations in 2006[24]

	Waltham Forest	London	England
Registrations	11.9%	11.3%	9.4%
De-registrations	10.9%	8.9%	7.4%

6.3.2   An examination of vacancy rates in the Borough for commercial and industrial properties reveals that the proportion of vacant property has decreased in the past few years. This is contrary to the general trend for both London and England and suggests that vacant premises

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[24] www.nomisweb.co.uk

are either being brought back into industrial or commercial use or are being redeveloped for alternative uses.

Table 6.2: Percentage of vacant commercial and industrial premises[25]

	Waltham Forest	London	England
% of vacant commercial and industrial premises 1998/1999	18	10	7
% of vacant commercial and industrial premises 2002/2003	14	9	8
% of vacant commercial and industrial premises 2004/2005	14	11	9
% change from 1998/99 – 2004/05	-4	+1	+2

6.3.3   The majority of firms in the Borough are very small with those employing less than 5 people making up 77% of the total stock of businesses, although these firms account for only 16% of all people employed.   At the other end of the scale, the largest private sector employers account for a similar proportion with 13% of all jobs in the Borough. On average, each workplace in the Borough accounts for just 9 employees – a figure which falls to 6 amongst private sector enterprises.   Furthermore, it is the smaller firms in the Borough that have increased in number over the period from 1998 to 2006[26].

6.3.4   Sectors that are growing strongly in the London economy are under-represented in the Waltham Forest.   For example, financial and business services which are a powerful growth driver in London represent a relatively small proportion of the economy – just 17% compared with 33% London-wide.   Conversely, the Borough has more businesses that are located in the sectors that are expected to decline, such as manufacturing and construction. Although small and medium sized businesses form a particularly high proportion of activity in the Borough, entrepreneurship is comparatively weak with self-employment representing 13% of the Borough's employed population compared with the North London average of 18%[27].

6.3.5   Many of the Borough's industrial and commercial areas are old and were not developed to the operational and environmental standards required by most companies.   The Borough's businesses are relatively small and require considerable flexibility in the size, design and cost of accommodation, not least as they expand and requirements change.   There is particular under-provision of offices.   Substantial improvement in this supply will be required if the business services sector is to grow, especially in the town centres and around transport hubs[28].

6.4   Likely Future Conditions

6.4.1   Based on past trends it is likely that the local economy will remain stable with the potential for low levels of growth. Given the decline of some industries and the under-representation of others compared with the rest of London, it is possible that the proportion of financial and business services may increase to fill the gap left by declining sectors.

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[25] Office for National Statistics
[26] Waltham Forest's enterprise and employment strategy, January 2008
[27] Waltham Forest's enterprise and employment strategy, January 2008
[28] Waltham Forest's enterprise and employment strategy, January 2008

6.5 Environmental and Sustainability Issues

6.5.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Low levels of economic growth in the Borough
- Declining industrial sectors and under-representation of growth sectors

6.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

6.6.1   The following SA/SEA Objectives are relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 21 - Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Borough's town centres
- Objective 22 - Improve the local economy by attracting inward investment
- Objective 23 - Maintain stable levels of employment in the Borough

6.7 Proposed Monitoring

6.7.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- VAT registrations and deregistrations
- Vacant premises

7 Employment and Skills

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Waltham Forest recorded a relatively low employment rate of 66.7 per cent in 2006, below the EU Lisbon Strategy target of 70 per cent[29]. This ranks the Borough 377th in Britain; relative to the labour market in London as a whole the Borough ranks 20th. Unemployment was above the national rate at 3.9 per cent in September 2007; of those, an above-average share was classed as long-term unemployed (out of work for at least a year). Youth unemployment is also above-average by London and national standards. Recent figures suggest a slight improvement in this profile with employment rates increasing during the 2004-2006 period, whilst overall rates in London and Britain slightly contracted.

7.1.2 Qualifications and skills levels in Waltham Forest ranks very low, as with most of east London. Waltham Forest ranks 377th out of 408 local areas in Great Britain on an overall skills and qualifications score[30]. The Borough records a relatively small share of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C (53.1 per cent, compared to 58.5 per cent in Britain). This is passed onto the working-age resident population with 30.9 per cent in 'skills poverty' (qualified to below NVQ Level 2), compared to 22.4 per cent nationally. Over a quarter of the working-age resident population has 'high skills' (qualified to at least NVQ Level 4); however, this is below the London and national averages.

7.2 Context Review

7.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
New employment should be focused around areas where people live and can easily access jobs without having to travel by car	(1992) *PPG4 Industrial, Commercial Development & Small Firms*
A good supply of land and buildings is required which offers a range of opportunities for creating new jobs in large and small businesses as well as start-up firms and which is responsive to changing needs and demands. Need to recognise, and positively plan for, the benefits that can accrue when certain types of businesses locate within proximity of each other or with other compatible land uses such as universities and hospitals. Sustainable travel choices should be promoted where possible	Department for Communities and Local Government (2007) *Consultation Paper on PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Development*
Promote a strong, stable and productive economy with access for all to jobs, to regeneration and improved employment prospects	HM Government (2007) *Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper*
• Support emerging dynamic sectors of growth and innovation, such as green and	Greater London Authority (2008) *The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for*

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[29] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest
[30] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest

Message	Source
creative industries, and encourage information technology and research, and the development of business intelligence in London • Provide the relevant training, transport accessibility and support to allow Londoners to compete successfully for jobs in London • Sustain and promote the rapid expansion of leisure and cultural industries that are both key to London's economy and are the most rapidly expanding sectors of its population's expenditure	*Greater London* (consolidated with Alterations since 2004)
• Develop and implement a strategy to address worklessness, and reduce the gap between the Borough's unemployment rate and that of each of the Neighbourhood Renewal wards • Develop and implement a partnership action plan to increase employment amongst lone parents, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities, people with the lowest qualifications and people aged over 50, and set three year targets by July 2005	Waltham Forest Council (no date) *Waltham Forest Working Together Community Strategy 2012*

7.3   Baseline

7.3.1   The average pay in Waltham Forest, by both workplace and residence, is lower than for the rest of London but higher than the national average. The wages of those living in Waltham Forest is higher than those who work there with residence-based income almost 10% higher than workplace based income. This suggests that residents commute out of the area to access better paid work.

Table 7.1: Average weekly earnings (£)[31]

	Resident Population			Workplace Population		
	Waltham Forest	**London**	**England**	**Waltham Forest**	**London**	**England**
2007	514	553	459	469	581	459
2006	498	538	446	422	569	445
2005	489	527	433	451	556	432
2004	475	510	421	439	537	420
2003	477	496	406	445	521	405
2002	455	480	393	400	501	392

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[31] www.nomisweb.co.uk

7.3.2   Economic activity rates in Waltham Forest are slightly lower than those in the rest of London and Great Britain. Levels of employment are in line with the rest of London, but somewhat lower than the rest of the country, with unemployment being at a lower level than the rest of London but higher than the country as a whole.

Table 7.2: Economic activity rates April 2006-March 2007 (percentages)[32]

Economic status	Waltham Forest	London	Great Britain
All economically active	72.7	75.0	78.5
All economically active in employment	68.4	69.3	74.2
Unemployment	6.5	7.3	4.9

7.3.3   A greater proportion of the workforce is employed as managers/senior officials, in professional occupations or in associate professional and technical jobs than nationally. A higher proportion of the workforce is employed in personal service occupations when compared with the rest of the country. A small proportion of people are employed within process plant and machine operator roles when compared with the rest of England.

Table 7.3: Employment by Occupation April 2006-March 2007 (percentages of all people in employment)[33]

Occupations	Waltham Forest	London	England
Managers and senior officials	18.0	17.7	15.1
Professional occupations	13.1	16.6	13.0
Associate professional and technical	16.8	17.9	14.3
Administrative and Secretarial	12.2	12.6	12.0
Skilled trade occupations	7.9	7.8	10.9
Personal service occupations	9.1	7.1	8.1
Sales and customer services	7.9	6.4	7.6
Process plant and machine operators	3.9	4.2	7.2
Elementary occupations	10.8	9.1	11.5

7.3.4   The proportion of residents of Waltham Forest who hold Level 4/5 qualifications is lower than the average for London and the rest of the country. The proportion of residents with other qualifications is almost twice that for the rest of the country and the proportion of those with no qualifications is higher than the London and national average.

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[32] www.nomisweb.co.uk
[33] www.nomisweb.co.uk

Table 7.4: Qualifications Jan 2006-December 2006 (percentages)[34]

	Waltham Forest	**London**	**Great Britain**
Level 1 and above	65.7	70.8	77.8
Level 2 and above	51.7	60.9	63.8
Level 3 and above	37.4	47.9	45.3
Level 4/5	25.8	34.6	27.4
No qualifications	17.4	13.9	13.8
Other qualifications	16.9	15.3	8.5

No qualifications: No formal qualifications held

Other qualifications: includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications

NVQ 1 equivalent: e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 2 equivalent: e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 3 equivalent: e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 4 equivalent and above: e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent

7.4 Likely Future Conditions

7.4.1 Residents within Waltham Forest have a relatively low level of educational attainment when compared with the rest of the country; however the majority of residents are employed in managerial or professional/technical occupations. The wages of those living in Waltham Forest is higher than those working in the Borough, which suggests that residents commute out of the Borough to access better paid work. Unemployment levels are in line with the rest of London. Based on recent trends, it is unlikely that the current situation will change significantly.

7.4.2 Waltham Forest is adjacent to the Thames Gateway Growth Area and the Olympic Park in Stratford. Increased development in these areas is likely to result in improved opportunities for access to employment within the construction and development industries, which in turn could offer opportunities for improved skills and training for those residents of Waltham Forest who currently have low skills levels.

7.5 Environmental and Sustainability Issues

7.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Average salaries for those working in Waltham Forest are lower than average salaries for those living in the Borough. This disparity could affect the Borough's ability to attract inward investment.

- Unemployment levels are higher than the average for Great Britain.

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[34] www.nomisweb.co.uk

- Educational attainment is relatively low and a high proportion of people have no qualifications.

7.6   Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

7.6.1   The following SA/SEA Objectives are relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 5 - Improve educational attainment in schools
- Objective 6 - Improve opportunities for access to education and training for all residents
- Objective 7 - Reduce the overall level of deprivation
- Objective 22 - Improve the local economy by attracting inward investment
- Objective 23 - Maintain stable levels of employment in the Borough

7.7   Proposed Monitoring

7.7.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Residence and work-based earnings
- Economic activity rates
- Employment by occupation
- Qualifications.

8   Transport

8.1   Introduction

8.1.1   Road traffic can cause congestion and air and noise pollution. Emissions from the transport sector also contribute to climate change. Government policy focuses on promoting sustainable transport and encouraging the use of public transport, walking and cycling for those journeys where these are realistic alternatives to the car.

8.1.2   As with the rest of London, Waltham Forest is well connected and scores very well on the connectivity index, ranking 24th out of 408 districts nationally[35]. The River Lea Valley borders Waltham Forest on its western side with a string of reservoirs and waterways and on its eastern sides by Epping Forest. To the south is the London Borough of Newham with the major transport hub at Stratford a short distance away. The transport infrastructure reflects this geography. Roads and rail links run predominantly from north-east to south-west to access central London. Crossings of the River Lea corridor are limited for both road and rail – there are only five road crossings out of Waltham Forest on its western borders plus two bridges for walkers and cyclists only[36].

8.2   Context Review

8.2.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. It is a strategy for investment in the future to create prosperity and a better environment	Department for Transport (2000) *Transport Ten Year Plan 2000*
• Sustained investment in transport in the long term • Significant improvements needed in the management of the existing transport network • Need for long-term planning and integration of transport policy with other policy areas	Department for Transport (2004), *The Future of Transport*
Maximise the competitiveness and productivity of the economy Address climate change, by cutting emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gases Protect people's safety, security and health. Improve quality of life, including through a healthy natural environment Promote greater equality of opportunity	Department for Transport (2007) *Towards a Sustainable Transport System. Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World*

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[35] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest
[36] Details taken from Waltham Forest Council (2007) Local Implementation Plan
http://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/index/transport/envpl-transport-planning/envpl-local-impl-plan.htm

Message	Source
New development should be accessible by public transport. The emphasis should be on priority to people over ease of transport movement. Increase the choice of travel options by encouraging schemes to improve cycle lanes, pedestrian walkways and public transport. Plans should include increasing access to the transport network for the disabled	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2001) *PPG13: Transport*
Sets out the transport strategy for London, including the Mayor's ten key transport priorities ranging from reducing traffic congestion to making the distribution of goods more reliable. Under the GLA Act 1999, each borough is required to produce a Local Implementation Plan setting how the borough plans to implement the Mayor's Transport Strategy at a local level.	Greater London Authority (2001) *The Mayor's Transport Strategy*
• Improve and expand London's public transport through increased and phased investment in services and infrastructure • Minimise the need to travel and the growth of journey lengths • Integrate development with public transport to ensure that there is a proper fit between development and the capacity of the public transport network to service it over the period on the plan, taking appropriate opportunities to intensify the use of land where current or future transport capacity allows and to connect Londoners to employment opportunities • Tackle congestion through levels of restraint of car use appropriate to different parts of London and the provision of alternatives, including the improvement of access on foot and cycling and better and safer facilities for pedestrians and cyclists	Greater London Authority (2008) *The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London* (consolidated with Alterations since 2004)
Ensure that there are better, integrated transport links to employment centres	Waltham Forest Council (no date) *Waltham Forest Working Together Community Strategy 2012*
• Improve road safety and reduction in the number of killed and seriously injured casualties on the borough's roads • Enhancement of the bus network through introduction of further bus priority, enforcement and new services • Reduction of traffic congestion through travel awareness and implementation of traffic reduction initiatives • Improving working of and compliance with parking and loading arrangements • Improve transport safety, accessibility and	Waltham Forest (2007) *Local Implementation Plan*

Message	Source
social inclusion on the transport network • Encourage walking and cycling in the borough in part by improving existing facilities	

8.3 Baseline

8.3.1 The local transport network broadly reflects the geography of the borough, with the principal road and rail links generally running from north-east to south-west towards Central London.

Public transport

8.3.2 The public transport network consists principally of two railway services, two underground services and a large network of bus and night bus services. The Chingford to Liverpool Street Line is a radial rail line that forms a main commuter route to Central London. The Barking to Gospel Oak Line (GOBLIN) is an outer London orbital rail route that has recently been taken over by TfL as part of the London Overground network. The London Underground Central Line serves the south of the borough whilst the Victoria Line runs to Walthamstow Central and serves the middle of the borough.

Figure 8.1: Stations within Waltham Forest

Central Line	Victoria Line	Chingford Line	GOBLIN line
• Leyton • Leytonstone	• Blackhorse Road • Walthamstow Central	• St James Street • Walthamstow Central • Wood Street • Highams Park • Chingford	• Blackhorse Road • Walthamstow Queens Road • Leyton Midland Road • Leytonstone High Road

8.3.3 The Lea Valley Line provides a connection from Stansted Airport to Stratford via Tottenham Hale and the closed station at Lea Bridge in Leyton. There is currently a limited service from Stratford to both Hertford East and Stansted Airport. The Council wishes to see the reinstatement of the Hall Farm Curve, which would allow the creation of a new link between Chingford and Stratford. This initiative is particularly important to Waltham Forest as it would provide a connection from the five overground stations in the Borough, and the disused one at Lea Bridge, to the main development sites at Stratford, including Stratford and the Olympics.

8.3.4 The Borough is well served by buses, with the network centred on the recently modernised Walthamstow Bus Station which is now the third busiest bus station in London. In total there are 37 bus routes serving the borough, including six night bus routes. The Council is working with TfL London Buses on the possible extension of several routes and new initiatives, including third generation bus priority.

Road network

8.3.5   The road network in the borough is made up of two Transport for London Road Network (TLRN) Roads (the A406 North Circular Road and the A12 Hackney to M11 Link Road, which are constructed to grade separated standard), Strategic Roads (including the A104 Lea Bridge Road and the A112) and a large number of Distributor and Local Roads. In terms of car parking, there are currently 13 Controlled Parking Zones within the Borough covering areas that would otherwise experience acute parking stress.

8.3.6   There has been a substantial growth in traffic since 1975 but a shift of traffic away from local roads onto the TLRN Roads. Traffic on local roads has remained relatively stable in recent years although the increase in traffic on the TLRN has meant that overall traffic levels have increased.

Car ownership

8.3.7   Levels of car ownership in the borough lie somewhere between those of neighbouring boroughs, with 61% of all households having access to a car in 2001. This is below the average car ownership level for outer London boroughs of 71%.

Table 8.2: Cars or vans by household (number and percentage of households)[37]

	Waltham Forest	**London**	**England**
Total households	89,788	3,015,997	20,451,427
No car or van	34,975 (39%)	1,130,649 (37.5%)	5,488,386 (26.8%)
1 car or van	39,562 (44%)	1,298,481 (43%)	8,935,718 (43.7%)
2 cars or vans	12,512 (14%)	476,185 (15.8%)	4,818,581 (23.6%)
3 cars or vans	2,177 (2.4%)	86,470 (2.9%)	924,289 (4.5%)
4 or more cars or vans	562 (0.6%)	24,212 (0.8%)	284,453 (1.4%)
Total cars or vans	73,529	2,616,328	22,607,629
Average (cars/vans per household)	0.82	0.87	1.1

Walking and cycling

8.3.8   Pedestrians and cyclists are top of the Council's hierarchy of road users, with the Council considering walking and cycling to be excellent modes of transport for trips of up to 2km and 5km respectively and for linking up other modes of transport. The Council is currently preparing a Walking Strategy for the Borough with the aim of identifying measures to increase the level and number of people walking. Street lighting and traffic calming measures are also implemented as required which benefit pedestrians and other road users.

8.3.9   Provision for cyclists within the Borough is good with on road cycle lanes covering 32km of main roads and 32km of quiet cycle routes on residential roads and through parkland and forest. Secure cycle parking is provided at three underground stations within the Borough, namely Walthamstow Central, Leytonstone and Leyton, and at other key locations such as

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[37] Neighbourhood Statistics

leisure centres. Cycle training is also offered free to all adults living, working or studying in the Borough. In addition, cycle parking facilities are required as part of all new developments.

Journey to work

8.3.10   In terms of journey to work, the 2001 Census shows that the two main modes for residents living in the Borough are driving a car / van (20.2%) and using the Underground (16.9%), followed by rail (5.9%) and bus (5.8%). The proportion of people who walk or cycle to work is lower than both the London and national average.

Table 8.3: Travel to work by mode 2001 (resident population)[38]

Mode of transport	Waltham Forest	London	England
All People	159,041	5,300,332	35,532,091
At home	6,735 (4.2%)	285,935 (5.4%)	2,055,224 (5.8%)
Underground, metro, light rail or tram	26,849 (16.9%)	625,224 (11.8%)	709,386 (2.0%)
Train	9,326 (5.9%)	404,414 (7.6%)	950,023 (2.7%)
Bus, minibus or coach	9,300 (5.8%)	369,108 (7.0%)	1,685,361 (4.7%)
Taxi or minicab	786 (0.5%)	21,608 (0.4%)	116,503 (0.3%)
Driving a car or van	32,126 (20.2%)	1,111,762 (21.0%)	12,324,166 (34.7%)
Passenger in car or van	2,553 (1.6%)	83,378 (1.6%)	1,370,685 (3.9%)
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	1,155 (0.7%)	47,147 (0.9%)	249,456 (0.7%)
Bicycle	1,708 (1.1%)	77,330 (1.5%)	634,588 (1.8%)
On foot	6,915 (4.3%)	279,340 (5.3%)	2,241,901 (6.3%)
Other	324 (0.2%)	13,888 (0.3%)	104,205 (0.3%)
Not currently working	61,264 (38.5%)	1,981,198 (37.4%)	13,090,593 (36.8%)

Distance travelled to work

8.3.11   Over 50% of journeys are between 5km and 19km, with the average distance being 10.15km, reflecting the high number of people commuting into Central London for work in the morning peak. The proportion of residents who travel less than 5km to work is higher than the London average, whilst the proportion that travel over 10km is less than the average for London and England.

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[38] Neighbourhood Statistics

Table 8.4: Distance travelled to work 2001 (workplace population and percentages)[39]

Distances	Waltham Forest	London	England
Total	60,647	3,805,655	22,376,120
At home	12,287 (20.3%)	460,616 (12.1%)	3,046,762 (13.6%)
<2km	13,139 (21.7%)	475,822 (12.5%)	4,483,669 (20.0%)
2-<5km	12,912 (21.3%)	664,704 (17.5%)	4,510,167 (20.2%)
5-<10km	10,317 (17.0%)	817,167 (21.5%)	4,093,941 (18.3%)
10-<20km	6,425 (10.6%)	731,737 (19.2%)	3,416,826 (15.3%)
20-<30km	2,302 (3.8%)	215,639 (5.7%)	1,199,166 (5.4%)
30-<40km	1,058 (1.7%)	114,525 (3.0%)	530,080 (2.4%)
40-<60km	1,192 (2.0%)	152,330 (4.0%)	490,505 (2.2%)
60km +	1,015 (1.7%)	173,115 (4.6%)	605,004 (2.7%)

8.4   Likely Future Conditions

8.4.1   Whilst the majority of people living in the borough use public transport to access employment, there is still a high dependence on the private car and this trend is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Coupled with this, levels of car ownership are expected to rise thereby contributing to air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and traffic congestion.

8.4.2   Rising car ownership, personal wealth and population are expected to lead to an increase in the number of trips made within the borough and further enhancement to the transport network will be needed to accommodate this. Many of these additional trips are expected to be made on public transport, on cycle or by foot and the growth in use of these modes seen in recent years is expected to continue.

8.4.3   Commuting patterns in Waltham Forest are such that people are travelling relatively short distances to access employment when compared to London and national averages. The proximity of the Borough to Central London and Stratford means that this situation is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

8.5   Environmental and Sustainability Issues

8.5.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Reliance on the private car as the main mode of transport, contributing to air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and congestion

- Increasing car ownership, personal wealth and population is expected to place further demands on the local transport network leading to increased congestion and time spent travelling.

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[39] Neighbourhood Statistics

- Expansion of the transport network could require additional land that may otherwise have been given to other uses

8.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

8.6.1 The following SA/SEA Objectives are relevant to this sustainability topic

- Objective 8 - Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated sustainable transport system
- Objective 10 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

8.7 Proposed Monitoring

8.7.1 The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Travel to work by mode
- Number of cars/vans per household

9 Crime and Safety

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Crime and the fear of crime is a quality of life issue. Government policy aims to support communities and contribute to the creation of safe communities.

9.1.2 Waltham Forest has a high level of crime relative to London and Britain as a whole. In 2006/07 the Borough recorded 80.4 offences in total per 1000 people, compared to 71.0 in London and 60.7 in England and Wales. This matches the high crime found in Waltham Forest's neighbouring Boroughs; vehicle crime and violent crime rates were significantly higher than the national averages[40]. Home Office data for 2007/08 shows that Waltham Forest had 116.1 offences per 1,000 population compared with 114.9 for London as a whole[41].

9.2 Context Review

9.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Stronger focus on serious violence Continued pressure on anti-social behaviour. Renewed focus on young people. New national approach to designing out crime Continuing to reduce reoffending	Home Office (2007) *Cutting Crime. A New Partnership 2008-11*
Ensure that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable and liveable communities	Department for Communities and Local Government (2005) *PPS1 Creating Sustainable Communities*
• Identify people most at risk of involvement in criminal activity, gangs and drugs, and develop a varied offer of intensive and holistic support and positive activities. • Develop an area based approach to tackling crime, improving liveability and reducing anti-social behaviour. • Tackle fear of crime by ensuring that public spaces and transport infrastructure are well designed, maintained and used.	Waltham Forest (2008) Sustainable Communities Strategy

9.3 Baseline

9.3.1 *Safe and Sustainable, The Partnership Plan for Waltham Forest 2008/2011* reports the following:

• During the lifetime of the previous three-year strategy to March 2008, priority crime in Waltham Forest fell by approximately 16%. It is predicted to continue to fall and at a rate greater than its most similar Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership groups.

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[40] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest – These figures refer to British Crime Survey crimes, which are a basket of 10 crimes and do not reflect the situation for all crimesPage: 36

[41] London Borough of Waltham Forest, Community Safety Department

- In 2007/08 Waltham Forest performed significantly better in reducing crime than the London and East London averages.

- In 2003/04 there were 301 drug users in treatment; in the first 11 months of 2007/08 this had increased to 869.

- Fewer young people are entering the youth justice system (23% fewer in 2007/08 than 2006/07).

- In 2005 more than half of all local residents surveyed thought that Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) was a problem where they lived, and only 26% of people felt safe outside in their local neighbourhood at night. In a repeat survey in 2007, the proportion of people expressing concerns about ASB had fallen to 29% and the proportion of people reporting that they felt safe outside in their local neighbourhood at night rose to 57%.

9.3.2   Crime levels are generally higher in Waltham Forest than nationally.

Table 9.1: Level of Crime 2006/07[42]

Crime	Waltham Forest (number)	Waltham Forest (Rate per 1000 population)	England and Wales (Rate per 1000 population)
Violence against the person	6,052	27	19
Sexual offences	239	1	1
Robbery	1,954	9	2
Burglary from a dwelling	1,854	8	5
Theft from a motor vehicle	3,743	17	9
Theft of a motor vehicle	1,448	6	4

9.4   Likely Future Conditions

9.4.1   It is likely that incidences of crime will remain high in the future compared with the rest of the country.

9.5   Environmental and Sustainability Issues

9.5.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Crime levels are generally higher in Waltham Forest than nationally

9.6   Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

9.6.1   The following SA/SEA Objective is relevant to this sustainability topic

- Objective 2 - Reduce crime and the fear of crime

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[42]www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/cdrptabs.xls

9.7   Proposed Monitoring

9.7.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Level of crime

10 Housing

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Average house prices in Waltham Forest are above the average for England and Wales, with the average house in the Borough being 22.7 per cent higher than the average in Britain as a whole[43]. However, Waltham Forest is quite affordable relative to London (measured by the ratio of workplace based earnings to house prices), whose housing market is skewed by the extreme prices in some Boroughs. Comparing the ratio of workplace-based earnings to house prices yields an affordability measure; this ranks the Borough 239th out of 376 (where 1st is the most affordable) and the 9th most affordable Borough in London[44].

10.1.2 Within the built-up area of the Borough a broad distinction can be made between the northern and southern areas. The southern parts of the Borough - Leyton, Leytonstone and Walthamstow - were mainly developed in the latter part of the Victorian era and they have traditionally provided homes for first-time buyers. Many have invested in their homes and so brought about a gradual upgrading in the local private housing stock over the past decade. Industrial and commercial premises are often located very close to houses, and whilst the provision of social and community facilities like schools may have met the standards of the day, they are now considered unsatisfactory in some cases. In contrast, the northern parts of the Borough are generally more open in character with houses built to higher specifications and there are relatively well distributed open spaces and community facilities[45].

10.2 Context Review

10.2.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Create sustainable communities in which people want to live which: - are economically prosperous - have decent homes at a price people can afford - safeguard the countryside - enjoy a well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working environment - are effectively and fairly governed with a strong sense of community	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2003). *Sustainable Communities in the South East: Building for the Future*
Everyone to have the opportunity to live in a decent home. Community needs should be met through a wide choice of high quality homes. Opportunities for home ownership should be widened to those who cannot afford market housing.	Department of Communities and Local Government (2006) *PPS3: Housing*
Affordable housing policy is based around three themes: providing high quality homes in mixed	Department of Communities and Local Government (2006) *Delivering affordable housing*

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[43] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest
[44] Local Futures (2007) The State of the Borough: An Economic, Social and Environmental Profile of Waltham Forest
[45] London Borough of Waltham Forest Unitary Development Plan First Review 2006

Message	Source
sustainable communities for those in need; • widening the opportunities for home ownership; • offering greater quality, flexibility and choice to those who rent	
Achieve targets for new housing, including affordable housing, that will cater for the needs of London's existing and future population and give more people who need it access to homes they can afford	Greater London Authority (2008) *The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London* (consolidated with Alterations since 2004)

10.3   Baseline

10.3.1   Within Waltham Forest there are a large proportion of small households and this is in line with London and the rest of the country. In general, the size of households in Waltham Forest reflects the pattern for the rest of the country.

Table 10.1: Household size (number of households and percentages) (2001)[46]

Household Sizes	Waltham Forest	London	England
All occupied household spaces	89,788	3,015,997	20,451,427
1 person	29,727 (33.1%)	1,046,888 (34.7%)	6,150,264 (30.0%)
2 person	26,187 (29.2%)	885,233 (29.3%)	6,985,981 (34.2%)
3 person	14,239 (15.9%)	453,878 (15.0%)	3,161,192 (15.5%)
4 person	11,201 (12.5%)	378,497 (12.5%)	2,732,975 (13.4%)
5 person	5,598 (6.2%)	166,947 (5.5%)	1,008,873 (4.9%)
6 person	1,727 (1.9%)	60,401 (2.0%)	297,933 (4.5%)
7 person	651 (0.7%)	13,786 (0.5%)	69,731 (0.3%)
8+ person	458 (0.5%)	10,367 (0.3%)	44,478 (0.2%)

10.3.2   According to census data from 2001 Waltham Forest has a greater proportion of households that are composed of lone parents than London and the rest of the country and a slightly lower proportion of households comprising married or cohabiting couples. The proportion of one-person households is slightly higher than the national average whereas the proportion of households comprised of all pensioners is lower than the national average.

10.3.3   Table 10.2 illustrates that almost 10% of households contain 'concealed households' – households in which non-dependent (grown-up) children live when they could form a separate, independent household of their own but are unable to do so due, in the most part, to financial constraints.

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[46] Census 2001

Table 10.2: Household composition (number of households and percentages) (2001)[47]

Household Types	Waltham Forest	London	England
Total households	89,788	3,015,997	20,451,427
One person	18,676 (20.8%)	664,802 (22.0%)	3,210,799 (15.7%)
One person: Pensioner	11,051 (12.3%)	382,086 (12.7%)	2,939,465 (14.4%)
All pensioners	4,513 (5.0%)	161,931 (5.4%)	1,826,453 (8.9%)
Married couple	7,323 (8.2%)	255,565 (8.5%)	2,656,440 (13%)
Married couple with dependent children	13,698 (15.3%)	457,991 (15.2%)	3,591,335 (17.6%)
Married couple with non dependent children	4,601 (5.1%)	146,306 (4.8%)	1,218,191 (6.0%)
Cohabiting couple	4,687 (5.2%)	160,592 (5.3%)	976,879 (4.8%)
Cohabiting couple with dependents	2,623 (2.9%)	75,552 (2.5%)	661,073 (3.2%)
Cohabiting couple with non-dependent children	269 (0.3%)	8,151 (0.3%)	66,352 (0.3%)
Lone parents with dependent children	8,518 (9.5%)	229,306 (7.6%)	1,311,974 (6.4%)
Lone parents with non-dependent children	3,491 (3.9%)	106,658 (3.5%)	622,904 (3.0%)
Other households	10,338 (11.5%)	367,057 (12.2%)	1,369,562 (6.7%)

10.3.4   In Waltham Forest a high proportion of the dwelling stock is terraced. The proportion of detached dwellings and flats/maisonettes/apartments is low in comparison to the proportion for both London and England.

Table 10.3: Dwelling stock (numbers of dwellings and percentages) (2001)[48]

House Types	Waltham Forest	London	England
Total household spaces (with residents)	89,788	3,015,997	20,451,427
Detached	3,156 (3.4%)	187,764 (6.0%)	4,786,456 (22.5%)
Semi-detached	15,036 (16.3%)	594,849 (19.1%)	6,713,183 (31.5%)
Terraced	38,394 (41.5%)	806,309 (25.9%)	5,494,033 (25.8%)
Flat/maisonette/apartment	22,861 (24.7%)	1,027,386 (33.0%)	8,205,408 (38.5%)
Mobile/Temporary	82 (0.1%)	3,361 (0.1%)	88,918 (0.4%)
Shared dwelling	11,287 (12.2%)	433,361 (14.0%)	77,531 (0.4%)

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[47] Census 2001
[48] Census 2001

10.3.5   The Waltham Forest Housing Needs Survey 2007 indicated that in the third quarter of 2007 the average price/rent of a property in Waltham Forest was £258,010 or £1,232 pcm and the mean average gross household income excluding benefits was £25,967 per annum[49]. This means that the average house price to salary ratio is around 10% i.e. in order to afford the average house one would need to borrow ten times the average salary. As can be seen in Table 10.4 below, the average house price in January 2008 was £271,517, which equates to a cost/income ratio of 10 times salary. Given the current economic climate and the recent downturn in the housing market, this ratio could be decreasing.

Table 10.4: Average house prices by type (January 2008)[50]

House Types	Date	Waltham Forest	London	England
Detached	January 2008	£422,017	£627,073	£280,441
	January 2007	£385,847	£557,973	£266,415
Semi-detached	January 2008	£348,555	£364,698	£173,659
	January 2007	£318,682	£324,510	£164,952
Terraced	January 2008	£275,025	£325,159	£145,907
	January 2007	£251,454	£289,328	£136,745
Flat	January 2008	£206,579	£319,116	£175,279
	January 2007	£188,874	£283,951	£163,236
Overall	January 2008	£271,517	£355,599	£185,615
	January 2007	£248,246	£316,414	£174,740

10.3.6   A greater proportion of homes are private or social rented compared with the rest of the country, as illustrated in Table 10.5. The proportion of owner/occupied dwellings is in line with the rest of England, however, the proportion of properties that are owned outright is lower than the national average.

Table 10.5: Housing tenure (Number of dwellings and Percentages) (2001)[51]

Housing Tenure	Waltham Forest	London	England
Total households	89,788	3,015,997	20,451,427
Owned outright	18,834 (21%)	665,061 (22.0%)	5,969,670 (29.2%)
Owned with mortgage/ loan	33,297 (37.1%)	1,010,629 (33.5%)	7,950,759 (38.9%)
Shared ownership	787 (0.9%)	29,029 (1.0%)	133,693 (0.6%)
Social rented	21,393 (23.8%)	790,371 (26.2%)	3,940,728 (19.3%)
Private rented	14,086 (15.7%)	467,083 (15.5%)	2,037,470 (10.0%)
Living rent free	1,391 (1.5%)	53,824 (1.8%)	419,107 (2.0%)

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[49] Waltham Forest Housing Needs Survey 2007
[50] Land Registry
[51] Census 2001

10.3.7   The number of households on the Housing Register has increased since 2001/02. However, the current trend is that the figure has been decreasing slowly, which is contrary to the trend for London as a whole. It should be noted that the number of households on the Housing Register does not necessarily equate to the number of households in housing need as there are no restrictions regarding who can apply to be included on the Housing Register.

Table 10.6: Households on the Housing Register (number of households)[52]

Year	Waltham Forest	London
2001/02	8,664	211,469
2002/03	10,283	226,789
2003/04	9,680	242,389
2004/05	9,016	279,729

10.3.8   The number of new affordable housing units provided increased in 2006/07 when compared with the previous two years. The proportion of affordable units also increased but the target of 50% of all housing sources to be affordable has yet to be achieved. The target of 70% of affordable housing to be social rented is being achieved.

Table 10.7: New affordable housing units (gross)[53]

	Waltham Forest	% of all housing sources to be affordable (target 50%)	% Social Housing (target 70%)
2004/05	138	26%	78%
2005/06	102	16%	63%
2006/07	316	36%	72%

10.4   Likely Future Conditions

10.4.1   The majority of households in Waltham Forest are classed as small households, comprising one or two people. There are a fairly significant number of households comprising lone parents and around 10% of households contain 'concealed households'. The majority of dwellings in the Borough are terraced and therefore there could be an issue with the availability of family accommodation. The average cost of dwellings in Waltham Forest is low when compared with the rest of London but higher than the national average. There is an identified shortfall between house prices and the potential mortgages that could be obtained by those earning an average salary. This means that it is becoming increasingly difficult for those on lower incomes to purchase a property and it is unlikely that the current situation will change in the foreseeable future.

10.4.2   The majority of households in the Borough are owner-occupiers but there are a large minority of households that live in social rented or shared ownership accommodation. The number of households on the Housing Register is high and although it has been decreasing in recent years it is likely that, given the high cost of housing at the current time, the number on the Housing Register could increase in the future.

10.4.3   The provision of affordable housing is not meeting current needs and this is likely to continue in the future.

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[52] Parliamentary Records 11th July 2005 www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk
[53] LBWF Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08

10.5 Environmental and Sustainability Issues

10.5.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- There is a disparity between the cost of housing and the amount that people are able to borrow to purchase a home, which means that many people are unable to access the property market

- There is a potential shortfall in the provision of family accommodation

- There is a shortfall in the provision of affordable housing to meet the requirements of those in housing need

10.6 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

10.6.1   The following SA/SEA Objectives are relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 1 - Meet local housing needs through the provision of a range of tenures and sizes of new dwellings

- Objective 7 - Reduce the overall level of deprivation

- Objective 16 - Make the best use of previously developed land (PDL) and existing buildings

10.7 Proposed Monitoring

10.7.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Household size

- Household composition

- Housing tenure

- Number of households on the Housing Register

- Housing cost to income ratio

- Housing completions (including affordable housing)

11 Cultural Heritage

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) defines the scope of "cultural heritage" as follows:

- Monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science;

- Groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings which, because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; and

- Sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites, which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view.

11.1.2 Preserving the cultural and historic environment benefits communities in more than one way:

- It provides an essential educational resource for the understanding of the past and its legacy;

- It contributes to the national and local economy as it promotes tourism and provides jobs; and

- It provides people with a sense of belonging to a unique and special place – a sense of identity.

11.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

11.2.1 World Heritage Convention (1972):

- Calls for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage sites

11.2.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979):

- Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as "scheduled ancient monuments" (now Scheduled Monuments)

11.2.3 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990):

- Provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest

11.3   Context Review

11.3.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields or the wider historic landscape, is a key aspect of wider environmental responsibilities, and will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control Need to assess the impact of new development on the historic environment and give cultural heritage assets full weight, alongside other considerations	Department of Environment (1994) *PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment*
Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings Archaeological remains identified and scheduled as being of national importance should normally be earmarked for preservation	Department of Environment (1990) *PPG16: Archaeology and Planning*
Recognise the historic environment's contribution to the cultural and economic well-being of the nation. Planning system should encourage new design that responds creatively to its context	English Heritage (2000) *Power of Place - The Future of the Historic Environment*
Describes and analyses the particular character of a Conservation Area, including the more obvious aspects such as buildings, spaces and architectural development, as well as an attempt to portray the often less tangible qualities which make the area "special".	London Borough of Waltham Forest *Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals*

11.4   Baseline

11.4.1   In Waltham Forest there are 104 Statutory Listed Buildings (12 x Grade 2*, 92 x Grade 2), of which six are on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register. The Council have produced a 'local list' of buildings, which do not have the same statutory protection, but which the Council will seek to conserve and enhance as much as possible; there are 141 Locally Listed Buildings.

11.4.2   The following areas have been designated as Conservation Areas[54]:

- The Green, Chingford
- Ropers Avenue/Inks Green, Highams Park
- Woodford Green
- Leucha Road, Walthamstow
- Walthamstow St. James
- St Mary's Church (Walthamstow Village)
- Forest School
- Orford Road/Eden Road/ Grosvenor Park Road, Walthamstow
- Whipps Cross Road/Forest Glade, Leytonstone
- Browning Road, Leytonstone
- Thornhill Road, Leyton

11.4.3   In addition to the designated Conservation Areas there is one designated Area of Special Character:

- The Higham's Estate, Chingford

11.4.4   The Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service has defined a number of Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) that are of particular archaeological interest[55]. The APZs within the Borough include:

- The Lea Valley;
- The valleys of the Ching and the Fillebrook Rivers;
- Areas around the Saxon and Mediaeval settlements of Chingford, Walthamstow, Leyton, Highams Park and Leytonstone.

11.5   Likely Future Conditions

11.5.1   There is unlikely to be a significant change in the current situation in relation to the cultural heritage within the Borough.

11.6   Environmental and Sustainability Issues

11.6.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- New development should respect the character and appearance of designated Conservation Areas and the special architectural or historic interest and setting of Statutory Listed Buildings and other heritage assets.

11.7   Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

11.7.1   The following SA/SEA Objective is relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 20 - Conserve and enhance the historic built and natural environment

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[54] London Borough of Waltham Forest, Urban Conservation web pages – www.walthamforest.gov.uk
[55] London Borough of Waltham Forest Unitary Development Plan First Review 2006

11.8 Proposed Monitoring

11.8.1 The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Number of Listed Buildings on the 'Buildings At Risk' Register

12   Climate

12.1   Introduction

12.1.1   There is a general scientific consensus that Human activity has resulted in the accumulation of greenhouse gasses in the atmosphere and is causing climatic change.

12.1.2   The increase in global temperature is likely to continue unless greenhouse gas emissions are reduced. The impacts of climate change are expected to be warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers. Sea levels are expected to rise and, together with an increase in rainfall, lead to more frequent flooding of rivers and the coastline. Extreme weather events such as storms or heat waves are likely to be more frequent.

12.1.3   These impacts are likely to have a number of indirect effects. Flooding may become more frequent and severe in some areas. These would include changes in the availability and quality of water resources, damage to native habitats and migration or extinction of native plants and animals. Infrastructure and buildings could be damaged more frequently by storms.

12.2   Environmental Protection Objectives

12.2.1   The following objectives have been identified as relevant to this sustainability topic from a review of international, EU and national objectives:

12.2.2   Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006):

- Kyoto Protocol commitments of the EU-15 and most EU-25 to targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2008-2012, whereby the EU-15 target is for an 8% reduction in emissions compared to 1990 levels. Aiming for a global surface average temperature not to rise by more than 2ºC compared to the pre-industrial level

- By 2010 12% of energy consumption, on average, and 21% of electricity consumption, as a common but differentiated target, should be met by renewable sources, considering raising their share to 15% by 2015

- By 2010 5.75% of transport fuel should consist of biofuels, as an indicative target, (Directive 2003/30/EC), considering raising their proportion to 8% by 2015

- Reaching an overall saving of 9% of final energy consumption over 9 years until 2017 as indicated by the Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services Directive

12.2.3   There is a UK domestic goal to move towards a 20 per cent reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide by 2010 when compared with 1990 levels. The UK has also announced its intention to put itself on a path towards a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 60 per cent by about 2050.

12.3   Context Review

12.3.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Energy efficiency options for new and existing buildings could considerably reduce CO_2 emissions with net economic benefit	International Panel on Climate Change (2007) *Fourth Assessment Report*
Developed countries commit themselves to reducing their collective emissions of six key greenhouse gases by at least 5%. Each country's emissions target must be achieved by the period 2008-2012	*Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* (1992)
Promote better domestic energy efficiency. Strengthen consumer demand for energy efficiency. Improve the energy efficiency of business Prepare for the expected impacts of unavoidable climate change, developing adaptation responses	DEFRA (2006) *Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006*
Deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking Secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change Deliver developments that make fullest possible use of sustainable transport and which reduce the need to travel. Minimise the vulnerability of new developments to climate change. Enable communities to contribute to tackling climate change. Encourage business technical innovation to mitigate and adapt to climate change	Department for Communities and Local Government (2007) *PPS Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1*
Stimulate the provision of more efficient and renewable sources of energy	ODPM (2004) *PPS22: Renewable Energy and Planning for Renewable Energy: A companion guide to PPS22*
Need to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development (all new homes are zero carbon by 2016)	Department of Communities and Local Government (2006) *Building a Greener Future*
The strategy proposes a series of risk management actions, starting with the most proactive measures and then becoming increasingly reactive: • **Prevent**: actions taken to reduce the probability of an impact. For example, raising flood defences to prevent flooding, or removing flood sensitive development from the flood plain. The	Mayor of London (2008) *The London climate change adaptation strategy, Draft report*

Message	Source
key preventative action in tackling climate change is reducing greenhouse gas emissions. • **Prepare**: actions taken to better understand the risk/opportunity ahead of the change occurring and to proactively enable an effective response and recovery. For example, undertaking a flood risk assessment, developing a contingency plan, insuring sensitive assets, and raising public awareness. • **Respond**: actions taken in response to an event to limit the consequence of the event, for example, restricting non-essential water use during a drought, or providing emergency accommodation for people displaced by an extreme weather event. • **Recover**: actions taken after an event to enable a rapid and cost-effective return to normal or more sustainable state. For example, providing a local one-stop centre for flood damage claims, providing counselling for flood affected residents, or enhancing the flood resilience of a property when undertaking flood repairs.	

12.4   Baseline

12.4.1   Emissions of carbon expressed as 'per capita' (per residents) allow a comparison across areas. Per capita CO_2 emissions for Waltham Forest are significantly below those for the UK as a whole and are less than those for the Greater London area.

Table 12.1: Local and regional emissions estimates for 2005 (kt CO_2)[56]

	Waltham Forest	Greater London	United Kingdom
Industry and Commercial	295	20,999	248,511
Domestic	479	16,520	149,504
Road Transport	313	12,044	149,816
Per capita total CO_2 emissions	5.0	6.9	9.3

NB Figures for emissions from industry and commercial does not include ETS installations or diesel railways. Figures for emissions from road transport do not include emissions from motorways.

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[56] Defra http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globatmos/galocalghg.htm
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls

12.4.2　In the report 'Rising to the Challenge[57] the likely effects of climate change on the South East are discussed. The following climatic changes have been predicted by 2080 based on the medium to high scenarios:

- Mean annual temperature +1.2 to + 3.4^{o}C

- Mean annual rainfall +1 to +4%

- Winter rainfall +6 to +22%

- Summer rainfall -8 to -23%

- Summer cloud cover -3 to -4%

- Mean annual wind speed 0 to + 0.09 m/s

- Relative humidity remains fairly constant

- Overall increase in temperature and rainfall variability

- Mean sea level in the English Channel +54 cm

- Likely occurrence of a wet winter (160% of normal winter rainfall) 11% as compared to 1.7% with the present climate

- Likely occurrence of a dry summer (50% of normal summer rainfall) 10% compared to 1% with the present climate

12.5　Likely Future Conditions

12.5.1　Given the reliance on the private car as the main mode of transport within the Borough and the requirement for additional residential development it could be considered likely that greenhouse gas emissions will rise in the future. However, there is the potential for advances in technological solutions and changes in Government policy (such as the zero carbon development agenda) to begin to stabilise and reduce emissions over time. Despite this, the current estimates for temperature increases and changes to rainfall patterns are unlikely to alter significantly in the near future, given the timescales associated with climate change. This being the case there will be an increasing need to implement climate change adaptation measures in light of changing environmental conditions.

12.6　Environmental and Sustainability Issues

12.6.1　The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- There is a reliance on the private car as the main mode of transport

- Greenhouse gas emissions need to be stabilised and reduced over time

- There will be an increasing need to plan for and implement/facilitate climate change adaptation

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[57] Rising to the Challenge (1999) South East Climate Change Partnership
http://www.climatesoutheast.org.uk/publications_reports.php?back=publications.php

12.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

12.7.1 The following SA/SEA Objectives are relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 10 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- Objective 11 - Conserve energy

12.8 Proposed Monitoring

12.8.1 The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)

13 Air

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 Historically the main cause of poor air quality has been pollution from factories or coal burned for domestic heating. By and large, thanks to regulation and technological changes, this source of pollution is no longer a problem in the UK, however poor air quality remains an issue.

13.1.2 Today traffic forms the principal source of pollution. Carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), volatile organic compounds (VOC) and small particles (PM_{10}) are among the pollutants emitted from vehicle exhausts. These compounds can cause severe cardio-vascular and respiratory harm to people, especially in the long term, and also have adverse effects on the natural and built environment.

13.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

13.2.1 The following objectives have been identified as relevant to this sustainability topic from a review of international, EU and national objectives:

13.2.2 European Council Directive 96/62/EC (and daughter directives) on ambient air quality assessment and management (the 'Air Quality Framework Directive')

13.2.3 The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (July 2007) sets pollution targets for 10 pollutants as follows:

NB The date listed is the date by which the target should be achieved and maintained thereafter

- ***Benzene***
  $16.25 \ \mu g/m^3$ (Running Annual Mean) 31 December 2003
  $5 \ \mu g/m^3$ (Annual Average) 31 December 2010
- ***1,3-Butadiene***
  $2.25 \ \mu g/m^3$ (Running Annual Mean) 31 December 2003
- ***Carbon monoxide***
  $10.0 \ mg/m^3$ (Maximum daily running 8 Hour Mean) 31 December 2003
- ***Lead***
  $0.5 \ \mu g/m^3$ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2004
  $0.25 \ \mu g/m^3$ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2008
- ***Nitrogen dioxide***
  $200 \ \mu g/m^3$ (1 Hour Mean) Not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year
  31 December 2005
  $40 \ \mu g/m^3$ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2005
- ***Nitrogen oxides***
  $30 \ \mu g/m^3$ (Annual Mean) 31 December 2000
- ***Ozone***
  $100 \ \mu g/m^3$ (8 hour Mean) Not to be exceeded more than 10 times per year
  31 December 2005

- ***Particles (PM₁₀)***

  50 µg/ m^3 Not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year (24 Hour Mean)
  31 December 2004

  40 µg/ m^3 (Annual Mean) 31 December 2004

- ***Particles (PM₂.₅)***

  Exposure Reduction: 25 µg/ m^3 (Annual Mean) by 2020

  Urban Areas: (Annual Mean) Target of 15% reduction in concentrations at urban background between 2010 and 2020

- ***Sulphur dioxide***

  266 µg/ m^3 Not to be exceeded more than 35 times per year (15 Minute Mean)
  31 December 2005

  350 µg/ m^3 Not to be exceeded more than 24 times per year (1 Hour Mean)
  31 December 2004

  125 µg/ m^3 Not to be exceeded more than 3 times per year (24 Hour Mean)
  31 December 2004

  20 µg/ m^3 (Annual Mean) 31 December 2000

  20 µg/ m^3 (Winter Average: 1 October - 31 March) 31 December 2000

13.3   Context Review

13.3.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Defines the policy framework for 12 air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment. The limit values for the specific pollutants are set through a series of Daughter Directives	European Commission (1996) *Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC)*
The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2000) *The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air*
Pollution issues should be considered where appropriate in planning decisions. The 'Precautionary Principle' should be invoked when there is good reason to believe that harmful effects may occur to human, animal or plant health or the environment and the level of scientific uncertainty is such that risk cannot be assessed with sufficient confidence	Department for Communities and Local Government (2004) *PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control*
Reduce pollution from road traffic Reduce emissions from air travel Sustainable buildings Reduce pollution from industry and construction	Greater London Authority (2008) *The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London* (consolidated with Alterations since 2004)
Improve London's air quality to the point where pollution no longer poses a significant	Greater London Authority (2002) *Cleaning London's air, The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy*

Message	Source
risk to human health. Since road traffic is the main source of emissions of the main pollutants of concern in London, the primary focus of the Strategy is to reduce pollution from this source. There are two ways to reduce pollution from road traffic: • Reduce the amount of traffic. • Reduce emissions from individual vehicles The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy proposes to achieve this by: • investigating the feasibility of introducing one or more low emission zones in London, which would prohibit the most polluting vehicles from specified areas • providing incentives for the purchase of cleaner road vehicles, for example, a 100 per cent discount for the very cleanest alternatively fuelled vehicles from central London congestion charging	
Monitor air pollution with a view to implementing the Council Air Quality Action Plan to reduce air pollution	London Borough of Waltham Forest (2004) *Air quality progress reports and review and assessment reports*

13.4   Baseline

13.4.1   The entire Borough has been declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) as a result of high levels of NO_2 and PM_{10}.   Although background locations achieved the target concentrations for NO_2 in 2005 the annual average objective of $40\mu g/m^3$ at roadside locations has yet to be achieved[58].

13.4.2   The majority of London Borough of Waltham Forest falls within the Transport for London Low Emission Zone (LEZ), which came into force on 4th February 2008. The LEZ applies to vehicles with potentially high emissions of pollutants of concern such as NO_2 and PM_{10} – heavy vehicles with diesel engines. The scheme initially focuses on HGVs of 12 tonnes with lighter HGVs, buses and coaches, large vans and minibuses to be included as a phased approach[59]. The vehicles affected at the outset are lorries, buses and coaches but it will be extended in October 2010 to include heavier vans and minibuses. The scheme does not apply to cars, motorcycles and small vans (under 1.205 tonnes unladen weight)[60].

13.5   Likely Future Conditions

13.5.1   It is likely that air pollution will continue to be an issue within the Borough given its proximity to the strategic road network. However, with the introduction of the Low Emission Zone, which excludes polluting vehicles from entering London, air quality is expected to improve, although early indications are showing no significant change in the pollutants of concern. A potential explanation for this are that the adaptations to vehicle technology are increasing emissions of

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[58] Air Quality Progress Report 2007, LBWF
[59] London Borough of Waltham Forest, Air Quality Officer
[60] Transport for London - www.tfl.gov.uk/roadusers/lez/default.aspx

NO$_2$ and it is increases in this source of primary NO$_2$ that is causing the exceedences at background locations. Other future conditions that are likely to effect air quality are the increase in the use of biodiesel and biomass for heating schemes[61].

13.6 Environmental and Sustainability Issues

13.6.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Air pollution from the strategic road network is an issue across the Borough and, more recently, is affecting background locations.

13.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

13.7.1   The following SA/SEA Objective is relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 10 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Objective 12 - Improve air quality through a reduction in traffic-based emissions

13.8 Proposed Monitoring

13.8.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- AQMA targets
- NO$_2$ and PM$_{10}$ concentrations/emissions

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[61] London Borough of Waltham Forest, Air Quality Officer

14   Soil

14.1   Introduction

14.1.1   Government policy promotes development on previously developed land rather than on greenfield land so as to make the most efficient use of a finite resource. Development within Waltham Forest is constrained by the designation of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land; all recent residential completions have taken place on previously developed land.

14.2   Environmental Protection Objectives

14.2.1   The European Soil Thematic Strategy (2006) has the following objectives:

- Establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils;

- Prevent threats to soils, and mitigate the affects of those threats;

- Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use; and

- Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality.

14.2.2   The First Soil Action Plan for England (2004-2006) has the overall guiding objective *'to protect soil and make a more sustainable use of it'*.

14.2.3   Best Value Performance Indicator 106: Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land sets a Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) target of 60% of new homes to be built on previously developed land.

14.2.4   Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act requires Local Authorities to identify contaminated land in their area.

14.3   Context Review

14.3.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Integrate soil and land protection objectives in spatial planning strategies including promoting development on brownfield sites and clean up of contaminated land	European Commission (2004) *EC Communication towards a thematic strategy for soil protection*
Overall objective is to provide a framework for action by Member States, identifying threats to soil quality and resources and requiring measures to overcome identified issues.	European Commission (2006) *Proposed EU Soil Framework Directive*
Key areas for environmental action include soil protection and sustainable use of pesticides	European Commission (2002) *The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community*
Quantify diversity, quality and extent of soils to help develop strategies to eliminate threats to soil and promote sustainable land management	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2005) *DEFRA Soil Protection Programme*

Message	Source
To provide an improved system for the identification of land that is posing unacceptable risks to health or the environment and for securing remediation where necessary	Environmental Protection Act 1990
The presence of contaminated land can pose risk to human health and the environment. Development offers an opportunity to address contamination. Contamination can arise from natural as well as human sources. Contamination is not restricted to land with past industrial uses	Department of Communities and Local Government (2004) *PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control*
Developed to satisfy the legal requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000. A three stage risk based approach has been developed to identify contaminated land in the Borough. A Geographical Information System (GIS) system, desktop audits and site assessments are used to identify the presence of source, receptors and pathways to form a significant pollutant linkage	London Borough of Waltham Forest (2001) *Contaminated Land Strategy*

14.4   Baseline

14.4.1   The percentage of new dwellings within Waltham Forest that are built on Previously Developed Land (PDL) is significantly above the national target, as outlined in PPS3: Housing, to achieve 60% of new residential development on previously developed land. Between 2004 and 2007 the proportion of new residential development on PDL was 100%[62].

14.4.2   The Thames area has a high number of incidents of land pollution.

Table 14.2: Incidents of land pollution in 2004 (number of incidents)[63]

Category of Incident	Thames	South East	England and Wales
Category 1 (serious)	1	1	114
Category 2 (significant)	23	35	594
Category 3 (relatively minor)	1,045	1,969	10,875
Category 4 (no impact)	1,670	2,178	13,613
Total	2,739	4,183	25,196

NB Waltham Forest is included in the Environment Agency's Thames Region

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[62] LBWF Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08
[63] Environment Agency

14.5   Likely Future Conditions

14.5.1   Although the proportion of new dwellings built on previously developed land has been extremely high over the past few years it is unclear whether this trend is likely to continue in the future – previously developed land could be considered to be a finite resource and many vacant or derelict sites within the Borough could already have been redeveloped.

14.6   Environmental and Sustainability Issues

14.6.1   No environmental and sustainability problems have been identified.

14.7   Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

14.7.1   The following SA/SEA Objective is relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 15 - Reduce contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity
- Objective 19 - Maintain and enhance the quality of the green belt and open space areas

14.8   Proposed Monitoring

14.8.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Contaminated land
- Development on PDL

15 Water

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 Many activities have the potential to pollute water. Pollution may enter the water environment from a point source, for example effluent discharged from a pipe, or from a diffuse source, such as rainwater runoff from roads. Polluted water can be treated if it is contained; this, for instance, is what happens to sewage before it is released into the environment. Untreated pollutants can severely damage the natural environment and are a risk to human health.

15.1.2 Waterways can be a beneficial asset in the urban environment by providing recreational resources and areas of open space. River and canal towpaths can form a component of the pedestrian and cycle network. Waterside areas can also be attractive places to live.

15.1.3 Water resources and the provision of water infrastructure are issues of concern in many areas of the country given projected increases in population.

15.1.4 In England and Wales, around five million people live in areas at risk of flooding. The overflowing of waterways in urban areas is an issue of concern however. Flooding can also occur if when the drainage systems are unable to cope with the volume of rainfall. Parts of Waltham Forest fall into zones which are at risk of flooding.

15.1.5 In high-risk areas defence mechanisms can be put in place to control floods but these are costly and frequently merely transfer the problem to another location. Therefore a key aim of land use planning is ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.

15.1.6 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) will be undertaken for London Borough of Waltham Forest to inform the location for the development of land uses that are sensitive to flooding, such as housing.

15.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

15.2.1 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 1991:

- The Directive aims to protect the environment from the adverse effects of waste water discharges.
- All urban waste water must undergo secondary treatment or equivalent, in particular for all discharges from agglomerations of more than 15,000 population equivalent (i.e. with a 5-day BOD of 60g of oxygen per day) and all discharges to freshwater and estuaries from agglomerations between 2,000 and 10,000 population equivalent.

15.2.2 Groundwater Regulations 1998:

- Impose the requirement to hold an authorisation to make discharges of certain pollutants to groundwater

15.2.3 Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000:

- It is the implementation into England and Wales of the EC Directive 96/61/EC on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control.

- The operation of an installation or mobile plant requires a permit from the regulator. A permit must include emission limit values for the pollutants listed in Schedule 5 of the Act (these include Air and Water pollutants). These normally apply at the point at which the emissions leave the installation or mobile plant.

15.2.4   Water Framework Directive 2000:

- Aims to improve water quality and promote the sustainable use of all UK water bodies, including coastal waters, estuaries and all inland water bodies.

- It requires all UK river basins to reach "good status" by 2015, through demanding environmental objectives, including chemical, biological and physical targets.

- Three types of UK water quality standards are being developed (a formal classification instrument should be completed in late 2007): Priority substances (and Priority Hazardous Substances); Specific Pollutants; and Physico-chemical pollutants.

15.2.5   Waterways for Tomorrow 2000: DEFRA's aims for the inland waterways are to see an improving quality of infrastructure; a better experience for users through more co-operation between navigation authorities; and increased opportunities for all through sustainable development.

15.3   Context Review

15.3.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Provides for the management of inland surface waters, groundwater, transitional waters and coastal waters in order to prevent and reduce pollution, promote sustainable water use, protect the aquatic environment, improve the status of aquatic ecosystems and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts Need to improve the chemical quality and ecological status of surface waters	European Commission (2000) *Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EEC)*
This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the abovementioned waste water discharges	European Commission (1991) *Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (Directive 91/271/EEC)*
To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as: • to reduce the threat to people and their property; and • to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2005) *Making Space for Water*

Message	Source
Need to review the variation in flood risk across districts, and steer vulnerable development (e.g. housing) towards areas of lowest risk.	Department of Communities and Local Government (2006) *PPS25: Development and Flood Risk*
High scoring sustainable homes would mean that about 30% of the water requirement of the home was provided from nonpotable sources such as rainwater harvesting systems or grey water recycling systems. Minimum standards include ensuring that peak run-off rates and annual volumes of run-off will be no greater than the previous conditions for the development site (reduction of surface water run-off from site using sustainable	Department for Communities and Local Government (2006) *Code for Sustainable Homes*
Climate change will mean that defences will become less effective in the future. Need to make sure that: • any redevelopment reduces the residual flood risk in the areas benefiting from these flood defences using the measures set out in PPS25; • the natural flood plain is used upstream and downstream of these areas to accommodate additional floodwater.	Environment Agency (2007) *Thames Region Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary Document*

15.4 Baseline

15.4.1 Some parts of Waltham Forest are subject to flood risk from the River Lea, particularly in the southern part of the Borough.

15.4.2 The Council has adopted an approach that no planning permission will be granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in relation to flood defence or water quality and that any differences will be negotiated until an agreement is reached. In 2006/07, of the planning applications on which the Environment Agency commented, 64% were approved and 36% were refused. Accordingly no planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the EA[64].

15.4.3 River water quality monitoring data reveals very high levels of nutrients in the rivers in Waltham Forest. It also indicates that chemical and biological quality is poor; however the majority of samples are compliant with the river quality targets set[65].

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[64] LBWF Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08
[65] Environment Agency – What's in your Backyard? (Walthamstow) - www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby

Table 15.1: River water quality[66]

Key:

A – Very Good	D – Fair	1 – Very Low	4 – Moderate
B – Good	E – Poor	2 – Low	5 – High
C – Fairly Good	F – Bad	3 – Moderately Low	6 – Very High

Monitoring Point	Chemical	Biological	Nitrate	Phosphate
River Lea				
Kings Weir - Tottenham Lock	2004/06 – B 2002/04 – B 2000/02 – B	2004 – C	2004/06 – 5 2002/04 – 5 2000/02 – 5	2004/06 – 5 2002/04 – 6 2000/02 – 6
Lea Bridge Weir - Carpenters Road	2004/06 – D 2002/04 – D 2000/02 - D	2005 – D 2002 – E 2000 – E	2004/06 – 6 2002/04 – 6 2000/02 – 5	2004/06 – 6 2002/04 – 6 2000/02 – 6
Springhill - Lea Bridge Weir	2004/06 – E 2002/04 – E 2000/02 – E	2005 – D 2002 – E 2000 – E	2004/06 – 6 2002/04 – 6 2000/02 – 5	2004/06 – 6 2002/04 – 6 2000/02 – 6
Tottenham Lock - Springhill	2004/06 – E 2002/04 – E 2000/02 – E	2005 – D 2002 – E 2000 – D	2004/06 – 6 2002/04 – 6 2000/02 – 5	2004/06 – 6 2002/04 – 6 2000/02 – 6
River Lea (Navigation 'B')				
Kings Weir - Tottenham Lock	2004/06 – D 2002/04 – D 2000/02 – C	2004 – B 2000 – A	2004/06 – 4 2002/04 – 4 2000/02 – 4	2004/06 – 5 2002/04 – 5 2000/02 – 5
Salmon Brook				
Deephams STW – Pymmes Brook	2004/06 – E 2002/04 – E 2000/02 – E	2004 – D 2000 – E	2004/06 – 6 2002/04 – 6 2000/02 – 6	2004/06 – 6 2002/04 – 6 2000/02 – 6
Houndsden Gutter – Deephams STW	2004/06 – E 2002/04 – E 2000/02 – D	2006 – C 2003 – D 2000 – C	2004/06 – 4 2002/04 – 4 2000/02 – 4	2004/06 – 5 2002/04 – 5 2000/02 – 5

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[66] Environment Agency – What's in your Backyard? (Walthamstow) – www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby

15.4.4   The Thames region has a high number of water pollution incidents.

Table 16.2: Incidents of water pollution in 2004 (number of incidents)[67]

Category of Incident	Thames	South East	England and Wales
Category 1 (serious)	6	13	114
Category 2 (significant)	81	86	594
Category 3 (relatively minor)	1,124	1,684	10,875
Category 4 (no impact)	1,528	2,400	13,613
Total	2,739	4,183	25,198

NB Waltham Forest is included in the Environment Agency's Thames Region

15.4.5   London has a high daily domestic water use when compared with the average for England and Wales, as presented in Table 15.3. London and South East England have been classified as areas under serious water stress. There is a high population density and water is scarcer than anywhere else in England and Wales.

Table 15.3: Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres per day)[68]

	London	England and Wales
1996/07	-	148
2006/07	163	151

15.5   Likely Future Conditions

15.5.1   Given the predicted changes in rainfall patterns, as outlined in Chapter 13, as a result of climatic changes it could be assumed that there will be a gradual increase in the areas that are subject to flood risk within the Borough.

15.5.2   River water quality has been consistently poor for the past few years and it is likely that this trend will continue. However, a great deal is being done to improve the poor river water quality in the area.

15.5.3   Daily domestic water use in London is currently above the national average. It is anticipated that water consumption will reduce slowly over time as more households become subject to a measured supply.

15.6   Environmental and Sustainability Issues

15.6.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Flood risk is likely to become an increasing issue

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[67] Environment Agency
[68] Environment Agency

- Relatively high daily domestic water consumption will have implications for water supplies in the future

- Local rivers are subject to high levels of phosphates and nitrates which will have an affect on the ecology of the rivers and could alter the integrity of the existing ecological systems

15.7 Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

15.7.1 The following SA/SEA Objectives are relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 13 - Improve water quality and ensure the efficient use of water resources

- Objective 14 - Reduce the risk of flooding

15.8 Proposed Monitoring

15.8.1 The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- River water quality

- Daily domestic water use (per capita)

- Planning permission granted against the advice of the Environment Agency

- Number of properties at risk from flooding

16 Biodiversity

16.1 Introduction

16.1.1   Biodiversity is the variety of life on earth. The main threats to both local and global biodiversity are associated with human activities causing habitat loss/damage, loss of biodiversity, loss of protected species, disturbance to and pollution of ecosystems, risk to unprotected habitats and the impact of climate change.

16.1.2   While the majority of the Borough is developed there are areas of forestland, reservoirs, parks and playing fields. To the east of Waltham Forest lies Epping Forest and to the west the Lea Valley, these are both sites of international importance for nature conservation.

16.1.3   Preserving areas of greenery in the urban environment can enhance people's well-being and opportunities for recreation as well as providing valuable habitats for nature. Areas that are high in biodiversity are protected from development.

16.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

16.2.1   The following objectives have been identified as relevant to this sustainability topic from a review of international, EU and national objectives:

16.2.2   Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979:

- To protect endangered species and their habitats

16.2.3   (Wild) Birds Directive 79/409/EEC, 1979:

- To protect of all naturally occurring wild bird species and their habitats, with particular protection of rare species

16.2.4   Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of the Wild Animals, 1979:

- To protect threatened animals that migrate across national boundaries and/or the high seas

16.2.5   Habitats and Species Directive 92/43/EEC, 1992:

- To protect important natural habitat (listed in Annex I, amended in Directive 97/62/EC) and species (listed in Annex II), using measures to maintain or restore their "favourable conservation status", principally by Special Areas of Conservation, but also (through land-use and development policies) by management of the landscape features of importance to wildlife outside SACs; and
- To safeguard species leading strict protection (Annex IV). This Directive is transposed into UK law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations, 1994

16.2.6   The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000):

- Part I is concerned with the protection of wildlife
- Part II relates to the countryside and national parks (and the designation of protected areas)
- Part III covers public rights of way

- Part IV deals with miscellaneous provisions of the Act

16.3   Context Review

16.3.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Every authority must have regard to and conserve biodiversity. A list of particularly important habitats and species is published by the secretary of state, in consultation with Natural England.	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
• To ensure that construction, planning, • development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both on the built environment, and in parks and green spaces • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2002) *Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England*
• Developments should recognise the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic development and contributing to a high quality environment • Previously developed land can have significant biological or geological interest and opportunities for retaining this and incorporating it into developments should be taken • Where a proposed development may give rise to significant harmful effects, LPAs will need to be satisfied that any reasonable alternative sites that would result in less or no harm have been fully considered	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) *PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation and Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A good practice guide*
Londoners should have ready access to wildlife and green spaces, realise the economic benefits of natural green spaces and greening	Mayor of London (2002) *Connecting with London's Nature: The Mayor's Biodiversity Strategy*
Outlines the important habitats in the Borough and the objectives, actions and targets to be achieved to conserve the habitat and associated biodiversity	London Borough of Waltham Forest, *Biodiversity Action Plan/Habitat Action Plans*

16.4   Baseline

16.4.1   Waltham Forest contains two sites of International Importance for Nature Conservation:

- Lea Valley – designated Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar

- Epping Forest – designated Special Area for Conservation (SAC)

16.4.2   There are also four Sites of Special Scientific Interest within the Borough and their condition in 2005 is outlined in Table 16.2 below.

Table 16.2: Condition of SSSIs in 2005[69]

PSA target is for 95% of SSSIs to be in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable but recovering' condition by 2010

Waltham Forest	South East	England
Chingford Reservoirs Favourable: 100% Unfavourable/recovering: 0% Unfavourable/no change: 0% Unfavourable declining: 0% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0% **Area meeting PSA target: 100%**	Favourable: 45% Unfavourable/recovering: 25% Unfavourable/no change: 14.4% Unfavourable declining: 15.5% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0.1%	Favourable: 45% Unfavourable/recovering: 22.3% Unfavourable/no change: 20.8% Unfavourable declining: 11.7% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0.1%
Epping Forest (part)‡ Favourable: 13% Unfavourable/recovering: 13% Unfavourable/no change: 55% Unfavourable declining: 19% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0% **Area meeting PSA target: 26%**		
Walthamstow Marshes Favourable: 37.2% Unfavourable/recovering: 62.8% Unfavourable/no change: 0% Unfavourable declining: 0% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0% **Area meeting PSA target: 100%**		
Walthamstow Reservoirs* Favourable: 100% Unfavourable/recovering: 0% Unfavourable/no change: 0% Unfavourable declining: 0% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0% **Area meeting PSA target: 100%**		

‡ Constituent SSSI of Epping Forest SAC
* Constituent SSSI of Lea Valley SPA

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[69] Natural England

16.4.3   The Borough also contains several local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, which have been designated at the local level and do not receive statutory protection[70]:

- Ainslie Wood
- Banbury Reservoir
- Ching Brook in Central Walthamstow
- Chingford Mount Cemetery
- Dagenham Brook
- Green Lanes
- Greenway Avenue Wood
- Larks Wood
- Lloyd Park
- Low Hall Farm
- Low Hall Wood
- Mansfield Park
- Pimp Hall Nature Reserve
- Sewardstone Road Rough
- St Mary The Virgin Churchyard, Leyton
- St Mary's Churchyard, Walthamstow Village
- St Patrick's Cemetery
- The Copse
- Tottenham Marshes East

16.4.4   Important habitats in Waltham Forest, as identified in the Waltham Forest Biodiversity Action Plan, include:

- Acid Grasslands Habitat
- Churchyard and Cemeteries
- Floodplain Grassland, Marsh and Reed Bed Habitat
- Gardens and Allotments Habitat
- Grasslands, Meadows and Pastures Habitat
- Hedgerows and Green Lanes Habitat
- Woodland and Urban Forest Habitat
- Wood Pasture Habitat
- Rivers and Streams Habitat
- Parks, Open Spaces and Brownfield Sites Habitat
- Open Water Biodiversity

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[70] www.wildweb.london.gov.uk

16.5   Likely Future Conditions

16.5.1   It is likely that the proportion of 'favourable' and 'unfavourable but recovering' areas within SSSIs will increase over time as better management regimes are implemented.

16.6   Environmental and Sustainability Issues

16.6.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Parts of Epping Forest are in an 'unfavourable' or 'unfavourable/declining' condition

16.7   Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

16.7.1   The following SA/SEA Objectives are relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 17 - To conserve and enhance biodiversity
- Objective 18 - Protect the ecological integrity of Natura 2000 sites

16.8   Proposed Monitoring

16.8.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Condition of SSSIs / Achievement of PSA target;
- Achievement of BAP targets and actions

17 Landscape and Townscape

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 Landscape character is defined as 'a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse'[71]. Landscape gives a locality its sense of place, making it different from neighbouring localities.

17.1.2 Landscapes can be areas designated for their natural beauty or ambience but can also be 'ordinary' places that are not given statutory protection. Urban landscapes also have an important role to play in affecting the quality of people's lives, therefore enhancing 'townscapes' is also important.

17.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

17.2.1 European Landscape Convention (2000)

- Commits the UK to "recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity"

17.2.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990):

- Provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest

17.2.3 Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000):

- Create a framework for public access to the countryside
- Provides greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and new arrangements for the management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)
- Provides for the possibility of Conservation Area Boards for AONBs
- Management Plans receive a statutory status
- Section 85 requires public bodies to have regard to the purposes of designations of AONBs.

17.3 Context Review

17.3.1 The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
Challenges include: • Encouraging people to remain in, and move back into, major towns and cities, both for the benefit of our urban areas and to relieve the pressure for	Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions (2000) *Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future Delivering an Urban Renaissance*

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[71] Landscape Character Assessment (2008) http://www.landscapecharacter.org.uk/ Landscape Character Network

Message	Source
development in the countryside • Tackling the poor quality of life and lack of opportunity in certain urban areas	
It is essential that town centres provide a high-quality and safe environment if they are to remain attractive and competitive. Well-designed public spaces and buildings, which are fit for purpose, comfortable, safe, attractive, accessible and durable, are key elements which can improve the health, vitality and economic potential of a town centre. Policies for the design of development for main town centre uses, regardless of location, and for development in town centres, should promote high quality and inclusive design, in order to improve the character and quality of the area in which such development is located and the way it functions	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) *PPS6: Planning for Town Centres and Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on design and implementation tools*
Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development	Department of Communities and Local Government (2005) *PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation*
Need to provide green and open space in support of urban renaissance and rural renewal, social inclusion, community cohesion, health and well-being. New open space/ recreation facilities should be accessible by public transport and should include provisions for disabled users	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2002) *PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation*
• To be a cohesive, sustainable and valued regional green lung • To be an area of enhanced and protected natural biodiversity for the enjoyment of all • To achieve full utilisation of the unique land and water assets of the Regional Park for specialist leisure and recreational facilities developed in accordance with principles of sustainability and design excellence • To be an accessible and permeable, integrated visitor attraction to serve the region which will include local communities	Lea Valley Regional Park Authority (2000) *Park Plan*
Describes and analyses the particular character of a Conservation Area, including the more obvious aspects such as buildings, spaces and architectural development, as well as an attempt to portray the often less tangible qualities which make the area "special".	London Borough of Waltham Forest *Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals*

17.4   Baseline

17.4.1   Waltham Forest is an urban area which contains areas of Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land. In addition to these areas there are a large number of other open spaces in the Borough such as parks, playing fields and allotments. There are also many smaller pockets of

open land such as gardens and churchyards which fulfil an important function as amenity open space[72]. These areas of open space make an important contribution to the landscape and townscape of the Borough.

17.4.2   Waltham Forest comprises approximately 780 acres of parks and green spaces. Much of this is managed by the Borough and represents a major opportunity for residents to come into contact with the natural world and enjoy wildlife[73].

17.4.3   The Borough contains two parks that have been awarded the green flag status in recognition of their high standards:

- Coronation Gardens - created in 1901 and 1902 and named to celebrate the coronation of Edward VII. The formal gardens opened in 1903 and were fully restored in 2003 as part of the gardens' centenary celebrations.

- Langthorne Park - a new park which opened on 17 June 2003 on the site of Stratford-Langthorne Abbey.

17.4.4   There are also six premier parks within the Borough and a number of local parks with a range of facilities, including children's play areas, skate parks, a cycle race track, tree trails, ecology areas, attractive landscaping or interesting features, such as a model railway for children.

17.4.5   The open spaces within the Borough offer varied types and sizes of facilities, from the smallest ornamental gardens, to informal landscaped areas, cemeteries and churchyards, extensive woodlands and nature conservation areas.

17.4.6   There are more than 50 sports pitches for hire including cricket, football, tennis, basketball and many green spaces have designated cycle paths that link up with quiet back street routes allowing the avoidance of busy roads.

17.4.7   In terms of the built environment Waltham Forest comprises several 'Conservation Areas'. These areas have been identified as making an important contribution to the Borough townscape for their local distinctiveness and historic character. In relation to new development in the built environment the Council raises awareness of, and rewards, good quality design through annual Design Awards.

17.5   Likely Future Conditions

17.5.1   The current situation is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future unless development pressure leads to the loss of open space or amenity land.

17.6   Environmental and Sustainability Issues

17.6.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- Development pressure could lead to the loss of open space or recreation facilities

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[72] London Borough of Waltham Forest Unitary Development Plan First Review 2006
[73] London Borough of Waltham Forest Biodiversity Action Plan – Habitat Action Plan for parks, open spaces and brownfield sites

17.7   Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

17.7.1   The following SA/SEA Objectives are relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 16 - Make the best use of previously developed land (PDL) and existing buildings

- Objective 19 - Maintain and enhance the quality of green belt and open space areas

- Objective 20 - Conserve and enhance the historic built and natural environment

17.8   Proposed Monitoring

17.8.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Number and condition of Listed Buildings;

- Area and condition of open spaces;

- Development on PDL.

18 Waste

18.1 Introduction

18.1.1 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 identified waste as any substance that constitutes a scrap material, an effluent or other unwanted surplus. This definition was amended by the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 to define waste as *'any substance or object which the producer or the person in possession of it, discards or intends or is required to discard'*.

18.1.2 Currently over half of the rubbish, which is generate in North London is sent for disposal in landfill outside of London[74]. The cost of landfilling waste is likely to increase in the future and landfill availability will decrease. There is need to reduce waste generation so the volume of waste which needs to be managed is reduced and to manage waste in a more sustainable way, with an emphasis on reuse, recycling and recovery. To facilitate this Waltham Forest is working together six other North London Boroughs to produce a North London Joint Waste Strategy.

18.1.3 Waltham Forest is making progress towards reducing the proportion of waste that is sent to landfill. The percentage of waste that is recycled in the Borough is higher than the London average. However, the level of waste production per person in Waltham Forest is higher than nationally.

18.2 Environmental Protection Objectives

18.2.1 The EU Landfill Directive:

- By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995

- By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995

- By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995

18.2.2 The Waste Strategy 2007:

- Provide stronger incentives for businesses, local authorities and individuals to reduce waste;

- Encourage much greater consideration of waste as a resource through increased emphasis on re-use, recycling and recovery of energy from waste;

- Make regulation more effective so that it reduces costs to compliant businesses and the regulator while preventing illegal waste activity;

- Target action on materials, products and sectors with greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes;

- Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered;

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[74] The North London Joint Waste Strategy 2004 – 2020 http://www.nlwa.gov.uk/jointwastestrategy/newdownload.html

- Ensure that, if our waste is recycled overseas, it makes an environmentally sound contribution to reducing demand for global resources;

- Improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground; and

- Increase the engagement of business and the public by communicating and supporting the changed behaviour needed by all us – with Government taking a lead.

18.2.3   Statutory targets from the Waste Strategy 2007:

- To reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill by 20% by 2010 compared to 2004
- To recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010
- To recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015
- To recover value from 75% of municipal waste by 2020

18.2.4   Specific targets for recycling and composting from the Waste Strategy 2007 are:

- To re-use, recycle or compost at least 40% of household and municipal waste by 2010
- To re-use, recycle or compost at least 45% of household and municipal waste by 2015
- To re-use, recycle or compost at least 50% of household and municipal waste by 2020

18.3   Context Review

18.3.1   The following are the key messages from the context review:

Message	Source
• Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use • Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020 • Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste • Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste • Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2007) *Waste Strategy for England*
Regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, prepare and deliver planning strategies that: • help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) *PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management*

Message	Source
the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for • provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities	
By 2020, municipal waste should no longer compromise London's future as a sustainable city. To achieve this long-term goal, lifestyle habits must change so that we each produce only the minimum amount of waste, and reduce the pressures on our environment. We must also manage waste better, so that its impact on the local and global environment and on London communities, economy and heath is minimised. This Strategy will be led by waste reduction, reuse and recycling.	Greater London Authority (2003) *Rethinking Rubbish in London, The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy*

18.4   Baseline

18.4.1   Waste production per person is higher in Waltham Forest than nationally. The volume of waste does not appear to be decreasing over time and there was an increase in waste collected per person between 2004/05 and 2006/07.

Table 18.1: Kg of waste collected (total per person)[75]

Year	Waltham Forest	England
2004/05	441	404
2005/06	436	376
2006/07	449	-

18.4.2   The percentage of waste recycled has increased and is higher than the average for London. In September 2007, London Borough of Waltham Forest introduced a Compulsory Recycling scheme across the Borough. The majority of households are included in the scheme with the exception of flats above shops or in blocks. The 'Get Sorted! Door-to-Door Recycling Service' collects paper, cardboard, glass bottles and jars, food and drink cans, plastic bottles, textiles, shoes, batteries and engine oil for recycling[76].

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[75] LBWF Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07, DEFRA Waste Statistics
[76] LBWF Rubbish, waste and recycling web pages – www.walthamforest.gov.uk

Table 18.2: Percentage of total household waste recycled or composted 2006/07[77]

Year	Waltham Forest	London
2005/06	21%	-
2006/07	26%	22.9%

18.4.3   A green waste recycling service for kitchen and garden waste is available to all street properties in Waltham Forest.   After collection, the green garden and kitchen waste is transported to an 'in-vessel' composting facility in Edmonton and the material is processed in an enclosed container under controlled conditions to make compost, which is used in Waltham Forest's parks, open spaces and allotments[78].

18.5   Likely Future Conditions

18.5.1   The recent introduction of a compulsory recycling scheme is likely to increase the proportion of waste recycled.

18.6   Environmental and Sustainability Issues

18.6.1   The following environmental and sustainability problems have been identified:

- The amount of waste produced per person is not decreasing over time;
- Although levels of recycling are increasing over time the proportion of waste recycled is not yet meeting Government targets.

18.7   Relevant SA / SEA Objectives

18.7.1   The following SA/SEA Objective is relevant to this sustainability topic:

- Objective 9 - Reduce production of waste and increase recycling

18.8   Proposed Monitoring

18.8.1   The following indicators are proposed for monitoring purposes:

- Kg waste collected per head;
- Percentage of waste recycled or composted

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[77] LBWF Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07
[78] LBWF Rubbish, waste and recycling web pages – www.walthamforest.gov.uk

19   Next Steps

19.1   Core Strategy Pre-Submission Draft

19.1.1   Consultation on the Options for the Core Strategy has been undertaken and the Council will now develop the most appropriate alternatives and translate them into Planning Policies. The policies will be assessed for their sustainability using the sustainability objectives and framework developed through the SA Scoping Report. A Sustainability Appraisal Report will be produced which will detail the results of this assessment. The Report will be subject to consultation at the same time as the pre-submission draft for the Core Strategy DPD.

19.2   Core Strategy Submission

19.2.1   Following the consultation on the pre-submission Core Strategy the Council will consider the comments received on both the SA Report and the draft Core Strategy. A Submission Core Strategy will be prepared and accompanied by a final Sustainability Appraisal Report. The Submission Core Strategy will then be the subject of an Examination in Public where a Planning Inspector will determine the 'soundness' of the document and will recommend its adoption or modification.

19.2.2   Following adoption of the Core Strategy a Sustainability Appraisal Statement will be produced summarising the SA process and defining ongoing monitoring that will be undertaken by the Council.

20   Appendix 1 – Monitoring Framework

Indicator	Relevant Objective
Population (by age group)	None identified
Population density	None identified
Ethnicity of population	None identified
Life expectancy	• Improve the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the Borough • Improve air quality through a reduction in traffic-based emissions • Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated transport system
Mortality rates from circulatory disease and cancer	• Improve the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the Borough
Infant mortality	• Improve the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the Borough • Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated transport system
Teenage conception rates	• Improve the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the Borough • Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated transport system
Tuberculosis infections	• Improve the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the Borough • Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated transport system
HIV infections	• Improve the health and wellbeing of those who live and work in the Borough • Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated transport system
VAT registrations and deregistrations	• Improve the local economy by attracting inward investment
Vacant premises	• Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Borough's town centres • Improve the local economy by attracting inward investment • Maintain stable levels of employment in the Borough
Residence and work-based earnings	• Reduce the overall level of deprivation
Economic activity rates	• Reduce the overall level of deprivation • Maintain stable levels of employment in the Borough • Improve the local economy by attracting inward investment
Employment by occupation	• Improve opportunities for access to education and training for all residents • Maintain stable levels of employment in the Borough

Indicator	Relevant Objective
Qualifications	• Improve educational attainment in schools • Improve opportunities for access to education and training for all residents • Maintain stable levels of employment in the Borough
Travel to work by mode	• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated transport system
Number of cars/vans per household	• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Improve opportunities for access to local services, facilities and employment through an integrated transport system
Level of crime	• Reduce crime and the fear of crime
Household size	• Meet local housing needs through the provision of a range of tenures and sizes of new dwellings • Reduce the overall level of deprivation
Household composition	• Meet local housing needs through the provision of a range of tenures and sizes of new dwellings
Housing tenure	• Meet local housing needs through the provision of a range of tenures and sizes of new dwellings
Number of households on the Housing Register	• Meet local housing needs through the provision of a range of tenures and sizes of new dwellings • Reduce the overall level of deprivation
Housing cost to income ratio	• Reduce the overall level of deprivation
Housing completions (including affordable housing)	• Meet local housing needs through the provision of a range of tenures and sizes of new dwellings
Number and condition of Listed Buildings	• Conserve and enhance the historic built and natural environment
Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)	• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Conserve energy
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) targets	• Improve air quality through a reduction in traffic-based emissions • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Contaminated land	• Maintain and enhance the quality of the green belt and open space areas • Reduce contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity
Development on previously developed land (PDL)	• Maintain and enhance the quality of the green belt and open space areas • Reduce contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity
River water quality	• Improve water quality and ensure the efficient use of water resources
Daily domestic water use (per capita)	• Improve water quality and ensure the efficient use of water resources
Planning permission granted against the advice of the Environment Agency	• Reduce the risk of flooding

Indicator	Relevant Objective
Number of properties at risk from flooding	• Reduce the risk of flooding
Condition of SSSIs / Achievement of PSA target	• To conserve and enhance biodiversity • Protect the ecological integrity of Natura 2000 sites
Achievement of BAP targets and actions	• To conserve and enhance biodiversity
Number and condition of Listed Buildings	• Conserve and enhance the historic built and natural environment
Area and condition of open spaces	• Maintain and enhance the quality of green belt and open space areas
Development on previously developed land (PDL)	• Make the best use of previously developed land (PDL) and existing buildings
Kg waste collected per head	• Reduce production of waste and increase recycling
Percentage of waste recycled or composted	• Reduce production of waste and increase recycling