

**London Borough of Waltham Forest
Submission Local Plan Part 1
Sustainability Appraisal Report**

**Appendix A: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and
Programmes**



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1 Introduction

This appendix presents the findings of the review of Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPP) including relevant international, national and local documents undertaken as a part of the evidence gathering exercise for the Waltham Forest Submission Local Plan Part 1 (LP1) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report.

The review of PPP has focused on the documents that could have an influence on the Waltham Forest LP1 and is not an exhaustive list of documents prepared in the UK under each topic.

Following the EU referendum and resolution for the UK to leave the EU, it has been assumed that all EU policy remains in place during the transition period, or until further notice is given and until such time that policies change.

2 Overarching Documents

There are a number of key overarching documents, including the SEA Directive, the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019). Relevant messages from the NPPF have been set out within Section 2 of the main report and are also included within the tables within Section 3 of this document

European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive) came into force in 2001. The Directive's objective 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, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.”

Member States were required to transpose the Directive into laws, regulations and administrative provisions to apply to all plans and programmes on or after 21 July 2004. The SEA Directive was transposed into English law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations) and applies to a range of English plans and programmes, including Neighbourhood Plans.

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy ‘Securing the Future’ was published in 2005. The document set out some guiding principles for sustainable development:



Waltham Forest's Economic Growth Strategy 2016-2020 presents a vision for economic growth in the Borough as follows:

“To maximise the opportunity of Waltham Forest's unique place in London to help our economy grow and thrive, enabling residents to enjoy sustainable prosperity and a high quality of life”.

3 Review of Documents by Topic

Table 3.1: Population

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>To achieve more integrated communities and to create the conditions for everyone to live and work successfully alongside each other.</p>	<p>Department of housing, Communities and Local Government: Integrated Communities Action Plan, 2019</p>
<p>One of the core planning principles of the NPPF is promoting healthy communities. The NPPF argues that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. Local policies and decisions should therefore promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet; • Safe and accessible environments and developments; • Plan for development and use of high-quality shared space, community facilities, and other services; • Guard against loss of facilities; and • Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services. <p>Local plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG, 2019</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a city with infrastructure and facilities which are able to meet future population needs, sustaining and improving services; • To meet modest population growth, efficiency savings, service reconfiguration and small adjustments to capacity should be used in population, to ensure all have access to the care they 	<p>The New London Plan, 2021</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>need. In the case of rapid or concentrated population growth, new primary and community facilities will need to be provided; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of London is expected to grow to 10.8million by 2041, and London must therefore growth in terms of the economy, job opportunities and housing to match this growth. This will be achieved through the improvement of health and quality of life for all, reducing inequalities throughout the City. Sustainable growth that works for all will be encouraged. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aiming to create and integrated, supportive and safe community for local people and businesses; Creating movement through a communication campaign; Bid for and won London Borough of Culture, 2019; Creation of Community Networks for Leyton, Leytonstone, Chingford and Walthamstow, which will include community groups, volunteers, public services, businesses and local leaders sharing spaces; and Increasing a sense of shared responsibility, allowing local people to feel able to improve their local community. 	<p>Waltham Forest: Our Place. A shared plan for connecting communities in Waltham Forest, 2017</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote volunteering and other local activities for older people and promote wellbeing through cultural, artistic and learning opportunities; Ensure that homes are suitable for older people, and implement an early intervention and prevention of falls programme in the community; and Reduce the number of older people who feel socially isolated, by getting them actively participating in community life. 	<p>Waltham Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2016–2020</p>
<p>Promote an approach to regeneration and growth in the Borough which ensures that communities are mixed and balanced and provide high quality places to live and work.</p>	<p>Waltham Forest Economic Growth Strategy, 2016-2020</p>
<p>Estate to meet growing population/changing population demographics (Premises number aligned to population growth).</p>	<p>Waltham Forest CCG Estates Strategy, 2016-2026</p>
<p>Waltham Forest will be the leading Borough for arts and culture in outer London, known for an ambitious and integrated arts and culture offer which involves local residents, attracts visitors from across the capital, and makes an exceptional contribution to London's vibrant cultural scene.</p>	<p>Arts for All: Great Arts and Culture in Waltham Forest, 2016-2017</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Waltham Forest is committed to supporting the elderly to live happy and healthy lives, through providing housing which meets older people's needs, and promoting links with health and wellbeing. This makes good economic sense; Supply of specialist older persons' accommodation has not kept up with demand. 	Waltham Forest Older People's Charter (undated), Dignity Code (2004), and Older Person's Housing Strategy, 2015-2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase participation in arts, culture and sport across the Borough's diverse and changing population; Generate wealth in the Borough through culture; Retain wealth in the Borough by providing attractive and high-quality sport and culture opportunities; and Build capacity to make possible the implementation of this ambitious strategy. 	Taking Our Place in London: Waltham Forest's Culture Strategy, 2010 – 2030

Table 3.2: Human Health

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase awareness of mental health issues to reduce the associated stigma and discrimination; Increase the information and support available to those experiencing low level mental health issues; Promote the use of Five Ways to Wellbeing and healthy sleep patterns; and Develop standardised measures for monitoring mental wellbeing. 	Waltham Forest Mental Wellbeing Strategy, 2018-2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase open space, play and sports provision throughout the Borough; Identify sites where there is most need for new or replacement cycle parking, taking into consideration enhanced cycling and sustainable transport links; and Promote green spaces to allow for healthier living. 	Waltham Forest Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2020
<p>To create a thriving civil society in the Borough, where the Council works in partnership with a strong voluntary and community sector, improving the lives of local residents, by 2020.</p> <p>Priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help build a strong local economy and thriving town centres; Keeping neighbourhoods clean and safe; 	Waltham Forest Active Communities, 2020

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support affordable housing for everyone’s needs; • Help all residents to enjoy a good quality of life; and • This is underpinned by a key responsibility to keep vulnerable adults and children safe and healthy, ensuring that they have dignity and choice in their lives. 	
<p>One of the core planning principles of the NPPF is promoting healthy communities. The NPPF argues that the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.</p> <p>Paragraph 73 notes that “Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities”.</p> <p>There are a number of points where it is noted that effects on health should be taken into account in planning policies.</p>	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG, 2019
<p>Developed with young people, schools and services, the charter aims to provide support for young people in their mental health through the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness of mental health issues and services which can be accessed; • Providing training in Youth Mental Health First Aid for school staff and sports clubs; and • Provision of a named mental health nurse for each school that signs up to the charter. 	Waltham Forest Young People’s Mental Health Charter, 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health: promote mental wellbeing and address wider determinants of mental wellbeing, including housing poverty and work. Early provision and intervention for those struggling with mental health is also a priority, which will be supported by the training of staff and promotion of mental wellbeing in schools; and • Children’s Healthy Weight: restriction of fast food outlets and the promotion of healthy eating through schools. Local food poverty action plans will also be developed. 	Waltham Forest Health and Wellbeing Board Annual Report, 2018-2019
<p>Promote prevention and personal and psychological wellbeing. Working to tackle health issues such as diabetes, dementia and obesity, which disproportionately affect those living in poverty or from certain ethnic groups. 40% of Yr6 children in NE London are obese, and mental health services are increasingly needed.</p>	NHS East London Health and Care Partnership (formerly the North East London Sustainability and Transformation Plan)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that people have the best start in life; • Ensure People have healthy, longer, happy lives; and • Create a thriving, mature and protected older community. 	Waltham Forest Health and Wellbeing Strategy, 2016-2020

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estate to meet growing population/changing population demographics (Premises number aligned to population growth); and Working towards achieving fit for purpose facilities (i.e. less converted houses) that meet the needs of patients. 	Waltham Forest CCG Estates Strategy, 2016-2026
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve care through better integration of mental health and physical health and provide appropriate support at key transition point for vulnerable children and young people; Provide children, young people and their families with access to high quality mental healthcare; and To work in partnerships with Health, Education and Social Care, to ensure all young people in Waltham Forest have awareness of and a high quality e.g. good emotional and mental health. 	Waltham Forest Child & Adolescent Mental Health Transformation Plan, 2015-2020 (Refresh 2017)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase participation in active travel and physical activity by creating and promoting socially and culturally appropriate safe physical environments; Increasing access to weight management services, particularly targeting those at highest risk and greatest health inequalities; and Ensuring that Healthy Lifestyle Programmes are available in all schools that cover diet, food groups, exercise, to help combat childhood obesity. 	Healthy Weight Strategy, 2015-2020
Commitment to doing everything possible to help residents stay healthy and well.	Waltham Forest Public Health Charter, 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages; and To understand the opportunities spatial planning offers to influence health and promotes an effective partnership between planning and public health to identify and implement these opportunities. 	LB Waltham Forest Joint Strategic Needs Assessments, 2014/2015
To increase recognition of the growing evidence of a relationship between physical and mental health.	Better Mental Health A joint mental health strategy for adults of working age in Waltham Forest, 2013-2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing health inequalities is a matter of fairness and social justice. In England, the many people who are currently dying prematurely each year as a result of health inequalities would otherwise have enjoyed; and 	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure healthy standard of living for all; Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase healthy life expectancy; • Reduce differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities; and • Achieve the outcomes above by focusing on the four key indicators Wider determinants; health improvement; health protection; healthcare and premature mortality. 	Public Health Outcomes Framework, NHS, February, 2020
Improve public health by strengthening local public health activities which connect people with nature	The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature; HM Government, June 2011
Limits hot food takeaway within 400m of a school, youth facilities and parks.	Waltham Forest Hot Food Takeaway SPD, Adopted March 2009

Table 3.3: Employment and Skills

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and grow an economy for residents and businesses; • Focus on those most in need to provide access to work which is secure and flexible; and • Develop Good Work principles and embed these across all Council services. 	Think Work strategy, 2019-2022 (Draft)
<p>The Government is committed to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity. Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit. Planning policies should avoid the long-term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose</p>	National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, 2019

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that local people have the skills and ability to capture the opportunities of growth and to access quality employment in the Borough and across London; • Ensure that all residents have access to training and skills development to enable them to access high quality employment and progress their careers, with a broad range of skills levels, but a good level of pay and working conditions; and • Promote employment, training programmes and sector-based initiatives in the growth of skills to support creative, construction and urban services. 	Waltham Forest Economic Growth Strategy, 2016–2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance London’s global economic attributes and competitiveness by retaining London as an international business centre; • Help to develop people’s skills to the utmost, and to build upon London’s educational success; • Assist with the settlement of new migrants to London to ensure that everyone can play an active and dynamic role in London’s growth; • To address inequalities in London’s economy and labour market, by working with partners from across the city; and • Provide all Londoners, from primary-school age through to adults, who are starting out or looking to ‘reskill’, with good advice and understand the opportunities generated by the global businesses in London, the jobs of the future and also the pathways to get there. 	City for All Londoners, 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspiring ambition, promoting careers, supporting transitions; • Creating opportunities for all, so that no-one is left behind; • Improving services to maximise investment coming into the Borough; and • Building better relationships with business. 	Waltham Forest Employment and Skills Prospectus: Shaping A Borough for Everybody, 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure young people have good information and get early opportunities to learn about careers; • Support should also be given to residents of all ages in accessing learning and work opportunities in the creative and digital industries; • Work with employers to promote in work support and skills development within growth sectors; and • Address workplace poverty by supporting people with lower skills and wages to be more resilient in the labour market, by helping them increase skill levels to progress onto better paid jobs. 	Growth Boroughs Skills and Employment Strategy, 2014
Create fair employment and good work for all.	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012

Table 3.4: Transport

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new cars of vans registered in London to be zero emission by 2030; • Reduce overall car use, promoting the use of walking, cycling and public transport; • Promote the associated health benefits of sustainable travel; and • Increase charge points for public use. 	London Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Delivery Plan, 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; and • Create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones. 	National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase sustainable transport and use local transport solutions; • Maximise opportunities for increasing the proportion of trips made via sustainable transport routes; • Secure better public transport services including community transport and integration between existing services to set up car-clubs; and • Consider area/community based travel plans linked to neighbourhood plans and transport strategies. 	Planning for Climate Change: A guide for Local Authorities, Town and Country Planning Association, May 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating streets and street networks that encourage walking, cycling and public transport use will reduce car dependency and the health problems it creates; • 80% of all trips in London to be made on foot, bicycle or using public transport by 2040' • Creating good public transport to encourage a shift from private car to public transport. This could dramatically reduce the number of vehicles on London's streets; • Planning the city around walking, cycling and public transport use to unlock growth in new areas and ensure that London grows in a way that benefits everyone; and • Aiming for zero emissions road transport by 2050. 	The Mayor's Transport Strategy, 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of sustainable transport and decrease the number of private car journeys; • Decrease the private car parking provision with new homes to encourage sustainable travel; • Achieve 80% of all trips in London to be made by foot, cycle or public transport by 2041; • Increase the efficiency of transport to reduce road emissions and noise; and • Improve walking and cycling networks across the City. 	The New London Plan, 2021

Objectives and Priorities	Source
Highlights challenges specific to North London, including facilitating and responding to growth in the upper Lee Valley, relieving crowding and congestion, and enhanced connectivity.	North London Sub-regional Transport Plan Update, 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing public transport capacity and safeguarding land for transport; • Improve the integration, reliability, quality, accessibility, frequency, attractiveness and environmental performance of the public transport system; and • Enhancing London's transport connectivity. 	The New London Plan, 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out proposals for investment due to winning £27M "Mini-Holland bid". 2020 vision priorities are; • A network of excellent cycle routes; • Making our residential areas great places to cycle; • Making cycle parking easy; • Involving the community; • Encouraging more people to cycle; • Making cycling safer; and • Monitoring our progress and learning from what we do. 	2020 Vision: Cycling in the London Borough of Waltham Forest, 2015-2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK needs to invest in its transport infrastructure if it is to continue to meet the needs of the rest of the economy over the coming decade. 	Europe 2020 Growth Strategy – Priorities for the UK, 2013
<p>A statutory document that sets out how the Borough proposes to deliver the London Mayor's Transport Investment Strategy (MTS) in its area, as well as contributing to other local and sub-regional goals.</p> <p>The LIP identifies how Waltham Forest will work towards achieving the MTS goals of 'healthy streets and healthy people', 'a good public transport experience' and 'new homes and jobs'.</p> <p>Waltham Forest Council supports the overarching aim of the MTS to ensure that at least 80% of all trips in London are made on foot, by cycle or using public transport by 2041, compared to the figure of 63% today (recognising that there are different targets set for central, inner and outer London). The LIP outlines the local Borough Overall Objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift to culture of sustainable travel; • Liveable neighbourhoods for everyone; • Place-making and Access for all at stations; 	Waltham Forest Local Implementation Plan 3 – 2019/2020 to 2021/2022

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning a Smarter, greener Bus Network; and • Delivering a public transport network to meet future demand. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waltham Forest has a high potential for being a cycling city and Borough, with a history of policy support and active local groups; and • Commits to provision of quality infrastructure to provide a safe and convenient environment in which to cycle in Waltham Forest. 	Waltham Forest Cycle Action Plan (undated)

Table 3.5: Crime and Safety

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>We want all families in Waltham Forest to be safe, well, independent and resilient;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being safe is a fundamental right for all people and is an essential foundation for people to enjoy a good quality of life. We want all of our families and everyone in our communities to be safe from harm – be that abuse, neglect, exploitation, or the harmful effects of crime, violence, substance misuse or extremism. 	Think Family 2020: Helping our Residents to Stay Safe, Well, Resilient and Independent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce incidents of anti-social behaviour; • Improve reporting and victim support; • Increase communication and engagement; and • Ensure the entire community feels safe, especially residents. 	Waltham Forest Anti-Social Behaviour: Our Strategy, 2019-2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. 	National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take action to decrease violence against women and girls, tackle offensive behaviour and support victims; • Keep children and young people safe; and • Reduce hate crime and intolerance. 	Police and Crime Plan: A safer City for All Londoners, 2017-2021

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target lawbreakers; • Offer ways out of crime; • Keep weapons off streets; • Protect and educate young people; and • Reduce knife crime and provide greater support to victims. 	The London Knife Crime Strategy, 2017
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to local areas to tackle their gang or youth violence problem; • Preventing young people becoming involved in violence in the first place, with a new emphasis on early intervention and prevention; and • Offering pathways out of violence and the gang culture for young people wanting to make a break with the past. 	Home Office: Ending Gang and Youth Violence, 2011
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking tough action to keep our streets safe – dealing with gangs and young people out of control; and • Improving ongoing support for children following the end of their sentence and improving the education of young offenders. 	Youth Crime Action Plan, 2008

Table 3.6: Housing

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community. Paragraph 47 of the NPPF requires local authorities to seek to ensure that their Local Plans meet the full Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAHN) of the area for market and affordable housing and identify a five-year supply of deliverable sites to meet the identified need; and Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. 	National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG 2019
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver more good quality homes of which 50% should be genuinely affordable; Create mixed and inclusive communities, which include those with specialist housing; and Ensure homes are built quickly, reducing the prevalence of land purchased to sell at higher value once permissions are gained. 	The New London Plan, 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the number of homes for Londoners, by identifying and releasing more land for housing; Deliver genuinely affordable housing; Ensure housing is of high quality and part of inclusive neighbourhoods; Ensure a fairer deal for private renters and leaseholders; and Tackle homelessness and help rough sleepers. 	Mayor of London: London Housing Strategy, 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mayer of London has secured £3.15bn to start building at least 90,000 new affordable homes across London. The Programme aims to help Londoners who would otherwise struggle to rent or buy, by building a range of new affordable homes. This will include homes for low-cost rent, London Living Rent, and shared ownership. The long-term aim is for half of all new homes in London to be affordable. 	Homes for Londoners: Affordable Housing Programme, 2016 - 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the study is to support the local authorities in objectively assessing and evidencing the need for housing (both market and affordable) across Outer North East London for the 22-year period 2011-33, and provide other evidence to inform local policies, plans and decision making. 	Outer North East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment Report of Findings, 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There should be a range of good quality, accessible housing options for older people which enable them to live independently for longer; Introduce more flexible approaches around affordable housing contributions to encourage open market and mixed tenure specialist older people's housing. 	Older Person's Housing Strategy, 2015-2020

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidance and support on the sustainability policies in the London Plan including, energy and carbon, air quality, flooding, urban greening, and pollution control. 	Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance, 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Homelessness Strategy must be seen in the context of the overarching Housing Strategy and other housing policies which covers issues such as increasing supply and making the best use of our existing properties. 	'Waltham Forest Council Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2013-18' London Borough of Waltham Forest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act allows the modification or discharge of the affordable housing elements of section 106 agreements in order to make developments more viable. It contains measures to extend permitted development rights to allow single-storey extensions of up to eight metres. This reduces the volume of extra paperwork required with a planning application; removing overlapping development consent regimes that require multiple extra permissions from different government agencies 	Growth and Infrastructure Act, 2013
The purpose of the SHMA is to form part of a wider evidence base for the development of housing and planning policies.	Waltham Forest Housing Needs Survey and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), 2012
<p>Housing Strategy is focused on three priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building new homes; Making the most of the homes that we have; Creating successful communities. 	Waltham Forest Housing Strategy, 2008-2028

Table 3.7: Townscape & Heritage

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment.</p> <p>Each Local Plan should 'contain a clear strategy for enhancing the natural, built and historic environment'.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2019</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the number of homes for Londoners, by identifying and releasing more land for housing; • Deliver genuinely affordable housing; • Ensure housing is of high quality and part of inclusive neighbourhoods; • Ensure a fairer deal for private renters and leaseholders; and • Tackle homelessness and help rough sleepers. 	<p>Mayor of London: London Housing Strategy, 2018</p>
<p>Policy HC1: Heritage Conservation and Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boroughs should develop evidence which demonstrates a clear understanding of London's historic environment. This evidence should be used for identifying, understanding, conserving, and enhancing the historic environment and heritage assets; • Identify assets of archaeological significance and use this information to avoid harm or minimise it through design and appropriate mitigation; and • Where heritage assets are identified as At Risk, Boroughs should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making. 	<p>The New London Plan (intend to publish version), 2019</p>
<p>Key principals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the Borough's history and heritage and its continuing contribution to popular culture. • Preserve the Borough's history and heritage. 	<p>Waltham Forest Cultural Heritage Strategy, 2015-2020</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The London Borough of Waltham Forest has produced 13 Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans for the areas listed below which are material considerations in the planning process. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakers Arms • Browning Road • Chingford Green • Forest School • Leucha Road • Leytonstone • Lloyd Park • Orford Road • Ropers Field • Thornhill Road • Walthamstow St James • Walthamstow Village • Woodford Green 	<p>London Borough of Waltham Forest Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice Note 1, Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management: This document sets out information to help local planning authorities to manage change in a way that conserves and enhances the character and appearance of historic areas. • Advice Note 2, Managing Significance in Decision-Taking: This document contains useful information on assessing the significance of heritage assets, using appropriate expertise, historic environment records, recording and furthering understanding, neglect and unauthorised works, marketing and design and distinctiveness. • Advice Note 3, The Setting of Heritage Assets: This document sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas, and landscapes. 	<p>Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes 1 (2019), 2 (2015) and 3 (2017)</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>Conservation Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The historic environment is a shared resource; • Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment; • Understanding the significance of places is vital; • Significant places should be managed to sustain their values; • Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent; • Plans at all levels should set out a positive historic environment strategy; • Both designated and non-designated heritage assets should be identified and protected; and • Documenting and learning from decisions is essential. 	<p>Conservation Principles – Policies and Guidance; English Heritage 2015 and Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment: Historic England Briefing</p>
<p>Guidance on the implementation of London plan Policy 2.15 Town Centres and associated Annex, and of other policies in the Plan with specific reference to town centre development and management.</p>	<p>Mayor of London Town Centres, Supplementary Planning Guidance, 2014</p>
<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international instrument to deal in an integrated manner with the whole landscape. It provides an international context for landscape, placing this important resource alongside biodiversity and cultural heritage. The ELC is adopted and promoted by the Council of Europe. It is a Treaty and not an EU Directive and is binding on the states that sign it. The ELC was signed by the UK government in February 2006, ratified in November 2006 and came into effect in March 2007.</p>	<p>European Landscape Convention, 2007</p>
<p>The Granada Convention was adopted on 3 October 1985 in Granada (Spain) and came into force on 1 December 1987. The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.</p>	<p>The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Granada 1985</p>
<p>The convention looks toward the protection, preservation and scientific research of archaeological heritage in Europe.</p>	<p>Valetta Convention, 1992</p>
<p>Places a general duty on local authorities for the preservation and enhancement of listed buildings and features of special architectural or historic interest, including the designation of conservation areas.</p>	<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990</p>
<p>Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it".</p>	<p>Ancient Monuments and Archaeology Act, 1979</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The Convention defines the kind of natural or cultural sites which can be considered for inscription on the World Heritage List. The World Heritage Convention aims to promote cooperation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations.</p> <p>It is intended that, unlike the seven wonders of the ancient world, properties on the World Heritage List will be conserved for all time.</p>	<p>UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972</p>

Table 3.8: Climate

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The UK has committed to an 80% reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. In order to help meet this target, the UK Committee on Climate Change (CCC) has devised a series of interim UK “carbon budgets” as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st carbon budget (2008 to 2012): 23% reduction; • 2nd carbon budget (2013 to 2017): 29% reduction; • 3rd carbon budget (2018 to 2022): 35% reduction by 2020; • 4th carbon budget (2023 to 2027): 50% reduction by 2025; • 5th carbon budget (2028 to 2032): 57% reduction by 2030. 	<p>UK Committee on Climate Change, Interim UK Carbon Budgets</p>
<p>The EU has a revised target of at least 32% renewable energy by 2030. As a part of this, the UK is aiming to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.</p>	<p>Revised European Renewable Energy Directive, 2019</p>
<p>Improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK. Demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, showing the commitment to taking shared responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in 2009. Greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of 100% (from 1990 baseline) by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.</p>	<p>The Climate Change Act, 2008 (Revised 2019)</p>
<p>The NPPF sets out the Government’s purpose and principles for planning and sustainable development. It introduces a presumption in favour of sustainable development that is the basis for every plan, and every decision. It promotes positive growth – making economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations. It requires that Local Plans are prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and sets out what could make a proposed plan or development sustainable or development unsustainable.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019) and associated Planning Practice Guidance</p>
<p>This update to the Energy Planning Guidance contains a number of updates, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inclusion of carbon emissions factors to assess the carbon performance of a new development; • Updated information for those wishing to install heat pumps or CHP (and when this is appropriate); 	<p>Energy Planning – GLA Guidance on preparing energy assessments, 2019</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to CIBSE TM59 overheating guidance, which should now be included in all residential planning applications; and Existing emission limits for heating and energy plants. 	
<p>RE:NEW is a programme to help make London's homes more energy efficient and help London to be a zero carbon city by 2050. It helps organisations such as London Boroughs, housing associations, and universities to implement retrofit projects helping to cut carbon emissions and alleviate fuel poverty.</p> <p>RE:FIT is a programme to help make London's public buildings more energy efficient. It offers support to London Boroughs, schools, universities, hospitals, leisure centres and museums to implement retrofit projects and achieve large financial savings.</p>	<p>RE:NEW programme RE:FIT programme</p>
<p>The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government's ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition.</p> <p>The Plan includes ten key targets including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigating and adapting to climate change; We will take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact. We will do this by; Continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, the agriculture and waste sectors and the use of fluorinated gases. The UK Climate Change Act 2008 commits us to reducing total greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050 when compared to 1990 levels; Making sure that all policies, programmes and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century; and Implementing a sustainable and effective second National Adaptation Programme. <p>Reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards</p> <p>We will reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought and coastal erosion by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making sure everyone is able to access the information they need to assess any risks to their lives and livelihoods, health and prosperity posed by flooding and coastal erosion; 	<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing the public, private and third sectors together to work with communities and individuals to reduce the risk of harm; • Making sure that decisions on land use, including development, reflect the level of current and future flood risk; • Ensuring interruptions to water supplies are minimised during prolonged dry weather and drought; and • Boosting the long-term resilience of our homes, businesses and infrastructure. 	
<p>The London Energy Plan and energy infrastructure map explores how much energy London would need in the future, where it might be needed and the different ways of supplying that energy. It is a set of interconnected data models for building demand, power, heat, distributed energy and transport, which have been developed using the best available data and with input from a range of stakeholders.</p>	<p>GLA Scenarios to 2050: London Energy Plan, 2016</p>
<p>Aims to limit the global warming change to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. However, countries aim to limit the increase to 1.5°C to reduce the impacts of global warming. The EU has committed to a binding target of a reduction of at least 40% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.</p>	<p>The Paris Agreement, 2015</p>
<p>Sets out the role that communities can play in helping to meet the UK's energy and climate change challenges, including supporting a sustainable and secure energy system; reducing UK greenhouse gas emissions; and lowering consumer bills.</p>	<p>Community Energy Strategy, 2014</p>
<p>Implements LGA's "Climate Local" policies. Sets out priorities and actions to meet 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050.</p>	<p>Waltham Forest "Climate Local" Action Plan, 2014-2016</p>
<p>Aims to promote low-carbon heat networks. Specifically, to help meet the Mayor's target of having 25% of London's energy supply from decentralised energy sources by 2025.</p>	<p>District Heating Manual for London, 2014</p>
<p>A toolkit developed to help London councils identify and implement solutions to help attract investment and delivery for energy efficiency measures.</p>	<p>Mayor of London – Using Local Powers to Maximise Energy Efficiency Retrofit Toolkit, July 2013</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, 2012</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
Doha Amendment saw parties commit to reduce GHG emissions by at least 18 percent below 1990 levels in the eight-year period from 2013 to 2020.	
This Directive establishes a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency to ensure target of 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency is achieved.	European Energy Efficiency Directive, 2012
Identified opportunities for growth of the low carbon economy in the Upper Lee Valley.	Upper Lee Valley Low Carbon Economy - Opportunities, Barriers and Interventions, 2011
The Mayor of London has set out his strategic approach to limiting further climate change and securing a low carbon energy supply for London. To limit further climate change, the Mayor has set a target to reduce London's CO2 emissions by 60% of 1990 levels by 2025.	Mayor of London, Delivering London's Energy Future: climate change mitigation strategy, 2011
Aims to improve the energy performance of buildings in the EU, taking into account various climatic and local conditions. It sets out minimum requirements and a common methodology. It covers energy used for heating, hot water, cooling, ventilation and lighting.	Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, 2010
Sets out policy to meet 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050. The Council are currently in the process of refreshing the Climate Change Strategy for 2019 and beyond.	Waltham Forest Climate Change Strategy, 2008
The fifth assessment was developed through a scoping process which involved climate change experts from all relevant disciplines and users of IPCC reports; in particular representatives from governments. The document contains research which can be used to guide policy decisions.	International Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report, 2007 (New release expected in 2022)

Table 3.9: Air Quality

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>Objectives of the update include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring Boroughs are taking action to achieve the Mayor’s objectives; • Ensuring Boroughs are working towards the achievement of WHO recommended guidelines for pollutants (lower than legal requirements); • Update information to reflect new research, policies and priorities; and <p>Update of the Cleaner Air Brough Status to promote continual improvement and align with new LLAQM priorities.</p>	<p>London Local Air Quality Management (LLAQM) policy guidance, 2019 update</p>
<p>Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2019</p>
<p>This strategy includes a need to improve air quality in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the nation’s health; • Protect the environment; • Secure clean growth and innovation; and • Reduce emissions from transport, homes, farming and industry. <p>Ways in which progress towards these goals can be monitored are also outlined.</p>	<p>DEFRA Clean Air Strategy, 2019</p>
<p>Aims and objectives included within this London Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make London the city with the best air quality of any major city in the world by 2050; • Go beyond the legal requirements to protect human health and minimise inequalities; • Introduction of the Ultra Low Emission Zone; • Transform bus and taxi fleets to be zero emission; • Continue to monitor and assess air pollution within London Boroughs; • Support communities of London to reduce their exposure to poor air quality; • Reduce inequalities in air quality; and • Reduce the exposure of young children to poor air quality surrounding schools, nurseries and other educational establishments. 	<p>London Environment Strategy, Mayor of London, 2018 (Chapter 4: Air Quality)</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The main priorities are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise increased exposure to existing poor air quality and make provision to address local problems of air quality (particularly within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)); • Promote sustainable design and construction to reduce emissions from the demolition and construction of buildings; • New proposals should be Air Quality Neutral as a minimum; and • Major developments will be required to carry out a preliminary Air Quality Assessment to identify significant sources of pollution and suitable uses for sites. 	The New London Plan, 2021
<p>Monitor air pollution with a view to implementing the Council Air Quality Action Plan to reduce air pollution. This fulfils the requirements of the Local Air Quality Management process which places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved.</p>	London Borough of Waltham Forest '2015 Updating and Screening Assessment for the London Borough of Waltham Forest'
<p>Sets out the methodology for assessing the air quality impacts of construction and demolition in London.</p> <p>Identifies good practice for mitigating and managing air quality impacts that is relevant and achievable, with the over-arching aim of protecting public health and the environment.</p>	Mayor's Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Guidance, 2014
<p>Provides an overview of the impact pathway approach (IPA) and its recommended use.</p>	Air quality: impact pathway guidance, 2019
<p>The revised protocol specifies emission reduction commitments in terms of percentage reductions from base 2005 to 2020. The EU member states aim to jointly cut their emissions of sulphur dioxide by 59%, nitrogen oxides by 42%, ammonia by 6%, volatile organic compounds by 28% and particles by 22%.</p>	NECD and the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP Gothenburg Protocol), 2012
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland sets pollution targets for ten principal pollutants. It aims to further improve air quality in the UK into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, actions within the strategy are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment.</p>	The UK National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2011
<p>This is the fourth daughter directive (2004/107/EC) and covers polyaromatic hydrocarbons, arsenic, nickel, cadmium and mercury in ambient air.</p>	Fourth Daughter Directive (2004/107/EC)

Objectives and Priorities	Source
Sets limits for key pollutants in the air outdoors. This includes binding limit values for concentrations of major air pollutants that impact public health, such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide. This directive also sets limit values for a range of other pollutants such as ozone, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.	Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)

Table 3.10: Soil

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and • Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. 	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2019
Key areas for environmental action include soil protection and sustainable use of pesticides up to 2020.	European Commission The Seventh Environment Action Programme of the European Community, 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting soils and the important ecosystem services they provide; • Preventing soil pollution; • Effective soil protection during construction and development; and • Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land. 	Safeguarding our Soils - A Strategy for England DEFRA, 2009
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 Proposed EU Soil Framework Directive, 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils; • Prevent threats to soils, and mitigate the effects of those threats; 	The European Soil Thematic Strategy, 2006

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use; and • Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality. 	
Overall guiding objective 'to protect soil and make a more sustainable use of it'.	First Soil Action Plan for England, 2004-2006
Integrate soil and land protection objectives in spatial planning strategies including promoting development on brownfield sites and clean-up of contaminated land.	European Commission EC Communication towards a thematic strategy for soil protection, 2004
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 Contaminated Land Strategy, 2001
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

Table 3.11: Water

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The NPPF states that inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources (para 100).</p> <p>The NPPF states local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment (para 162).</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework, 2019</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop better response to pollutants, internal sewer flooding and supply interruptions; • Increase efficiency of the system by £400million; and • Reduce average annual household bills by £5 by 2024/25. 	<p>Thames Water, Building a Better Future: Enhancing Thames Water’s Business Plan for 2020 to 2025</p>
<p>The Thames RBMP reflects the objectives of the WFD (see above).</p> <p>The priority issues in the London Lea are: water quality, biodiversity, and raising awareness of the rivers of the catchment and how we impact them.</p> <p>Contribution to environmental outcomes for 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with the local community to install reed beds on the Lee Navigation and at Grovelands Park in the Salmon Brook Catchment. These projects will contribute to improvements in water quality elements; • Installing 'Rain Planters' on schools and community buildings, contributing to improvements in water quality elements; and • Collating information on projects, news and events across the catchment and publicising them on the London Lea catchment website. 	<p>Thames River Basin District River Basin Management Plan, 2016</p>
<p>In the longer term, Thames Water’s current supply will not be able to meet the challenge of both population growth and climate change. Research suggests that new water resource options will be required in the late 2020s.</p>	<p>Thames Water, Our Long-Term Strategy, 2015 – 2040</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a drainage management strategy; • Promotion of flood resistance and resilience measures to any properties at risk of flooding; 	<p>Waltham Forest Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2015 (Adoption Version)</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of new technologies and innovation in flood mitigation measures; Encourage the use of sustainable urban drainage systems, through early involvement in the planning process. 	
<p>The Lower Lee Flood Risk Management Strategy identifies those areas the Environment Agency hope to act to reduce the risk of flooding over the next ten years. It also identifies areas where maintaining existing flood risk management assets are the only viable option. It highlights measures that home and business owners who remain at risk can take to reduce the impact of flooding on them. It will be a key consideration for local authorities on planning and development control issues in the area. It should also be used to inform local planning and policy.</p>	Lower Lee Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2013
<p>Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Regulations. These Regulations implement Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption. Their purpose is to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring it is wholesome and clean.</p>	The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2030 at the latest, there is improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports; sustainably managed risks from flooding; more effective management of surface water and sustainable use of water resources. 	Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England, 2008
<p>The WFD divides the water environment into water bodies. These can include rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals, groundwater etc. The WFD requires that there is no deterioration in the ecological health of water bodies and that water bodies should achieve the ecological objectives set out in a River Basin Management Plan.</p> <p>The environmental objectives of the WFD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater; To achieve objectives and standards for protected areas; To aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status; To reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater; The cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters; and Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants. 	Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC

Table 3.12: Biodiversity

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy contains several targets which will work to enhance biodiversity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating well connected and conserved blue and green habitats; • Creating resilient networks; • Provision of high quality open space across the Borough; • Focus on urban greening, with appropriate measures taken to reduce the impacts of urbanisation on European designated sites; and • Delivery of a Borough wide SANGs strategy. 	<p>Waltham Forest Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2020</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contribute to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; and • Recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services; minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. 	<p>National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG 2019</p>
<p>The London Mayor (Sadiq Khan), has proposed four strategic approaches to influence decision making across London:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low carbon circular economy; 2. Smart digital city; 3. Green infrastructure and natural capital accounting; and 4. The Healthy Streets Approach. 	<p>The London Environment Strategy, 2018</p>
<p>The 25 Year Environment Plan outlines the Government’s ambition to leave our environment in a better state than we found it and the steps proposed to take to achieve that ambition. The Plan includes ten key targets of which two focus on biodiversity.</p> <p>Thriving plants and wildlife:</p>	<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, 2018</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy contains several targets which will work to enhance biodiversity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating well connected and conserved blue and green habitats; • Creating resilient networks; • Provision of high quality open space across the Borough; • Focus on urban greening, with appropriate measures taken to reduce the impacts of urbanisation on European designated sites; and • Delivery of a Borough wide SANGs strategy. 	<p>Waltham Forest Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2020</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoring 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term; • Creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network, focusing on priority habitats as part of a wider set of land management changes providing extensive benefits; • Taking action to recover threatened, iconic or economically important species of animals, plants and fungi and where possible to prevent human-induced extinction or loss of known threatened species in England and the Overseas Territories; and • Increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060: this would involve planting 180,000 hectares by end of 2042. <p>Enhancing biosecurity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing and reducing the impact of existing plant and animal diseases; lowering the risk of new ones and tackling invasive non-native species; • Reaching the detailed goals to be set out in the Tree Health Resilience Plan of 2018; • Ensuring strong biosecurity protection at our borders, drawing on the opportunities leaving the EU provides; and • Working with industry to reduce the impact of endemic disease. 	
<p>The vision is that trees become a key defining feature of the Borough for both current and future generations and the urban forest of Waltham Forest is protected and enhanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with the tree planting programme to increase tree coverage and canopy cover; • Carefully select tree species to be planted, following ‘the right tree in the right place for the right reason’ principle; and 	<p>Waltham Forest Tree Strategy, 2017-2022</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy contains several targets which will work to enhance biodiversity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating well connected and conserved blue and green habitats; • Creating resilient networks; • Provision of high quality open space across the Borough; • Focus on urban greening, with appropriate measures taken to reduce the impacts of urbanisation on European designated sites; and • Delivery of a Borough wide SANGs strategy. 	<p>Waltham Forest Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2020</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully and cost effectively manage existing trees in the Borough, in a species specific manner. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance London's network of green, blue and open spaces; • Boroughs should prepare green infrastructure strategies that identify opportunities for cross-Borough collaboration and ensure green infrastructure is optimised; and • Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land should be protected from inappropriate development. 	<p>The New London Plan, 2021</p>
<p>Aimed at halting the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, the strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving and restoring nature; • Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services; • Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries; • Combating invasive alien species; and <p>Addressing the global biodiversity crisis.</p>	<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation, 2011</p>
<p>The aim of the White Paper is to set out a clear framework for protecting and enhancing the things that nature gives us for free. 4 core themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting and improving our natural environment; 2. Growing a green economy; 3. Reconnecting people and nature; and 4. International and EU leadership. 	<p>The Natural Environment White Paper, 2011</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy contains several targets which will work to enhance biodiversity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating well connected and conserved blue and green habitats; • Creating resilient networks; • Provision of high quality open space across the Borough; • Focus on urban greening, with appropriate measures taken to reduce the impacts of urbanisation on European designated sites; and • Delivery of a Borough wide SANGs strategy. 	<p>Waltham Forest Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2020</p>
<p>Halt overall loss of England’s biodiversity by 2020; support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks.</p>	<p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance the wildlife and habitats in Waltham Forest, in particular those of international, national and regional importance; • To ensure that developers, major landowners and organisations, including the Council, schools and colleges, the private sector and statutory undertakers, are aware of the importance of conserving biodiversity and are positively involved in the implementation of the BAP; • To ensure the proper consideration of biodiversity conservation in the management of all open space and amenity land in Waltham Forest; • To seek opportunities for increasing the area and number of priority and locally important habitats; • To develop the long-term interest and involvement of people living and working in the Borough, including access to nature; and <p>To monitor and report on our progress against the targets within the BAP.</p>	<p>Waltham Forest Biodiversity Action Plan, 2010-2020</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve, create, restore and link characteristic ecological, hydrological and landscape features to form a fully integrated river floodplain corridor. • To realise the full ecological potential of Lee Valley Regional Park by maintaining and enhancing the present range of species, habitats and landscape features combined with extensive re-creation and expansion of key habitat types. • To achieve sustainable use of the natural resource. • To achieve awareness and understanding of the biodiversity of Lee Valley Regional Park and to encourage participation of its conservation. 	<p>Lee Valley Regional Park Biodiversity Action Plan, 2019-2029</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy contains several targets which will work to enhance biodiversity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating well connected and conserved blue and green habitats; • Creating resilient networks; • Provision of high quality open space across the Borough; • Focus on urban greening, with appropriate measures taken to reduce the impacts of urbanisation on European designated sites; and • Delivery of a Borough wide SANGs strategy. 	<p>Waltham Forest Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2020</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage people to engage with the ownership, design, management, maintenance and use of their local trees and woodlands as part of their own vision for their neighbourhood; • Support healthy living policies by encouraging people to use woodlands and making them accessible to all; • Promote the role of trees and woodlands as a catalyst for community cohesion; • Support the use of trees and woodlands as a resource for learning, including implementing teaching and learning outside the classroom; and • Pursue opportunities to increase public understanding of the historic, archaeological and cultural value of trees and forests. 	<p>England Trees, Woods and Forests Strategy, 2007</p>
<p>There is a need to act now with greater vigour to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve existing biodiversity; • Conserve protected areas and all other high-quality habitats; • Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate; • Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species; • Maintain existing ecological networks; • Create buffer zones around high-quality habitats; • Take prompt action to control spread of invasive species; • Establish ecological networks through habitat restoration and creation; and • Respond to changing conservation priorities. 	<p>England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation principles conserving biodiversity in a changing climate (DEFRA 2008)</p>
<p>The strategy provides a coordinated approach to the management of trees and woodlands across the City of London. The strategy contains policies frameworks, as well as practical evidence and guidance to support the strategy.</p>	<p>City of London Tree Strategy, SPD, 2019</p>

Table 3.13: Landscape

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map open spaces within the Borough and categorise them in accordance with national, regional and local typologies; • Ensure regeneration of open space is meaningful, and caters for a variety of uses e.g. parks can be areas for social and start-ups; • Set standards for provision of open space to ensure new space is provided where there is new development, and in areas where there is an identified deficiency; • Identify areas of need (both present and future) for open space; and • Consider innovative ways to provide green space where opportunities for new provision are limited e.g. green space at roof level or through green walls. 	<p>Waltham Forest Infrastructure Delivery Plan: Green and Blue Infrastructure, 2020</p>
<p>Overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect Green Belt land; • Conserve and enhance the natural environment; and • Seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness. <p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development; • Establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit; • Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation; • Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and • Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping. <p>Planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, 2019</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oppose in principle any plans for development of land within the park that do not comply with Section 12 of the Park Act; • Ensure that any approved planning proposals will have a positive effect on the Park; • Ensure that planning proposals for land outside of the park will not adversely affect the Park; and 	<p>Lee Valley Park Development Framework: Vision, Aims and Principles, 2010</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priorities include: Visitors, Sport and Recreation, Biodiversity, Community, Landscape and Heritage and Environment. 	
<p>Our vision is of a Borough that is well served for open space where everyone has a good quality open space within easy reach of their home. Within this we would aim to provide a diverse range of spaces that not only cater for regular local use but also attract people from further afield.</p>	Open Space Strategy, 2010-2020
<p>The Guide aims to assist Boroughs in producing an open space strategy and establish a common framework for benchmarking and strategic planning in London. The guidance looks beyond an assessment of needs and opportunities, to delivery, management and monitoring through a strategy and action plan. In this way assessments and audits are incorporated into a comprehensive strategy. Its vision and objectives should be determined locally through consultation with stakeholders and user groups.</p>	Updated Best Practice Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies (Mayor and CABE Space 2008)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • To be an accessible and permeable, integrated visitor attraction to serve the region which will include local communities. 	Lea Valley Regional Park Authority 'Park Plan', 2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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" 	European Landscape Convention, 2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Section 85 requires public bodies to have regard to the purposes of designations of AONBs. 	Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000

Table 3.14: Waste

Objectives and Priorities	Source
The NPPF states local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment (para 162).	National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, 2019
To work towards net self-sufficiency by providing opportunities to manage as much as possible of North London’s waste within the Plan area. The Plan takes into account the amounts of waste apportioned to the Boroughs in the London Plan, and the requirements of the North London Waste Authority. To ensure that all waste developments adhere to high standards of design and build quality, and that the construction and operation of these facilities do not cause unacceptable harm to the local residents or the environment.	North London Waste Plan, 2019 (Submission Plan)
This framework aims to maximise the value of resources and minimise waste and the impacts it can have on the environment. There are five strategic ambitions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100% recyclable, reusable or compostable plastic packaging by 2025; 2. Eliminate food waste to landfill by 2030; 3. Eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the duration of the 25 Year Environment Plan; 4. Double resource productivity; and 5. Eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050. 	HM Government, Our Waste, Our Resources: A Strategy for England, 2018
This chapter outlines ambitions for London to be a zero waste city, with no biodegradable or recyclable waste sent to landfill by 2026. This chapter also details the target of ensuring that 65% of London’s municipal waste is recycled by 2030.	Mayor of London: London Environment Strategy, 2018 (Chapter 7)
Development will have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage waste minimisation and resource conservation; • Ensure there is zero biodegradable or recyclable waste to landfill by 2026; and • Meet or exceed the municipal waste recycling target of 62% by 2030. 	The New London Plan, 2021
To improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	UK Government: Prevention is better than cure: The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy, 2013

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>Waste must be managed without:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangering human health; • Harming the environment in particular; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – water – air – soil – plants – animals • Causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and • Adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. <p>Waste should be managed in line with the waste hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent or reduce waste; • Reuse; • Recycle; • Other recovery methods; and • Dispose. 	<p>European Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)</p>