

London Borough of Waltham Forest Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Spatial Strategy Options Assessment

Appendix B: Review of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes



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Waltham Forest Borough Council

A report by ClearLead Consulting Ltd. in association with CAG Consultants



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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 Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report.

The review of PPP has focused on the documents that could have an influence on the Waltham Forest draft Local Plan 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.

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 for Communities and Local Government (2012), 2010 to 2015 government policy: Community Integration</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. • 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 communities which are mixed and well balanced by tenure and household income. This should be promoted across London through incremental small scale as well as larger scale developments which foster social diversity, redress social exclusion and strengthen communities. • London needs to be a city that meets the challenge of population growth. It needs to be a city of diverse, strong, secure and accessible neighbourhoods to which Londoners feel attached, which provide all of its residents, workers, visitors and students, whatever their origin, background, age or status – with opportunities to realise and express their potential and a high-quality environment for individuals to enjoy, live together and thrive 	<p>The London Plan, March 2016</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>Cultivate civic participation, cohesion and independent living so everyone feels they belong by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting active citizenship and civic pride, by encouraging volunteering, and giving residents a greater say over priorities and the allocation of resources. Supporting and empowering the most vulnerable residents to live independent, active and enjoyable lives. Promote equality, cohesion and integration in community. Provide information to newly arrived residents, with a particular focus on the needs of children, high quality language and skills training, and local democracy. 	<p>Waltham Forest Sustainable Community Strategy, 2008</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; 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</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>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LBWF 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. 	<p>Waltham Forest Older People's Charter (undated), Dignity Code (204), and Older Person's Housing Strategy 2015-2020</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote equal opportunities; oppose discrimination, intolerance and disadvantage through reducing inequalities; Provide inclusive, accessible and excellent services. Promote the opportunities for all members of our community to benefit from local regeneration and growth; Notes links between population-specific issues, health and well-being, housing and public environment, and community cohesion and reducing social isolation are noted in a number of documents, underlining the importance of these interactive effects. 	<p>Waltham Forest Equalities and Diversity Policy Statement (2017) including equality objectives for 2015-2018 and Monitoring the Equality Objectives 2015-2018 (2015)</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</p>	<p>Arts for All: Great Arts and Culture in Waltham Forest (undated)</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
across the capital, and makes an exceptional contribution to London's vibrant cultural scene.	
<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; • 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
<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
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.
<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. • 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. 	Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012

Objectives and Priorities	Source
Increase healthy life expectancy; and reduce differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities.	Public Health Outcomes Framework, NHS, January 2012
Too many children and young people are living in circumstances that make it difficult for them to thrive.	Director of Public Health Annual Report 2011; Public Health Agency 2011
Promote prevention and personal and psychological wellbeing.	NHS North East London: Sustainability and Transformation Plan (draft 2016)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages; • 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
Limits hot food takeaway within 400m of a school, youth facilities and parks.	Waltham Forest Hot Food Takeaway SPD Adopted March 2009
<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. • 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
<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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to doing everything possible to help residents stay healthy and well. 	Waltham Forest Public Health Charter (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

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>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.</p>	<p>Waltham Forest Child & Adolescent Mental Health Transformation Plan 2015-2020 (2016)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estate to meet growing population/changing population demographics (Premises number aligned to population growth); • Working towards achieving fit for purpose facilities (i.e. less converted houses) that meet the needs of patients. 	<p>Waltham Forest CCG Estates Strategy 2016-2026</p>
<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 • Support affordable housing for everyone's needs • Help all residents to enjoy a good quality of life. <p>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>	<p>Waltham Forest Active Communities 2020</p>

Table 3.3: Employment and Skills

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The Government is committed to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity.</p> <p>Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.</p> <p>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>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2019</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>Create fair employment and good work for all.</p>	<p>Fair Society, Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review: Strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2012</p>
<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 • 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. 	<p>City for All Londoners, 2016</p>
<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; • 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. 	<p>Growth Boroughs Skills and Employment Strategy, 2014</p>
<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; • Building better relationships with business 	<p>Waltham Forest Employment and Skills Prospectus: Shaping A Borough For Everybody (2016)</p>
<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; • Promote employment, training programmes and sector-based initiatives in the growth of skills to support creative, construction and urban services. 	<p>Waltham Forest, Economic Growth Strategy 2016–2020</p>

Table 3.4: Transport

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>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.</p>	<p>Europe 2020 Growth Strategy – Priorities for the UK (2013)</p>
<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. 	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2019</p>
<p>Local planning authorities should prioritise walking, cycling and public transport and other smarter choices by setting targets for the proportion of trips in their area by these modes.</p>	<p>Planning for Climate Change – guidance for local authorities: Planning and Climate Change Coalition April 2012</p>
<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. 	<p>The London Plan, March 2016</p>
<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. • 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. 	<p>The Mayor’s Transport Strategy (draft), 2017</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London has seen significant improvements in air quality in recent years. However, London still does not meet EU legal limits for nitrogen dioxide. 	<p>An Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle Delivery Plan for London, 2015</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London aims to be the ULEV capital of Europe, with ULEVs as a core part of our sustainable transport. ULEVs include battery electric vehicles (BEVs), plug-in hybrid vehicles (PHEVs), range-extended electric vehicles (RE-EVs) and hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs). 	
<p>Highlights challenges specific to North London, including facilitating and responding to growth in the upper Lee Valley, relieving crowding and congestion, and enhanced connectivity.</p>	<p>North London Sub-regional Transport Plan Update (2016)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce CO2 emissions; Improve pedestrian and cycling permeability; Reduce the adverse environmental effects of transport; Improve air quality and reduce noise impacts; and Improve road safety and reduce casualties. 	<p>Waltham Forest Local Implementation Plan, 2011-2014</p>
<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. 	<p>Waltham Forest Cycle Action Plan (undated)</p>
<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. 	<p>2020 Vision: Cycling in the London Borough of Waltham Forest 2015-2020</p>

Table 3.5: Crime and Safety

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>Providing safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.</p>	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2019</p>
<p>Key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling not tolerating anti-social behaviour; • Securing homes and protecting property; • Saving lives through tackling violent crime; • Countering organised crime; • Countering terrorism. 	<p>Cutting Crime Two Years On An Update to the 2008–11 Crime Strategy (2013)</p>
<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. • Offering pathways out of violence and the gang culture for young people wanting to make a break with the past 	<p>Home Office: Ending Gang and Youth Violence, 2011</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking tough action to keep our streets safe – dealing with gangs and young people out of control; • Improving ongoing support for children following the end of their sentence and improving the education of young offenders. 	<p>Youth Crime Action Plan, 2008</p>
<p>Boroughs should seek to create a safe, secure and appropriately accessible environment where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.</p>	<p>The London Plan, 2016</p>
<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. 	<p>Think Family 2020: Helping our Residents to Stay Safe, Well, Resilient and Independent</p>

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 	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; 2019</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. 	
<p>The Act allows the modification or discharge of the affordable housing elements of section 106 agreements in order to make developments more viable.</p> <p>Contains measures to extend permitted development rights to allow single-storey extensions of up to eight metres.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the volume of extra paperwork required with a planning application; removing over-lapping development consent regimes that require multiple extra permissions from different government agencies 	Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)
<p>The over-riding aim of this strategy is to increase the supply of well-designed housing of all tenures by putting in place the resources to deliver more than 42,000 homes a year.</p>	The Mayor's Housing Strategy 2014
<p>Guidance and support on the sustainability policies in the London Plan including, energy and carbon, air quality, flooding, urban greening, and pollution control.</p>	Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)
<p>The composition of London households is changing and there's a need to plan for more homes, particularly meeting the accommodation needs of families and single person households including older people, both of which are likely to increase in number.</p> <p>Seek to maximise affordable housing provision and ensure an average of at least 17,000 more affordable homes per year in London over the term of the Plan.</p>	The London Plan, 2016
<p>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.</p>	Homes for Londoners: Affordable Housing Programme, 2016 - 2021
<p>This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of housing policies in the 2015 London Plan and the 2016 Minor Alterations to the Plan (MALP). It replaces the 2012 Housing SPG.</p>	Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance (2016)

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<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. 	<p>Waltham Forest Housing Strategy 2008-2028</p>
<p>The purpose of the SHMA is to form part of a wider evidence base for the development of housing and planning policies.</p>	<p>Waltham Forest Housing Needs Survey and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2012</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Outer North East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment Report of Findings 2016</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>'Waltham Forest Council Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2013-18' LBWF</p>
<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. 	<p>Older Person's Housing Strategy 2015-2020</p>

Table 3.7: Townscape & Heritage

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<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>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>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2019</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<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>Advice Note 1, The Historic Environment in Local Plans: This document sets out information to help local planning authorities make well informed and effective local plans.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>	<p>Historic England Good Practice Advice Notes 1-3, 2015</p>
<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; • Documenting and learning from decisions is essential. 	<p>Conservation Principles – Policies and Guidance; English Heritage 2015</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>Policy 7.8: Heritage Assets and Archaeology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology. • Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate. • Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail. <p>Policy 7.9: Heritage-led regeneration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The significance of heritage assets should be assessed when development is proposed, and schemes designed so that the heritage significance is recognised both in their own right and as catalysts for regeneration. Wherever possible heritage assets (including buildings at risk) should be repaired, restored and put to a suitable and viable use that is consistent with their conservation and the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities and economic vitality 	<p>The London Plan, 2016</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>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>

Table 3.8: Climate

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>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.</p>	<p>International Panel on Climate Change (2007) Fifth Assessment Report</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<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>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>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>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.</p>	<p>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)</p> <p>Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol (2012)</p>
<p>The UK is aiming to achieve 15% of its energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.</p>	<p>European Renewable Energy Directive (2009)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>European Energy Efficiency Directive (2012)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. 	<p>The Climate Change Act, 2008</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>The NPPF sets out the Government's ne 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>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>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.</p>	<p>Mayor of London (2011), Delivering London's Energy Future: climate change mitigation strategy</p>
<p>The London Energy Plan 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>London Energy Plan</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>This update to the Energy Planning Guidance contains additional text aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifying energy targets and baselines in the context of Government announcements regarding zero carbon policy; • Including an overheating checklist to be completed at pre-application and submission stage to help developers and planning 	<p>Energy Planning – GLA Guidance on preparing energy assessments (2016)</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>officers identify and address overheating risk from concept design stage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarifying the hierarchy in London Plan Policy 5.6 and situations where CHP is or is not considered appropriate for developments. 	
<p>RE:NEW is a programme to help make London's homes more energy efficient. 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</p> <p>RE:FIT programme</p>
Sets out policy to meet 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050.	Waltham Forest Climate Change Strategy (2009)
Implements LGA's "Climate Local" policies. Sets out priorities and actions to meet 80% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2050.	Waltham Forest "Climate Local" Action Plan 2014-2016
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)

Table 3.9: Air Quality

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>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. The Directives develop an overall strategy through the setting of long-term quality goals and an aim to control the level of certain pollutants and monitor their concentrations.</p>	<p>European Commission (1996) <i>Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC)</i></p>
<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</p>	<p>NECD and the UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP Gothenburg Protocol) (2012)</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>dioxide by 59%, nitrogen oxides by 42%, ammonia by 6%, volatile organic compounds by 28% and particles by 22%.</p>	
<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>	<p>The UK National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2011)</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>Provides an overview of the impact pathway methodology.</p>	<p>Air quality: impact pathway guidance (2013)</p>
<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 • seek reductions in levels of pollutants referred to in the Government's National Air Quality Strategy • Encouraging smarter choices and sustainable travel behaviour. 	<p>The London Plan, 2016</p>
<p>The Strategy concentrates on policies to reduce emissions from road vehicles and sets out measures to tackle London's air quality problem. Key aims include: delivering improvements to London's air quality and includes measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues.</p>	<p>The Mayor's Air Quality Strategy (2010)</p>
<p>Guidance and the main proposed requirements and resources for the new London Local Air Quality Management system (LLAQM), for consultation. The LLAQM is a call to action and it is hoped that this renewed focus on LAQM in London will help to ensure that local authority air quality resource is protected, or where possible increased.</p>	<p>London Local Air Quality Management policy guidance (2016)</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<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>	<p>Mayor's Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Guidance (2014)</p>
<p>Monitor air pollution with a view to implementing the Council Air Quality Action Plan to reduce air pollution.</p> <p>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>	<p>London Borough of Waltham Forest '2015 Updating and Screening Assessment for the London Borough of Waltham Forest'</p>

Table 3.10: Soil

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<p>Integrate soil and land protection objectives in spatial planning strategies including promoting development on brownfield sites and clean-up of contaminated land</p>	<p>European Commission (2004) EC Communication towards a thematic strategy for soil protection</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>European Commission (2006) Proposed EU Soil Framework Directive</p>
<p>Key areas for environmental action include soil protection and sustainable use of pesticides up to 2020.</p>	<p>European Commission (2013) The Seventh Environment Action Programme of the European Community</p>
<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; • Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use; and • Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality. 	<p>The European Soil Thematic Strategy (2006)</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
Overall guiding objective 'to protect soil and make a more sustainable use of it'.	First Soil Action Plan for England (2004-2006)
<p>Protecting soils and the important ecosystem services they provide.</p> <p>Preventing soil pollution.</p> <p>Effective soil protection during construction and development.</p> <p>Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land.</p>	Safeguarding our Soils - A Strategy for England (2009) DEFRA
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
<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
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

Table 3.11: Water

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<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. 	<p>Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EC</p>
<p>Authorities and developers must comply with the requirements of the Regulations.</p>	<p>The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations, 2010</p>
<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>
<p>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</p>	<p>Future Water - The Government's water strategy for England (2008)</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<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>
<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>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.</p> <p>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>	<p>Lower Lee Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2013</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; • 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>Waltham Forest Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2014</p>

Table 3.12: Biodiversity

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<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 • Addressing the global biodiversity crisis. 	<p>EU (2011) EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 – towards implementation</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 2007)</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.</p> <p>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 4. International and EU leadership 	<p>The Natural Environment White Paper (2011)</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. • 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 	<p>National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2019</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;	
Halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020; support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks.	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 2011
<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. 	England Trees, Woods and Forests Strategy, 2007
Trees and woodlands should be protected, maintained, and enhanced. Existing trees of value should be retained and any that are loss as a result of development should be replaced.	The London Plan, 2016
The Framework provides a strategic approach to trees and woodlands that delivers the Mayor's vision for London and the relevant Mayoral Strategies within the context of the England Trees, Woods and Forests Strategy	The London Tree & Woodland Framework, 2005
<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; • To monitor and report on our progress against the targets within the BAP. 	Biodiversity Action Plan 2010-2020

Objectives and Priorities	Source
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.	Waltham Forest Tree Strategy 2010-2020

Table 3.13: Landscape

Objectives and Priorities	Source
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; • Section 85 requires public bodies to have regard to the purposes of designations of AONBs. 	Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)
<p>Overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect Green Belt land; • Conserve and enhance the natural environment; • 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 	National Planning Policy Framework; DCLG 2019

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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.</p> <p>Its vision and objectives should be determined locally through consultation with stakeholders and user groups.</p>	<p>Updated Best Practice Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies (Mayor and CABI Space 2008)</p>
<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; • To be an accessible and permeable, integrated visitor attraction to serve the region which will include local communities. 	<p>Lea Valley Regional Park Authority (2000) 'Park Plan'</p>
<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>	<p>Open Space Strategy 2010-2020</p>

Table 3.14: Waste

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; • 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>
<p>To ensure that by 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 70% (by weight) of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery; • at least 50% (by weight) of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. 	<p>Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Waste Management Plan for England (2013)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>UK Government: Prevention is better than cure: The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy, 2013</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>
<p>Policies 5.16 and 5.17 encourage greater self-sufficiency for waste management in London and sustainable transportation of waste.</p>	<p>The London Plan, 2016</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Provide knowledge, infrastructure and incentives to change the way people manage municipal waste: to reduce the amount of waste generated, encourage the reuse of items that are currently thrown away, and to recycle or compost as much material as possible; 	<p>The Mayor's Municipal Waste Management Strategy, 2011</p>

Objectives and Priorities	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the impact of municipal waste management on the City's environment and reduce the carbon footprint of municipal waste; To recycle or compost at least 45 per cent of municipal waste by 2015, 50 per cent by 2020 and 60 per cent by 2031. 	
<p>To work towards net self-sufficiency by providing opportunities to manage as much as possible of North London's waste within the Plan area.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>North London Waste Plan, 2015 (Draft)</p>
<p>To ensure that all waste developments adhere to high standards of design and build quality, and that the construction and operation of</p> <p>these facilities do not cause unacceptable harm to the local residents or the environment</p>	<p>North London Waste Plan, 2015 (Draft)</p>