

London Borough of Waltham Forest Local Plan LP1
Consolidated Schedule of Additional Modifications to Local Plan LP1
Adoption Version

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TABLE 1. ADDITIONAL MODIFICATIONS

'Table 1. Additional Modifications' sets out the Additional Modifications which are to be made to the 'Submitted Version' of the Waltham Forest Local Plan Part 1 (KD1, October 2020). The Page and Policy/Paragraph numbers refer to the 'Submission Version' of the Local Plan.

Please note: Policy, Figure, and Table numbers referred to within the 'Additional Modification' column have been further revised within the final version of the document so that these read consistently within that document, and are therefore not all recorded accurately herein. A number of minor typographical and formatting modifications have also been made for legibility of the final version.

Additional Modifications are not subject to the formal examination process.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Background

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Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Additional Modification
AM1.01	4	Figure 1.1	<p>Insertion of replacement graphic</p>

Chapter 2: Borough Portrait

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Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM2.01	5	2.1	<p>Waltham Forest is an outer borough in north east London. At 3,880 hectares, it is relatively small at 3,880 ha compared to many other outer London Boroughs, but it is a very diverse borough in its make-up. It stretches from the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park in the south to the Epping Forest and Essex in the north, and is bookended by the River Lea and its associated reservoirs and marshes to the West west and the Epping Forest to the east. Neighbouring London boroughs are Redbridge, Newham, Enfield, Hackney, and Haringey, while on its northern edge <u>Waltham Forest</u> it also abuts Epping Forest District Council and the overarching Essex County Council.</p>

AM2.02	5	2.2	<p>Like much of London, Waltham Forest is a collection of neighbourhoods built up around busy high streets and stations, or historic villages. Town centres <u>The borough's town centres</u> offer many diverse retail, cultural and entertainment opportunities, and boast some strong civic architecture. Walthamstow is also known for its street market, claimed to be the longest in Europe. Waltham Forest became a borough in 1965 as part of the formation of the Greater London Council, bringing together the parishes of Leyton, Walthamstow and Chingford. These roughly align with the geographic areas of the borough identified in this Local Plan: <u>South (Bakers Arms, Lea Bridge, Leyton, Leytonstone, Whipps Cross); Central (Blackhorse Lane, Forest Road Corridor, St James' Quarter, Walthamstow, Wood Street); and North (Chingford, Chingford Mount, Highams Park, North Circular Corridor, and Sewardstone Road). While South and Central areas of the borough have a dense urban character and busy street life, the borough becomes more suburban to the north with lower density housing and more open green spaces that flow into the Green Belt, Epping Forest and out to Essex.</u></p>
AM2.03	6	New paragraph after 2.2	<p><u>Waltham Forest became a borough in 1965 as part of the formation of the Greater London Council, bringing together the parishes of Leyton, Walthamstow and Chingford. These roughly align with the geographic areas of the borough identified in this Local Plan:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>South (Lea Bridge, Low Hall, Leyton, South Leytonstone, Leytonstone, Whipps Cross and Bakers Arms</u> • <u>Central (Walthamstow Town Centre, Forest Road Corridor, Blackhorse Lane, and Wood Street); and</u> • <u>North (North Chingford, South Chingford / Chingford Mount, Highams Park, Sewardstone Road and the North Circular Corridor).</u> <p><u>Whilst the south and central areas of the borough have a dense urban character and busy street life, the borough becomes more suburban to the north with lower density housing and more open green spaces that flow into the Green Belt, Epping Forest and out towards Essex.</u></p>
AM2.04	6	2.3	<p>The residential population of the borough was 276,983 in 2019,⁽¹⁾ projected to rise to 328,082 by 2035. 54.3% aged 20-60 years old - a growth rate higher than the London average (1.7% annually compared to 1.3%). Waltham Forest is one of the most diverse areas in the country with 48 per cent of residents from a minority ethnic background. There is an established South Asian community who have been living in the borough since before the 1960s, drawn from Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, as well as many residents from eastern Europe (Poland, <u>Hungary, Bulgaria, Lithuania</u> and Romania), Turkey, Ireland, and the Caribbean (Jamaica). The south and centre of the borough are significantly more diverse than the north: roughly half the local population are from BAME <u>ethnic minority</u> backgrounds, compared to just a quarter in the north.</p>
AM2.05	6	New paragraph after 2.3	<p><u>There is archaeological evidence of human settlement in Waltham Forest as far back as the Bronze Age, although for most of the area's history it was primarily rural, agricultural land. The arrival of the railway during the latter half of the 19th century provoked rapid urban expansion, resulting in much of the character found today.</u></p>


AM2.06	6	2.4	Although there has been settlement at Walthamstow since the 11th century, the area was primarily agricultural land until the arrival of the railway provoked rapid urban expansion during the latter half of the 19th century. The South and central areas of the borough are characterised by Victorian and Edwardian town centres and terraced streets. These have been interrupted by interspersed with post-war social housing interventions as Walthamstow was heavily bombed estates, introduced following heavy bombing in the Second World War.
AM2.07	6	New paragraph after 2.4	<u>The north of the borough was somewhat slower to develop, with activity primarily taking place during the 1910s-40s when many of its suburban semi-detached houses and terraces were built. Chingford and Highams Park have strong Edwardian town centres and some early examples of garden suburbs.</u>
AM2.08	6	2.5	The north of the borough was developed primarily during the 1920s-30s when many of its suburban semi-detached houses and terraces were built. Chingford and Highams Park have strong Edwardian Town centres and some early 20th century examples of garden suburbs. There are more than 100 Grade II and Grade II* statutory listed buildings across the borough, including some striking examples of civic architecture such as Waltham Forest Town Hall (built in 1942) and Leytonstone Library (built in 1934). There are also more than 170 locally listed buildings, deemed to be of neighbourhood value. Key conservation areas – designated heritage assets that possess special architectural or historic interest – in the borough include: Bakers Arms, Browning Road, Chingford Green, Forest School, Leucha Road, Leyton Town Centre, Leytonstone, Lloyd Park, Orford Road, Ropers Field, Thornhill Road, Walthamstow St James, Walthamstow Village and Woodford Green historic or architectural significance at a local level.
AM2.09	6	New paragraph after 2.5	<u>There are 15 conservation areas in the borough, designated for their special architectural or historic interest. These are: Bakers Arms, Browning Road, Chingford Green, Chingford Station Road, Forest School, Leucha Road, Leyton Town Centre, Leytonstone, Lloyd Park, Orford Road, Ropers Field, Thornhill Road, Walthamstow St James, Walthamstow Village and Woodford Green.</u>
AM2.10	6	2.6	The south and centre of the borough are connected to Central London by the Victoria and Central Underground Lines. These have historically attracted commuters seeking to make the borough their home and more recently brought in people attracted by the expanding leisure and cultural opportunities, supporting an emerging night-time economy. Two Overground rail lines serve the north and east of the borough: the Liverpool Street to North Chingford line and the newly electrified Gospel Oak and to Barking line. The station at Lea Bridge was reopened in 2016 connecting to Stratford and improvements, with further improvements planned, better connecting the borough to Stratford. Improvements to other local stations are planned. Also planned, including the delivery of a new station entrance and step free access at Leyton Underground Station – significantly increasing station capacity. In addition to this, the borough is seeking to deliver step-free access at all of its stations by 2040.
AM2.11	6	New paragraph after 2.6	<u>A large swathe of the north west of the borough remains relatively poorly served by public transport with low Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) ratings. In conjunction with the Local Plan, Waltham Forest Council will be working with Transport for London (TfL) on improving links and capacity in order to support the existing and anticipated growth in population.</u>

AM2.12	7	2.7	<p>The borough is intersected by several major road arteries, including the A406 North Circular, the A12, the A503 Forest Road and the A104 Lea Bridge Road. As well as <u>While providing good connections across London these can, however, these roads can create barriers between parts of the borough and contribute to localised poor air quality. However, a large swathe of the north west of the borough remains poorly served by public transport with low Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL) rating. In conjunction with the Local Plan, Waltham Forest Council will be working with TfL on improving links and capacity in order to support the existing and anticipated growth in population. The award-winning £30 million Enjoy Waltham Forest (Mini Holland) network of dedicated cycle lanes has improved connectivity between neighbourhood centres and reinforced the borough's commitment to reducing car use and promoting active travel.</u></p>
AM2.13	7	New paragraph after 2.7	<p><u>The award-winning £30 million Enjoy Waltham Forest (Mini Holland) network of dedicated cycle lanes has improved connectivity between neighbourhood centres and reinforced the borough's commitment to reducing car use and promoting active travel. Further improvements to pedestrian and cycle links, creating new and improved connections to employment, education and leisure opportunities across the borough will allow an even greater proportion of trips to be made by active modes of travel, and further improve local air quality.</u></p>
AM2.14	7	2.8	<p>Waltham Forest was London's first <u>became the Mayor of London's first-ever London Borough of Culture in 2019. Its busy programme of events left an ongoing legacy of commitment to cultural spaces and activity, as well as building strong community networks. Arts and Craftspioneer William Morris (1834-96) is celebrated in and around Walthamstow. The</u> <u>It is home to an abundance of culture, creativity, heritage and enterprise – including the award-winning Grade II* listed William Morris Gallery was established in 2012 on the edge of Lloyd Park in the townhouse occupied by the Morris family from 1848 to 1856. A number of cinema buildings remain in some of the borough's town centres. Many of these are being rehabilitated and will support Waltham Forest's economic and cultural growth. For example, Walthamstow's EMD/Granada cinema and the Regal at Highams Park, Grade II listed Town Hall and Fellowship Square and the internationally recognised nature reserve, Walthamstow Wetlands - along with a wide range of ambitious arts, events, and experiences delivered by our thriving creative sector and communities across the borough.</u></p>
AM2.15	7	New paragraph after 2.8	<p><u>Culture is firmly embedded in the borough's regeneration and growth plans, including significant investment to restore the former Granada cinema to create Soho Theatre Walthamstow, a 1000 seat comedy venue, due to open in 2024. Levelling Up Funding has been awarded to develop Walthamstow Town Centre and the surrounding area as a cultural destination, with public realm improvements, the reimagining of Vestry House Museum, and enhancements to the famous mile long street market. Further north in the borough, plans are also in development to bring back to life The Regal cinema in Highams Park and to deliver town centre upgrades in Chingford Mount.</u></p>
AM2.16	7	2.9	<p>As one of the five Olympic boroughs, Waltham Forest benefitted from investment linked to the 2012 London Olympic Games. It is home to the Lea Valley Ice Centre. Other key sporting presences in the community include Leyton Orient Football Club. Walthamstow's famous greyhound racing track closed in 2008 and the art deco stadium converted to housing. There are a number of local parks and allotments within the borough supporting outdoor recreation. South of <u>The recently launched 'Blackhorse Collective' Creative Enterprise Zone (CEZ) has brought a focus to the range of creative businesses and breweries in the Blackhorse Lane area, increasing their profile and generating further growth. Over the Plan Period, there will be an increased</u></p>

			<u>emphasis on the provision of suitable spaces to enable local entrepreneurs and creative organisations to remain and grow their businesses in the borough, there is access to the Olympic Park from Leyton and the Hackney Marshes football pitches for example at Coronation Square in Leyton and as part of longer-term plans for the redevelopment of the New Spitalfields Market site, which will build on the success of and connect with Here East in the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. The Council has also established a Creative Jobs Academy, working closely with local enterprises and training providers to up-skill local people, to enable them to benefit from the increased local employment opportunities in the creative sector.</u>
AM2.17	7	2.10	Waltham Forest is one of London's greenest boroughs, with Metropolitan Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Space Land (MOL) accounting for 27% of its area. Epping Forest is a deeply rooted part of the borough's identity, particularly in the north. The River Lea, River Ching, the William Girling and Banbury reservoirs and extensive wetlands <u>the extensive Walthamstow Wetlands</u> give the borough a rich array of blue spaces. However the river and reservoirs canalise adjacent areas and land within the valley, <u>and will benefit from careful integration into the Local Plan's spatial strategy. Land within the Lea Valley is subject to flood risk. Many of these green and blue spaces are conservation sites and designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest supporting biodiversity within the borough. Further detail on these can be found in the accompanying Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land Study and the Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy. Waltham Forest Council declared a Full Climate Emergency in April 2019 and launched a Climate Action Plan in November 2022.</u>
AM2.18	8	2.11	Industry and commerce in the borough are characterised by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), particularly around the Walthamstow and Leytonstone areas. The largest employment sector in the borough is construction. In addition, creative and cultural businesses and food producers such as microbreweries have flourished over the past 15 years, with a high concentration in the Blackhorse Lane Creative Enterprise Zone <u>CEZ</u> . Although employment rates for 16-64 age groups is higher than <u>broadly comparable with</u> both London and national averages at 78.1% , <u>the borough has pockets of deprivation, especially where areas are isolated due to poor transport connections</u> <u>connectivity</u> .

Chapter 3: Vision and Strategic Objectives

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Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM3.01	9	3.1	The Local Plan sets out the strategic priorities for development and sustainable growth of the borough over the next 15 years. There are five <u>seven</u> golden threads that shape the Local Plan. These are as follows, and are all considered to have equal value.

9	<p>Figure 3.1</p>	 <p>The diagram consists of a central white circle with the text '7 GOLDEN THREADS' in bold black letters. Surrounding this central circle are seven green segments, each containing a white icon and a number. Each segment is connected to a light green rounded rectangular text box. The segments and their descriptions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Increasing housing and affordable housing delivery, creating liveable places (Icon: House) 2: Ensuring growth is sustainable and supported by infrastructure (Icon: Buildings and infrastructure) 3: Building on the unique strengths of the borough and carrying forward its cultural legacy (Icon: Theatre masks) 4: Promoting the economy to improve the life chances for all residents, students and workers (Icon: Hand pointing to a 'JOB' sign) 5: Conserving, enhancing, celebrating the locally distinctive character and heritage of the borough (Icon: Classical building) 6: Protecting and enhancing the natural environment (Icon: Leaves) 7: Ensuring land optimisation and driving investment (Icon: Land parcels) <p><i>Replacement graphic</i></p>
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Chapter 4: Spatial and Growth Strategy

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Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM4.01	15	4.4	Maintaining and enhancing the borough's distinctive qualities and delivering high quality, sustainable, resilient places is vital to ensure the future prosperity of Waltham Forest. The spatial strategy, set out in the pPlan, recognises existing development commitments and promotes a sustainable pattern of growth. It is supported by a framework for delivery set out in subsequent

			chapters of this document intended to promote and secure growth through the delivery of housing and employment in the most sustainable locations, but also delivering <u>the</u> required physical, social and community infrastructure.
AM4.02	16	4.5	At the heart <u>of</u> the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which underpins both planmaking and decision-taking. This Local Plan acknowledges this important national policy requirement. The planning system must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. For plan-making this means that plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change. For decision-taking this means approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plans without delay; or where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless there are clear reasons as set <u>out</u> in the NPPF for refusing development.
AM4.03	16	4.6	National planning policy (NPPF) mentions that local plans must meet the objectively assessed need for homes and jobs in their area. The amount of growth necessary to ensure that Waltham Forest caters for the objectively assessed needs of current and future residents and businesses up to 2035 takes into account London Plan targets and the Council's aspirations for growth as justified through evidence base studies and regional planning policy requires Local Plans to go as far as possible in meeting identified housing need, so long as all other policy objectives are achieved.
AM4.04	17	4.7	The proposed increases in housing numbers, employment is supported by evidence base. Further information is provided in 'Decent Homes for Everyone' and 'Building a Resilient and Creative Economy'. With regard to retail need, the NPPF mentions that local authorities can focus on 10 years and not the whole of the development plan period. This plan makes provision for very modest increases in net additional quantitative capacity within the first 10 years (see Chapter 'Distinctive Town Centres and High Streets'). Given the nature of economic forecasts, and the current issues associated with the UK economy and retailing in particular, the forecasts become less reliable over time. Accordingly, a reduced weight has been given to forecasts to 2035.
AM4.05	17	4.8	These key requirements must be planned for during the p Plan p Period and represents the most significant growth in a generation. The Council intends that the requirements for growth arising in Waltham Forest should be met within the Borough . Policy 4 borough . Policy 4 ' Location of Growth' sets out how the Council intends to sustainably deliver the growth targets set out above. Neighbourhood Plans can allocate additional growth to meet local needs at a scale which does not undermine the overall distribution strategy.
AM4.06	17	4.9	This Plan has been produced at a time of uncertainty arising from the Coronavirus pandemic. The evidence base supporting this p Plan was produced before the pandemic but the full effect of the pandemic is presently unknown and could take some time <u>some time</u> for new evidence to be become established and then modelled in future projections. In the circumstances, the Plan factors in the following assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trend towards rising demand for housing will continue. Such demand is from population increase and housing shortages in London generally and in the Borough<u>borough</u> specifically; • A reduction in commuting patterns to workplaces outside the Borough<u>borough</u> and the trend towards workplace mobility will reinvigorate a demand for flexible work spaces and local hubs;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be an increase in daytime working population in the Borough<u>borough</u> arising from a reduction in commuting patterns and as more agile working strategies are adopted.
AM4.07	17	4.10	In planning for the proposed level of growth, the Council recognises that <u>the</u> long term forecasts as stated above may be susceptible to change. As projections are subject to uncertainty, forecasts may be subject to change to reflect emerging changes <u>circumstances</u> as and when new information becomes available. If, as a result of subsequent monitoring, growth forecasts need to be amended or policies cannot achieve the intended outcomes, this would trigger a review of this Plan. Further information on monitoring and implementation is included in Chapter 'Promoting Sustainable Waste Management' and Chapter 'Delivering the Plan' of this plan.
AM4.08	19	4.11	A key objective of this Plan is to identify the necessary infrastructure projects required to support good growth. This p <u>Plan</u> includes policies to secure the provision of the required levels of social and physical infrastructure and the timely delivery of these requirements particularly in locations where they will contribute positively to the well-being and social cohesion of local communities. In providing infrastructure to support development, close partnership working will be maintained with key agencies, relevant infrastructure providers and the development industry. There are a variety of organisations and bodies, including the Council, that are responsible for delivery. Some of the key public bodies include the Greater London Authority (GLA), Transport for London (TfL), Network Rail and T <u>Train O</u> perators, Clinical Commissioning Group, National Health Service (NHS), Thames Water, National Grid, Electricity and Gas Companies, Metropolitan Police.
AM4.09	19	4.12	Infrastructure includes a wide range of facilities and services including schools, medical facilities, community facilities, open space and public realm, roads, railways, cycle paths and flood defenses. New growth can place extra pressure on existing infrastructure and create a need for new services and facilities. Most needs generated by new development will necessitate improvements to existing infrastructure rather than completely new provision. The key strategic infrastructure projects which are expected to be delivered during the p <u>Plan p</u> eriod are those listed here, but are under regular review. A comprehensive list of projects is included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (<u>IDP</u>).
AM4.10	19	4.13	This policy seeks to ensure the necessary infrastructure or appropriate mitigation is provided. The Council is preparing a Site Allocations <u>Development Plan Document (DPD)</u> to complement this p <u>Plan</u> . Site-specific opportunities will be taken to support and ensure the timely delivery of infrastructure. Cumulatively, a number of developments (on small and large <u>sites</u>) can create additional demands and burdens on existing infrastructure, which may require suitable mitigation measures to be implemented. Accordingly, this policy seeks to set out the Council expectations in considering infrastructure requirements.
AM4.11	19	4.14	The policy draws attention to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan , providing in greater detail the anticipated infrastructure that we required during the p <u>Plan p</u> eriod. This is a live document that will be reviewed throughout the p <u>Plan p</u> eriod to ensure that decisions on infrastructure are made in light of up-to-date information. This provides flexibility as the role and nature of infrastructure providers will change over the period to 2035.
AM4.12	20	4.15	In ensuring the timely delivery of infrastructure, <u>the</u> provision of infrastructure will need to be linked directly to the phasing of development. To safeguard this, the Council intends to in place formal arrangements/agreements with relevant bodies to

			ensure that all funding sources, in addition to developer contributions, are explored. Developer contributions will continue to be an important mechanism to address any shortfalls in social and physical infrastructure that arise as a direct result of new developments subject to viability considerations. The full range of infrastructure requirements, projects and programmes, phasing and funding arrangements are included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).
AM4.13	20	4.16	The Council accepts the challenges arising from market uncertainties. Accordingly, this policy also sets out the Council's expectations where viability becomes an issue. As a general approach, developers will be expected to provide and pay for an independent assessment. Such evidence will be used to support decision making. Further information on this requirement is also included in 'Delivering the Plan' (Implementation) .
AM4.14	20	4.17	This section sets out the Council's approach to spatial distribution of growth and the strategic policies that will apply in ensuring good management of growth. The distribution of growth to the identified areas as outlined below takes into account national planning policy principles set out in the <u>NPPF National Planning Policy Framework</u> . Local Plans are required to take account of the varied roles and character of different areas and actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in sustainable locations.
AM4.15	21	4.18	This policy identifies the broad geographical areas where consolidated regeneration efforts will be applied to deliver growth. <u>These are referred to as Strategic Locations.</u> In these areas, new development will be expected to provide a well balanced mix of economic, social and environmental benefits to support the development of a network of well-connected, sustainable, high quality, attractive, locally distinctive and healthy places. The above policy, together with other policies of this p Plan, steers most new development to those places that offer the best access to services and facilities <u>and public transport</u> (both now and for the foreseeable future). This can help reduce the need to travel, as well as making best use of existing infrastructure and previously developed land in built-up areas.
AM4.16	21	4.19	This strategy directs most forms of new development and growth to the more sustainable locations, particularly the sSouthern growth zone <u>Waltham Forest</u> , which represents the largest and most transformative location for growth in the borough over the Plan p Period. Other growth locations will also have an important role in creating a network of well connected, sustainable and locally distinctive and healthy places. They will act as the primary locations for growth and investment in homes and jobs with supporting infrastructure. These locations have been identified to optimise connectivity and access to services and jobs (see Key Diagram, Figure 4.2).
AM4.17	21	4.20	Site-specific proposals are set out in the <u>Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations-DPD</u> . Other sites will be included in the Brownfield Land Register. Brownfield land registers provide information on sites that local authorities consider to be suitable for residential and mixed-use developments. ⁽²⁾
AM4.18	21	4.21	This p Plan identifies 17 Strategic Locations. These are areas where substantial growth is expected to occur on larger sites or clusters of smaller sites to deliver the significant growth in housing, employment and infrastructure provision. Many of these areas encompass the designated centres of <u>Walthamstow</u> , including <u>Walthamstow Major Town Centre</u> , <u>District-CentreCentres</u>

			and Neighbourhood Centres and therefore represent a functional area within which a coordinated approach to redevelopment may be necessary to manage the cumulative impacts of growth in the area as whole and in the neighbouring areas.
AM4.19	22	4.24	The identification of the s Strategic I Locations has been derived and informed by the outcome of previous consultation and the Local Plan evidence base. At the Issues and Options stage (Direction of Travel, document 2017), alternative locations for accommodating growth were presented. There was strong support for the combined approach involving a dispersed pattern of growth in identified hubs, town centres and opportunity locations. Sites at these locations have been tested for their potential capacity through the Growth Capacity Study (2018) and this alongside the large scale regeneration opportunity presented in the S south of the borough, <u>this</u> forms the basis and rationale for distributing growth.
AM4.20	22	4.25	This p Plan identifies a number of Site Opportunity Locations (see Figure 4.1). These sites are spread throughout the B borough. In this plan document, they represent indicative locations from which sites would be selected to support the key growth aspirations of the Plan. Further guidance on these sites, those selected as 'strategic' or 'key sites' will be included in the Site Allocations DPD, which represents Part 2 of the Council's Local Plan. Local Plan Part 2 - The Site Allocations DPD includes a site selection methodology. Redevelopment on these sites will contribute to overall housing and employment provision with supporting infrastructure.
AM4.21	23	4.26	Within Strategic Locations generally, the Council intends to prepare A area- B based SPDs and/or M masterplans to guide and co-ordinate development. The purpose of a M masterplan is to ensure that sites come forward in a coherent manner as good town planning and contribute to the overall vision and objectives for the area, as developed through the consultation process. When prepared and adopted, such guidance will be given weight as a material consideration in determining planning applications.
AM4.22	27	4.36	This Plan seeks to deliver a sustainable balance of development through the overarching policy principles set out above. These are covered in detailed policies in other chapters of the Plan as referenced above . Land is a valuable resource. In providing for future needs, it is necessary to make the best use of land as efficiently as possible. Accordingly, this policy seeks to ensure the reuse of previously developed land and buildings. Also, <u>The way people interact with the physical environment (built and natural) also</u> has a significant impact on health <u>and</u> well-being. Providing a range of housing types and employment spaces is also necessary to achieve the overall objectives of the p Plan.
AM4.23	27	4.37	Other important policy principles enshrined in the plan seek to encourage the highest sustainability standards in development. This should help generate wider benefits to support climate change objectives regarding carbon reduction, energy efficiency, low carbon heating, <u>and the</u> use of renewable resources etc . The built environment will need to be resilient to the potential impacts of climate change.
AM4.24	27	4.39	Intensification is not new in Waltham Forest. It has already been occurring in the borough for years <u>through</u> both large-scale and micro-scale development, such as housing extensions. To accommodate the significantly higher growth required by this Plan, however, intensification will need to increase and accelerate. The challenge is to ensure that the right forms of

			intensification occur at the right locations. Intensification supports the sustainability of the built environment by optimiz <u>s</u> ing the use of existing infrastructure, including de-centralised energy networks, statutory utilities, roads and parks. It also supports the use of existing social facilities, services and amenities, such as fire stations, libraries, recreation spaces and schools. In addition, intensification provides opportunities to integrate housing options for people of all ages and stages of life into established communities and helps revitalise existing neighbourhoods.
AM4.25	29	4.42	This p <u>l</u> an recognises the positive contribution that mixed use developments provide to support the <u>vitality</u> viability and viability of local areas. However, there have been instances in the borough where some new housing-led, mixed use developments have detracted from local areas due to the existence of vacant ground floor commercial units following the completion of the residential aspects of the scheme. Part B of the policy seeks to manage this issue by requiring developers to proactively work towards ensuring the timely occupation of units through the submission of a marketing/implementation strategy to plan for and provide assurance that any non-residential ground floor spaces provided in new mixed use developments do not remain vacant for long periods.
AM4.26	29	4.44	The character-led approach to intensification is supported by evidence from the Characterisation and Intensification Study (2019) ⁽³⁾ . This sets out in considerable detail the characteristics and design implications of each category of intensification. As <u>For</u> guidance in interpreting the policy, a method of assessment involving 'Floor Area Ratio' (FAR) will <u>can</u> be applied. This compares the total floor area of a building or collection of buildings to site area. Rather than using density, this method better captures densities in mixed use developments, instead of simply residential uses as it includes all floor areas. <u>More detailed guidance on how to identify and assess the character of an area, and the approach to character-led intensification that will be most acceptable, will be set out in the Exemplar Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).</u>
AM4.27	30	4.47	The policies and proposals of this chapter of the Plan will be delivered primarily through the determination and implementation of planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings. However, the success of the Local Plan will be dependent on partnership working between the Council, developers, infrastructure providers, and other interested stakeholders. Delivering the Spatial Strategy will be require the following delivery tools as set out above : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan Part 2 – Site Allocations DPD will identify and allocate land for particular types of development or use to deliver the Local Plan vision and objectives. It complements this Plan. • Area-bBased SPDs/Mmasterplans will be used to guide and co-ordinate development in Strategic Locations and elsewhere as may be necessary. • Planning Bbriefs will be used where necessary to bridge the gap between the Local Plan and a planning application. • Neighbourhood Plans will have a crucial role in expanding and adding to the policies and proposals of this Local Plan to address detailed local circumstances. They are optional plans produced by a designated neighbourhood organisation, to guide the development of a neighbourhood or local area. Where prepared, the Council expects these to support the aspirations of the Local Plan <u>to</u> promote growth in the local areas identified and address local housing needs. They should not constrain the delivery of p<u>l</u>an strategy as set out above. They will expected to translate and provide further detail in translating the strategic policies of this Plan or specify (as may be necessary) additional design

standards and controls for the good management of the Neighbourhood Plan area. They should seek to promote growth in the local areas identified and address local housing needs.

Chapter 5: South Waltham Forest

Chapter 5: South Waltham Forest			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM5.01	31	5.1	This chapter sets out the spatial approach applicable to South Waltham Forest, incorporating the Southern Growth Zone. In this Plan, the borough is divided into three areas: South Waltham Forest, Central Waltham Forest and North Waltham Forest. Each of these parts are areas is made up of thriving places and diverse communities, rich in culture and heritage. The divergent character of each area presents different challenges and opportunities requiring a more locally distinctive policy response, respectful of area character. This chapter sets out the spatial and policy approach applicable to South Waltham Forest. The policies in the this section should be read in conjunction with other policies in the Local Plan. Plan and relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.
AM5.02	31	5.3	The south South Waltham Forest encompasses the area extending from Low Hall Sports Ground and the A104 Lea Bridge Road to in the north to the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and A12 in the south, bounded by the Lee Valley Regional Park, River Lea and Epping Forest. The A112 (Leyton High Road) runs north to south and broadly splits the area in half. To the west of the A112 is the Southern Growth Zone, encompassing the are the areas of Lea Bridge, Low Hall, Church Road and Leyton Town Centre. The east includes the Bakers Arms District Centre, Whipps Cross and Hospital, Leytonstone Town Centre and South Leytonstone. The rest of the area is supported by Neighbourhood Centres including Markhouse Corner.
AM5.03	31	5.4	At the Along its northern edge, the south area meets the central area, the civic hub of the borough. Here it South Waltham Forest abuts Walthamstow Wetlands and the reservoirs at Coppermill Lane. Both east and west are defined by green spaces – River Lee and LeeThe River Lea, Lee Valley Regional Park (which is Metropolitan Open Land) and abuts the Hackney Marshes to the neighbouring borough boundary with Hackney. The east and Hackney Marshes are to the west. The eastern boundary is defined by Epping Forest and borders Wanstead Flats in the London Borough of Redbridge.
AM5.04	31	5.5	The area south of the borough has two London Underground Stations, at Leyton and Leytonstone, both on the Central Line. There are also two and it has London Overground stations: at Leyton Midland Road and Leytonstone High Street – both on the Gospel Oak to Barking line. In addition, Lea Bridge Station provides OvergroundNational Rail services to Tottenham Hale and Stratford. There are also aspirations for a further National Rail station at Ruckholt Road on the same line at Ruckholt Road. The areaSouth Area has benefited from investment in new cycle routes together with improvements to the pedestrian environment, especially along the Lea Bridge Road, as part of Enjoy Waltham Forest (through the Transport for London "Mini Holland" programme). All of which make This makes the area highly accessible when walking and cycling.

AM5.05	31	5.6	The character of the south South Waltham Forest's character is predominantly Victorian with some Edwardian and post-war and modern development, and it. Its density is noticeably higher density than the north. The that of the north of the borough and there are higher levels of historic deprivation. Overall, the area is characterised by terraced streets, but also features larger developments—such as Ruckholt Road or Johnston Court in Oliver Road. Within South Waltham Forest, the <u>Lea Bridge area</u> is characterised by the employment land at Argall Avenue, Lammas Road and Rigg Approach; the reopened Lea Bridge Station and the new <u>development at 97 Lea Bridge Road</u> . Low Hall by the Depot and Church Lane by Estate Way . Whilst Leyton Mills centres on the Low Hall Depot and Low Hall Sports Ground, and Church Lane on the Estate Way Industrial Estate . The <u>Leyton Mills Retail Park</u> and <u>Leyton Orient Football Club</u> Club form distinctive parts of Leyton, whilst Whipp's Cross is defined by the <u>Whipp's Cross Hospital</u> . Bakers Arms and Leytonstone are traditional town centres.
AM5.06	32	New Paragraph after 5.6	<u>Public engagement on Area Frameworks for the Lea Bridge, Leytonstone Town Centre and South Leytonstone Strategic Locations has been carried out. Area Frameworks explore the development potential of the key and strategic sites in these locations and the wider benefits that associated investment should deliver around and between them. The outcomes of this consultation will inform Local Plan 2 - Site Allocations, and delivery plans will be produced based on the feedback provided from residents, businesses and other local stakeholders.</u>
AM5.07	32	5.7	An additional aspect of the character of the area is that it includes some of the densest estates in the borough and high levels of historic deprivation alongside some of the Souths' South Waltham Forest has five Conservation Areas - <u>Bakers Arms Town Centre, Browning Road Conservation Area and Leytonstone Conservation Area;</u> <u>Thornhill Road, Leytonstone, Browning Road, and Leyton Town Centre</u> - all of which serve to increase the areas historic appeal and heritage value <u>protect and enhance the area's historic interest and heritage significance.</u>
AM5.08	36	5.8	The S South has an of the borough has the opportunity to deliver sustainable growth and transformative large scale regeneration, with the largest opportunity to delivery <u>including the greatest potential to deliver new homes and jobs in the borough</u> . This is due to its approximately proximity to Stratford City and <u>the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park</u> , excellent links into central London and opportunity for redevelopment of brownfield land. The Local Plan seeks to capture <u>the</u> benefits arising from investment in Stratford, including the new development at the East Bank . The area has good access to high quality green spaces including Lea, <u>including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Epping Forest, the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and Jubilee Park</u> . In line with Policy 3 'location and management of growth' Policy 4 'Location of Growth', <u>development in the South of the Borough will be directed towards the Strategic Locations of Lea Bridge and Church Lane, Low Hall, Leyton, South Leytonstone, Leytonstone Town Centre, Whipp's Cross and Bakers Arms; and identified Site Locations Opportunities within them; including the Leytonstone Tesco, Matalan and Church Lane sites. Strategic Location diagrams set out the main areas of focus within the areas including Site Opportunity Locations, specifically the Site Allocations identified in Local Plan 2.</u> Growth and development will be directed to these Strategic Locations as they are sustainable locations for development with access to facilities including, shops, social and community infrastructure, open spaces <u>spaces</u> and parks and public transport.
AM5.09	36	5.9	Both the <u>Waltham Forest Growth Capacity Study (2018)</u> and the GLA Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) <u>(2017)</u> identified the largest capacity of brownfield land in the South Waltham Forest to be in the south of the borough. The <u>Growth Capacity Study (2018)</u> considers that the South Waltham Forest has the potential to deliver a <u>minimum of 17,800 high</u>

			14,930 high-quality new homes across the South Area (see Policy 12 – Increasing Housing Supply (see Could not find ID-6092546-1429)). The Strategic Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations DPD will set out the approach for many of these sites the sites on which these new homes will be delivered.
AM5.10	36	New Paragraph after 5.9	<u>The south of the borough also plays an important economic role and the Employment Land Study (2019) has identified the potential to deliver 3,250 new jobs over the Plan Period (see Policy 24 ' Supporting Economic Growth and Jobs').</u>
AM5.11	36	5.10	The South also plays an important economic role within the borough and the Employment Land Study (2019) has identified the potential to deliver of 3,250 new jobs over the plan period (see Policy 25 – Supporting and boosting economic growth and local job creation). There is an opportunity within Leyton to deliver significant sustainable, mixed-use development around Leyton Mills and New Spitalfields. The area is called New Leyton. To support this growth sustainability in the South and at New Leyton of the borough, the Council is considering how it can improve public transport accessibility in the area. The Council has found that there is a potential Potential for a new station has been identified at Ruckholt Road and the Council aspires to see this delivered to support new development in the area surrounding it.
AM5.12	36	5.11	Whipps Cross Hospital is important infrastructure asset for the borough and the wider sub-region. Both Barts Trust Health NHS Trust and the Council understand that the hospital needs investment and modernisation to ensure that it is fit for purpose and it can improve the care patients receive. The hospital will receive funding through the Government's £2.7 billion health and infrastructure program Health Infrastructure Plan, announced in 2019, to create a new state-of-the-art hospital
AM5.13	37	5.12	The South's retail south of the borough's town centres need investment and support to compete be more. These include the designated centres of Leytonstone District Centre, Leyton District Centre and Thatched House Neighbourhood Centre. They are influenced by the role and function of Westfield Stratford and other nearby centres in proximity. They have a localised catchment which relies competitive. They have localised catchments which rely on high frequency food shopping trips and other linked trips to supporting service uses. They face greater significant challenges with ongoing significant competition and the wider general pressures facing UK high streets. They need to be supported High Streets. This Plan aims to support them by promoting attractive uses and environmental improvements that will and embedding them at the heart of the 15 Minute Neighbourhood approach to encourage residents to continue to spend locally to sustain their vitality and viability.
AM5.14	37	5.13	Development around transport nodes/ hubs hubs and nodes is supported in both the NPPF and the London Plan. These as they are considered to be more sustainable locations for new homes. The Council has aspirations to deliver. In line with this approach, this Plan supports the delivery of new homes and an improved station entrance at to Lea Bridge Station Sites Site Opportunity Location in at in the Lea Bridge and Church Lane Strategic Location.
AM5.15	37	5.14	The South of the borough is home to some of the borough's waste sites, as identified in the North London Waste Plan. Any proposals coming forward on these sites will be expected to adhere to policies set out in the adopted North London Waste Plan and Policy 95 – Waste Management and any proposals coming forward in the area industrial land (2022) and Policy 93 'Waste Management' of this Plan.

AM5.16	37	5.15	The South of the borough is home to important sporting and cultural venues. These include the <u>Lee Valley Ice Centre, the Lee Valley Riding Centre and Waterworks</u> the Lee Valley Waterworks Centre, Nature Reserve & Middlesex Filter Beds in Lea Bridge and Church Road Strategic Location; <u>Leyton Orient, Ive Farm and the Hockey Football Club, "Feel Good Too" (formerly Ive Farm Fields) and the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre in Leyton;</u> and the <u>Heart of Leyton (Leyton Cricket Hub) in Bakers Arms and Leyton Green</u> Leyton County Cricket Ground . There are opportunities to add to these facilities, including supporting the night-time economy (see Policy 46 – Evening and Night-time Economy Uses <u>Policy 44 'Evening and Night-time Economy Uses'</u>) and these will be supported in Strategic Locations and Town Centres (see in accordance with Policy 39 – Hierarchy of Centres <u>Policy 38 'Hierarchy of Centres'</u>), and the borough's <u>borough's</u> cultural and sporting needs (see Policy 36 – Promoting Culture and Creativity <u>Policy 35 'Promoting Culture and Creativity'</u>).
AM5.17	37	5.16	The Council is committed to ensuring everyone feels safe within the borough. Lea Bridge and Bakers Arms have been identified as areas that require specific focus on designing out crime <u>Designing Out Crime and Secured by Design</u> measures. Developments which seeks <u>seek</u> to address this will be supported where they are in accordance with Policy 60 – Design Out Crime <u>Policy 58 'Making Places Safer and Designing Out Crime'</u> .
AM5.18	38	5.17	The South <u>Waltham Forest</u> is home to <u>some</u> important heritage assets. This includes three <u>five</u> of the borough's conservation areas: <u>Bakers Arms, Bushwood, Thornhill Road, Leytonstone, Browning Road and Leyton Town Centre</u> and development <u>Development</u> which protects and enhances these areas, in line with Policy 74 – Conservation Areas <u>Policy 72 'Conservation Areas'</u> , will be supported.
AM5.19	38	5.18	Encouraging walking and cycling is important <u>a key priority</u> for this Local Plan, the Mayor's <u>Mayor's</u> Transport Strategy and the London Plan. Public <u>An interconnected green and blue infrastructure network, with public realm routes to key designations, facilities or amenities across the Strategic Locations in the South have been identified on maps. Other public realm routes may</u> <u>South Waltham Forest</u> will be identified through other <u>supporting planning policy documents and guidance</u> as set out in Policy 4 – Location of Growth <u>Policy 4 'Location of Growth'</u> and Policy 5 – Management of Growth <u>Policy 5 'Management of Growth'</u> , including the Green and Blue Spaces Supplementary Planning Document.
AM5.20	38	5.19	The tools set out in Policies 4 and 5 Location of Growth and Management of Growth include: <u>The implementation tools set out in Policy 4 'Location of Growth' and Policy 5 'Management of Growth' include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Brownfield Land Register;</u> • Masterplan SPDs<u>Area-based Supplementary Planning Documents and masterplans;</u> and • <u>Planning Briefs.</u>
AM5.21	38	5.20	These <u>documents</u> will provide more detail guidance to developers on the area. Furthermore, the Strategic Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations DPD will set out site specific requirements for strategic and critical <u>key</u> sites across the South. Neighbourhood

			Plans may come forward within Strategic Locations and the <u>Waltham Forest</u> . The Council will work collaboratively with designated Neighbourhood Forums <u>to assist with their preparation of any Neighbourhood Plans that come forward</u> .
AM5.22	38	5.21	In order to deliver this policy, the Council will proactively engage with Duty to Cooperate partners and other stakeholders, including <u>neighbouring boroughs</u> , infrastructure and utility providers, developers, housing associations, and private landowners, and interested community groups, to remove barriers to delivery .
AM5.23	38	5.22	The policy <u>in this chapter</u> sets out where investment is required across the South <u>Waltham Forest</u> and is supported by Waltham Forest's <u>the Council's</u> inward investment work.

Chapter 6: Central Waltham Forest

Chapter 6: Central Waltham Forest			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM6.01	39	New Paragraph	<u>In this Plan, the borough is divided into three areas: South Waltham Forest, Central Waltham Forest and North Waltham Forest. Each of these areas is made up of thriving places and diverse communities, rich in culture and heritage. The divergent character of each area presents different challenges and opportunities requiring a more locally distinctive policy response, respectful of area character. This chapter sets out the spatial and policy approach applicable to Central Waltham Forest. The policies in this section should be read in conjunction with other policies in the Plan and relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.</u>
AM6.02	39	6.1	This chapter sets out the spatial approach for Central Waltham Forest. The Central area <u>Central Waltham Forest</u> provides the civic, economic and retail focus of the borough. It is home to many of Waltham Forest's cultural and creative industries and visitor attractions. The area's potential for good, <u>inclusive growth</u> is recognised by the Mayor of London and in the London Plan , with the <u>Upper Lee Valley</u> designated as an Opportunity Area at a sub-regional level; including in the London Plan and <u>specific opportunities for growth identified at Walthamstow and Blackhorse Lane</u> . The London Plan area is also located within the UK Innovation Corridor. The London Plan also designates Walthamstow and Wood Street as Strategic Areas for Regeneration. Walthamstow is designated as a Major Centre, with its evening economy being identified of regional <u>night-time economy identified as being of regional or sub-regional importance</u> .
AM6.03	39	6.2	Central Waltham Forest encompasses the area extending south from <u>the A406 North Circular in the north</u> to Low Hall Sports Ground and the A104 Lea Bridge Road in the south. It is bounded <u>bound</u> by Walthamstow Wetlands and the London Borough of Haringey in the west. The <u>and the Epping Forest SAC (Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the London Borough of Redbridge</u> lie to the east. The A112 <u>(Chingford Road and Hoe Street)</u> runs north to south and , broadly splitting the area in half, with the A503 splitting the borough <u>and the A503 (Forest Road) runs across it from east to west</u> .

AM6.04	39	6.3	The area <u>Central Area</u> has two London Underground Stations, Walthamstow Central and Blackhorse Road, both on the Victoria Line. There are also five London Overground services from <u>five stations</u> : Wood Street, Walthamstow Central Transport Interchange and St James Street on the Chingford to Liverpool Street line; and Queens Road and Blackhorse Road on the Gospel Oak to Barking line. Walthamstow Central Transport Interchange also has a bus station serving North East London, which is a key bus network for the borough and North East London. St James Street Station also has a bus terminus. The area has benefited from investment in new walking and cycle routes, together with improvements to the pedestrian environment as part of Enjoy Waltham Forest (through Transport for London's " <u>Mini-Holland</u> " programme), all of which make the area highly accessible by sustainable modes of travel.
AM6.05	39	6.4	The character of Central Waltham Forest is predominantly <u>defined by</u> Victorian and Edwardian terraces with some inter-war and modern development; The density of the area is noticeably higher than the northern part of the borough. Traditional forms of development along the terrace <u>terraced streets</u> include the Warner Estates to the west of Lloyd Park. <u>The density of the area is noticeably higher than that of North Waltham Forest.</u>
AM6.06	39	6.5	Walthamstow Central Transport Interchange is the transport focus for the town centre <u>Walthamstow Town Centre</u> , with retail concentrated around the Town Square and the main shopping centre of the The Mall situated between Selbourne Road and the High Street. Walthamstow Market is a key retail asset for Walthamstow Town Centre. At one kilometre long, the street market is recorded <u>often described</u> as the longest street market in Europe, having an extensive 180-year history and strong local support.
AM6.07	40	6.6	Hoe Street contains an eclectic mix of independent retailers and is home to the Grade II* listed cinema of Victoria Halls (formerly the EMD and Granada Cinema's, which are <u>former EMD Cinema, which is</u> currently subject to major investment by the Council to restore the listed auditorium to a <u>1,000</u> 1000 seat performance venue). <u>The centre piece of the area, and will become known as Soho Theatre, Walthamstow. Central to Walthamstow is The Scene; - an award-winning development with residential</u> units <u>homes</u> , a cinema, and restaurants, and Central Parade; - a recently Grade II listed building, which combines residential units <u>homes</u> with a mixed-use creative hub, co-working studio, exhibition and retail space.
AM6.08	40	6.7	The Forest Road Corridor connects the Epping Forest at the Water Works at its Eastern <u>its eastern end with Walthamstow Wetlands at its western end.</u> Opening up the <u>The Town Hall Campus, with its Grade II* listed buildings and grounds, for</u> commercial and residential use alongside the civic function is being developed with commercial, cultural and residential uses alongside its civic function, <u>to create a new area which will become</u> place known as 'Fellowship Square' and will provide. This is providing a stimulus for further regeneration along this corridor. Also located on the Forest Road Corridor is the historic William Morris Gallery, Lloyd Park and Bell Corner. <u>the corridor.</u>
AM6.09	40	New paragraph after 6.7	<u>Also located on Forest Road is the historic William Morris Gallery, Lloyd Park and Bell Corner.</u>

AM6.10	40	6.8	<p>TheThis Plan designates part of the Blackhorse Lane area is designated as a Creative Enterprise Zone (CEZ) in line with the London Plan Policy HC5 (see Policy 37 'Blackhorse Lane Creative Enterprise Zone (CEZ)'). This designation builds on Blackhorse Lane's rich history of manufacturing items such as textiles, glass, paint, aircraft engines and shop mannequins. The area is centred around developments which has excellent access to the Walthamstow Wetlands and the borough's main cultural attractions and is well served by Blackhorse Road Station. Within the Creative Enterprise Zone, development should provide flexible and creative spaces providing workspaces which provide attractive and affordable office, commercial and studio options for start-up and incubator businesses. Within the Creative Enterprise Zone, the Council supports alongside other uses. The Council will also support 'meanwhile' uses on a temporary basis for that allow businesses to contribute to the variety and vibrancy of the area. The area has excellent access to the Walthamstow Wetlands and the borough's main cultural attractions. Blackhorse Road Station Transport Hub is adjacent to Blackhorse Lane and provides opportunities for improving walking and cycling accessibility.</p>
AM6.11	40	6.9	<p>Wood Street connects the Forest Road Corridor to The Epping Forest at Hollow Ponds, opposite Whipps Cross. This area has been subject to significant investment and regeneration in recent years to improve the experience for residents and visitors, including the housing estate regeneration of Marlowe Road into future development at Marlowe Road and the delivery of the new Wood Street Library. Wood Street is an attractive shopping destination with boutique independent shops, cafés, restaurants and bars. In addition to this, the area is home to the and the famous Wood Street Indoor Market, which provides space for small independent and niche retailers.</p>
AM6.12	40	6.10	<p>The Walthamstow Village and Orford Road area is the historic, surviving village nucleus, centred on the ancient parish church and churchyard of St Mary's which is designated as a conservation area. Walthamstow Village is a. <u>These areas have vibrant and diverse community which supports</u> communities which support the growth of the borough's evening economy. It is also a culturally rich area, with the Vestry House museum presenting the expansive history of the Borough. Between Walthamstow Village and Wood Street is <u>the</u> Ravenswood Industrial Estate, which, whilst retaining much of its character, supports local employment opportunities and facilitates economic growth.</p>
AM6.13	41	6.11	<p>The Higham Hill neighbourhood is situated to the North-West of the Central <u>Waltham Forest Area</u>. It is predominately residential in character, but provides local retail and employment opportunities as well as access to key community services such as schools, a health centre and the local library.</p>
	41	Vision	<p><u>Central Waltham Forest Vision</u></p> <p>The Central <u>Waltham Forest Area</u> is the civic, creative, economic and retail heart of the borough supported by the other centres.</p> <p>Over the Plan Period Walthamstow Town Centre will continue to thrive as the vibrant and active Major Town Centre. It will become the primary hub for entertainment, culture and the evening and night-time economy. There will be a continued focus on retail as well as strengthening the centre's role as a location for employment <u>and study</u> through the provision of</p>

			<p>new office and flexible, creative workspaces and <u>higher education facilities at the new University of Portsmouth. New high-quality homes will also be delivered, ensuring the delivery of a mixed use and vibrant 15 Minute Neighbourhood.</u> St James Quarter will <u>continue to develop into</u> become a vibrant neighbourhood for living and working in; that is well- connected neighbourhood; with new quality homes, workspaces and community facilities, with accessible, safe and well designed public spaces for people to gather, enjoy and relax.</p> <p><u>Fellowship Square (the former Waltham Forest Town Hall Campus)</u> is to be known as 'Fellowship Square' and will become the focus of a transformational cultural redevelopment forming a new, dynamic and active neighbourhood consisting of new quality homes, workspace, shops and public realm whilst retaining its civic function. It will act as a catalyst for long term regeneration of the Forest Road Corridor, creating clear links between Walthamstow Town Centre and Wood Street, <u>together providing a well-connected network of vibrant centres for local residents and visitors to work, live and enjoy.</u></p> <p>As the Borough's Creative Enterprise Zone, Blackhorse Lane will continue to support Waltham Forest's creative economy and <u>form the heart of</u> become a catalyst bringing in new jobs, new quality homes, shops and cafes forming a creative living and working community, with new jobs, quality homes, shops and cafes alongside the existing and regionally significant light industrial, manufacturing and production uses.</p> <p>Building on its village feel, Wood Street will become an increasingly attractive destination, serving its growing local population with a diverse range of independent shops and a varied food, drink and cultural offer. <u>Through the Marlowe Road development, the new Wood Street Library has been delivered, and Trowbridge Plaza and the new playspace have become important public spaces for events and markets.</u></p> <p>Areas such as Walthamstow Village, Ravenswood Industrial Estate and the Crate St James development will be protected and <u>supported and enhanced, including in relation to</u> for areas the growth of the evening economy.</p>
AM6.14	44	6.12	<p>The identification of Walthamstow Town Centre as the Borough's major centre and principle economic hub (Policy 39 Hierarchy of Centres<u>see Policy 38 'Hierarchy of Centres'</u>); justifies the Council's decision to focus major investment in this area to promote sustainable economic growth in the business, retail, leisure, tourist and cultural sectors and to drive the borough's growing evening and night time economy (Policy 46 Evening and Night-time Economy Uses<u>see Policy 44 'Evening and Night-time Economy Uses'</u>).</p>
AM6.15	44	6.13	<p>By supporting enhancements at the key gateway junctions of Hoe Street, Forest Road and Blackhorse Lane in the central area help to bolster the sense of arrival at these unique and distinctive parts of the Central Area. The enhancement of these junctions supports place shaping at the nodes of Walthamstow Town Centre, the Town Hall campus and the Blackhorse Lane Area.</p>
AM6.16	44	6.14	<p>Due to the diverse nature of the Central Area, the Council is<u>As set out in also committed to supporting</u>Policy 10 ' Central Waltham Forest'<u>this Plan also supports inclusive growth outside Walthamstow Town Centre, in other parts of the Central</u></p>

			Area such as, including Wood Street, Forest Road, Blackhorse Lane and which will complement Walthamstow Town Centre with their distinct characters. Blackhorse Lane being the Borough's Creative Enterprise Zone provides space for (Central Waltham Forest Policy clause D) the growing number of small independent creative sector businesses to locate and grow and <u>Blackhorse Lane.</u>
AM6.17	44	6.15	The Council's plan for the Town Hall Campus sensitively restores the grade II listed Town Hall building and re-imagines the site as a mixed use site with new homes, workspace and commercial outlets within a multi-purpose community asset that will become known as 'Fellowship Square' and be open to the community as a whole.
AM6.18	44	6.16	Working in collaboration with Transport for London (TfL), the Council is committed to supporting the enhancement of Walthamstow Central Transport Interchange (including but not exclusively the Bus Station), and its establishment as one of outer north <u>north east</u> London's key transport interchanges, as this. <u>This will</u> bring greater potential for growth in the borough and also facilitates a greater share for <u>facilitate increased use of</u> more sustainable transport modes and reduced car dependency (Policy 62 Promoting Sustainable Transport see Policy 60 'Promoting Sustainable Transport', Policy 63 Active Travel Policy 61 'Active Travel' and; Policy 64 Public Transport Policy 62 'Public Transport'). In recognition of the essential service that they provide and the benefit that they bring to their respective district and neighbourhood centres, the Council will <u>also support the</u> enhancement of Wood Street Overground Station, St James Street Overground Station, Walthamstow Queen's Road Overground Station and Blackhorse Road Station.
AM6.19	45	6.17	Walthamstow's Historic Street Market is <u>often</u> recorded as the longest street market in Europe. It has an extensive 180-year history and is a local institution. The markets' <u>market's</u> primary function is as a key retail asset for the Borough <u>borough</u> . Supporting improvements in terms of its appearance, function and circulation will ensure that its strong local support continues against the strong competition from online and chain retailers.
AM6.20	45	6.18	The Council recognises the importance of protecting its historic assets <u>and the unique character of each of its</u> <u>neighbourhoods.</u> The St James's Area <u>James Street area (including the St James Conservation Area), for example,</u> combines a mixture of retail, caf <u>cafes,</u> office and residential uses, much of which was constructed by the Warner family in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and combined. <u>Combined</u> with the curving form of the street, <u>the impressive architecture</u> contributes to the <u>a</u> special sense of character. It is these inherent qualities that justify why the Council seeks to preserve and enhance the area. In 2017 the conservation area was subject to a major investment to improve shopfronts and public realm to keep it looking its best for future generations to enjoy. In recent years the area has been transformed. For example, in 2017 a major Heritage Lottery Fund investment improved 50 shopfronts and the public realm. Public art was funded through the St James Big Local programme and the 'Crate' meanwhile space on a formerly vacant car park site was delivered. Over the coming years, the St James Quarter will continue to transform, with new, high quality homes and the new NHS Health Centre. The Council will also continue to work with key stakeholders, including Transport for London and Network Rail, to continue to improve station access, wayfinding, lighting and opportunities for opening railway arches for commercial uses and to bring them back into public use.

AM6.21	45	6.19	<p>The Council will be supportive of proposals of new tourist attractions and related developments in the Central Area that build which deliver new cultural and creative destinations and development which builds on the legacy of Waltham Forest being London's first "the Borough of Culture" in 2019. The continual promotion of the' (2019) and the Council's own investment in cultural assets such as Soho Theatre Walthamstow, Hatherley Mews, Vestry House Museum and Chestnuts House as creative enterprise hubs, with Levelling Up Fund investment during 2023-2025. The continued promotion of cultural and creative attractions destinations will increase dwell times of visitors and tourists to the borough, which supports the growing visitor economy of the vibrant metropolitan town centres and high streets and encourages a thriving evening and night-time economy visitor and tourist footfall and dwell time in Walthamstow Town Centre, and support the growing leisure, hospitality and evening economy, generating local investment, training and employment opportunities.</p>
AM6.22	45	New Paragraph after 6.19	<p><u>Implementation</u></p> <p><u>The implementation tools set out in Policy 4 'Location of Growth' and Policy 5 'Management of Growth' include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Brownfield Land Register</u> • <u>Area-Based Supplementary Planning Documents and Masterplans; and</u> • <u>Planning Briefs.</u> <p><u>These documents will provide more detail guidance to developers on the area. Furthermore, Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations will set out site specific requirements for strategic and key sites across Central Waltham Forest. The Council will work collaboratively with designated Neighbourhood Forums to assist with their preparation of any Neighbourhood Plans that come forward.</u></p> <p><u>In order to deliver this policy, the Council will proactively engage with Duty to Cooperate partners and other stakeholders, including neighbouring boroughs, infrastructure and utility providers, developers, housing associations, private landowners and interested community groups.</u></p> <p><u>The policy in this chapter sets out where investment is required across Central Waltham Forest and is supported by the Council's inward investment work.</u></p>

Chapter 7: North Waltham Forest

Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM7.01	46	7.1	<p>This chapter sets out the spatial approach for North Waltham Forest, which principally covers Chingford, Chingford Mount and Highams Park. In this Plan, the borough is divided into three areas: South Waltham Forest, Central Waltham Forest and North Waltham Forest. <u>Each of these areas is made up of thriving places and diverse communities, rich in culture and heritage.</u> The divergent character of each area presents different challenges and opportunities requiring a more locally distinctive policy response, <u>respectful of area character.</u> This chapter sets out the spatial and policy approach applicable to North Waltham Forest. The policies in this section should be read in conjunction with other policies in the Local Plan, the Highams Park Neighbourhood Plan and North Chingford Conservation Area Appraisal <u>relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.</u></p>
AM7.02	46	7.2	<p>The north of Waltham Forest encompasses the area extending northwards from the A406 North Circular to Epping Forest. The North Circular runs east to west through the borough, broadly splitting it in half, making the north of Waltham Forest <u>North Waltham Forest is the largest of the borough's three sub-areas;</u> stretching up from the Banbury Reservoir and the south side of the North Circular as far as the boundaries with Epping Forest District Council to the North <u>north</u>. To the south of the North Circular, the area connects to the most significant area of growth in the borough, moving along the Lea Valley from Blackhorse Lane towards Leyton and Stratford. The west <u>via the Lee Valley, the North Area is connected to the significant growth areas at Blackhorse Lane, Leyton and Stratford. To the west, the area is defined by the River Lee</u> <u>Lea and Lee Valley Regional Park (which is designated as Metropolitan Open Land),</u> with the London Borough of Enfield lying situated further beyond the William Girling and George V reservoirs. To the east is the <u>boundary with the</u> London Borough of Redbridge.</p>
AM7.03	46	7.3	<p>Overall, the <u>The character of the north</u> <u>north of the borough</u> is generally suburban. As such the area is lower in density compared to, <u>it is generally of a lower density than</u> the Central and South areas of the borough. <u>Areas.</u> <u>North Waltham Forest</u> is characterised by semi-detached houses and terraces interspersed with some larger detached properties. These <u>include</u> are generally a mix of inter-war, Victorian and Edwardian homes often on larger plots which feature front and rear gardens. <u>The area encompasses the borough's first Neighbourhood Plan area in Highams Park.</u></p>
AM7.04	46	7.4	<p>The regeneration potential of the area is recognised in the London Plan. The Upper Lee Valley is designated as an Opportunity Area at sub-regional level and Highams Park is designated as a Strategic Area for Regeneration. In addition, the area includes the borough's first neighbourhood plan area in Highams Park. Beyond London, at a wider regional level, the North of the borough is <u>The area is also</u> located within the UK Innovation Corridor.</p>
AM7.05	46	7.5	<p>The N <u>north</u> of the borough has great opportunities for housing, employment and cultural growth. It is a mixed area of relatively low-density residential housing, employment land, <u>and</u> retail. The Epping Forest and the borough's fringe of Green Belt are major green assets which give this part of the borough an exceptional character. In the context of future development in the south of the borough <u>Central and South Waltham Forest,</u> and planned schemes emerging in adjacent boroughs, the area offers opportunities to improve linkages within the borough and with, <u>to</u> neighbouring areas <u>and</u> beyond.</p>

	47	Vision	<p><u>North Waltham Forest Vision – North of the Borough</u></p> <p>North Chingford, Highams Park and Chingford Mount are distinctive areas with the potential to be enhanced as attractive and connected cultural centres featuring new quality homes and improved public realm.</p> <p>The area adjacent to the North Circular Corridor will provide the opportunities for <u>the intensification of industrial and growth in industrial and</u> employment-generating uses <u>supporting the western fringe of the area. These areas will benefit from improved bus links to Meridian Water Station, which opened in 2019.</u> In the longer term, <u>they may also these areas will benefit from having improved transport access via links to Crossrail 2 stations in Enfield to the west. Improved public transport links</u> This will <u>also</u> enable the expansion of the Sewardstone Road Neighbourhood Centre to incorporate new homes and establishing a new gateway to the borough.</p> <p><u>Across North Waltham Forest, the Local Plan supports the will enhancement of the existing its network of distinctive town centres and the integration of where existing neighbourhoods with and new developments and investment integrate to</u> create new liveable places. New development will <u>deliver contain</u> a diverse mix of new homes, <u>featuring improved public realm, enhanced walking and cycle access and improved legibility and connectivity.</u> The area will <u>benefit from feature</u> new workspace, transport, social infrastructure and diversified town centre uses for the local community and visitors.</p> <p><u>The award of £8.4million 'Levelling Up' funding in 2023 provides the opportunity to invest in improvements to important public spaces such as Albert Crescent in Chingford Mount, in parks and leisure facilities in Memorial Park, Chase Lane Park and Rolls Park, and to improve the walking and cycling links between these valued green spaces. The North Waltham Forest forms the gateway to Epping Forest and its richly diverse ecology and contrasting natural landscapes. In this setting, the existing town five centres will evolve into successful vibrant employment, cultural and retail hubs which will stitch the north of the borough into the vibrantly metropolitan fabric of Waltham Forest.</u></p>
AM7.06	50	7.6	<p>The North of the Borough presents a significant but different transformational opportunity for good growth and regeneration in Waltham Forest and London as it sits between the suburbs and the forest. Development must support the need to deliver a minimum of 3,600 new quality homes. Employment land in the area will be expected to be intensified, with co-location a consideration to ensure the delivery of at least 1,950 additional jobs, and a mixed and resilient economy., that is different from the other two sub areas given its position between the suburbs and Epping Forest.</p>
AM7.07	50	7.7	<p>New, high quality homes will be expected to be provided <u>delivered</u> in parallel with new employment <u>opportunities</u>, in livable and mixed use 15 Minute Neighbourhoods neighbourhoods – providing enhancing the area's vibrancy and diversity. Community workspace / commercial <u>Retail, uses, workspace, retail, leisure, cultural and a suitable evening and night-time offer will be directed to designated district centres. Neighbourhood centres and local centres will provide retail and services.</u></p>

AM7.08	51	7.8	<p>The delivery of transformational regeneration and good growth should be based on place-making principles using the that <u>respond to the unique character, heritage and culture of the area. The district centre in North Chingford provides the principal location for retail and community cultural activity in the local area each area. Development should protect and enhance the Chingford Green, Chingford Station Road, Ropers Field and Woodford Green Conservation Areas.</u> Investment to regenerate retail in the area should contribute to the improvement of the <u>Chingford Green conservation area and should</u> be aimed at maintaining and improving the vitality and viability of the North Chingford District Centre <u>district centres and neighbourhood centres</u> to encourage residents to continue to spend locally to sustain their long term prospects.</p>
AM7.09	51	7.9	<p>The South Chingford/Chingford Mount District centre provides the principal location for retail and community cultural activity in the local area. Investment to regenerate cultural and community uses <u>Public engagement on an Area Framework for the Chingford Mount Strategic Location has been carried out. The Area Framework explores the development potential of the key and strategic sites in the area will contribute to maintaining and improving the vitality and viability of the district centre and the wider benefits that associated investment should deliver around and between them. The outcomes of this consultation will inform Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations, and a delivery plan will be produced based on the feedback provided from residents, businesses and other local stakeholders.</u></p>
AM7.10	51	7.10	<p>The Highams Park District Centre provides the principal location for retail, and community cultural activity in the local area. Investment to regenerate cultural and community uses in the area will contribute to maintaining and improving the vitality and viability of the district centre to encourage residents to spend locally to sustain their long term prospects whilst retaining the intrinsic character of the area as detailed in the Highams Park Neighbourhood Plan <u>intrinsic character of the Highams Park area should be preserved and enhanced as detailed in the Highams Park Neighbourhood Plan. Improvement to Highams Park Overground Station entrance will be supported to create an accessible public space, with opportunity for small retail units, events and markets in collaboration with the Highams Park Planning Group, local businesses and residents, and building on the initial study and engagement carried out through the GLA's High Streets for All programme in 2022.</u></p>
AM7.11	51	7.11	<p>Growth in the neighbouring borough London Borough of Enfield, together with the planned Crossrail 2 potential delivery of Crossrail 2 in the future, provide important opportunities to regenerate the Sewardstone Road neighbourhood centre to provide <u>North Circular Corridor and Sewardstone Road Strategic Locations to provide industrial intensification, new housing, and to contribute to its the improved vitality and viability of the Sewardstone Road Neighbourhood Centre. In addition, regeneration in this location these locations will provide greater connectivity for new residents to locations in both inside and outside of the borough by encouraging walking and cycling. This is an important Encouraging walking and cycling is a key priority for this Local Plan, the Mayor's Mayor's Transport Strategy and the London Plan. Public. An interconnected green and blue infrastructure network, with public realm routes to key designations, facilities or amenities across the Strategic Locations in the North have been identified on maps. Other public realm routes may north of the borough will be identified through others supporting planning policy documents and guidance as set out in Policy 3 Location Policy 4 'Location of Growth' and Management of Growth {Policy 5 Management of Growth} including the Green and Blue Spaces Supplementary Planning Document.</u></p>

AM7.12	51	7.12	In addition, the planned development at Meridian Water in Enfield provides important opportunities to free up neglected open space on the Green Belt fringe of the A406 North Circular Road to provide leisure and biodiversity benefits to the occupiers of new development and to provide suitable alternative natural green space (SANGS) to mitigate the impact <u>Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) to avoid harmful recreational impacts of development on the Epping Forest SAC (Policy 83 Special Area of Conservation (see Policy 81 'The Epping Forest and the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation')</u> . Growth in this area will enhance the character of the neglected urban fringe and contribute to the wider regeneration objectives set out in Policy 4 Location of Growth and Policy 5 Management of Growth.
AM7.13	52	7.13	The <u>implementation</u> tools set out in Policy 4 'Location of Growth' and Policy 5 'Management of Growth' include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Brownfield Land Register</u> • <u>Masterplan SPDs Area-Based Supplementary Planning Documents and Masterplans; and</u> • <u>Planning Briefs.</u>
AM7.14	52	7.14	These <u>documents</u> will provide more detailed guidance on the area to developers on the area. Furthermore, the <u>Strategic Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations DPD</u> will set out site specific requirements for strategic and <u>critical key</u> sites across the North of the borough. In addition to the existing Neighbourhood plan in Highams Park, <u>Neighbourhood Plans may come forward within Strategic Locations and the Council will work collaboratively with</u> <u>The Council will continue to work collaboratively with the Highams Park Neighbourhood Planning Group, and support any other designated Neighbourhood Forums to prepare any other Neighbourhood Plans that come forward.</u>
AM7.15	52	7.15	In order to deliver this policy, the Council will proactively engage with Duty to Cooperate partners and other stakeholders, including <u>neighbouring boroughs, infrastructure and utility providers, developers, housing associations, private landowners, and interested community groups, to remove barriers to delivery.</u>
AM7.16	52	7.16	The policy <u>in this chapter</u> sets out where investment is required across the North <u>Waltham Forest</u> and is supported by <u>Waltham Forest's the Council's</u> inward investment work.

Chapter 8: Decent Homes for Everyone

Chapter 8: Decent Homes for Everyone			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM8.01	53	Strategic Objective	Ensure a significant increase in the supply, choice and mix of high quality new homes, <u>in particular</u> delivering genuinely affordable homes to enable and encourage residents to stay in the B <u>orough</u> and strengthen communities.

AM8.02	53	8.3	The Housing Strategy focuses on the importance of well-designed and healthy homes. The Joint Needs Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) has defined a 'A Healthy Home'. A healthy home needs to be affordable, be well designed, meet accessibility requirements and encourage social interaction. It is important that in increasing the delivery of new homes, that the quality is also increased.
AM8.03	54	Figure 8.2	<p><i>Updated figure.</i></p> <p>Population</p> <p>2019: 277,000 residents * 2035: 328,000 residents ** Increase: 18%</p> <p>Housing requirement</p> <p>1,800 homes per annum average over the Plan Period 27,000 homes over 15 years</p> <p>House prices</p> <p>Prices increased by around 118% *** (2011 to 2021) The median house price was £513,000 *** (2023) The ratio of house prices to earnings ****: 8.51 (2011), 12.13 (2015), 12.66 (2019), 12.75 (2022)</p> <p><small>* Mid Year Estimate (ONS, June 2020) ** BPO, Medium Scenario (GLA, 2018) & Housing Trajectory (LBWF) *** Land Registry House Price Statistics **** Median house price to median residence-based earnings ratio (ONS)</small></p>
AM8.04	55	8.4	The GLA Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and Waltham Forest's Growth Capacity Study 2018 show the borough has enough capacity to deliver new homes. These assessments demonstrate that Strategic Locations across the borough have significant capacity for new homes by making effective use of land, intensification and increased density. Such opportunities will be explored through Area Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD), Masterplans and Planning Briefs, as set out in 'Waltham Forest's Spatial and Growth Strategy'. In addition to this, new homes will be directed to around transport hubs and accessible locations across the borough. Sites across the borough suitable for new homes will be listed on Waltham Forest's Brownfield Land Register. The Brownfield Land Register will enable Waltham

			Forest to have up to date and consistent information on sites for new homes, maintained in a transparent way through publishing as open data.
AM8.05	56	8.9	Genuinely affordable housing is homes which meet the needs of households whose incomes are not sufficient to enable them to buy or rent housing on the open market. Waltham Forest has a high level of affordable housing need. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) has estimated that the need for the borough is 71%. Given the significant level of need and the difficulties local residents have in accessing the housing market, Waltham Forest seeks to prioritise the delivery of affordable housing and has set a strategic affordable housing target of 50% across the pPlan pPeriod , <u>and</u> the approach to this is set out in Policy 13 'Delivering Genuinely Affordable Housing'.
AM8.06	58	8.13	The percentage of affordable housing on a scheme is to be measured in both habitable rooms and units <u>homes</u> , with the habitable room measurement to be used with reference to Part C of Policy 13 'Delivering Genuinely Affordable Housing'_to determine whether the threshold has been met.
AM8.07	58	8.14	Affordable housing will be first sought on-site and opportunities to deliver this will be maximised. However, in exceptional circumstances which can be demonstrated, affordable housing may be allowed to be delivered off-site on another site, or a donor site, where this is not possible, a payment in lieu may be acceptable. <u>Further detail on these circumstances and calculations will be provided in and update to the Affordable Housing and Viability Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).</u>
AM8.08	58	8.15	Affordable housing contributions will be sought on alternative housing products such as Build to Rent, Purpose Built Shared Housing, <u>and</u> Purpose Built Student Housing in line with the Intend to Publish London Plan.
AM8.09	59	8.17	The Intend to Publish London Plan Policy H6 'Affordable Housing Tenure' <u>housing tenure</u> ' states that residential development should apply a split of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a minimum 30% low cost rented homes ; • <u>and</u> a minimum 30% intermediate homes
AM8.10	59	8.18	Both the GLA SHMA <u>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)</u> and Waltham Forest SHMA show that there is a significant need for low cost rental housing and because . <u>Because</u> of this, the remaining 40% affordable housing tenure <u>in</u> Waltham Forest is expected to be for low cost rented homes. Delivery of low-cost rental housing will be the priority unless there are <u>other than in</u> exceptional circumstances. There is still a strong need for intermediate housing products which is reflected in the policy. To follow the Fast Track Route, applicants will be expected to follow this tenure split in line with <u>Intend to Publish</u> London Plan Policy H5 'Threshold approach to applications'.
AM8.11	59	New Paragraph after 8.19	<u>There is however still a strong need for intermediate housing products which is also reflected in the policy. To follow the 'Fast Track Route' set out under Part C of Policy 13 'Delivering Genuinely Affordable Housing', applicants will be expected to follow this tenure split in line with</u> London Plan Policy H5 'Threshold approach to applications'.

AM8.12	61	8.20	It is important to ensure that new housing is accessible to all and is adaptable to the changing needs of residents throughout their lives. Housing developments which consider inclusive design and accessibility issues at an early stage and throughout the development process are the most successful at achieving this. Accessible housing allows residents of the borough to live dignified and independent lives. Wheelchair user dwelling-dwellings should be distributed throughout a development to provide a range of aspects, floor level locations, views and unit sizes. This policy should be read in-conjunction with Intend to Publish -London Plan Policy D7 'Accessible housing'.		
AM8.13	61	8.21	The redevelopment and intensification of existing housing and housing estates, particularly those that are poorly laid-out housing developments-out and of lower density, is critical in meeting the borough's housing needs. It is important that such schemes increase the number of homes, ensure that affordable homes are not lost and provides provide a range of tenures. There are opportunities also to increase the standards standards of the homes in their design, accessibility and safety, as well as improving the environmental quality of the local area. This policy should be read in conjunction with other policies in this Chapter but also in Chapter 7 and in 'Creating High Quality Places'.		
AM8.14	62	Table	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;">Build to Rent</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development, or block or phase within the development, has at least 50 units. • Homes are held as Build to Rent under a covenant for at least 15 years. • A clawback mechanism is in place that ensure there is no financial incentive to break the covenant. • All units are self-contained and let separately. • There is unified ownership and unified management of the development <u>and</u> longer tenancies (three years or more) are available to all tenants. These should have break clauses for renters, which allow the tenant to end the tenancy with a month's notice any time after the first six months. • The scheme offers rent and service charge certainty for the period of the tenancy, the basis of which should be made clear to the tenant before a tenancy agreement is signed, including any annual increases which should always be formula-linked • £There is on-site management, this does not necessarily mean full-time dedicated on-site staff, </td> </tr> </table>	Build to Rent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development, or block or phase within the development, has at least 50 units. • Homes are held as Build to Rent under a covenant for at least 15 years. • A clawback mechanism is in place that ensure there is no financial incentive to break the covenant. • All units are self-contained and let separately. • There is unified ownership and unified management of the development <u>and</u> longer tenancies (three years or more) are available to all tenants. These should have break clauses for renters, which allow the tenant to end the tenancy with a month's notice any time after the first six months. • The scheme offers rent and service charge certainty for the period of the tenancy, the basis of which should be made clear to the tenant before a tenancy agreement is signed, including any annual increases which should always be formula-linked • £There is on-site management, this does not necessarily mean full-time dedicated on-site staff,
Build to Rent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development, or block or phase within the development, has at least 50 units. • Homes are held as Build to Rent under a covenant for at least 15 years. • A clawback mechanism is in place that ensure there is no financial incentive to break the covenant. • All units are self-contained and let separately. • There is unified ownership and unified management of the development <u>and</u> longer tenancies (three years or more) are available to all tenants. These should have break clauses for renters, which allow the tenant to end the tenancy with a month's notice any time after the first six months. • The scheme offers rent and service charge certainty for the period of the tenancy, the basis of which should be made clear to the tenant before a tenancy agreement is signed, including any annual increases which should always be formula-linked • £There is on-site management, this does not necessarily mean full-time dedicated on-site staff, 				

				<p>but all schemes need to have systems for prompt resolution of issues and some daily on-site presence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providers have a complaints procedure in place and are a member of a recognised ombudsman scheme. • Providers do not charge up-front fees of any kind to tenants or prospective tenants, other than deposits and rent-in-advance.
			Purpose Built Student Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily occupied by students and managed by an education institution or independent provider for that purpose; • Restricted to occupation by students during term-time; • Let to each student for the full duration of all terms in the academic year, and not less than the full duration of one term. • Provides some common/communal facilities/ and/or services.
			Purpose Built Shared Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A development or block or phase within a development must be at least 50 units. • <u>Communal facilities and services are provided that are sufficient to meet the requirements of the intended number of residents and include at least:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • convenient access to a communal kitchen outside communal amenity space (roof terrace and/or garden); • internal communal amenity space (dining rooms, lounges) laundry and drying facilities; • a concierge; • community management; and • bedding and linen changing and/or room cleaning services. • Tenancies for a minimum of 3 months.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under single management, with a management plan provided.
AM8.15	63	8.23	It is important that these non-traditional housing schemes are located near services and transport. In addition, the delivery of these types of new homes should not lead to a reduction in the quality of accommodation and such schemes will be expected to be of high quality. This policy should be read alongside the Intend to Publish London Plan Policies H11 ' <u>Build to Rent</u> ', H15 ' <u>Purpose-built student accommodation</u> ' and H16 ' <u>Large-scale purpose-built shared living</u> ' these will be supported and encouraged where they are of high-quality design and provide and contribute towards genuinely affordable housing.
AM8.16	64	8.24	Small sites will play an important part in meeting the borough's housing needs and target. Increasing the rate of housing delivery from small housing sites is a priority. Small sites are defined as those below 0.25ha. The delivery of small sites will be achieved through incremental intensification of existing residential areas and town centres, or in areas with adequate public transport accessibility, which is considered to be PTAL 3 to PTAL 6. Additional guidance in the form of Design Codes and SPDs <u>Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)</u> may be produced to assist with the accelerated delivery of such sites.
AM8.17	66	8.25	HMOs comprise of small shared dwelling houses or flats occupied by between 3 to 6 unrelated individuals who share basic facilities. HMOs can form an important part of the housing stock, if they are of high-quality design, provide good quality living standards and adequate space for people to live in. These developments are expected to be located near or in town centres, as well as near public transport. However, all too often this is not the case and the Council has enforced against many poor quality HMOs and will continue to do so.
AM8.18	67	8.29	Supported and Specialist accommodation meets a required need in the borough providing for <u>is required to meet the needs of older, disabled, and vulnerable people.</u> The Intend to Publish in the borough. The London Plan (2019) identifies an indicative benchmark figure of 110 dwellings per annum for Waltham Forest as required to meet the needs of older Londoners for supported and specialist housing. Retention and refurbishment will be supported where it still meets the needs of residents and is of the appropriate design quality for current <u>and/or</u> future residents. For new developments, it <u>proposals</u> must meet identified need, be of high-quality design and be located in areas that have <u>the</u> facilities the residents require and be located close to public transport.
AM8.19	69	8.32	Community-Led Hhousing, Sself-Build and Ccustom Bbuild Hhousing can assist in meeting the borough's housing need and in providing a wide range of housing choices. Such schemes will be supported, and encouraged on small sites or as part of estate regeneration, and where appropriate, as part of larger developments. Waltham Forest has a statutory duty to have a self-build register, however, it <u>and</u> allows residents to not only register their interest to for self build and custom build plots but also to put themselves forward for development of community-led housing. Definitions are stated in Table 8.7 below.

AM8.20	70	8.33	The main tools the Council has in delivering the policies in this section of the Plan are the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning application process; • Affordable Housing and Viability SPD and Section 106 contributions. <u>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD);</u> • <u>Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD);</u> and • <u>Section 106 legal agreements.</u>
AM8.21	70	8.34	Additionally, affordable housing grant from the GLA, the Council's own Capital Delivery Program and Programme and the Council-owned housing development company <u>- Sixty Bricks will - all play an important role in delivering housing- and affordable housing.</u>

Chapter 9: Building a Resilient and Creative Economy

Chapter 9: Building a Resilient and Creative Economy			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM9.01	71	Strategic Objective	<p>Economic recovery is a priority for the Borough in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Grow, promote and diversify Waltham Forest's economy, including its <u>dynamic, cultural creative and digital sectors</u> and its role in the Upper Lee Valley and wider UK Innovation Corridor, by both supporting <u>existing businesses and nurturing local indigenous growth as well as</u> <u>and</u> attracting inward investment.</p> <p>Improve life chances by improving job opportunities, upskilling residents and providing access to new skills, <u>and</u> training <u>and apprenticeship</u> opportunities <u>locally</u>.</p>
AM9.02	71	9.1	Waltham Forest is a London Borough in the midst of <u>a</u> transformative economic change consisting of strong economic growth, a growing population and a thriving creative and cultural scene. This change brings positive developments comprising of new people, businesses and regeneration. However, policies in this chapter of the Local Plan have been prepared at a time of uncertainty associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. The full effects of the pandemic on employment and employment floorspace are not yet known. These policies will be monitored and reviewed where necessary.
AM9.03	71	9.2	According to the Employment Land Study 2019, Waltham Forest's economy is shifting away from traditional industrial and manufacturing base to towards a more diverse range of activities driven by creative and digital

			entrepreneurs. This shift in Waltham Forest's economy has been driven by, and a corresponding significant increase in the number of micro and small businesses locating and growing in the borough.
AM9.04	71	9.3	Prior to COVID-19, Waltham Forest was successfully transitioning from a low employment to a high employment borough. The percentage of Waltham Forest residents who are economically active (74.8%) is higher than the London average (78.1%), but lower than the national average (78.9%), with the proportion of the population in employment exceeding the London and Great Britain average. The number of new business registrations grew by 98% between 2011-2018, compared to the London average of 58.5%. The median weekly pay of residents is well above the national average, at £680 per week, and is converging with the London average. ⁽³⁵⁾ However, in 2018-19, 5% of residents were unemployed, ranking it 10th highest out of London's 33 Boroughs.
AM9.05	71	9.4	Prior to COVID-19, Waltham Forest's thriving economy was composed comprised of diverse employment sectors. Recognising this, the Waltham Forest Economic Growth Strategy 2015-2020 identified key sectors within the borough to 'keep, seed and grow'. ⁽⁴⁾ These sectors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital and creative industries • Construction • Professional and urban services • Manufacturing • Retail • Health and social care
AM9.06	72	9.5	The Digital and Creative sectors have flourished in the Borough over the last decade, partially due to the migration of businesses from other London boroughs. In recognition of this, a Local Creative Enterprise Zone (CEZ) has been designated in Blackhorse Road (see Policy 36 Blackhorse Creative Enterprise Zone Lane (see Policy 37 'Blackhorse Lane Creative Enterprise Zone (CEZ)').
AM9.07	72	9.6	Waltham Forest's Employment Land Review Study (2019) has identified an objectively assessed need for 8,100 jobs equating to 52,000sqm 52,000 sqm of employment floorspace (identified as B2, B8 and Class E Part G i, ii, iii uses) over the pPlan pPeriod. The Employment Land Audit (2020) demonstrates that this objectively assessed need can be delivered through efficient and effective use of existing employment sites.
AM9.08	72	9.7	The need for different uses is identified as being for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18,848sqm of office space (Class E Part G i / ii) • 36,604sqm of distribution space (B8) • - 4,215sqm of industrial space (Class E Part G iii / B2)

<p>AM9.09</p>	<p>72</p>	<p>Figure 9.1</p>	<p><i>Updated graphic</i></p> <div data-bbox="517 264 1509 852"> <p>78% of Waltham Forest's working-age residents are in employment (September 2022)*</p> <p>There are approximately 72,000 jobs in Waltham Forest (September 2022)**</p> <p>79% London</p> <p>78% National</p> <p>9% of the borough's working age population are self employed (2022)*</p> <p>Only 1% of businesses in the borough employ more than 50 people (2022)***</p> <p>Over 90% of businesses in the borough employ fewer than 10 people (2022)***</p> </div> <p>* Annual Population Survey (ONS) ** Business Register and Employment Survey (ONS) *** Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)</p>
<p>AM9.10</p>	<p>73</p>	<p>9.8</p>	<p>In line with the London Plan, the 52,000sqm additional floorspace is expected to be delivered through intensification and consolidation across existing employment areas. These are the designated employment areas of Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) and Borough Employment Areas (BEA), in addition to the Locally Significant Industrial Sites which are introduced in this Plan (LSIS) and Borough Employment Areas (BEA). The Employment Land Audit (2020/2021) demonstrates that it is possible to achieve this level of increase. The following policies on the management of SIL, LSIS and BEA, and Non-Designated Employment Land set out how this can be delivered. Town Centres are also a good location for offices and light industrial uses, as they are well connected and have facilities that workers may want to be close to, as well as the possibility of attracting local customers.</p>
<p>AM9.11</p>	<p>73</p>	<p>9.9</p>	<p>The Employment Land Study (2019) states that the focus should be on a range of typologies to meet future demand and need. These comprise distribution uses related to logistics, industrial space, and the New</p>

			London Mix. Distribution space will be directed to areas across the borough which have good access to the strategic road network. New London Mix will be supported in BEAs and <u>designated</u> town centres, and this policy should be read in line with Policy 31 'Workspaces'-and- <u>Policy 32 'Affordable Workspace'</u>
AM9.12	75	9.10	Strategic Industrial Locations (<u>SIL</u>) are the capital's main reservoirs of industrial land and are of strategic economic importance for London, and as such will be safeguarded. Distribution and industrial <u>Industrial and distribution</u> uses (Class E <u>Part G</u> iii, Class B2 and Class B8) are the main focus for these areas. Over the years, Waltham Forest has lost some of its industrial land to other uses; the remaining industrial land is therefore critical to the borough's economic success and any new development in the SIL should not lead to any overall loss of employment <u>industrial</u> floorspace
AM9.13	75	9.11	Renewal and upgrading <u>upgrade</u> of employment space to ensure it is high quality and fit for purpose is important. Such proposals will be supported especially where it allows <u>they allow</u> for future flexibility, including both subdivision and amalgamation, <u>as required</u> , to meet needs.
AM9.14	76	9.13	Renewal and upgrading <u>upgrade</u> of employment space to ensure it is high quality and fit for purpose is important. Such proposals will be supported especially where it allows <u>they allow</u> for future flexibility, including both subdivision and amalgamation, <u>as required</u> , to meet needs.
AM9.15	77	9.15	Renewal and upgrading <u>upgrade</u> of employment space to ensure it is high quality and fit for purpose is important. Such proposals will be supported especially where it allows <u>they allow</u> for future flexibility, including both subdivision and amalgamation, <u>as required</u> , to meet needs.
AM9.16	79	9.18	Co-location, intensification and consolidation approaches are supported on non-designated employment land and further guidance will be set out in the Industrial Intensification SPD <u>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</u> .
AM9.17	80	9.24	These areas will be determined with reference to the following factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current utilisation of land and sites (including plot ratio); • Current condition of the stock; Deliverability including land ownership; • Servicing both inside and outside of the site; • Ability for different uses to exist together; <u>and</u> • Businesses' intention <u>intentions</u>
AM9.18	81	9.27	To ensure that employment uses are delivered and that no further employment capacity is lost in the borough, the employment elements of proposed master plan <u>masterplan</u> will be phased to be delivered first. This could be delivered via a hybrid planning application. Both completion and operation of the employment space is expected to be delivered ahead of the first occupation of any other use.

AM9.19	81	9.29	Ensuring that servicing and deliveries can function across the SIL and <u>LSIS</u> , especially when delivering intensification, consolidation or change is important to ensuring businesses can run effectively. Any redevelopment of the SIL or LSIS should include a servicing and management plan <u>strategy</u> to understand how it will impact on the existing businesses and existing servicing arrangements. In addition, any impacts on the wider transport network should be set out.
AM9.20	82	9.30	Design mitigation between industrial and non-industrial uses will be important to ensure that co-location can be delivered effectively. This should be designed with the industrial uses in mind, ensuring that their operation is not compromised, and use the Agent of Change Principle <u>principle is applied to do this</u> . Other design mitigation that should be considered <u>considered</u> are safety and security, layout and orientation, public realm, and environmental health impacts such as noise and air quality.
AM9.21	83	9.32	Workspaces vary in the type of space they provide, from more traditional dedicated office, studio and workshop space, towards <u>to</u> a more flexible co-working offer
AM9.22	83	9.34	Strategic Industrial Locations, Locally Significant Industrial Sites, Borough Employment Areas <u>SIL, LSIS, BEA</u> , Walthamstow Major Centre and the borough's District Centres and some Neighbourhood Centres have been identified as the main destinations for workspace development.
AM9.23	83	9.35	Workspaces sit across Use Classes <u>different use classes</u> . In SIL and LSIS, other than through the Industrial Masterplan Approach <u>approach</u> set out in Policy 30 'Industrial Masterplan Approach', only workspace which falls within the uses set out as appropriate in <u>Part A of Policy 26</u> 'Safeguarding and Managing Change in Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL)' and Policy 27 'Safeguarding and Managing Change in Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS)' will be acceptable.
AM9.24	83	9.36	New workspace development will contribute to the vitality and vibrancy of the boroughs <u>borough's</u> town centres by creating footfall and daytime activity, and will be able to capitalise on the benefits of good public and sustainable transport connectivity via; Enjoy Waltham Forest, London Underground, London Overground and local bus services.
AM9.25	83	9.37	As the borough's Creative Enterprise Zone (<u>CEZ</u>), Blackhorse Lane will continue to be an area for regeneration, with specific investment directed into the provision of new office and low cost studio and workspace to supporting <u>support</u> the area's existing and emerging creative industries.
AM9.26	84	9.38	Space delivered needs to <u>Workspace</u> should be flexible and adaptable to suit a range of needs and different occupants. These include, <u>including by providing</u> a range of sizes and types. New workspace should provide a basic fit out beyond shell and core. This will ordinarily include all finishes, suspended ceilings, raised floors, and the extension of mechanical and electrical services to the working area of the building. In general, the fit out must

			have all the essentials which could reasonably be expected by any occupier. <u>Early engagement with operators and potential occupiers is central to the design and delivery of successful workspace.</u>
AM9.27	84	9.42	<p>The pledge has four aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limiting<u>Limiting</u> the conversion of office space to residential space through permitted development rights; • encouraging<u>Encouraging</u> the provision of affordable workspace through planning policy and good practice; • ensuring<u>Ensuring</u> new developments include non-residential space suitable for the needs of small businesses; and • seeking<u>Seeking</u> funding and partnerships to create new space for start-ups, small businesses, the creative industries and artists
AM9.28	85	9.43	It is expected that <u>affordable</u> workspace will be delivered on-site. Where this is not possible, payment in lieu will be accepted. The payment in lieu process will be set out in the Planning Obligations SPD <u>Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</u> . For space that is provided on-site, it <u>is</u> expected that this will be delivered as space held at a discount below market rent. This will ensure that rents are set at an affordable level for local businesses.
AM9.29	85	9.45	Early engagement with operators and potential occupiers is central to the design and delivery of successful workspace. Further guidance will be provided in an Affordable Workspace Strategy and the Planning Obligations SPD <u>Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</u> .
AM9.30	85	9.46	Affordable workspace and contributions will be secured via Section 106 agreement <u>agreements</u> .
AM9.31	85	Policy 34	<p>Policy 34 – Local Jobs, Skills, Training and Procurement</p> <p>Economic and employment benefits for local residents and businesses will be secured by requiring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Requiring a<u>All</u> development where the there is a loss of employment floorspace to provide jobs, skills and training for local residents via Section 106 contributions as set out in the Planning Obligations SPD; B. Requiring a<u>All</u> developments of 25 units or more to provide jobs, skills and training for local residents via Section 106 contributions as set out in the Planning Obligation SPD; C. Supporting procurement of local businesses as set out in the Planning Obligations SPD; and D. Supporting the provision of a broad range of employment and training opportunities across a variety of sectors available to local residents, including in the construction and operational<u>l</u> phase of new developments; <u>and</u>

			E. Supporting the growth of existing and future start -ups, SME's and business in key growth sectors.
AM9.32	85	9.47	<p>One of the borough's key priorities is to ensure Waltham Forest residents have access to skills, training and employment. Working with the Council's borough's employment and skills services and approved partnerships in line with the Waltham Forest's Connecting Communities programme⁽⁶⁾, will support local residents to access a variety of training and employment opportunities.</p> <p>(6) Funded by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to inspire the people of Waltham Forest to make a positive impact for those around them</p>
AM9.33	86	9.49	It is important for all Waltham Forest residents to have access to opportunities for training and skill development. The Planning Obligations SPD <u>Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</u> sets out the structure for the negotiation and compliance of <u>Section 106</u> obligations to capture the opportunities of growth and ensure Waltham Forest residents have access to high quality employment across the borough.
AM9.34	86	9.51	There is opportunity to <u>broaden</u> widen the type of uses within in the borough's railway arches to <u>include support</u> wider commercial, business and service uses, falling in the rest of Class E <u>and drinking establishments</u> , especially around station hubs, town centres or as part of wider regeneration and renewal . This will help to boost the vitality and vibrancy of the area surrounding the railway arches and contribute to the diversity of town centres.
AM9.35	87	9.52	Some railway arches are located in residential and noise sensitive areas. Similar to the borough's employment sites, it is important for new developments to adopt suitable design measures to avoid impacts and reduce disturbances to sensitive uses, obstruction of public realm and adverse impacts to the railway line.
AM9.36	87	9.54	<p>The main tools the Council has in delivering the policies in this section of the Plan are:</p> <p><u>Industrial Masterplans;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Industrial Intensification SPD</u> <u>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD);</u> • Planning Obligations SPD <u>Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</u> and Section 106 contributions-; <u>and</u> • Planning <u>The planning application process.</u>

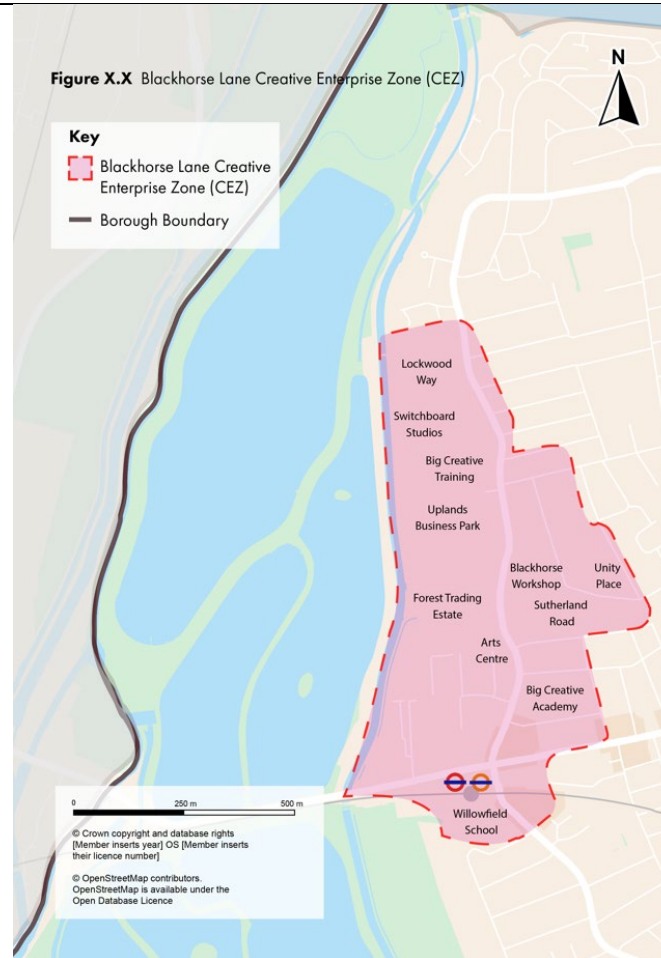
Chapter 10: Promoting Culture and Creativity

Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM10.01	88	10.1	<p>Waltham Forest is an important cultural centre in London and the borough's designation as the first ever Mayor of London Borough of Culture in 2019 is testament to this. The Local Plan therefore plays an important role in ensuring the Council builds a lasting legacy from the opportunity 2019 presents which benefits <u>opportunities 2019 presented, which benefits the whole of its culturally diverse population.</u> The Council is preparing a cultural impact strategy around three themes: <u>culture as a bond; culture as identity and culture as the future.</u> The Local Plan's role in delivering this is to ensure that places where culture is produced and consumed are supported, protected and enhanced</p>
AM10.02	88	New Paragraph after 10.1	<p><u>The Council has approved a new Destinations Strategy to establish Waltham Forest as a 'Destination Borough', engaging residents, enabling creativity, celebrating our individuality and utilising our resources to ensure viability, impact and legacy. The Council is now working on a specific Culture Strategy to develop its vision and ambitions further around facilitation of cultural production and programming across the borough and support for creative organisations, including affordable workspace.</u></p>
AM10.03	88	10.2	<p><u>Cultural Infrastructure capture</u> infrastructure captures both cultural consumption (places where culture is experienced, participated in, exhibited or sold) and <u>cultural</u> production (places of creative production, where creative work is made, usually by artists, performers, makers, etc), in alignment with the London Cultural Infrastructure Plan (2019) and Map. Taking this definition into consideration, Waltham Forest has been a leading borough in recognising the value of investing in culture and has sought to take forward interventions to help support this. The Council identified, based on the Audience Spectrum population grouping <u>profiling tool</u>,⁽⁶⁸⁾ that 77% of residents are urban and culturally diverse where their arts and cultural activities happens in their communities and outside the mainstream (46% Kaleidoscope Creativity and 31% Experience Seekers). There is also an important representation of students and recent graduates in this group. This group is higher than London residents overall, with 47%. <u>Waltham Forest is most strongly comprised of two population groups:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Kaleidoscope Creativity (46% of Waltham Forest residents, compared with only 32% of London residents overall). The profile for this grouping suggests these residents are "urban and culturally diverse, their arts and cultural activity happens in their community and outside the mainstream (Lower engagement)"; and</u> • <u>Experience Seekers (31% of Waltham Forest residents, compared with only 15% of London residents overall). The profile for this grouping suggests these residents are "diverse urban audiences, students and recent graduates in to a variety of cultural events (Higher engagement)".</u>
AM10.04	88	10.3	<p>The creative and cultural economy is an important economic contributor and <u>in the borough, and it is growing.</u> Cultural, arts, entertainment and visitor attractions support the vitality and vibrancy of the borough's places. It is also an important part of the community and social infrastructure in <u>of the borough as it brings people together,</u> encouraging community cohesion and building social capital. Nationally, Arts Council England has identified that arts and culture directly contributed £10.6 billion in 2016 to the national economy with the indirect (supply chain) with induced spending effects of this adding a further £12 billion of value. These figures have increased year on year since the first</p>

			report of this its kind was published in 2013, as well as employment which by 2016 was <u>did</u> employment in the sector which, by 2016, was over 360,000 ⁽⁷⁹⁾ .
AM10.05	89	10.4	Creative B businesses have been growing <u>grown</u> faster in Waltham Forest compared with London <u>than London as a whole</u> , achieving 85% growth over the five-year period (2014-2019) <u>from 2014 to 2019.</u> ⁽⁸¹⁰⁾ This is equivalent to an additional 885 businesses and exceeds the growth rate across all industries in the Borough <u>borough</u> (52%). As the Figure 10.2 Business Activity by Creative Sub-Sector in Waltham Forest (2014-2019) shows , the largest creative subsector <u>sub-sector (2014-2019)</u> is IT, software and computer service with (38%) , followed by F film, TV, video, radio and photography with (20%) . In terms of employment <u>employment</u> , the borough has 2,500 creative sector jobs, which makes up 4% of total employment. This falls below the London average (of 10%) <u>and</u> , but is in line with the Outer London average (of 5%) . Nevertheless, creative jobs have expanded by 64% in the borough and this over the five year period from 2013 to 2018, which is equivalent to an increase of circa- 1,000 jobs over a five year period (2013-2018). ⁽⁸¹¹⁾
AM10.06	90	10.5	The Council's Cultural Infrastructure Study (2020) has identified that there are a significant number of creatives living and working in the borough. These <u>are</u> artists, designers and other creative professionals, and the creative industries contribute strongly to the local economy. It is a sector that is supported in the borough. Accordingly, this policy <u>the policy in this chapter</u> should be read in conjunction with policies in the previous chapter: 'Building a Resilient and <u>Creative Economy</u> '.
AM10.07	91	10.6	Waltham Forest's cultural attractions are not only museums <u>limited to museums and galleries</u> , such as the Vestry, William Morris Gallery, Queen Elizabeth's Elizabeth Hunting Lodge and Vestry House Museum, but <u>also include</u> important outdoor spaces <u>such as Epping Forest, LeaLee Valley Regional Park and the, Walthamstow Wetlands and Fellowship Square.</u> There is scope to use outdoor space and public realm for cultural purposes and events. Public art, exhibitions and events play an important role <u>in</u> allowing everyone to have access to culture and these are supported and encouraged.
AM10.08	91	10.7	This policy seeks to promote culture, creativity, public art and entertainment as part of the placemaking process and <u>in order to enhance</u> local identity. New major developments <u>Where necessary, new major developments that propose cultural or entertainment uses outside Major or District Centres</u> will need to follow the sequential test set out in and demonstrate why they are not located in a major or district centres. <u>Policy 40 'New Retail, Office and Leisure Developments '.</u> <u>However, as set out in Policy 36 'Promoting Culture and Creativity' areas</u> in the borough that are highly accessible by public transport, but are outside of major or district centres <u>will also be considered to be appropriate locations for major developments for outside Major or District Centres,</u> are considered appropriate for major arts, culture, entertainment and visitor facilities as well as smaller scale proposals. The Council's Culture Infrastructure Study identifies how cultural space can provide valuable facilities and play an important role in positioning London and the borough as a culture reference.
AM10.09	92	10.8	Ensuring that land and facilities are used efficiently is important for the borough and will <u>may</u> require the dual use of sites for a wider range of uses, including cultural uses. Cultural uses also have the ability to activate vacant units in town centre locations and along high streets. It will also be expected that <u>Where appropriate, social and community infrastructure uses</u>

			<u>will be expected to offer</u> space for arts and culture. There is also an opportunity to use the public realm and outside space for cultural activities, especially in parks and town centres.
AM10.10	92	10.9	The Council intends to <u>will</u> support opportunities to use vacant buildings, land and open spaces for flexible and temporary meanwhile uses or ‘pop-ups’, especially for alternative cultural day- and night-time uses. This is also presents an opportunity for community uses, particularly those that are transient or may have <u>operate on a short lifetime</u> timeframe. Cultural and creative uses, <u>whether long or short term,</u> can enliven town centres whilst also reducing and reduce anti-social behaviour.
AM10.11	92	10.10	The Council is preparing a Cultural Strategy which will set out the <u>a</u> list of cultural enhancement projects to be delivered, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidised spaces for cultural tenants and creative workspace including artists’ studios; • Permanent arts commissions integrated within landscaping or building features; • Early activation through temporary creative projects through the<u>during a</u> development’s construction phase; • Support for local festivals and related cultural activity; and • Creative ways for local communities to participate, co-create and share good practice.
AM10.12	92	10.11	In securing these projects, the Council intends to <u>will</u> work proactively with developers and applicants for planning permission.
AM10.13	93	10.13	Public houses (<u>pubs</u>) play an important role at the heart of many local communities, and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) identifies them as a community facility that contributes <u>facilities that contribute</u> to enhancing the sustainability of communities and residential environments. They have historically provided social hubs for diverse communities, especially LGBTQ+ ⁽⁴⁰⁾⁽¹²⁾ and BAME <u>ethnic</u> ⁽⁴⁴⁾ communities; <u>minority communities,</u> as well as making a positive social contribution to townscape and local identity. Today they provide <u>play</u> an important role in promoting community cohesion; <u>and</u> offering opportunities for people from different walks of life to mix. More than just a place to relax and drink, they can provide social, recreational and cultural facilities and services, hosting events, <u>and</u> clubs, and provide <u>providing</u> informal meeting spaces for local interest groups and visitors.
AM10.14	94	10.14	Public houses also have a strong role to play in supporting the local economy. They can help bring activity and vibrancy to our high streets, and provide employment opportunities, both directly, and indirectly; <u>by</u> supporting food suppliers and the brewing industries. Supporting such industries <u>businesses</u> is particularly important <u>relevant</u> given the importance of the food and drinks industry to Waltham Forest.
AM10.15	94	10.15	The Council identified 69 pubs in the borough <u>in 2020</u> ⁽⁴²⁾⁽¹³⁾ The 2019 Pubs Cultural Report, <u>Both the 2019 London Pubs Annual Data Note, Cultural Infrastructure Report (August 2019) (part of The Mayor of London’s —the Mayor’s Cultural Infrastructure Plan,—)</u> and the borough’s Cultural Infrastructure Study (2020), <u>registered</u> that over recent years local pubs across London and the borough have been lost. This policy therefore seeks to protect those pubs that <u>remain</u> exist <u>and also</u>

			allow, whilst allowing for new ones to be delivered in town centres and other accessible locations, particularly where they provide wider community facilitates and employment.
AM10.16	94	10.16	Given the value public houses bring to local communities, evidence must be provided that all avenues for retaining them have been exhausted before alternative community uses can be considered. Further detail on the applications of this policy is included in the Waltham Forest Pubs Supplementary Planning Document. With regard to marketing evidence, firstly, evidence should be provided that the existing business is no longer financially viable. Insufficient evidence of attempts to diversify the business may indicate that the public house use could be made viable. As a failing public house may be given a new lease of life under alternative ownership, the Council will require evidence that it has been sufficiently marketed for such use <u>24 months</u> without genuine interest before any alternative uses can be considered.
AM10.17	95	10.17	Blackhorse Lane is home to many of the borough's creative and cultural industries. Examples of the spaces and uses located in the area include Blackhorse Workshop, Big Creative Academy, Switchboard Studios and Gnome House (see figure 10.3). It is not only the spaces and businesses located in Blackhorse Lane that make it an important area but how this has turned into an ecosystem the way in which they function as a creative ecosystem, with important supply chains linked across the area. It is because of the ecosystem that the Council has select it to be a Creative Enterprise Zone in line with the Intend to Publish London Plan (2019) Policy HC5 'Supporting London's culture and creative industries', criteria B and C, and using the Mayor's self accreditation scheme. Figure 10.3 also sets out the boundary of the Creative Enterprise Zone where the policy takes effect <u>applies</u> . <i>Replacement CEZ Map 10.3:</i>



AM10.18

97

10.18

Creative Enterprise Zones are focused around the following four pillars:

- **Space:** Permanent, affordable, creative workspace and live-work spaces at below market rents and ensuring no net loss of space;
- **Skills and support:** Building entrepreneurial skills and offering business support to artists, start-ups, sole traders, micro-sized and small businesses, developing career pathways and opportunities for progression into the creative industries and supporting sectors;
- **Policy:** Local Plans with pro-culture policies in planning, housing, business development, technology and infrastructure, and supportive business rates policies; and

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community: Embedding creative production in communities, creating socially-inclusive places and strong links with education providers.
AM10.19	97	10.19	The policy <u>Local Plan</u> seeks to meet the objectives of the four pillars by protecting and supporting the delivery of new space; <u>creative workspace</u> , securing Section 106 contributions towards jobs in creative industries, providing infrastructure to support <u>the</u> creative economy and by having pro <u>-culture</u> polices. This policy aims to do this and is supported by a range of policies across the rest of the Plan and the London Plan.
AM10.20	97	10.20	Affordable workspace will be secured via Section 106 agreements with further Section 106 SPD <u>guidance provided in the Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</u> . Affordable workspace is defined here as workspace that provides rents maintained below the market rate in line with Policy 33 'Affordable Workspace' and in the Intend to Publish London Plan (2019) <u>London Plan</u> Policy E3 'Affordable Workspace'. In the Blackhorse <u>Lane</u> CEZ the priority will be affordable workspace for <u>the</u> cultural and creative sectors <u>, in line with Policy 33 – Affordable Workspace.</u>
AM10.21	97	New Paragraph	<u>Development proposals in the CEZ are expected to adhere to the Agent of Change principle in order to ensure that the continued industrial and creative functions of Blackhorse Lane are protected.</u>

Chapter 11: Distinctive Town Centre and High Streets

Chapter 11: Distinctive Town Centres and High Streets			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM11.01	98	Strategic Objective	<p>Revive (Post Covid 19) and sSupport Waltham Forest's network of thriving, safe and attractive town centres; by maintaining their distinctive roles of each and making them accessible to all, making sure that residents are able to meet their shopping, work, recreational and cultural needs within a 20-minute walk or cycle.</p> <p><u>Ensure that residents are able to meet their day to day needs within a 15 minute walk, wheel or cycle of their home. Conserve and enhance the borough's network of culturally diverse, inclusive and sustainable neighbourhoods and celebrate their locally distinctive character and heritage.</u></p>
AM11.02	98	11.1	This section sets out the policies for managing growth and change in town centre uses <u>the borough's town centres</u> . The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) defines main town centre uses as including retail, leisure, entertainment facilities, recreation uses, offices and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities). In planning for <u>good, inclusive</u> growth, it is necessary to ensure that there is a good choice and range of town centre uses at the most appropriate locations for existing and future residents.

AM11.03	98	11.2	<p>Policies in this chapter of the plan<u>Plan</u> have been prepared at a time of uncertainty associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. While<u>Whilst</u> the full effects of the pandemic in the short, medium or long term remain uncertain<u>long term are yet to be seen</u>, it is expected that the trend towards changing consumer habits which started prior to Covid-19 will continue, also accelerated by the life style<u>lifestyle</u> changes associated with greater homeworking and less travel to central locations such as the Central London and other places for work or other economic activity. Accordingly, the Council considers<u>it is likely</u> that there will <u>continue to be a larger day-time population</u>populations working locally for the foreseeable future, presenting an opportunity for the borough's centres to re-imagine themselves in terms of workspaces (touchdown, meeting spaces), shopping facilities etc, capturing linked trips and local spend <u>to capture local trips and spend that were previously diverted elsewhere</u>.</p>
AM11.04	98	11.3	<p>It is however acknowledged that there would be some challenges for some commercial occupiers that may be forced to close resulting from the adjustments to the spatial organisation of activities that may arise. Accordingly, a<u>A flexible policy approach has been set out in this chapter of the plan to guide and manage change going forward, supported by other initiatives the Council is taking to restore confidence in the boroughs designated</u>borough's town centres and deliver ambitious plans to re-shape them for the future. <u>See, for example, the</u> In this regard, the Council has published the strategy document – Waltham Forest High Streets Action Plan, June 2020.</p>
AM11.05	98	11.4	<p>Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, an assessment of the need for retail floorspace during the plan period<u>Plan Period</u> (up to 2035) was undertaken as part of the Waltham Forest Retail & Town Centres Study (2019). Evidence from the study indicates a reduced requirement for net additional retail floorspace across the Borough in the <u>short to medium term</u>. For convenience retail, the study indicates a projected need of only 4700<u>1,700</u> sqm by 2029 and 3600<u>3,600</u> sqm by 2035. Comparison retail floorspace need is also projected to be 3700<u>3,700</u> sqm by 2029 and 15,000 <u>sqm</u> by 2035. The study notes the significant impact upon available net additional quantitative capacity arising from recent retail commitments and also a number of factors including the ongoing challenges faced by the UK retail sector generally. Crucially, the study also notes that less reliance should be placed upon the 2035 forecast due to the time periods involved, and the NPPF advice <u>advises</u> that local authorities can focus upon <u>on</u> at least 10 years into the future and not the whole of the development plan period <u>rather than the whole Plan Period</u>. Accordingly, the plan <u>this Local Plan</u> places a reduced weight on 2035 forecasts.</p>
AM11.06	99	Image	<i>Replace image:</i>

Retail and Town Centres

The borough has:

- 18** Local Retail Parades
- 8** Neighbourhood Centres
- 7** District Centres
- 1** Major Town Centre



Retail remains at the heart of the borough's town centres


Vacancy rates in the borough's designated centres are **generally below the national average (11%)** as follows:

Walthamstow Town Centre	10%
Bakers Arms	10%
Leyton	1%
Leytonstone	7%
North Chingford	5%
South Chingford	7%
Highams Park	10%
Wood Street	17%

AM11.07	100	11.5
AM11.08	100	New Paragraph

Waltham Forest has a well-established network of town designated centres made up of Walthamstow Town Centre (as the borough's Major Centre), District and Neighbourhood Centres and Local Retail Parades. The borough's network of designated centres are not just focal points for shopping and services, but also hubs for people to work, live and socialise. In planning for inclusive growth, the borough's designated centres will need to evolve and adapt to meet new challenges and become successful and attractive destinations for shopping, employment, entertainment and leisure activities. The NPPF activities. The NPPF requires Local Plans to define a network and hierarchy of designated centres that is resilient to anticipated economic changes. This policy Policy 39 'Hierarchy of Centres' accords with the NPPF and the London Plan by defining the centres within Waltham Forest's town centres hierarchy and setting out the locational priorities for directing growth to individual centres in the hierarchy. It is also necessary to protect these centres and parades to safeguard the provision of the town centre services and facilities for local residents, businesses and visitors to the borough. These centres have developed over many years and will need to be improved to perform their respective roles in the provision of town centre services and facilities.

It is also necessary to protect these designated centres and parades to safeguard the provision of town centre services and facilities for local residents, businesses and visitors to the borough. These centres have developed over many years and will need to be invested in and improved to perform their respective roles successfully.

AM11.09	100	11.6	<p>Walthamstow Town Centre <u>Walthamstow Town Centre</u> is the primary retail centre and economic heart of the borough. District centres <u>District Centres</u> have a more localised role and are intended to complement Walthamstow by providing <u>provide</u> reasonably sized facilities for main and bulk convenience food shopping and a reasonable range of comparison shopping facilities. These centres have some small to medium or large food store anchors together with some comparison shopping. This plan <u>Plan</u> seeks to reinforce their role by ensuring the provision of appropriate local shopping, leisure and community facilities to make them the hub of everyday life for the communities they serve.</p>
AM11.10	100	Image	<p>Delete image:</p> 
AM11.11	100	11.7	<p>Neighbourhood centres will <u>Neighbourhood Centres</u> provide local convenience shopping facilities for local residents within walking distance of their homes. They will <u>should</u> be the hub for other facilities provided in and around them, such as small office and service uses, schools, doctor's' surgeries, community centres and open space. These centres will be <u>Neighbourhood Centres are</u> expected to provide neighbourhood centre type uses and <u>facilities</u> commensurate with their scale and function within the hierarchy.</p>
AM11.12	100	11.8	<p>Local Retail Parades <u>Local Retail Parades</u> comprise a small grouping <u>groupings</u> of shops within one or two parades often including the newsagent, a general grocery store, a post office and occasionally a pharmacy, hairdresser <u>newsagents, general grocery stores, sub-post offices and occasionally pharmacies, hairdressers and/or other small shops of a local nature.</u> These parades serve immediate local needs only and provide primarily convenience goods within residential, commercial or mixed use areas. To create more sustainable development forms, <u>including 15 Minute Neighbourhoods,</u> careful management of local retail parades will be necessary to encourage the development of an <u>appropriate grouping</u> groupings of local shops and facilities.</p>
AM11.13	101	New paragraph	<p><u>In line with national policy and the London Plan, this policy seeks to direct new investment in main town centres uses (as defined by the NPPF) and other supporting services and facilities to the borough's designated centres.</u></p>

AM11.14	101	11.9	Schemes that are poorly located can detract from quality of life, and compromise the achievement of social and environmental objectives, for example by drawing trade away from existing centres and leading to their decline. The London Plan designates Walthamstow Town Centre as a Major e Centre. Accordingly, it is necessary to protect its dominant position and improve its trading performance for shopping activities, particularly higher order comparison goods. Accordingly, This Plan therefore directs the majority of additional retail growth will be located into this centre. In addition, investment will order to deliver 15 Minute Neighbourhoods, additional investment will also be directed to other district and neighbourhood centres <u>the borough's District and Neighbourhood Centres</u> , subject to available site specific capacity and <u>wider</u> impact considerations.
AM11.15	101	11.10	In line with national policy and the London Plan, this policy seeks to direct new investment in main town centres uses (as defined by the NPPF) and other supporting services and facilities to the designated centres.
AM11.16	101	11.11	Locating retail development and other main town centre uses within Walthamstow Town Centre, District and Neighbourhood Centres is the most sustainable way of meeting the needs of borough residents. It helps maximise the accessibility of facilities and promotes linked trips which reduces the need to travel and can increase footfall to the benefit of businesses. The scale and distribution of new retail, leisure or office development will need to be carefully controlled in order to ensure that new facilities do not detract from the success of the borough's designated centres, or make it more difficult for residents, workers and visitors to meet their shopping and leisure needs in a sustainable way.
AM11.17	102	11.12	To retain and develop their vibrancy and vitality, the designated centres must also have an appropriate mix and balance of <u>uses</u> - not only retail, but <u>also</u> leisure, cultural and service provision which all contribute to a centre's success. In particular, in response to the backdrop of changes in retailing with, particularly the continued growth in online shopping, it is necessary to ensure that the borough's centres vary in scale, function and composition of uses. Accordingly when considering proposals, the individual situation of centres will be taken into account in the determination of proposals <u>when determining planning applications.</u>
AM11.18	102	11.13	The sequential approach, as required by government policy (NPPF) <u>the NPPF</u> indicates that town, district and local centres <u>Major, District and Neighbourhood Centres</u> are the preferred locations for the main town centre uses. This approach indicates that first preference for new developments should be within centres, followed by edge-of-centre locations. Out-of-centre locations should be the last in the order of preference.
AM11.19	102	11.14	The submission of impact assessments <u>Retail Impact Assessments</u> for retail and leisure developments located <u>proposed</u> outside town centres is in accordance with the NPPF. This is an important requirement as part of the validation process of a planning application
AM11.20	102	11.15	Generally, a retail impact assessment <u>Retail Impact Assessment</u> is necessary when the proposed development is of a scale likely to have an appreciable impact on the trade of existing or committed retail, leisure and office developments in the

			surrounding area. The NPPF sets out the scope of impact assessments. It mentions that where an application fails to satisfy the sequential test or is likely to have significant adverse impacts it should be refused. Therefore it is expected that the scope of any such assessment would be agreed with the Council in advance before the impact assessment work commences. Impact assessments will need to take into account the wider cumulative impacts on town centre health and investment where there are commitments (i.e. planning permissions) and development plan allocations for similar types of retail and leisure use in the wider catchment.
AM11.21	102	11.16	This plan <u>Plan</u> sets a local floorspace threshold of 200 sqm <u>250sqm</u> , over which proposals will require <u>Retail Impact Assessments</u> . The policy also applies to extensions and the amalgamation of existing retail units which <u>would</u> result in the creation of a single unit exceeding 200 <u>250</u> sqm. It also generally applies to s73 and s106a <u>Section 73 and Section 106A</u> applications to vary conditions associated with planning permission . As justification, it is considered that many small out-of-centre developments could cumulatively impact on the vitality and viability of nearby designated centres and parades. <u>permissions.</u>
AM11.22	103	11.17	This threshold is also considered necessary to implement the Council's planning objective to consolidate town centre activities in the designated centres, support the vitality and viability of the designated centres and manage the proliferation of retail and other town centre uses throughout the borough. In applying this threshold, the Council will ensure that vulnerable centres/local parades do not experience further decline from trade diversion arising from the development of out-of-centre retail, leisure and office developments.
AM11.23	104	11.18	There are a number of retail and commercial premises outside the designated centres and parades, particularly along the main road corridors of the borough including Forest Road, Chingford Mount Road, Lea Bridge Road, Hoe Street, Leyton High Road and Leytonstone High Road. The current challenges facing the retailing industry arising from , <u>including</u> the growth of online shopping, <u>and</u> changing shopping patterns etc , could lead to significant vacancies in some frontages. This policy seeks to manage retail decline by consolidating retail activities within compact retail core areas of the designated centres and parades and also <u>encouraging</u> alternative uses in declining areas that may occur through the process of change.
AM11.24	104	11.19	Residential development appropriately located in designated centres e.g. -- <u>for example</u> on the upper floors of shops and other commercial buildings in town centres have <u>has</u> an important role to play in complementing new and existing retail and commercial uses. The provision of an appropriate mix of uses, both within areas and in individual buildings, has positive benefits for the borough's designated centres. A mix of uses on individual sites and across an area will support vitality and viability and promote the creation of successful places.
AM11.25	104	11.22	The development of distinctive centres, each with a unique 'offer' in terms of the range of activities offered and place setting is particularly necessary to support the vitality and viability of the Borough's <u>borough's</u> town centres. This policy seeks to encourage a greater degree of differentiation and specialisation between centres and avoid competition with regard to the types/nature of activities offered and to create a more diverse offer in different places.

AM11.26	104	11.23	Policy 39 (1) <u>The policy also seeks to ensure that satisfactory standards are achieved in terms of how new uses are integrated in both function and design with adjoining uses along commercial and shopping frontages. This particularly relates to areas of change or renewal, where shops are declining and being replaced by alternative uses. In such areas, it is necessary particularly important to ensure that proposals contribute to the general appearance and character of the area, in particular, especially at street level.</u>
AM11.27	105	11.24	Accordingly, in determining planning applications, the nature of the proposed use and the implications on neighbouring amenity will be important considerations. In addition, the impact of the proposed use on the character and function of the parade or frontage in which it is located is equally important, that is, how well (in <u>will be important considerations. That includes how well - in terms of design and appearance) - the proposed use can be integrated within the existing street block or frontage. The nature of the proposed use and any implications on neighbouring amenity will be equally important considerations.</u>
AM11.28	105	11.25	In some situations, responsive design solutions will be necessary to ensure satisfactory integration. For example, in predominantly commercial frontages businesses who find themselves next to newly converted residential units may face complaints from residential neighbours regarding noise, traffic or other issues. For this reason, the comprehensive redevelopment or conversion of a group of properties along a retail or commercial parade would be better. Accordingly, it will be important to ensure that conversions to residential uses are coordinated and well managed <u>it will be important to ensure that conversions to residential uses - where they align with the policies of this Plan and any other local planning guidance or directions - are coordinated and well managed. Without such an approach, businesses in predominantly commercial frontages, who find themselves next to a newly converted new home may face complaints from residential neighbours regarding noise, traffic, or other issues.</u>
AM11.29	105	11.26	This section sets the policies that will apply in managing changes of use within and outside the designated centres. Well managed, changes of use could <u>can bring positive regeneration benefits. National permitted development rights play an important role in helping high streets adapt to changes in how people shop and use the high street. The impact of online retailing on shopper behaviour and its consequences for town centres and high streets has been evident in recent years nationally and locally. Government policy (NPPF, 2019) in the NPPF acknowledges the need for greater flexibility for changes of use to occur in high streets and town centres by allowing existing premises to change to a wider range of uses.</u>
AM11.30	105	11.27	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. The <u>In 2020, the Business and Planning Act 2020 introduced a significantly changed to the Use Classes Order. New regulations (effective from 1 September 2020), introducing a broad category of 'commercial, business and service' uses, known as Class E, along with Class F 'community and learning'. The new Class E effectively amalgamates the existing amalgamated previous Class A1 (retail), Class A2 (financial and professional services), Class A3 (restaurants/cafes), Class B1 (offices) along with health/medical uses, creches, nurseries (all formerly D1 uses) and indoor sports/recreation (formerly D2 use). Permission</u> <u>Under permitted development rights, planning permission is not required to</u>

			change between any of the uses within the new Class E, <u>or between Class E and Class C3 (dwellinghouses)</u> . The policies in this section of the Plan apply where planning permission is required for a change of use.
AM11.31	106	New Paragraph	<u>Primary Shopping Areas are identified at the heart of the borough's designated centres. The Council considers it necessary to prioritise investment in these areas and protect and consolidate their existing uses in order to support their vitality and viability. The policies map shows the extent of these areas, reflecting the combined areas of primary and secondary frontages as included in the previous plan. These generally represent areas that are well connected, contiguous and in predominantly retail use.</u>
AM11.32	107	11.32	Outside the designated Primary Shopping Areas there are <u>should be greater</u> opportunities for encouraging an even greater diversity of uses. These areas will still be important locations <u>are important</u> for some types of activities requiring a town centre location <u>locations</u> . Accordingly, a range of uses will be supported in these locations. This policy seeks Policy 41 'Revitalisation, Adaptation and Regeneration in Designated Centres and Parades' <u>and</u> Policy 42 'Managing Changes of Use In and Outside Primary Shopping Areas' <u>seek</u> to encourage complementary services and facilities in all designated centres. These uses will also be important in generating <u>This approach seeks to generate</u> footfall and linked trips to all parts of a <u>each</u> centre. Appropriate uses include those listed under the policy, but <u>are</u> not confined to just these. Acceptable uses must be of a scale appropriate to serve the local catchment, <u>and designed</u> in accordance with Policy 47 (A) Policy 45 'Shopfronts and Signage'. The acceptance <u>acceptability</u> of these uses will be subject to compliance with other policies of the plan, in particular that <u>in this Plan. In particular,</u> they should not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the living and working conditions of neighbours or occupiers of <u>in the surrounding area, in accordance</u> according with Policy 59 (Amenity).
AM11.33	108	New Paragraph	Policy 39 'Hierarchy of Centres' <u>sets out the hierarchy of centres. This includes Neighbourhood Centres and Local Retail Parades. Neighbourhood Centres represent local activity hubs for retail and other town centre activities. It is necessary to protect these designated areas in order to provide accessible shopping facilities for all local residents and the creation of 15 Minute Neighbourhoods across the borough.</u>
AM11.34	108	11.33	Policy 39 sets out the hierarchy of centres. This includes Neighbourhood Centres and Local Retail Parades. Neighbourhood centres represent local activity hubs for retail and other town centre activities. It is necessary to protect these designated areas in order to provide accessible shopping facilities for all local residents. To minimise the need to travel, ideally all residential properties should be within a reasonable walking distance of a full range of essential shops. However, the Council accepts that it may not be possible to retain all shops in the borough as in some situations the viability of retail uses depends on many other economic factors. Where there is sufficient population to support these retail uses however, the policy seeks to safeguard such units, them - particularly those that are reasonably sized with adequate servicing facilities. Retention of such units - uses will help to attract new retailers and therefore contribute to the provision of a good range of essential shops.
AM11.35	108	11.34	Local <u>Retail Parades are</u> smaller activity hubs where retail activity is more dominant. They often have a key footfall-generating feature <u>features</u> or retail ' anchor <u>anchors</u> ' and contain the minimum number or range of shops which the Council considers

			necessary to enable the centre to perform its local shopping role. The need to protect <u>protection of these parades is important</u> particularly <u>important to meet day -to -day shopping needs</u> . Where planning permission is required, this policy therefore seeks to generally resist proposals resulting <u>that would result</u> in the loss of shops within designated parades.
AM11.36	108	11.36	In implementing the <u>this policy</u> , it is accepted that there may be situations where the retention of a shop <u>or service</u> may be impossible for economic reasons or a lack of control arising from the Use classes <u>Classes Order</u> . This policy will <u>therefore</u> be applied flexibly - the overriding objective being to ensure that the surrounding area is not deficient in essential local shops such that residents' accessibility to local parades is not seriously compromised <u>ability to meet their day-to-day shopping needs is seriously compromised</u> . As a guide, <u>this may be the case</u> if they need to walk more than a 10 minute distance by foot (800m) to the nearest facility. Accordingly, the number and range of uses within the nearby local area will be an important consideration.
AM11.37	109	11.39	The corner shop is the old faithful of any neighbourhood. It is important particularly <u>important</u> for the elderly and people with disabilities who cannot easily travel far for top up convenience goods . They are also desirable from a sustainable point of view, in that people are not dependent on car use to visit these for their day to day top up convenience shopping need. <u>Accordingly, they</u> Accordingly, corner shops need to be protected . In managing changes of use, this policy seeks to ensure that resident's <u>residents'</u> access to these facilities are not compromised to the extent that they are completely lost. Accordingly, in <u>in</u> considering changes of use, the Council will ensure that residents in the local catchment area of the proposal can conveniently walk to other nearby shops or parades.
AM11.38	110	11.40	Changes of use in such locations often entails <u>non-designated locations can often entail</u> the removal of former shopfronts and the construction of new ground floor frontages. This policy seeks to ensure that satisfactory standards are achieved in terms of how the proposed use is integrated with adjoining uses in both function and appearance.
AM11.39	110	11.41	The <u>evening and</u> night-time economy has been growing over many years. When w <u>Well-managed, it can</u> will support vitality and viability of the borough's designated centres and become part of a centre's self-image and atmosphere, as well as creating jobs, increasing footfall, and providing opportunities to showcase a wide range of ever changing arts and cultural events.
AM11.40	112	11.45	Design and environmental quality issues are important to town centre vitality and viability. Shopfronts play a key part in establishing and defining the visual character of high streets and shopping parades. There is continuing commercial pressure for new designs and modifications in relation <u>In managing necessary changes to shopfronts</u> . In managing such changes, important considerations will be, <u>the effect of alterations and changes of use on the streetscene and the potential for the</u> <u>successful residential use of upper floors will be important considerations</u> .
AM11.41	112	11.46	In most cases, shop style window display is <u>displays are</u> necessary to protect the townscape <u>and street scene</u> of commercial/shopping areas. Window displays help to maintain the attractiveness and continuity of the shopping frontage

			and can provide information for users and visitors. In support of this policy, further guidance will be provided through a Shopfront Design Guide is provided in the Shopfront Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).
AM11.42	112	11.47	Shopfront Improvement Schemes often provide the opportunity to improve the appearance of local areas as a means of supporting the growth of local businesses and raising the image of the town centres. To safeguard the protection of such shopfronts, the Council will take necessary enforcement action to ensure compliance with the design objectives for the scheme area. As required by the <u>Equalities Act 2010, Disability Discrimination Act 1995</u> , access to shops must be given special consideration in shopfront design. The Council expects proposals to include design measures to ensure that access to and circulation within shops is possible for all members of the public.

Chapter 12: Social and Community Infrastructure

Chapter 12: Social and Community Infrastructure			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM12.01	115	12.1	It is important that new development in Waltham Forest is supported by appropriate social and community infrastructure. Providing and improving access to such facilities greatly improves the quality of life for residents, builds strong communities and helps to address inequalities and social exclusion. <u>It is also fundamental to the delivery of successful 15 Minute Neighbourhoods.</u>
AM12.02	115	12.3	The Council, working with in partnership with other local stakeholders, has a good track record of securing external and central government funding to help deliver infrastructure. The Council will continue to work proactively with its various partners, stakeholders and communities to seek to secure additional infrastructure funding where available to support the sustainable growth of the borough and London as a whole.
AM12.03	116	12.4	With the population projected to grow in Waltham Forest and to accommodate the needs of future residents, there will be a need to protect, enhance and provide new social and community facilities.
AM12.04	116	12.5	The Council will seek to protect existing facilities and will support improvements and more <u>With the population projected to grow in Waltham Forest, to meet the needs of both existing and future residents, this Plan seeks to protect and enhance existing community and social infrastructure and provide new facilities. This will include supporting improvements to existing facilities and encouraging more efficient and intensive use of existing sites. GoWhere appropriate, co-locating multiple facilities on a single site can be an efficient way to improve both quality and accessibility.</u>

AM12.05	116	12.6	Where community facilities are provided, the Council will seek to secure community benefits through sharing schemes and joint user agreements <u>where suitable and appropriate</u>
AM12.06	116	12.7	The Councils Planning Department <u>Local Planning Authority</u> works closely with other internal departments, <u>Council services</u> such as Public Health, Highways, Waste and Parks to develop, implement and monitor the delivery of new and improved infrastructure. As The Local Planning Authority, <u>also works closely with external partners including WEL Clinical Commissioning Group⁽¹⁵⁾ to plan for the future needs of the borough and the NHS North East London ⁽¹⁶⁾.</u> The Council will continue to work in partnership <u>with all relevant services and organisations</u> to ensure that new development is provided with sufficient healthcare services, <u>the infrastructure that is needed is provided in the most suitable locations,</u> <u>and</u> at the right time. Over the lifetime of the p <u>Plan</u> it is very likely that there will be more changes in the ways that health and other public services are delivered and provided. Close partnership working will <u>therefore</u> be essential to ensure that communities continue to have the best possible access to <u>the facilities they need.</u>
AM12.07	116	New Paragraph	<u>The Council maintains an annually updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) to assess the types, quantities and locations of the infrastructure provision that currently exists, and that which is needed to meet future needs.</u>
AM12.08	117	12.8	Development proposals will be <u>expected to mitigate any impacts</u> site specific impacts on local infrastructure by way of Section 106 and/or Section 278 Highways agreements, <u>in accordance with Regulation 122 of the CIL Regulations</u> legal agreements. The majority of planning permissions in the borough will be <u>also be</u> liable for a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) payment towards the funding of infrastructure. The Council will also continue to work with a range of partners and organisations to prioritise and allocate the financial contributions secured from development and, where possible, use such funds to leverage further capital and revenue investment, across <u>from</u> both the public and private <u>sources,</u> by way of match funding. <u>Further guidance will be provided in the Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).</u>
AM12.09	117	12.9	As part of making sure this happens, <u>the Council maintains an annually updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) to assess the types quantities and locations of the existing provision of infrastructure and to match future provision to future needs.</u>
AM12.10	117	12.10	The Council will work with all relevant stakeholders to encourage the design of flexible community facilities that can accommodate a range of needs <u>and,</u> where appropriate to enable, <u>for example community use for,</u> <u>enable wider community access - for example weekend and evening access to sports facilities in schools and colleges.</u> Additional analysis will also be undertaken to identify infrastructure needs on a more localised basis to better understand the evolving needs arising for specific groups <u>, particularly those with protected characteristics.</u>
AM12.11	117	New Paragraph	<u>Where social or community facilities could be lost, applicants will be required to provide robust evidence that the site has been marketed for at least 24 months, that the form of the marketing has been appropriate, and that, despite best endeavours, no tenant (or purchaser) interested in using the site or floorspace for a social or community use can be found.</u>

AM12.13	117	12.11	<p>Waltham Forest is experiencing rapid population growth which has a significant impact on local school place planning. The Council has ahas a Statutory Duty to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sufficient school places (Section 4 (1) Education Act 1996 as amended)⁽⁴⁶¹⁷⁾; Increase opportunities for parental choice - (Section 2 of the Education and Inspectors Act 2006⁽⁴⁷¹⁸⁾, Education Act 1996 as amended); • Comply with any preference expressed by parents provided compliance with the preference would not prejudice the provision of efficient education or the efficient use of resources (Section 86 Schools Standards and Framework Act 1998⁽⁴⁸¹⁹⁾); <u>and</u> • Ensure fair access to educational opportunity (Education Act 1996 as amended)
AM12.14	117	12.12	<p>Paragraph 94 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that '95 of the NPPF states that 'it is important that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local Planning Authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. They should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools through the preparation of plans and decisions on applications; and; b. work with school's promoters, delivery partners and statutory bodies to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.'
AM12.15	118	12.13	<p>The Draft London Plan states that in order 'to ensure there is a sufficient supply of good quality education and childcare facilities to meet demand and offer education choice, Boroughs should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) identify and address local needs and any shortages in supply, both locally and sub-regionally, including cross-boundary issues (2) identify sites for future provision through the Local Plan process, particularly in areas with significant planned growth and/or need (3) ensure that development proposals for housing and commercial facilities incorporate suitable childcare provision and encourage nursery provision within primary schools, where there is a need'.
AM12.16	118	12.16	<p>The Council Local Plan supports the exercise of the Council's statutory functions, as both Local Planning Authority and Local Education Authority, will ensure that the Local Plan supports the exercise of their statutory functions, as. As set out above, with a view it seeks to (a) securing secure diversity in the provision of schools, and (b) increasing increase opportunities for parental choice, (c) the need for securing that secure special educational provision is made for pupils who have special educational needs, <u>and</u> (d) make alternative provision for pupils at risk of exclusion or unable to attend school due to illness, exclude or excluded from school for more than six days.</p>
AM12.17	119	12.18	<p>The statutory requirements imposed though the Apprenticeship, Skills, Childcare and Learning Act 2009(21) mean that the London Borough of Waltham Forest Council must ensure that there is sufficient provision of not only early education places, but also children's centres.</p>

AM12.18	121	12.21	The main method for calculating primary school requirements in Waltham Forest is the cohort survival method. The base information used for forecasting the number of children entering reception is the number of births within the borough and the number of children in reception classes (obtained from the January School Census for the previous year). The birth figures are provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The birth data from ONS allows the historical uptake factor to be calculated and this represents the number of children born in the authority who then <u>goesgo</u> on to attend schools in the <u>B</u> orough.
AM12.19	121	12.24	Secondary phase historical data is used to calculate the transfer rate from Year Six to Year Seven. A transfer rate of approximately 90% is applied to the Year Six projected rolls to calculate the projected Year Seven intake. This is based in part on a five-year average transfer. In addition, the Borough have <u>borough has</u> historically been a net exporter of pupils at Year Seven, but this trend is slowing due to our neighbouring boroughs being less able to accommodate Waltham Forest resident applications than they have received in the past. The Boroughs <u>borough's</u> projections support the expected increase in retention rate going forward.
AM12.20	121	12.25	Access to Further Education (FE) plays a key role in skills development and life-long learning and assists both residents and businesses progression into, and through, sustainable employment, including apprenticeships. London is predicting an increase in demand for FE provision, due to the growing number of 16-19 year-olds and the new requirement for all young people to remain in learning until they are 18. Meeting this growing demand will require strategic planning, cross boundary working and a partnership approach. FE institutions also provide valuable community and cultural facilities. The Council will continue to support existing and new FE providers <u>to</u> enhance their colleges and other training facilities through the Mayor of London's Skills for Londoners Capital Fund.

Chapter 13: Promote Health and Wellbeing

Chapter 13: Promote Health and Wellbeing			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM13.01	123	Strategic Objective	Improve the health and well-being of all who live, <u>study</u> and work in the borough.
AM13.02	123	New paragraph after 13.2	<u>In 2022, the Council published a local report by the Marmot Institute about health inequalities affecting our residents⁽²⁹⁾. Waltham Forest were the first local authority in London to work with Professor Marmot and his team of researchers, asking them to examine the many factors which affect the health and wellbeing of our residents following the Covid 19 pandemic. The report closely focused on:</u>

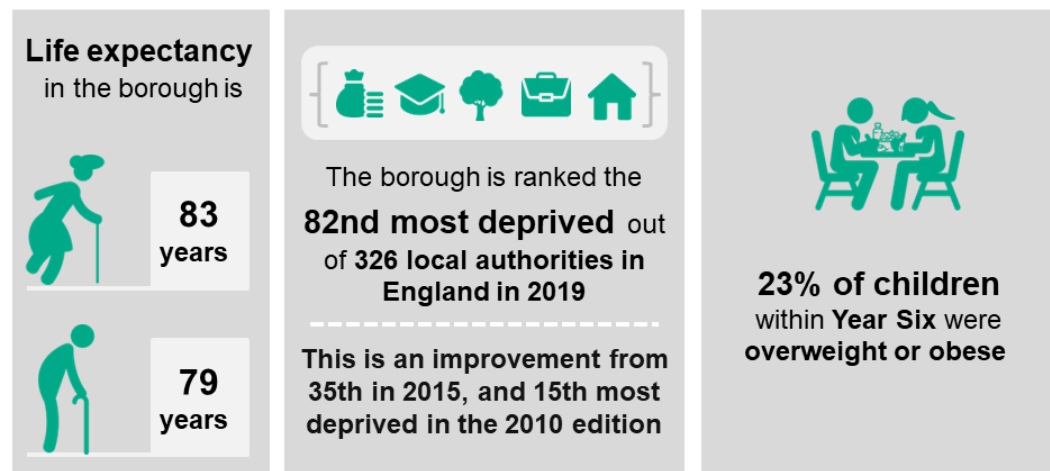
- Life expectancy and health outcomes;
- Factors that impact on health, like access to housing, food, education and jobs; and
- Residents views about the factors affecting their wellbeing, including access to health services.

The findings highlight that life expectancy for residents in the south of Waltham Forest is up to 7 years lower than in the north. Lea Bridge has the lowest life expectancy and Chapel End has the highest life expectancy. The findings from the report also highlight how this gap in life expectancy and health outcomes can impact on residents leading to issues which can affect their everyday lives such as how they get access to housing, jobs, food and education.

The Council is already acting on the recommendations of the report, and will publish a full action plan in 2023, working with its key delivery partners, including health services, the police, residents and community groups.

AM13.03 124 Figure 13.2

Updated image:



AM13.04 125 13.6

Enabling residents, workers and visitors to live active lifestyles in the borough will encourage them to make healthier choices and make the borough more sustainable. ~~Policy 56 (Delivering High-Quality Design)~~ Policy 53 'Delivering High-Quality Design' sets out principles for achieving this, in addition and with regard to the policies in the Sustainable Transport Chapter 'Active Travel, Transport & Digital Infrastructure'. Specifically, the Healthy Streets Approach introduced by Transport for London (TfL) sets out how this can be achieved and should be considered along with the Council's policies on walking and cycling, cycling and public transport.

AM13.05	125	13.7	Mitigation of environmental impacts such as noise and air pollution are important to ensuring people can live healthy lives. Policy 90 (Air Pollution)_sets out the approach the Council expects <u>Council's expectations</u> to ensure better air quality and complements Policy 53 'Noise, Vibration and Light Pollution',_which sets out the approach to ensuring noise does not adversely impact residents' well-being.
AM13.06	125	13.8	Health Impact Assessments are an important tool to ensuring <u>ensure</u> that the health and well-being impacts of new developments are considered. Policy 51 (Health Impact Assessments) sets out when such assessments should be undertaken as these <u>Where appropriate, they can provide a comprehensive tool for ensuring how development can mitigate its adverse impacts in order to make</u> <u>development mitigates any potential adverse impacts and makes the most of its positive and beneficial aspects.</u> Policy 51 'Health Impact Assessments' <u>'sets out when such assessments should be undertaken.</u>
AM13.07	125	13.9	Ensuring people have access to social and community infrastructure is important to enable people to participate in social activities to encourage interaction and prevent isolation. Social infrastructure also <u>includes</u> access to education as well as <u>and</u> health facilities. Policies 48 'Social and Community Infrastructure'_and Policy 49 'Education and Childcare_Facilities'_set out the Council's approach.
AM13.08	126	13.10	To ensure residents and visitors have access to necessary social infrastructure, large-scale developments that incorporate social infrastructure such as free drinking fountains, free public toilets, seating and shade as part of the development will be supported within the borough's <u>designated Major and District Town—CentresCentres</u> (see Policy 39 'Hierarchy of Centres'). Access to these forms of social infrastructure is a necessity for urban environments and should be freely available to meet the needs of all residents <u>of,</u> and visitors <u>to,</u> the borough.
AM13.09	126	13.11	Improvements and enhancements to the borough's public green and open spaces will ensure all residents and visitors have safe access to well-maintained spaces and facilities. <u>Further guidance will be provided on the creation of a connected network of green and blue infrastructure across the borough in the Green and Blue Spaces Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).</u>
AM13.10	126	13.12	Food growing will <u>can</u> benefit the physical and mental well-being of residents through the provision of fresh and healthy food, as well as exposure and access to the natural environment and wildlife. Policy 86 'Food Growing and <u>Allotments</u> ' sets out the approach to how this will be secured.
AM13.11	127	13.13	Health Impact Assessments (HIA) are one of the tools that can be used to not only assess the health and well-being impacts of development, <u>but also</u> embed health and well-being into new developments. The Draft London Plan HIA <u>London Plan defines Health Impact Assessments as</u> "a systematic framework to identify the potential impacts of a development proposal, policy or plan on the health and well-being of the population and highlight any health inequalities that may arise". There are many different tools that can be used to undertake a HIA <u>including the HUDU HIA Tool</u> <u>Health Impact Assessment, including the Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) Health Impact Assessment tool</u> ⁽²⁹³²⁾ or the Ben Cave Associates tool ⁽³⁰³³⁾ and

			the Public Health HIA Guidance. All of these and other methods and any future approaches <u>Any Health Impact Assessment method will be acceptable, as long as they set it sets out clearly the health and well-being impacts of development and the proposal, how they have or can be addressed in the design of the development. will be mitigated (where necessary) and what the benefits of the proposals will be.</u>
AM13.12	127	13.15	It is widely understood that a lot of crime is opportunistic. As such, the planning process can minimise opportunities for such behaviour through the design of new developments. By taking opportunities to maximise 'natural surveillance', and making clear distinctions between public and private space, the opportunities for criminal or anti-social behaviour can be reduced. The Council's approach to this is
AM13.13	128	13.16	The impact of noise and vibration can be <u>is</u> a material consideration in determining a planning application <u>planning applications</u> . Applicants will be expected <u>to</u> have regard for the Government's <u>Government's</u> Noise Policy Statement for England, Intend to Publish London Plan Policy <u>Policies D13 'Agent of Change' and D14 'Noise' and</u> the Mayor's Environmental Strategy ⁽³⁴⁾ on ambient noise.
AM13.14	128	13.17	Appropriate lighting can play a vital role in enhancing <u>ensuring</u> community safety <u>in the evening and at night</u> , by enhancing <u>environmental quality and</u> opportunities for natural surveillance. It can also be beneficial in terms of highlighting and enhancing landmark structures, <u>helping people navigate around the borough</u> . However, such benefits need to be balanced against the detrimental effects <u>excessive lighting can have</u> on wildlife and excessive energy consumption, and as concerns <u>about energy consumption</u> . As such national planning policy seeks to minimise light pollution from new development. In areas particularly sensitive to wildlife such as <u>circumstances, particularly ecologically sensitive areas such as</u> Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or and <u>Special Protection Area</u> Areas (SPA), it may be necessary for developers to employ a suitably qualified and accredited lighting engineer.
AM13.15	129	13.18	There are a significantly high <u>is a significant</u> number of hot food takeaways across the borough. The overconcentration <u>An over-concentration</u> of hot food takeaways and poor availability of healthier fast-food options reduces the opportunities for residents and visitors to make healthy food choices
AM13.16	129	13.19	The overconcentration <u>Over-concentration</u> of hot food takeaways within the borough's designated town-centres, and retail parades has <u>can also have</u> a detrimental impact on the <u>their</u> character, vitality and function of the shopping area . In <u>an</u> effort to reduce further proliferation of these uses and encourage healthier lifestyles, <u>Policy 54 'Hot Food Takeaways' introduces</u> restrictions to <u>prevent</u> new hot food takeaways will prevent the clustering of hot food takeaways <u>creating clusters of such uses</u> in highly accessible areas.
AM13.17	129	13.20	Childhood obesity is a cause for concern in <u>Addressing childhood obesity is an important priority for</u> the borough. Public Health England Data shows that the prevalence of obesity amongst y <u>Year</u> 6 school students in the borough exceeds the England average. ⁽³⁴⁾⁽³⁵⁾ <u>Restricting hot food takeaways within 400 metres walking distance of nurseries, primary schools,</u>

			<u>secondary schools, community colleges and youth facilities is a positive measure to manage the health implications related to rising levels of childhood obesity and help promote healthier communities.</u>
AM13.18	129	13.21	Restricting hot food takeaways within 400 metres walking distance of nurseries, primary schools, secondary schools, community colleges and youth facilities is a positive measure to manage the health implications related to rising levels of childhood obesity and help promote healthier communities.
AM13.19	129	13.22	The borough's Healthier Catering Commitment is a voluntary scheme that seeks to help food businesses and outlets and caterers to make healthy improvements to their food options. This includes various small actions around reducing the consumption of fat, salt and sugar and increase <u>increasing</u> access to fruit and vegetables.
AM13.20	130	13.23	This policy considers the health and well-being implications raised by Betting Offices and Pay Day Loan Shops. These betting and pay day loan shops. Both have been part of the Waltham Forest economy for a number of years. However, there have been public concerns arising from their operation and location, but in recent years, both have given rise to significant public concern - particularly in some areas of the borough. Accordingly, they need to be carefully managed. With regard to betting shops, this relates to gambling and its effects on the wider determinants of health and well-being. Research in some local areas of the UK indicates that gambling could adversely affect the <u>Research has shown that gambling can adversely affect</u> determinants of health, and influence criminal activity, - for example to pay off debt. Therefore, while <u>whilst</u> such uses may be appropriate in supporting designated centres where they can contribute to <u>retail diversity</u> , it is necessary to control their location in local <u>other more localised</u> areas.
AM13.21	130	13.24	The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). The Borough was ranked as 35th most deprived local authority in England (out of 326) in 2015 and the 7th most deprived borough in London. In applying this policy reference will be made to areas of deprivation as identified. ⁽³²⁾ The impact of clusters of betting shops and payday loan shops is recognised by national publications, other research studies and the London Plan. Such uses have been associated with wide ranging public health consequences that disproportionately affect vulnerable groups in ways that contribute to and exacerbate existing social inequalities.
AM13.22	130	13.25	Research evidence undertaken by the Royal Society of Public Health ⁽³³³⁶⁾ assessed a range of businesses for their impacts on health. It found that an increase in presence of payday loan shops on high streets is problematic when an increasing number of individuals and families are finding themselves in financial difficulty. It also found that there was a link between severe debt and poor mental health and that half of those with debt also have a mental health problem. Severe debt has also implications for increased domestic violence, food poverty, fuel poverty, increased suicide risks and strains on family relationships. Furthermore, people most likely to use payday loans are those who struggle on low incomes, low levels of savings and a lack of financial education. A report from the Office of Fair Trading identified that 60% of people taking out payday loans as 'vulnerable', with the most vulnerable groups including unemployed, single parents and older people. Other

			evidence from the Royal Society of Public Health ⁽³⁴³⁷⁾ also note that the impact of debt on lives is not just financial and that payday lenders have the most negative impact on mental wellbeing.
AM13.23	130	New Paragraph	<u>The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). In the 2019 IMD Waltham Forest was ranked the 82nd most deprived borough nationally (out of 317 districts) and the 12th most deprived London borough (out of 32). In applying this policy, reference will be made to areas of deprivation as identified.</u> ⁽³⁸⁾

Chapter 14: Creating High Quality Places

Chapter 14: Creating High Quality Places			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM14.01	132	Strategic Objective	Promote exemplary standards of design in and placemaking, and deliver the highest quality of development, <u>whilst ensuring locally distinctive character and heritage is celebrated, protected and enhanced.</u>
AM14.02	133	14.4	Waltham Forest has a well-established, independent, expert design review process. This supports the delivery of high quality places <u>Exemplar Design</u> by providing tailored design advice for individual development proposals, with the aim of improving and enhancing them for the benefit of the borough and local people. Applicants will be expected to use this service at an appropriate stage in the planning process to ensure robust design scrutiny that embeds the borough's aspirations for high quality development.
AM14.03	133	14.5	It is important that approved design <u>Exemplar Design</u> quality is retained from the granting of planning permission through to completion of built schemes. This will be achieved by ensuring that sufficient design information is submitted in support of planning applications and using clearly worded planning conditions to secure quality once permission is granted. Where appropriate, the continued use of the design review panel <u>Design Review Panel</u> may be necessary to review amendments to an approved scheme or details submitted to discharge planning conditions. The use of legal agreements to retain the planning architect, or require a design champion or design certifier will also be considered where appropriate.
AM14.04	134	14.6	"Building for Life <u>(BHL) 12</u> " is a government-endorsed industry standard for well designed homes and neighbourhoods. It consists of a series of questions designed to help structure discussions between local communities, local planning authorities, developers and other stakeholders, and to help local planning authorities assess the quality of proposed and completed developments. Residential development proposals will be expected to show evidence of how their development performs against the <u>BHL Building for Life 12</u> criteria. There is no obligation on applicants to use an external or independent consultant to complete an assessment, but they are free to do so if they so wish.

AM14.05	134	14.7	Good <u>Exemplar</u> design and <u>high quality</u> place-making create environments that make active choices easy and attractive. "Active Design" ⁽⁴¹⁾ , published by Sport England with support from Public Health England, is a guidance document intended to help unify health, design and planning by promoting the right conditions and environments for individuals and communities to lead active and healthy lifestyles.
AM14.06	136	14.8	In the right places, and with exemplary architectural quality, Taller and Tall <u>and design, tall</u> buildings can make a positive contribution to the character and skyline of the borough. They can help to optimise the use of land and assist in accommodating the borough's anticipated growth over the coming years, providing new homes and economic opportunities. They can <u>also</u> help people navigate through the borough by providing reference points on the skyline and drawing attention to key destinations. They can also, and they can become beacons for regeneration and stimulate, <u>stimulating</u> further investment.
AM14.07	137	14.9	It is important to note however, that Taller and Tall <u>tall</u> buildings are not always necessary to achieve intensification and good growth. For sites or areas that are sensitive to height, lower approaches to intensification are likely to be more suitable. It is also recognised that they <u>tall buildings</u> can present a number of challenges which must be addressed and managed sensitively in the context of their immediate and wider surroundings.
AM14.08	137	14.10	The London Plan suggests <u>says</u> that local authorities should define what is considered to be a tall building, as this may vary in different parts of the capital and should take into account local character and context. This is an important consideration in Waltham Forest, where there are significant variations in character, townscape and sensitivity to growth and intensification.
AM14.09	139	14.15	External amenity space is an integral part of successful housing design. It is important to ensure that all new residential development provides an appropriate amount of external amenity space to meet the needs of residents. It should be, that it <u>is of</u> a suitable qualitative standard and allows that it allows for a variety of amenity space functions. The provision of <u>Access to high quality</u> external amenity space and play areas can have a significant positive impact <u>impacts</u> on people's physical and mental health and well-being. Well landscaped outdoor amenity spaces, particularly gardens, can also help reduce the urban heat island effect. For flats and maisonettes, private external amenity spaces provided in the form of balconies, terraces or gardens are often of greater value in terms of privacy and usability than communal external areas. It is therefore expected that <u>This Plan therefore expects a component of private external amenity spaces will</u> <u>space, meeting or exceeding the minimum standard set out in</u> Policy 58 'Residential Space Standards', <u>to</u> contribute to external amenity space requirements wherever possible.
AM14.10	140	14.17	Protecting the amenity of both existing neighbours and future occupiers is critical to delivering sustainable, <u>inclusive</u> growth across the borough. Any impacts on amenity likely to result from development proposals will be carefully assessed in relation to their associated environmental, health and social impacts, both for the immediate surroundings and the wider environment. Specific attention will be paid to potentially harmful impacts such as perceived sense of enclosure, loss of daylight and sunlight, loss of privacy, loss of outlook, overcrowding, isolation, exposure to odours, noise and vibration, and <u>poor</u> air quality

			and poorly controlled waste storage and removal. Further guidance can be found in the updated Urban Design SPD (or subsequent equivalent) will be set out in the Exemplar Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The degree of harm to amenity will always be considered on a case by case basis.
AM14.11	141	14.18	A primary objective in all new development is to Ensuring that the borough is safe is a priority for Waltham Forest, and fundamental to the objective of this Plan to promote high quality places that are inclusive, well connected and attractive for all users. However, good urban design also Exemplar Design has an important role to play in promoting safe, active places and the Council community safety, reducing crime and disorder and reducing the perception of crime and disorder. The Council also recognises the important and complementary role that “designing out crime” 'Designing Out Crime' can have in contributing to good placemaking.
AM14.12	141	14.19	Ensuring that the borough is safe is a priority for Waltham Forest. Anti-social behaviour does not just make life unpleasant; it prevents a peaceful community life and, it degrades the environment, and it can have a big impact on resident residents' mental health and well-being. The planning process can minimise opportunities for such behaviour through the careful design of new developments, without compromising the principles of good placemaking. By taking opportunities to maximise 'natural/passive surveillance', and making clear distinctions between public and private space, the opportunities for criminal or anti-social behaviour can be reduced. <u>In order to achieve this, proposals will be expected to incorporate guidance on 'Designing Out Crime'.</u>
AM14.13	141	14.20	The design and layout of the physical environment is key to creating safe environments and reducing crime and disorder. "Designing out crime" and designing in community safety should be core principles in planning any new development, town centres, public spaces, transport hubs and streets. Development will be expected to reflect guidance on "Designing out crime".

Chapter 15: Active Travel and Digital Infrastructure

Chapter 15: Active Travel and Digital Infrastructure			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM15.01	142	Strategic Objective	<p>Improve active and sustainable transport choices across the Borough and beyond, building on the success of the 'Enjoy Waltham Forest programme', <u>and</u> encouraging wider, <u>fully</u> integrated walking and cycling routes.</p> <p>Ensure timely, strategic and local infrastructure investment and delivery to support good sustainable growth for communities both now and in the future, through working with residents, partners, investors, developers and providers.</p>

AM15.02	142	15.1	<p>Technological and behavioural changes in the last decade have brought exciting opportunities to re-evaluate how people and goods move; - and their interaction with the urban environment. This chapter covers S<u>sustainable T</u>ransport and D<u>digital</u> infrastructure, where <u>both of which</u> play a fundamental role in the development of Waltham Forest and <u>the quality of its residents' quality of lives and health. In many cases, transport involves choices</u> Both <u>connect individuals and communities, facilitate access to job opportunities and for businesses to connect goods to markets, linking into the global marketplace. There are important choices to make when it comes to transport - for example, whether to walk, cycle, take public transport or a private car. However,</u> <u>it is recognised that choice in many situations could be limited by personal preferences, travel conditions, environmental concerns or other local circumstances. Transport is also a driver as well as a marker of economic development. It connects individuals and communities, facilitates access to job opportunities and for businesses to connect goods to markets, linking to the global marketplace</u> <u>These choices also have important consequences for the future of the borough.</u></p>
AM15.03	142	15.2	<p>The <u>In 2018, the Council's Digital and Technology Strategy 2018 sets set</u> out the importance of connectivity to <u>inclusive, sustainable</u> growth in Waltham Forest. The services enabled by digital technology will benefit residents through the potential for economic growth drivers and jobs in addition to delivering Council <u>benefit residents in a number of ways, including access to jobs and learning opportunities and the delivery of council services such as libraries and social care. The internet has created entirely new fields of commerce which did not exist some years ago</u> <u>even in the recent past</u>, and its impact extends to all sectors - <u>enabling new capabilities, products and services. With the advent of 5G, the quality, speed and extent of connectivity are important factors not just for local residential communities but also for</u> future business and <u>businesses making economic decisions, including where companies decide to expand or locate new facilities. Waltham Forest has an ambitious Digital Inclusion Strategy to tackle the personal, structural, and financial barriers that prevent some of the borough's residents from thriving in an increasingly digital world.</u></p>
AM15.04	143	15.3	<p>Waltham Forest's Transport Infrastructure Investment Strategy, Vision 2020 for Cycling, and Local Implementation Plan 3 (LIP3) (2019), set out the borough's vision for a transport network that improves <u>would improve</u> the quality of life of all residents, and unlocks <u>unlock</u> significant opportunities for <u>inclusive, sustainable</u> growth.</p>
AM15.05	143	15.4	<p>The Council's main objective is to deliver an affordable, accessible, and future-proofed public transport network that allows residents and business to access opportunities, while creating attractive, healthy and safe neighbourhoods that share the benefits of active travel across all people that live in, or visit the borough.</p>
AM15.06	143	15.5	<p><u>Building on the success of that vision, the Council's ongoing objective is to deliver an affordable, accessible, and future-proofed public transport network that allows residents and businesses to access opportunities, whilst creating attractive, healthy and safe 15 Minute Neighbourhoods where the benefits of active travel are shared by all.</u> In order to achieve this, the Council will continue to work closely with the Essex County Council (ECC), Epping Forest District Council (EPDC), neighbouring boroughs <u>London Boroughs</u>, Transport for London (TfL) and other relevant public sector bodies.</p>

AM15.07	143	15.6	Waltham Forest is committed to meeting the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy ⁽⁴⁶⁾ objectives to deliver a transport network that improves the health and wellbeing of all Londoners, and to achieve an 80% mode share for active and sustainable travel by 2041. <u>To achieve this target, a significant shift towards walking, cycling and public transport use is needed over the next 20 years. This is encapsulated in the Council's 15-Minute Neighbourhood Corporate Strategy⁽⁴⁷⁾, which presents an effective way of creating healthier, active communities and people-friendly places.</u>
AM15.08	143	15.7	To achieve this target, a significant shift towards walking, cycling and public transport use is needed over the next 20 years. In order to achieve this, the Council has been working to deliver '15-minute neighbourhoods' ⁽³⁵⁾ as an effective way of creating healthier, active communities, and people-friendly places.
AM15.09	143	15.8	This is <u>The 15 Minute Neighbourhood approach is all about living locally, giving people the ability to meet most of their daily needs within a 15 minute walk, wheel or cycle from home, with safe. Safe cycling and local public transport infrastructure is integral to this.</u> Development will be expected to contribute to these aims by enhancing active and public local transport networks, and minimising <u>the need to travel through good design and location</u> <u>locating the right development in the right places.</u>
AM15.10	144	15.9	The delivery of vibrant, healthy, liveable and safe neighbourhoods <u>15 Minute Neighbourhoods</u> , meeting the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy aims, will increase the active use of streets which is essential for the physical and mental <u>physical activity and related well-being.</u> The promotion of '20-minute neighbourhoods' will increase well-being benefits and physical activity benefits amongst people who travel within Waltham Forest, especially including the proportion of physically inactive adults in the Borough <u>borough (26.6%), which is higher the London average (22%) ⁽³⁶⁴⁹⁾.</u>
AM15.11	145	15.11	As set out in the Waltham Forest LIP3 (2019) and the Council's Public Service Strategy (2020) , the delivery of safe, active, and low traffic neighbourhoods is a proven approach to improving the health and wellbeing of communities. Drawing on the TfL's Healthy Streets principles, <u>and the Mayor's Vision Zero and London Streetspace Plan (LSP)</u> , the Council aims to realise these benefits through creation of self-sufficient, attractive and safe <u>15 minute neighbourhoods</u> <u>Minute Neighbourhoods</u> for everyone. This will reduce the impact of motor traffic on air quality, climate change, congestion and road safety, and rebalance street space towards people who walk, <u>wheel</u> , cycle, and spend time in their local streets, whilst improving people's mental well-being and reducing their risk of chronic illnesses and cardiovascular disease.
AM15.12	145	15.12	The Council is committed that wayfinding <u>Wayfinding</u> through the 'Enjoy Waltham Forest' programme is a key tool for enabling a modal shift towards walking, cycling, <u>and using active travel to access public transport; and. Similarly, providing real-time information on services.</u> New Development contributions should improve <u>is a key tool to increasing access to public transport.</u> <u>New development in the borough should contribute to improving the experience of walking and cycling, and the improvement of wayfinding to link</u> <u>including wayfinding that links</u> key infrastructure, transport nodes, green spaces and canal towpaths where appropriate

AM15.13	145	15.13	Air pollution is associated with health issues, including respiratory conditions, heart disease and cancer affecting the most vulnerable in society, such as children and older people ⁽³⁷⁾ . It must be noted that in the Borough⁽⁵⁰⁾ In Waltham Forest, nearly 65% of Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) emissions come from road traffic⁽³⁸⁵¹⁾. Consistent with the Council's Climate Emergency Strategy Action Plan⁽⁵²⁾, this plan seeks to satisfy the target of a 30% further reduction in <u>Plan seeks to reduce</u> road transport and achieve the National Air Quality objective of reducing NOx emissions. The air quality in terms of NOx emissions is expected to improve between 2013 – 2020 based on forecasts for 2020 (GLA, 2016) ⁽³⁹⁵³⁾ ; and new developments are expected to contribute to and enhance sustainable transport initiatives (e.g. Car Club, Electric Vehicles and Bikes), safe road crossings where needed; and high quality placemaking with seating, signage and increased tree and vegetation coverage.
AM15.14	147	15.14	As stated in the Mayor of London's 'Healthy Streets for London' report, increasing physical exercise presents <u>is</u> an important tool to in <u>tackling</u> many of the borough's health challenges, including mental health disorders (affecting 22.5% of the population aged 16+) ⁽⁴⁰⁵⁵⁾ , cardiovascular disease (<u>a</u> common cause of death in the borough), hypertension (11% of the patients in NHS Waltham Forest Clinical Commission Group), obesity (10.5% of children in Reception, 23.4% of children in Year 6 and 52.9% of residents 18+), and diabetes (10.1% of the borough population) ⁽⁴⁴⁵⁶⁾ . While Waltham Forest enjoys a higher than average mode (<u>across outer London</u>) share for active travel across outer London , there is significant potential to increase this number, and it further. <u>It is estimated by TfL that 240,700 more trips could be cycled every day in the borough, and 73,400 could be walked.</u>
AM15.15	147	15.16	As an example of this, in recent years, the Council through the 'Enjoy Waltham Forest' programme, <u>the Council</u> has evidenced the importance of prioritising in new developments the need of maintaining road users away from the car, where appropriate. Figure 15.1⁽⁴²⁾ road users other than private cars in new developments. ⁽⁵⁷⁾ <u>The 2018 report entitled 'Impacts of an active travel intervention with a cycling focus in a suburban context', shows the benefits that Waltham Forest has achieved by delivering high quality infrastructure, interventions and training <u>training</u>, which has certainly increased residents' levels of cycling and walking. The Council <u>will</u> seek to continue these achievements by promoting active travel when assessing planning applications.</u>
AM15.16	150	15.18	Complementing the transformation of neighbourhoods, provision of <u>Provision of</u> a public transport network that is fit for purpose, accessible, and future-proofed is vital to unlocking future <u>sustainable and inclusive</u> growth and improving the life chances of people who live and work in Waltham Forest.
AM15.17	150	15.19	While the borough has strong connections to Underground, Overground, National Rail, bus and active travel networks, significant improvements are needed to ensure infrastructure is able to support changing demands of residents, businesses and visitors. To support the Council's ambitious plans for regeneration and <u>inclusive</u> growth, the Council's Transport Infrastructure: Growth & Investment Strategy (2018) and LIP3 (2019) has <u>has</u> identified a number of major rail and bus projects to improve the <u>local and London-wide</u> connectivity. In addition, the borough is set to benefit from its proximity to the Elizabeth Line and, in future <u>potentially</u> , Crossrail 2 which will unlock development potential in the south and the west of the borough

AM15.18	150	15.20	The Council has long -term aspirations to reinstate the rail service referred to as the Hall Farm Curve <u>Meridian Line</u> and has previously campaigned for this project. This is a short stretch of track linking the Chingford to Liverpool Street route to the Coppermill Junction to Stratford line. This will meet the increasing need to connect the B orough to Stratford City, the Olympic Park and other major regeneration areas in the Lower Lea Valley. The Council will continue work with partners to develop a business case for this project.
AM15.19	151	15.21	Priority measures include increasing <u>the</u> capacity and comfort of existing public transport infrastructure, as well as enhancing the current transport network through delivery of new interchanges and connections. It is also essential that the public transport network meets the needs of a changing population, placing emphasis on delivering a fully accessible transport network by expanding the step-free network, and accessible links to and within public transport hubs across Waltham Forest.
AM15.20	151	15.22	In accordance with Policy 64 'Public Transport', new development will be expected to mitigate the <u>its</u> impact on local public transport services, as well as improving connectivity to areas that are underserved by public transport, in line <u>with</u> the 'Planning a Smarter, Greener Bus Network' in the Council's Transport Infrastructure: Growth & Investment Strategy (2018) and with Regulation 122 <u>the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations</u>
AM15.21	151	15.23	This requirement will apply, for example, where there are no bus network routes or an area is underserved by public transport. The objective in this case should be to improve connectivity and operation of the bus network (including bus priority works, provision of new or extended bus routes, or increasing frequency of existing services). The borough is committed to working closely with TfL and developers to unlock funding for bus services. All contributions towards new transport infrastructure will be further guided by requirements specified in the Policy 94 ' Infrastructure and Developer Contributions_' and the S106 Planning Obligations <u>Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</u> .
AM15.22	154	15.26	In Waltham Forest, while vehicle kilometres driven has reduced, the Department for Transport estimate <u>estimates</u> that between 2013 and 2016 there has been <u>was</u> an increase of 23% in LCVs and HGVs, which make up 20% of a traffic on these roads. The borough is committed to working with developers and TfL to reduce the levels and impact of construction, servicing and delivery freight, utilising best practice guidance, such as in the TfL Freight and Servicing Action Plan
AM15.23	155	15.28	This policy applies to all development. However, the Council accepts that judgement on a case by case <u>basis</u> is also required to whether a development proposal will generate a significant impact on the road network. Where appropriate, detailed CLPs will be required prior to commencement of the development . This will be required at sites that will or have the potential to impact on the highway network public transport services, sustainable transport, have difficult access, may affect nearby developments or surrounding residents development. All applications should apply and adhere to the CLP guidance at Construction Logistics and template <u>use templates</u> provided by the Council and TfL websites
AM15.24	155	15.29	CLPs are a key tool in managing the environmental and safety impact of freight and deliveries to construction sites. When applied, this will enable <u>they enable the</u> reduction of the volume and risk of construction movements, consolidation of vehicle movements, re <u>re-timing</u> of deliveries out of peak hours, avoid <u>avoidance of</u> areas and times with high levels of

			vulnerable road users shift , <u>the shifting of</u> road based deliveries towards other modes such as rail and water based modes and coordinate <u>the coordination of</u> activities between nearby sites.
AM15.25	155	15.30	In addition to reducing the environmental impacts of construction, effective application of CLPs delivers wider benefits to applicants by enabling reduced costs through efficient, well-planned working practices and the reduction in the frequency and volume of deliveries. The use of logistics and consolidation centres provide wider benefits, including reduced risk of theft of materials on-site, consolidation of vehicle movements, a more secure supply chain, and shared waste management.
AM15.26	156	15.31	A CLP will be expected for most development sites where new building work is taking place. The CLP requirements depend on the potential impact of the site on the highway, as viewed by <u>the Council's Highways team</u> , which will determine the level of impact. The impacts are considered in terms of location, size, number of construction vehicle trips, temporary highways arrangements, access, and other factors (see table below). Detailed CLPs will be required for <u>from</u> sites that are deemed to have the potential to detrimentally impact the highway network, road safety, congestion, or the environment through construction access. This includes sites that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will generate high levels of construction traffic to <u>and from</u> the site; • Will impact local and regional road capacity and congestion throughout the construction stages; and • Increase <u>Will increase</u> the cumulative impact of construction traffic or movements within the local area.
AM15.27	156	15.32	In locations with high levels of development, area-wide CLPs will be developed by the Council. Development within areas covered by Area <u>area-wide</u> CLPs will be expected to adhere to these plans by developing site specific CLPs that conform the Area <u>area-wide</u> CLP, and where appropriate, contribute <u>contributing</u> to their development <u>and monitoring</u> . <u>Section 106 requests will be made to enable legal agreements will secure appropriate monitoring of approved CLPs</u> during the construction period, to ensure that development sites are using the agreed vehicle routes and Planned <u>Measures</u> .
AM15.28	158	15.33	As outlined in the TfL's 'Healthy Streets for London' Report, car ownership is a key determinant of transport choice and car use across London. Effective management is essential to reducing private car travel, and realising the health and well-being benefits of improved air quality, decreased noise disturbance and local congestion, and increased physical activity. The car parking standards (included in Appendix 1) are intended to assist in achieving, <u>by 2041</u> , the Mayor's aim target of 80% <u>of</u> trips <u>being</u> made by sustainable transport modes, reduce <u>reducing</u> the level of car use and ownership by 12% and increase, <u>increasing</u> the level of sustainable transport modes by 55%; and reduce the, <u>and reducing</u> CO2 emissions.
AM15.29	158	15.34	In line with the Mayor's target, which is <u>are</u> also part of Council's 'Transport Infrastructure: Growth & Investment Strategy' (2018) and 'LIP3' (2019); and taking into consideration the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) expected to be extended by 2024 <u>expanding across all London boroughs</u> , Waltham Forest is committed to accelerating the London-wide trends towards car-free and low-car development, and have set. <u>The</u> maximum car parking standards <u>are set</u> to reflect this.

AM15.30	158	15.35	The Council has been an <u>excellent track record of promoting sustainable transport and active travel modes across the borough and, especially where development developments are well connected to public transport, active travel networks, and local amenities. Between 2016 and 2018, 48 car free developments in Waltham Forest were secured through Section 106 agreements, delivering an average parking ratio of 0.1 spaces per unit across 3,043 new homes.</u> This follows an upwards shift in people travelling by foot, bicycle and public transport in Waltham Forest, and a five per cent reduction in the number of car kilometres driven on borough roads since 2016 (the third highest decrease across all boroughs).
AM15.31	158	15.36	The Council recognises that less well connected areas may require some levels of car parking within new developments, and this will be reflected within robust assessments of relevant local factors including potential public transport provision. The TfL's PTALs <u>TfL's Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTALs) and existing borough's CPZs</u> the distribution of existing CPZs in the borough show that the North of the Borough have has a lower accessibility level to public transport, and a higher car dependence, where b <u>Between 0%-37.5% of this population do not have access to a car, compared with 50-75% in the South and Central Areas of the borough with a 50%-75%.</u>
AM15.32	159	15.37	Car clubs also provide <u>play an important role in supporting people to transition away from car ownership, especially when paired with wider incentives, such as management of residential parking, improvements in public transport, and new cycling and walking facilities. It is shown</u> <u>Evidence provided by CarPlus, which shows that car club members are more likely to walk, cycle or take public transport, and that 28% of car club members based in London have reduced the number of vehicles owned by their household since joining a car club.</u>
AM15.33	159	15.38	Despite a reduction in kilometres driven, vehicle emissions continue to be the primary pollution source in Waltham Forest. The highest pollution concentrations are seen on the two TfL's Strategic Road Network roads, the A12 and A406 North Circular Road, however pollution remains high on many local roads, impacting <u>the residential streets, town centres and services such as schools and leisure centres, which surround them.</u> It is estimated that 50 Waltham Forest residents a year are admitted to hospital as a result of exacerbation of asthma due to air pollution from vehicle emissions (including 13 children and 27 people aged over 65).
AM15.34	159	15.39	Accelerated uptake of electric and ultra low emission vehicles is essential to delivering improvements to air quality and a zero emission transport network in Waltham Forest. Electric v <u>vehicle (EV) ownership in Waltham Forest is expected to rise by 700% by 2025, (177 to 2,457), and the Council aims to deliver 2,500 chargers by March 2026</u> full coverage of charging infrastructure by 2022. Although new development is expected to minimise vehicle travel, when it increases resident and servicing vehicles on the road network, development will be expected to contribute to the uptake of electric vehicles <u>EVs,</u> and delivery of charging infrastructure. Research has also found that children living in the borough will live an average of six weeks longer because of improved air quality and lower traffic volumes.
AM15.35	160	15.43	This policy seeks to ensure that all new developments incorporate next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and to ensure that full fibre broadband connections are incorporated into new developments.

AM15.36	160	Policy 70	<p>Policy 70 – Utilities Infrastructure</p> <p>All major development development proposals will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Carry out early pre-application engagement with infrastructure providers to demonstrate that there is sufficient infrastructure capacity to support the proposed development from commencement. Where there will be a deficit, the developer will be expected to ensure that relevant infrastructure will be provided as part of the proposals and secured through a <u>Section 106</u> planning obligation; B. <u>Ensure</u> Utility infrastructure and connections must be <u>are</u> designed into the development from the outset wherever possible. As a minimum, developers should identify and plan for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Electricity supply should be identified with providers as part of development proposals; ii. Gas and water supply/wastewater discharge considering the need to conserve natural resources; and iii. Heating and cooling demand and the viability of its provision via decentralized energy (DE) networks; <u>and</u> iv. Have <u>Entry</u> and connection points within them from utility providers <u>within developments</u>.
AM15.37	162	15.50	<p>The Councils Digital Strategy, (2018) seeks to enable delivery of <u>full-fibre</u> gigabit broadband connections at affordable prices to every resident and business in the Borough. A number of other policies throughout this <u>Plan</u> also note the importance of high quality future digital connectivity to achieve their long term objectives.</p>
AM15.38	162	15.51	<p>As set out in the Draft New <u>London Plan</u>, to achieve greater digital connectivity than set out in part R1 of the building regulations⁽⁴⁸⁶³⁾ new development should seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguard existing communications infrastructure, or where a significant adverse impact has been identified, prepare an impact statement and implement a mitigation plan as necessary through a Section 106 agreement prior to occupation of the proposed development, especially in relation to mobile connectivity; • co-locate services where possible on existing structures, such as masts, or within appropriate street furniture, such as street lighting, to ensure the effective use of public realm to accommodate well-designed and located mobile digital infrastructure that mitigates the impact of new infrastructure on the existing built environment; <u>and</u> • ensure that sufficient ducting space is provided for future digital connectivity infrastructure.
AM15.39	163	15.56	<p>Changing business practices, e.g. the reducing prominence of traditional industries, or changes in the borough’s business mix, may impact on the level of utilities required and the spatial distribution of demand. Continued monitoring of trends will highlight any issues in this respect, identifying any need to review this policy or the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).</p>
AM15.40	164	15.58	<p>The main tools the Council has in delivering the policies in this section of the Plan are through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and Infrastructure Delivery Schedule;</u> • Masterplans; • <u>Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD);</u>

- ~~Planning Obligations SPD and Section 106 contributions, agreements and contributions; Community Infrastructure Levy;~~
- ~~Planning~~The planning application process;
- ~~The Council's role as Local Highway Authority; and~~
- ~~The Council's role as Lead Local Flood Authority~~

Chapter 16: Enhancing and Preserving our Heritage

Chapter 16: Enhancing and Preserving our Heritage			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM16.01	165	Strategic Objective	<p>To ensure Waltham Forest's network of cultural, inclusive and sustainable neighbourhoods. Protect, Conserve and enhance the borough's historic environment, and celebrate their locally distinctive character and heritage for future generations to enjoy.</p> <p><u>Ensure that residents are able to meet their day to day needs within a 15 minute walk, wheel or cycle of their home. Conserve and enhance the borough's network of culturally diverse, inclusive and sustainable neighbourhoods and celebrate their locally distinctive character and heritage.</u></p>
AM16.02	165	16.1	Waltham Forest has a rich multi-layered historic environment that contributes significantly to the distinctive and unique identity of the borough. This adds to the quality of life and well-being to <u>of</u> all who study, live, work or visit the borough.
AM16.03	165	16.2	Whether in the form of individual listed buildings, conservation areas or other heritage assets such as parks, gardens and landscapes, or below ground archaeology; protecting and enhancing this <u>our</u> heritage is an important aspect of the role the Council plays on behalf of the community in fulfilling the government's key planning principles, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
AM16.04	165	Figure 16.1	Updated graphic



AM16.05	165	16.3	<p>The Council has a positive strategy for the conservation, <u>enhancement</u> and enjoyment of the historic environment that includes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance and advice for owners and developers in relation to <u>how Waltham Forest's</u> the historic environment and how its assets should be conserved;- • Identifying and managing heritage assets at risk through neglect, decay or other threats, and seeking their return to appropriate and sustainable use;- • A continuing programme <u>of</u> producing and reviewing Conservation Area appraisals, <u>and</u> management plans, <u>and</u> <u>periodically</u> updating the Archaeological Priority Zones<u>Areas</u>. • Continuing to work closely with heritage organisations such as Historic England, national and local amenity societies and other relevant stakeholders in considering proposals affecting heritage assets within the borough, and in promoting and raising awareness of local heritage matters generally; <u>and</u>- • Support for local communities in promoting, valuing and identifying other locally significant historic buildings and heritage assets within the borough, including producing a <u>list of</u> Local Heritage ListAssets<u>Assets</u>.
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AM16.06	166	16.4	The protection <u>conservation and enhancement</u> of heritage assets is a key consideration in assessing development proposals, and all development will be required to protect the significance, character, appearance and setting of heritage assets, whether nationally designated or non-designated, so that they are sustained for the benefit of existing and future generations. This <u>In the context of Waltham Forest this is particularly important when considering non-nationally-designated heritage assets, due to the limited number of designated heritage assets within the borough</u>
AM16.07	167	New Paragraph after Policy 72	Designated H <u>eritage Assets: Conservation Areas; Statutorily Listed Buildings; and</u> include: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, conservation areas designated under the relevant legislation, and Nnn -designated Assets that are <u>assets</u> of archaeological interest if it <u>that</u> holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point whether inside or outside of Archaeological Priority Zones <u>Areas</u> . Non-designated H <u>eritage assets</u> <u>include: Locally Listed buildings</u> <u>Heritage Assets; Parks and Gardens of Local Historic Interest; and the Highams Area</u> <u>Areas</u> of Special Character.
AM16.08	167	16.5	National planning policy places a strong emphasis on the conservation of heritage assets appropriate to their significance. Designated Historic Assets with more significance have a greater <u>The greater the significance of a Designated Heritage Asset, the greater the</u> presumption in favour of its conservation. This is irrespective of the degree of any potential harm that may be caused by a development proposal.
AM16.09	167	16.6	The Council will look favourably <u>upon</u> proposals that creatively and sensitively reuse and adapt heritage assets, especially those currently not in use or which are on the Heritage At Risk Register. <u>The Council recognises that in many cases the best use of a heritage asset will be the original use for which it was designed, and will support retention and reintroduction of these uses where possible.</u>
AM16.10	167	16.7	Not all of Waltham Forest's heritage is designated, and it is therefore important to recognise the value of our undesigned <u>non-designated</u> historic environment in planning for the future. Many buildings are of significance to the local environment, even though they may not be protected by law. <u>Therefore, a balanced judgement considering the scale of harm and the significance of the asset in question is required for development proposals affecting non-designated heritage assets.</u>
AM16.11	167	16.8	In addition to the need to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal, it is also essential to consider the impact of proposed development on the setting of such assets. The significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence and historic fabric but also from its setting – the surroundings in which it is experienced.
AM16.12	167	16.9	Historic England's Setting of Heritage Assets provides clear guidance on settings <u>setting</u> , which the Council will take into account when in the consideration of development proposals, and which applicants are strongly advised to refer to in bringing forward relevant schemes.

AM16.13	170	16.11	The borough has a diverse range of listed buildings, from the late medieval Walnut Tree House in Leyton, to the civic grandeur of Walthamstow Town Hall, to the distinctive Moorish design of the former Granada Cinema. However, in numerical terms, they <u>listed buildings</u> represent a finite asset and for that reason their loss/substantial demolition will not be permitted unless the Council is satisfied that every possible alternative approach for restoration, conversion or re-use has been thoroughly explored and found to be impracticable.
AM16.14	170	16.12	Section 7 of the Act <u>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</u> states that prior consent must be obtained from the local authority before any demolition (in whole or in part), alteration or extension works go ahead which would affect the character of a building of special architectural or historic interest. It is a criminal offence to carry out any such works without consent.
AM16.15	170	16.13	Together with Historic England the Council maintains <u>The Council supports Historic England in maintaining a Heritage At Risk Register, highlighting statutorily listed buildings that are assessed to be at risk for a variety of reasons, be that vacancy, deterioration of fabric, or poor structural condition. The Heritage at Risk Register is a fluid document which changes each year, but at present there are 15 sites on the register, including several churches, a cinema, a water pumping station, and residential Georgian properties.</u>
AM16.16	170	16.14	The purpose of the 'At Risk' register is to monitor and provide the basis for solutions to the issues these buildings face, and the Council will therefore work with owners <u>stakeholders</u> to facilitate the successful refurbishment and repair of these assets, with the long term objective of putting them back into viable and sustainable uses.
AM16.17	170	16.15	Appropriate temporary uses will also be considered that could prevent further decay of the asset, provide improved security and/or allow an increased prospect of sustainable re-use. The Council may also be able to offer assistance and advice on external grant _ <u>giving bodies.</u>
AM16.18	170	16.16	The most viable use for a heritage asset may not be the use for which it was originally intended, and proposals that bring 'At Risk' buildings back into sustainable uses that maintain and enhance the buildings significance will be looked <u>upon</u> favourably.
AM16.19	171	16.17	Complementary to its aim of improving the environment of the borough as a whole, the Council seeks to conserve, and, wherever possible, enhance those buildings and areas which are of special value. This can be achieved by designating Conservation Areas <u>conservation areas</u> , recognising special character and historic significance of wider areas beyond that of individual buildings or structures. To date 14, <u>fifteen</u> such areas have been designated <u>in the borough.</u>
AM16.20	171	16.18	The borough's Conservation Areas <u>conservation areas</u> vary in character, and include the well-preserved medieval heart of Walthamstow Village, the cohesiveness of the Warner housing developments in Lloyd Park and Leucha Road, and the town centres of Leyton and Chingford, amongst others.

AM16.21	171	16.21	The Council currently has Article 4 Directions in place for nine of its fourteen Conservation Areas <u>fifteen conservation areas</u> . The use of Article 4 Directions is in recognition of the harm that can often be caused <u>under Permitted Development</u> to character and appearance by inappropriate changes such as the replacement of traditional timber windows and doors with modern plastic alternatives, <u>the replacement of</u> natural roofing materials such as clay and slate tiles with concrete and plastic tiles, poorly located satellite dishes, <u>the</u> removal of original chimney stacks and changes to front gardens <u>that result in</u> with hardstanding for vehicles
AM16.22	172	16.22	The Council will therefore use this mechanism to ensure good management of Conservation Areas by encouraging appropriate changes to residential properties so as to preserve or enhance the character of the Conservation Area <u>Article 4 Directions to protect the local amenity of conservation areas by requiring planning applications be submitted for certain works</u> . When considering changes to properties within a Conservation Area <u>conservation area</u> , applicants are advised to contact the Council's Conservation Officer for further specialist advice.
AM16.23	172	16.23	The history of Waltham Forest dates from the time of the earliest Bronze Age settlements in the Forest. Archaeology is an important way in which greater knowledge about the history of the borough can be discovered. The evaluation and assessment of archaeological remains should take place before the point of application, <u>making a planning application</u> . However, it is recognised that the opportunity to carry out archaeological investigations often only arises when construction work begins
AM16.24	172	16.24	The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS), part of Historic England, provides archaeological advice to local authorities, developers and their agents, and local people. They <u>GLAAS maintains</u> the Greater London Historic Environment Record (formerly the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record) and have defined 21 Archaeological Priority Zones (APZs) <u>Areas (APAs)</u> in the borough for their particular archaeological interest. The Council is committed to consulting GLAAS on all relevant applications and schemes that will impact non-designated assets of archaeological interest and sites that fall within Archaeological Priority Zones <u>Areas</u> under the criteria set out in paragraph 16.25 <u>below</u> .
AM16.25	173	16.25	Enlisting the <u>The expert advice of GLAAS in line with the guidelines below and providing information as set out below for desk based assessments will potentially facilitate open trench investigations prior to development taking place; will be sought in relation to:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All major planning applications over 0.5 hectares whether in an <u>APZ</u> <u>APA</u> or not; • All Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping requests and Environmental Statements; • Any <u>planning</u> application supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment; • Minor planning applications in any <u>APA</u> (tiers 1 to 3); • Any domestic basement applications in <u>APA</u> tiers 1 and 2 only; • Householder and equivalent-scale very minor applications in <u>APA</u> tier 1 only; Proposed substantial demolition or major alterations to historic buildings; Submission of details in relation to archaeological conditions; <u>and</u>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appeals on applications for which an archaeological issue has previously been identified
AM16.26	174	16.27	<p>The Council maintains a list of buildings, gardens and landscapes of local <u>locally listed heritage assets</u> of architectural and historic interest separate to those on the Secretary of State's statutory list for the borough. The list will be reviewed and updated periodically. These are not subject to additional statutory controls, but the Council will encourage their preservation <u>conservation</u> through its normal town planning controls, with a firm preference for their retention <u>and enhancement</u> as part of development.</p>
AM16.27	174	16.28	<p>Due to the limited number of statutory listed buildings within the borough, locally listed buildings, gardens and landscapes <u>heritage assets</u> are considered to take on a greater significance than might be found elsewhere. As a result, the eCouncil will be preparing an SPD document <u>a revised and updated Local List document and supporting SPD</u> to provide greater clarity on preserving <u>conserving</u>, enhancing and managing locally listed buildings gardens and landscapes <u>heritage assets</u>.</p>
AM16.28	174	16.29	<p>The Highams Area of Special Character was designated by the Council in 1988 in recognition of the area's cohesive architectural and landscape quality. <u>Its interest lies in its historical relationship with the Warner family, who developed a number of residential areas within the borough from the late nineteenth century onwards, with this being was one their last major projects to be completed.</u></p> <p><u>Built on a more suburban scale compared to their the Warner family's other developments, the Highams Estate adopted an Arts and Crafts idiom with a number of 'standard designs' used for the properties. Key features include use of brick at ground floor and roughcast render at first floor, timber panelled front doors, red and brown clay roof tiles, and planted front gardens.</u></p> <p><u>Although not deemed to be of sufficient interest to be merited with conservation area designation, and not therefore being a statutory consideration within the planning process, the Council seeks where applications are submitted within the Highams Estate, the Council will seek to ensure the area's special interest is protected. The Council has made an Article 4 Direction to ensure elements of the character of the estate are preserved and enhanced through the planning process, including those material qualities outlined above and in the Highams Area of Special Character Information Leaflet, available on the Council's website.</u></p> <p><u>In addition, the The Council has made an Article 4 Direction to ensure elements of the character of the estate are preserved and enhanced through the planning process, requiring planning permission be applied for property extensions and changes to roof profiles.</u></p>

Chapter 17: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment

Chapter 17: Protecting and Enhancing the Environment

Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM17.01	175	17.1	The borough has an extensive resource of accessible green and blue infrastructure which includes ponds, parks, wetlands, reservoirs, rivers, ditches and streams; forest, lakes and open spaces. Waltham Forest is host to 6 <u>six</u> areas of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), 3 <u>three</u> Sites of Metropolitan Importance to Nature Conservation, 10 Sites of Borough Importance to Nature Conservation, 14 Sites of Local Importance to Nature Conservation, 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 1 Local Nature Reserve, Epping Forest and the Lee Valley Regional Park. The Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and RAMSAR site (21) lies along the western edge of the B <u>orough</u> and the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) lies to the east.
AM17.02	175	17.2	From Epping Forest at the north and eastern sides of the B <u>orough</u> and the Walthamstow Wetlands and Lee Valley Regional Park to the south and the west, Waltham Forest is one of the greenest London B <u>oroughs</u> . This plan seeks to maximize the valuable benefits of the borough's parks and open spaces as places which <u>The borough's natural green spaces in Epping Forest and the Lee Valley Regional Park are augmented by parks. The Council's Open Space Needs Assessment (2018)⁽⁶⁵⁾ identifies seven Premier Parks in the borough:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide opportunities for healthy recreation • are richly biodiverse environments and places to visit and experience nature • create the setting for highly quality cultural neighbourhoods, linking development and greenspace • increase the resilience of the borough's built environment to climate change and flooding
AM17.03	175	17.3	The borough's natural green spaces in Epping Forest and the Lee Valley Regional Park are augmented by parks. The Council's Open Space Needs Assessment (2018) identifies seven Premier Parks in the borough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbots Park; • Coronation gardens<u>Gardens</u>; • Langthorne Park; • Lloyd & Aveling Park; • Memorial Park; • Ridgeway Park; and • Leyton Jubilee Park (which has recently been expanded by the new sports facilities and parkland at Ive Farm);
AM17.04	176	17.4	The premier parks <u>Premier Parks</u> are supplemented by a network of smaller, less formally managed parks throughout the borough, such as Sidmouth Park in Leyton, which provide opportunities for activities such as dog walking and play for children. Further details of these parks can be found on the Policies Map.

AM17.05	176	17.5	The borough <u>also</u> includes blue spaces and water bodies in the form of main rivers (including the <u>River Ching</u> , Dagenham Brook, the Lee, the Lee Navigation and the Lee Flood Relief Channel) in addition to reservoirs in Chingford and Walthamstow, <u>and</u> the Waterworks attraction on Lea Bridge Road. These are connected to leisure and boating activities in the wider Lee Valley Regional Park on the River Lea <u>Lee</u> and its Navigation.
AM17.06	176	17.6	The land area of Waltham Forest covers approximately 3,881 hectares. Cumulatively Green Belt and MOL account for approximately 27% of the borough's land area. The NPPF (Para 134) sets out (<u>paragraphs 137 and 138</u>) sets out the important functions that the Green Belt has in assisting urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land by preventing encroachment and urban sprawl through inappropriate development. Whilst Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) has a similar degree of protection as strategic open land, its protection derives from the London Plan and its purpose is to provide open breaks in the urban area in order to maintain the structure of London.
AM17.07	176	New Paragraph after 17.6	<u>This Plan seeks to maximise the valuable benefits of the borough's green and blue spaces as places which:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Provide opportunities for healthy recreation;</u> • <u>Are richly biodiverse environments and places to visit and experience nature;</u> • <u>Create the setting for high quality, cultural, 15 Minute Neighbourhoods, linking development and greenspace; and</u> • <u>Increase the resilience of the borough's built environment to climate change and flooding.</u>
AM17.08	176	17.7	Overall <u>Collectively</u> , the borough's green and blue spaces are vital assets within the urban fabric which further the physical and mental health and well-being of the borough's residents, and which <u>contribute significantly</u> makes up so much to of the character of the borough. As such it <u>they are</u> is to be protected and enhanced by the policies in this p <u>Plan</u> .
AM17.09	178	17.8	Green infrastructure is defined in the NPPF as: " <u>A network of multi-functional green space and blue spaces and other natural features</u> , urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities , <u>economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity</u> ". Green infrastructure is complemented by blue infrastructure which comprises the borough's large scale waterbodies such as the reservoirs and the Walthamstow Wetlands.
AM17.10	178	17.10	Delivery of green infrastructure may involve measures such as the planned retention and provision of high quality trees and the use of natural and green landscaping in new development through to the delivery of park and open space improvements to maximise the potential for residents to meet and interact. As such, this approach <u>it</u> will deliver benefits <u>for all</u> in the form of accessibility and connectivity across the borough. <u>Further guidance will be provided in the Green and Blue Spaces Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).</u>

AM17.11	178	17.11	Integral into this is Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL). Chapter 13 of the NPPF sets out the fundamental aims of Green Belt policy and the framework for its protection from urban sprawl. In a London context, these apply equally to MOL which provides strategic open land within the urban area. Together, <u>In addition to Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Green Space (LGS), and statutory sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)),</u> Green Belt and MOL provide some of Waltham Forest's most important natural resources, making. Together these make a valuable contribution to the London-wide green infrastructure network. Accordingly the Council seeks to accord such land the highest level of protection in line with national and regional policy. Improvements to its quality and accessibility are therefore encouraged.
AM17.12	179	17.13	Effective maintenance is essential where open spaces and landscape infrastructure is <u>are</u> provided, and development which benefits from its proximity to public open space should contribute to its ongoing maintenance. Where new open space is provided on-site as part of new developments, its design, integration with existing development and ongoing maintenance should be carefully considered at an early stage to ensure maximum benefits <u>are delivered</u> and unnecessary delays to provision are avoided.
AM17.13	179	17.14	It is <u>Green corridors and networks of green islands deliver benefits in supporting biodiversity and mitigating against the impacts of climate change and pollution. Richness and diversity in bird and bat populations in urban areas is strongly affected by tree numbers and distribution. It is therefore vital to protect and strengthen the network of Green Corridors in the Borough</u> borough and to support measures to improve the links to Green Corridors in neighbouring Boroughs and Districts <u>boroughs and districts.</u> This can be done through landscaping and the careful siting and design of buildings. Green corridors and a network of green islands deliver benefits in supporting biodiversity and mitigating against the impacts of climate change and pollution. Richness and diversity in bird and bat populations in urban areas is strongly affected by tree numbers and distribution. Establishing corridors and links with suitable native trees would improve the environment for local people significantly and help to "buffer" and support Epping Forest's biodiversity and, <u>thus</u> adding to the natural capital assets of London.
AM17.14	182	17.17	Access to high quality sports facilities, both outdoor playing fields and pitches, and indoor sports halls and swimming pools are important in developing and maintaining healthy communities. The Playing Pitch Strategy ⁽⁶⁰⁶⁹⁾ acknowledging the projected rise in the borough's population over the p Plan p Period, recommends improvement to outdoor sports facilities such as improvements to pitch quality, security, floodlighting and better changing facilities. However, the borough faces a shortfall in built facilities such as swimming pools and sports halls as acknowledged by Sport England studies in the borough. ⁽⁶⁴⁷⁰⁾
AM17.15	183	17.18	In line with London Plan Policy S5 'Sports and recreation facilities', <u>the</u> co-location of sports facilities particularly within new and existing schools, colleges, commercial schemes and community centres should be considered positively in planning applications for mixed use development. This will help ensure the right mix of facilities in the right places to stimulate and to meet sporting demand and increase participation.

AM17.16	186	17.19	<p>Waltham Forest has many spaces of biodiversity significance. These require a high level of protection, enhancement and management, and the Council works closely with bodies such as neighbouring authorities, Natural England and the Conservators of Epping Forest in this regard. Because of their overall importance, potential impacts from development proposals have to be rigorously assessed. Ecological assessments must be developed from the earliest stages of the pre-application process and should demonstrate as a minimum how the resource will be retained, enhanced and if necessary restored. This is particularly relevant in order to establish and improve links between areas of nature conservation importance, for instance, between Epping Forest and other wooded areas (e.g. Larks Wood) in the <u>Borough</u>. Accordingly development is expected to provide biodiversity benefits in accordance with the principle of net gain set out in the <u>Draft London Plan and as set out in the Planning Obligations SPD; London Plan</u>. Further guidance will be provided in the <u>Green and Blue Spaces and Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)</u>.</p>
AM17.17	186	17.20	<p>Protected species and priority species of plants and animals are defined in the Waltham Forest, <u>Lee Valley</u>, London and UK Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPS). Sites of importance for their biodiversity value are mainly in Epping Forest and the <u>Lee Valley</u> and these important biodiversity and green infrastructure assets are the foundation for future enhancements to the borough's green infrastructure.</p>
AM17.18	186	17.21	<p>The highest level of protection is accorded to Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas for Conservation (SAC) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI<u>SSSI</u>) in the borough. There is a statutory requirement to consult Natural England in cases where development may affect these sites. Sites of Metropolitan, Borough or Local Importance for Nature Conservation and Green Corridors are also priorities for protection, enhancement and management. Consequently, proposals which either alone or in combination are likely to have an adverse impact on any internationally designated wildlife site, have to <u>must</u> be assessed to make sure they satisfy the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations. These are the Regulations which determine site specific impacts to avoid or mitigate against impacts identified.</p>
AM17.19	186	17.22	<p>Where planning permission is granted, planning conditions will ensure that appropriate measures are taken to protect and enhance biodiversity where it may be impacted by development. Measures to recover or relocate habitats should only be a last resort with a preference for the protection, <u>and</u> enhancement of existing habitats <u>on site</u> wherever possible <u>and</u> <u>Proposals</u> must accommodate the mitigation hierarchy set out in London Plan Policy G6 'Biodiversity and access to nature', and demonstrate biodiversity net gain using the Natural England Biodiversity m<u>Metric</u> (or agreed equivalent) in order to promote wider environmental net gain. The principle of biodiversity net gain requires developers to ensure habitats for wildlife are enhanced and left in a measurably better state than they were pre-development. The start of the process is a robust assessment of the existing habitat typology and its condition before submitting plans. Employing the Natural England Biodiversity m<u>Metric</u>, improvements to biodiversity have to be demonstrated. These improvements may include, <u>for example</u>, the creation of green corridors, increased tree planting, or enhancing existing habitat in open spaces as set out in the <u>Planning Obligations SPD; Green and Blue Spaces and Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)</u>.</p>

AM17.20	187	17.23	The Draft Policy G5 ‘Urban greening’ of the London Plan (Policy G5) promotes the importance of sustainable urban greening as a fundamental element of site and building design proposals. This may include the incorporation of living roofs and walls or spaces for species to nest, roost or hibernate. <u>Examples include the installation of Swift bricks and bird/bat boxes in developments and providing safe routes for hedgehogs between different areas of habitat.</u> This is especially important in order to protect species or mitigate against any unavoidable loss, such as at brownfield sites. As well as providing a valuable habitat, landscaping serves to reduce the urban heat island effect created by climate change. In accordance with the Climate Change Strategy <u>Action Plan</u> , climate change tolerant species and/or native species are preferable in landscaping schemes. For developments of 10 units <u>homes</u> and above, developers will be encouraged to exceed the Urban Greening Factor target <u>target</u> scores set out in Policy G6 <u>G5</u> of the Draft London Plan. As the Local Plan progresses, updated UGF targets specific to the borough may be developed into a London Plan. Further guidance will be provided in the Green and Blue Spaces Supplementary Planning Document which provide further details on the soft landscaping approach that the Council is promoting in new development. (policies 79 – 80 (SPD).
AM17.21	187	17.25	Geodiversity is also a key factor in the borough's cultural identity. The geodiversity of any area is an equally important part of its natural heritage as its biodiversity. Conservation, sustainable management, educational use and interpretation of geodiversity are thus as important as that of biodiversity or archaeology.
AM17.22	187	17.26	National policy requires sites with geological conservation interests to be protected. The draft London Plan stipulates that development proposals should give locally important geological sites the <u>a</u> level of protection commensurate with their importance. The protection provided in this Plan includes a presumption against hydraulic fracturing, otherwise known as ‘fracking’ <u>,</u> on the basis that the British Geological Survey concluded in a 2014 report for the Department of Energy and Climate Change that “there is no significant Jurassic shale gas potential in the Weald Basin”. From this , <u> the</u> draft London Plan concludes that it is highly unlikely that there is any site that is geologically suitable for a fracking development in London
AM17.23	187	17.27	Planning for aggregates at the strategic level is provided by the London Plan. Waltham Forest has no requirement for a landbank apportionment in the TP London Plan 2019. However, the London Plan notes that there could be some potential for aggregate extraction beyond the boroughs identified. There is no history of gravel extraction in Waltham Forest in the recent past. As far as is known, the only materials present are gravels laid in shallow deposits across much of Leyton and South Walthamstow. They are mainly built over and their extraction is unlikely to be practical either in environmental or economic terms. Other deeper deposits are understood to be located in the Lee Valley, mainly on protected land owned by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority and Thames Water Plc.
AM17.24	188	17.29	Through the use of Tree Preservation Orders (TP <u>TPO</u> s), the Council will continue to protect trees that contribute to the amenity of an area or that are under threat from inappropriate pruning works or removal.
AM17.25	188	17.30	The trees of Waltham Forest are an important asset that provide numerous benefits to residents and visitors. <u>The London Urban Forest Plan (2020)⁽⁷¹⁾ sets out the benefits of the urban forest and its place in the National Park City⁽⁷²⁾.</u> These benefits include their contribution to <u>positive physical and mental health,</u> character and placemaking, the provision of habitats and biodiversity, the provision of shade and reductions to the urban heat island effect. Trees also play an important role in

			enhancing air quality and reducing surface water flooding. As such, it is important that existing trees are retained and complemented with new tree planting.
AM17.26	189	17.31	Tree planting should form an integral part of any development scheme and <u>trees</u> should be considered essential features for establishing well designed, high quality places. It is therefore important to plan for the planting of new trees part of a successful development. When identifying locations for new trees, it is vital that eventual root and branch growth of a tree are taken into account when determining <u>in order to determine accurately</u> how much space will be needed in the future to ensure the tree survives and thrives.
AM17.27	189	17.32	Existing trees should be integrated positively into new development. At the earliest stage of design, the relationship between the built form and retained trees shall <u>should</u> be fully considered. The appropriate arboricultural information should be obtained and applied , <u>applied and submitted as part of any planning application</u> to demonstrate that layouts have been informed by appropriate surveys and tree constraints mapping information.
AM17.28	189	17.33	Tree planting schemes should include a diverse range of appropriate species, ages and sizes <u>sizes</u> in order to contribute to a feeling of place, providing instant impact and a biodiverse mature habitat, whilst complementing the <u>building</u> architecture.
AM17.29	189	17.34	Tree planting should seek to enhance public areas within developments whilst ensuring clear sightlines and open outlook are maintained so as not to affect <u>compromise</u> community safety. This should be achieved through appropriate species selection and well-designed planting schemes.
AM17.30	189	17.36	In exceptional circumstances, trees may be removed where the wider public planning benefit would outweigh their retention. The amenity value of existing trees should be evaluated through <u>the</u> Capital Asset Valuation of Amenity Trees (CAVAT) <u>method</u> and reprovided by the planting of mature trees of appropriate species across the scheme and/or <u>making</u> financial reimbursements to mitigate the loss of amenity, biodiversity and other benefits. CAVAT is a tool for measuring the amenity value of trees. It expresses the value of a tree in monetary terms in a way that is directly related to the quantum of public benefits that each tree provides.
AM17.31	189	New Paragraph below 17.36	<u>Any proposal that requires the removal of a significant tree to occasion development will require robust justification. The Council will resist the unsubstituted loss of trees and there is a general presumption towards retention, backed up by appropriate protection. Typically, the more prominent the tree the greater the likelihood it should be protected and retained. Where exceptional circumstances as referred to above arise, the Council will expect a strong written justification by a suitably qualified individual, based upon and accompanied by the requisite standard of current evidence in support of the proposed tree removal.</u>
AM17.32	190	17.37	Epping Forest is a former Royal Forest, now managed by the City of London as the Conservators of Epping Forest since it was given to the people of London under the Epping Forest Act of 1878. The Epping Forest is a Natura 2000 Special Area of Conservation under the EC Habitats Directive transposed into UK law under the Conservation of Habitats and Species

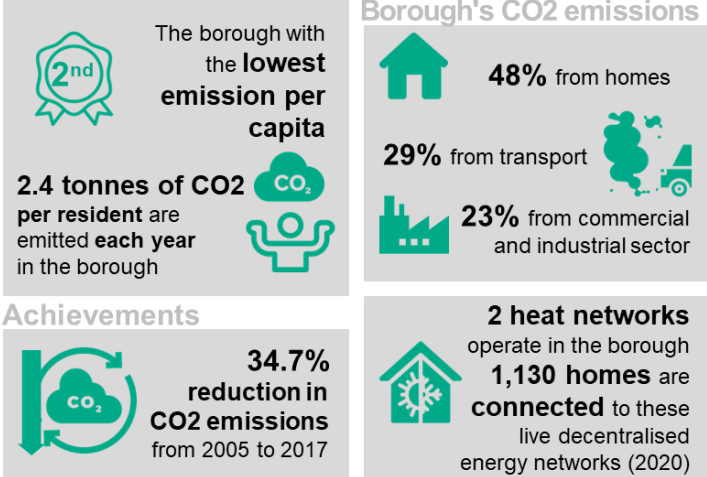
			(Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019. Natura 2000 is a network of sites selected to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. ⁽⁵²⁷³⁾
AM17.33	191	17.38	The Epping Forest is the largest open space in London. It comprises ancient woodland and acid grassland occupying an area of approximately 2,450-hectares bordering London and Essex. It stretches from Manor Park to just north of Epping, with the main body of the Forest being located to the west of Loughton. Two thirds of the Forest has been designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
AM17.34	191	17.39	Broadly, the Forest comprises a mix of habitats as follows: Inland water bodies (6%), Bogs, Marshes, Fens (0.2%), Heath, Scrub (3.8%), Dry grassland, Steppes (20%) and Broad-leaved deciduous woodland (70%).
AM17.35	191	17.40	Owing to its location and its general accessibility, it is a popular visitor destination. There are 52 different car parks and four visitor centres on Epping Forest land. (Epping Forest Visitor Survey 2019 Footprint Ecology p3) The most recent estimate of visitor use indicate around 4.2 million visitors each year. ⁽⁵⁴⁾
AM17.36	191	17.41	As distinct from the larger part of the Forest, The <u>the</u> Epping Forest SAC forms the edge of the borough along its northern aspect where the borough abuts the administrative area of Epping Forest District Council and the eastern edge where the borough abuts the London Borough of Redbridge with the London borough of Newham lying further to the south beyond Wanstead Flats. It should be noted that the entirety of Waltham Forest Borough lies within the 6.36km <u>6.2km</u> Zone of influence (ZOI) of the SAC.
AM17.37	191	17.42	In recent years however the challenge to balance <u>balancing</u> the needs of the high (and growing) numbers of visitors with the natural aspect of the Forest and the nature conservation interest <u>of the SAC</u> has become more challenging. Accordingly, the Council has been working with neighbouring authorities in London and Essex as part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Group under the "Duty to Cooperate" introduced under the Localism Act 2011.
AM17.38	191	17.44	There are known current challenges to the integrity of the SAC in which Waltham Forest plays a role. These include in particular, threats posed by air pollution and recreational pressures. The main threats and challenges are set out in Natural England's (NE's) European Site Conservation Objectives. ⁽⁵⁵⁷⁵⁾
AM17.39	193	17.47	The Lee Valley Regional Park is a major asset for Waltham Forest providing valuable benefits to local communities in terms of access to nature and to healthy outdoor recreation. The Council supports Lee Valley Regional Park Authority's Park Development Framework. The Council will work cooperatively with the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority in protecting and enhancing the Lee Valley Regional Park and the Special Protection Area- (SPA). <u>Development proposals that would result in additional urbanisation or recreation effects will be encouraged to have early discussions and engagement with Natural England on potential mitigation measures.</u>

AM17.40	194	17.50	Waterways in Waltham Forest support a range of ecological resources, many of which are covered under European and national legislation. Enhancement measures <u>Environmental net benefits</u> such as naturalisation and deculverting are valuable for the management of nature conservation and flood risk of waterways. Wider regeneration objectives can be met through the enhancement of the quality and amenity value of the water environment. To ensure this is achieved, the Council will consult the Environment Agency so that adequate evaluation can be undertaken and statutory consents can be granted. It is preferable that Flood Defence Consent <u>an Environmental Permit</u> is obtained after planning permission has been granted.
AM17.41	194	New Paragraph	<u>Environmental permits are required for any activities which will take place on or within 8m of a main river (16m if tidal), on or within 8m of a flood defence or culvert (16m if tidal), involving quarrying or excavation within 16m of a main river, flood defence or culvert in a floodplain more than 8m from the riverbank, culvert of flood defence structure and there is no planning permission.</u>
AM17.42	194	17.51	The presence of the River Lee and the Lee Valley Regional Park are <u>is</u> among the key defining characteristics of the borough. Water quality and water resource management have direct impacts on the public's ability to enjoy the Park's leisure, sporting and nature conservation facilities and sites. Water is intrinsic to many of the Park's nationally and internationally recognised sites, such as the Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and RAMSAR <u>Ramsar</u> site (F ollowing the international Convention on Wetlands held in Iran in 1971). The Park is also host to the Walthamstow Reservoirs and Marshes, the Waterworks attraction on Lea Bridge Road, in addition to boating activities on the River Lee and its navigation Canal(s) <u>the River Lee Navigation</u> .
AM17.43	195	17.52	Waterways also provide a unique setting for buildings and the uses which occupy them. Design solutions that derive inspiration from the water environment and complement the physical context in relation to visual appearance, and scale and ecological integrity, will help ensure new developments do not have an adverse impact on the water environment.
AM17.44	195	17.53	Rivers have been degraded in certain locations by previous development, such as at the Dagenham Brook. There may be future redevelopment opportunities adjacent to waterways that do not compromise wildlife, flood relief or amenity use, and these will be encouraged where they act as a catalyst for attractive regeneration or deliver enhancement works.
AM17.45	195	New Paragraph after 17.53	<u>Waterways are also valuable for freight transport, providing key routes through London. It is therefore important that such use is not inhibited, but increased.</u>
AM17.46	195	17.54	Waterways are also valuable for freight transport, providing key routes through London. It is therefore important that such use is not inhibited and increased. The Council is keen to increase public access to waterways for recreation, but this should be balanced with the need to prevent undue disturbance on sensitive species and habitats. This is particularly relevant in the case of the Walthamstow Wetlands <u>has been achieved at the Walthamstow Wetlands</u> , where the aspiration has been to establish better access to nature, enhance heritage assets and foster connectivity with other open spaces including the <u>Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park</u> . Accordingly <u>has been realised</u> . Where relevant, the Council will seek to retain these benefits

			through the planning application process and the use of planning obligations <u>developer contributions</u> as set out in the Planning Obligations SPD <u>Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</u> .
AM17.47	195	86	<p>Policy 86 - Food Growing and Allotments</p> <p>Existing allotments are accorded the highest level of protection in this plan <u>Plan</u>.</p> <p>A. There should be no net loss of allotment sites, and the intensification of land currently used to grow food will be acceptable <u>supported</u> where management arrangements allow.</p> <p>B. Development proposals will be expected to contribute to the supply, quality and accessibility of private and communal spaces on which to grow food and flowers. This may be in the form of financial or on-site contributions. On-site contributions must be supported by a maintenance plan at application stage.</p>
AM17.48	196	17.59	<p>The main tools the Council has in delivering the policies in this section of the Plan are through <u>the planning application process and allocation of sites in Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations</u>. Other tools and initiatives available to support implementation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning application process • Planning Obligations SPD and Section 106 contributions. • Mitigating the Impact of Development on SAC/SPA SPD. <p>The Council will also work with partners including neighbouring local authorities, the Conserefvators <u>Conservators</u> of Epping Forest and Natural England to improve access to open space recreational areas and to protect designated sites such as Epping Forest and the Lee Valley Regional Park.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Developer Contributions through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 contributions;</u> • <u>The Green and Blues Spaces Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (including the Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace Strategy) and the Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD); and</u> • <u>Ongoing work with partners, including neighbouring local authorities, the Conservators of Epping Forest, the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority and Natural England to improve access to open space recreational areas and to protect designated sites such as the Epping Forest SAC and the Lee Valley Regional Park SPA.</u>

Chapter 18: Addressing the Climate Emergency

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Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification

AM18.01	197	Strategic Objective	<u>Build Waltham Forest's</u> builds its resilience to climate change through addressing all aspects sustainability, efficient waste management and the effects of climate change through <u>at</u> all stages in the development process.
AM18.02	197	18.1	At a Full Council Meeting in April 2019, Waltham Forest declared a Climate Emergency. Strategically addressing climate change is a key challenge facing the borough in delivering sustainable development. With significant pressure for growth, we <u>We</u> must ensure that new development adds to the borough's capacity for resilience in mitigating and adapting to any adverse climate change impacts. Careful management must be taken to minimise any further impact on the natural environment now that the borough has formally declared a e <u>C</u> limate e <u>E</u> mergency.
AM18.03	197	Image	<p><i>Replace image:</i></p>  <p>Borough's CO2 emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48% from homes 29% from transport 23% from commercial and industrial sector <p>Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4 tonnes of CO2 per resident are emitted each year in the borough The borough with the lowest emission per capita 34.7% reduction in CO2 emissions from 2005 to 2017 2 heat networks operate in the borough 1,130 homes are connected to these live decentralised energy networks (2020)
AM18.04	197	New Paragraph after 18.1	<p>Waltham Forest is committed to reaching net zero carbon emissions by 2030. To achieve this target, the Council has published a Climate Action Plan ⁽⁷⁷⁾ which sets out 20 actions across the following four areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Energy efficient buildings – that ensure all residents can live comfortably and affordably. 2. A place for people not cars - where residents can travel affordably, safely and easily using active travel, like walking and cycling, and sustainable mass transport, like bus and rail. 3. Consuming less, recycling more - where we produce less waste, use less plastic, and meet our needs in new collaborative ways through sharing, reusing and repairing.

			4. <u>A greener, more resilient borough – that promotes nature, health and well-being and increases the resilience of communities to future heatwaves and floods.</u>
AM18.05	198	18.2	To align with London Plan targets, and the transition towards zero carbon set out in our forthcoming Climate Change Strategy will be strongly supported. <u>A the Council's ambition for zero carbon emissions by 2030, a clear carbon reduction target must be set to support this ambition and attention focused on delivering energy efficient development in accordance with the Mayor's energy hierarchy. This energy hierarchy aims to minimise demand and address supply and renewable energy provision. This will be the context for the use of smart technologies and low-carbon and renewable energy sources.</u>
AM18.06	199	New Paragraph after 18.3	<u>The Council encourages energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings going beyond minimum building regulations requirements. Applications for retrofitting listed buildings or properties in conservation areas should seek advice from the Council's Conservation Officer at an early stage. This would confirm if planning permission is required and consider whether installing the energy efficiency measures would have a detrimental impact on the building. Further guidance will also be provided in the Retrofit and Residential Extension Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).</u>
AM18.07	199	18.5	Carbon Offset Fund (COF) contributions will be expected from all major developments <u>relevant development</u> where carbon targets cannot be met on-site. This will fund carbon reduction projects within the borough and will help to offset the carbon impact of development. It is recognised that on-site reductions have a greater impact on reducing carbon emissions than <u>financial contributions 'in lieu and therefore we would expect that'</u> and therefore the Council expects all developments achieve a minimum of 35% on <u>-site carbon reduction as per Policy 87 'A Zero Carbon Borough'.</u>
AM18.08	200	New Paragraph after Policy 88	<u>The London Plan recognises that decentralised energy and local secondary heat sources will become an increasingly important element of London's energy supply and help London become more self-sufficient and resilient in relation to its energy needs.</u>
AM18.09	200	18.6	The 2016 London Plan set a target to generate 25% of its heat and power through local decentralised energy systems by 2025 with proposals to further reduce carbon emissions through the use of zero or low-emission, decentralised energy where feasible. The adoption of decentralised energy systems increases heating efficiency adoption of district heating systems is a form of decentralised energy which increases heating efficiency, allows quicker decarbonisation of heat and will help Waltham Forest decrease its carbon emissions. Developments <u>New development in the borough will therefore be expected to install communal heating systems and instigate or connect to decentralised district heating energy networks where appropriate, to provide a more sustainable source of heating and hot water in line with the London Plan.</u>
AM18.10	201		By aiming to exceed national standards (such as Building Regulations) and encouraging development that enhances the natural environment, this policy will further support low-carbon, sustainable development. Accordingly, all non-residential developments will be also expected to achieve BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) targets (a minimum of BREEAM 'very good'). The adoption of sustainable design principles, use of sustainable construction methods and building materials in addition to measures to increase resource efficiency will be supported. This

			will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, aid prevention of adverse environmental impacts, and help to ensure resilience to the impacts of climate change. Guidance as set out in the Mayor of London's 'The Control of Dust and Emissions During Construction and Demolition' Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) ⁽⁷⁸⁾ should also be followed.
AM18.11	201	18.7	If BREEAM, Home Quality Mark, Passivhaus or the Mayor's Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) ⁽⁷⁹⁾ is replaced or amended during the lifetime of the plan this Plan, the equivalent equivalent replacement requirements will be applied.
AM18.12	201	New Paragraph after 18.7	<u>Applications for retrofitting listed buildings or properties in conservation areas to ensure greater energy efficiency, should seek advice from the Council's Conservation Officer at an early stage. This would confirm if planning permission and/or listed building consent is required and consider whether installing the energy efficiency measures would have a detrimental impact on the heritage significance of the building or the conservation area. A new Retrofit and Residential Extensions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) will provide additional guidance on this.</u>
AM18.13	202	18.8	Air pollution has significant impacts on climate and human health. It is essential that exposure to atmospheric pollutants is minimised across the borough. Due to its high air pollution levels, Waltham Forest <u>has published an Air Quality Action Plan (2018) for 2023 to 2028</u> ⁽⁸⁰⁾ establishing plans to improve local air quality; <u>which is a priority within the borough. Existing concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and particulates (PM2.5, PM10) are of considerable concern and pose a significant threat to human health; particularly where they are most heavily concentrated along major roads and in areas of high motor vehicle activity.</u>
AM18.14	202	18.9	Development that aims to improve upon air quality neutral standards will be strongly supported, and larger scale developments in particular will be expected to be air quality positive in line with the London Plan. Innovative design solutions, urban greening and other mitigation strategies will also be encouraged to improve air quality in all <u>developments relevant development proposals</u> . In accordance with the London Plan, <u>air quality assessments, Air Quality Assessments</u> will be required for major developments, developments associated with sensitive uses/receptors and where considerable demolition will occur.
AM18.15	202	18.10	<u>Air quality assessments Quality Assessments</u> will also be required where there will be a significant increase in vehicular traffic and the use of more polluting technologies including the use of <u>non-road mobile machinery Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM)</u> in construction. This will help to identify any major sources of pollution, constraints placed on sites by poor air quality, suitable land uses for sites, and design strategies that could improve air quality. Direct exposure to air pollution will be minimised through intelligent design of new development, and the <u>Plan will support on/off-site measures where they clearly demonstrate the delivery of air quality improvements in line with the London Plan.</u>
AM16.16	202	New Paragraph after 18.10	<u>Development proposals will be required to submit Transport Assessments in line with the requirements of Policy 65 'Development and Transport Impacts' to ensure that there is an overall net reduction in traffic and improvement in air quality</u>

			<u>across the borough as a result of Plan policies. Traffic which may affect air quality within 200m of the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) will be monitored through Policy 97 'Monitoring Growth Targets'.</u>
AM18.17	203	18.11	Maintaining a high level of water supply and quality are critical within the borough, as are measures to improve water use efficiency. Climate change increases the likelihood of serious and prolonged droughts, owing to increasing temperatures and climatic variability. New <u>Without appropriate control and mitigation,</u> development can lead to decreased water quality through pollution and put stress on the existing water supply and waste-water infrastructure. With water demand soon forecasted <u>forecast</u> to exceed water supply, the borough needs to adapt to increasing water scarcity, especially during summer months and it must ensure the prevention of water pollution through new development. This policy aims to address both issues, and will support development that devises appropriate mitigation measures to protect water quality in line with the Thames River Basin Management Plan and Catchment Flood Management Plans.
AM18.18	203	New Paragraph after 18.11	<u>In line with the London Plan, water efficiency measures will be required to help maximise water supply and the Council will require developers to meet water consumption targets of 105 litres plus an allowance of 5 litres per person for external water use or less per day per person in residential developments.</u>
AM18.19	203	18.12	In line with the London Plan, water efficiency measures will be supported to help maximise water supply and we will strongly encourage developers to meet water consumption targets of 105 litres plus an allowance of 5 litres per person for external water use or less per day per person in residential developments. Water saving and reuse fittings and appliances, alternative water sources and low water-consuming landscaping can all help to maximise water efficiency. Developers should follow best practice guidance as set out in the Mayor of London's 'Sustainable Design and Construction' SPG <u>Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</u> . In addition, non-residential development and refurbishments will be required to achieve maximum BREEAM water credits to help conserve water.
AM18.20	203	18.13	The mismanagement of sewer systems leads to significant contamination from foul water in the borough's open surface water. Careful management of this infrastructure is therefore critical, and we will ensure that new development proposals incorporate designs that prevent cross-contamination between foul and surface water, <u>as required in the London Plan</u> . The sufficient provision of wastewater infrastructure capacity will also be essential in order to appropriately manage foul and wastewater, in addition to minimising the pressure placed on combined sewer networks. This will further reduce the risk of contamination and water pollution, which will lead to a more sustainable water supply and improved health.
AM18.21	204	18.14	Land that is seen to be affected by contamination will require thorough site visits and desk-based research, in addition to appropriate remediation strategies where new development is expected. In addition, this Local Plan will support developments which have proposed <u>This Plan supports developments which include mitigation measures to reduce the impact of land contamination on people and the environment, whilst and carefully manages</u> the impact of development on sensitive receptors will be also carefully managed.

AM18.22	204	New Paragraph after 18.14	<u>When undertaking site assessments, site investigations, desk-based research and Preliminary Risk Assessments (PRAs) the guidance to be consulted includes the Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection (2018), the Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11), and Managing and Reducing Land Contamination: Guiding Principles (GPLC).</u>
AM18.23	207	18.16	Surface Water runoff should be mitigated by the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDSs) which are calculated inline with runoff estimation methods set out in CIRIA C753, (The SuDSs Manual), and the incorporation of recycling of grey water and utilisation of natural filtration methods where possible. Urban greening, landscaping and other mitigation strategies within this green and blue infrastructure approach (see Policy 79 'Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment') will also be strongly encouraged in new and existing development to minimise the impacts of flooding from multiple sources (including surface water, groundwater and watercourses). Development will also be expected to follow the drainage hierarchy to ensure off-site discharge rates meet greenfield runoff rates, utilising SuDS in particular. Maximising water storage capacity will help to alleviate the intensity of flood events by providing a greater volume for rainfall attenuation, <u>and is;</u> a key strategy to increase long-term resiliency across the borough.
AM18.24		18.17	Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of extreme heat events in the borough over the coming years. Where the Urban Heat Island will exacerbate these increased temperatures, Waltham Forest must seek to mitigate and adapt to increase its resiliency. This policy aims to address the issue of overheating, and this plan <u>Plan</u> will support development that utilises sustainable design and construction principles to help reduce internal and external temperatures and improve human comfort.
AM18.25		18.18	To analyse their risk of overheating, new developments will be required to undertake overheating assessments in line with CIBSE <u>Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE)</u> guidance as set out in the GLA's 'guidance on preparing energy assessment guidance as part of planning applications'. Development proposals should also adopt the London Plan's cooling hierarchy to mitigate overheating and avoid reliance on air conditioning systems. This cooling hierarchy includes measures such as passive ventilation, active low-carbon cooling systems, mechanical ventilation, energy efficient design, high ceilings, shading and green infrastructure, which can all serve to reduce internal temperatures. To reinforce this, new development will also be expected to provide appropriate mitigation measures to address overheating, and the plan will strongly encourage <u>Plan strongly encourages</u> the use of blue <u>and</u> green infrastructure and urban greening as sustainable cooling options for both internal and external environments.
AM18.26		New Paragraph after 18.18	<u>The main tools the Council has in delivering the policies in this section of the Plan are through the planning application process and allocation of sites in Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations. Other tools and initiatives available to support implementation include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Waltham Forest Climate Action Plan;</u> • <u>Relevant Mayoral Supplementary Planning Guidance;</u>

- Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers Knowledge and Research; and Retrofit and Residential Extensions, Developer Contributions, Exemplar Design and
- Green and Blue Places Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

Chapter 19: Promoting Sustainable Waste Management

Chapter 19: Promoting Sustainable Waste Management			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM19.01	208	Strategic Objective	<u>Build Waltham Forest's</u> builds its resilience to climate change through addressing all aspects sustainability, efficient waste management and the effects of climate change through <u>at</u> all stages in the development process.
AM19.02	208	19.1	As the borough's population grows it is expected that more waste would <u>will</u> be generated. Waste management refers to the activities required to manage waste from its generation to its final disposal. Waste is produced by everybody in everyday life in London and in Waltham Forest. This includes individuals, households, businesses and organisations.
AM19.03	208	19.2	Historically, waste management has involved the collection of waste and its subsequent transportation for disposal at landfill sites. These days, greater focus is placed on the environmental impacts of waste generation and the importance of using resources efficiently. Accordingly, there has been significant changes to waste management evident , <u>as evidenced</u> by the increasing opportunities for residents to separate waste prior to kerbside collections, efficient transportation of materials, use of advanced mechanical recycling facilities and even use of waste as a renewable energy source. The increased focus on the importance of management means that an appropriate network of waste management facilities must be planned for locally.
AM19.04	208	19.3	The seven North London Boroughs, as Waste Planning Authorities (WPA) are preparing a Waste Local Plan, <u>have prepared the North London Waste Plan (NLWP) which was adopted in Waltham Forest in March 2022.</u> This requirement comes from Article 28 of the European Union (EU) Waste Framework Directive, the National Waste Management Plan for England and the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW). The partnership project involves the London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, and Islington & <u>and</u> Waltham Forest.
AM19.05	209	19.4	This policy must be read in conjunction with other policies of the Plan-including Policy 56: Delivering High-Quality Design, Policy 59 – Residential Amenity , Policy 66 'Deliveries, Freight and Servicing' and Policy 89 'Sustainable Design and Construction'.
AM19.06	209	Image	Delete image:



AM19.07	209	19.6	<p>The North London Waste Plan (NLWP) is currently at examination with modifications to be consulted upon in summer 2020 was adopted by Waltham Forest in March 2022. The pPlan identifies a range of suitable sites/areas to meet the north London boroughs future waste management needs and thereby support increased self-sufficiency for London and better use of resources. It sets out a range of policies designed to support determination of planning applications for waste facilities as well as <u>and to</u> ensure a more general and sustainable approach to waste and resource management.</p>
AM19.08	209	19.7	<p>The NLWP plans for all principal waste streams including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW): Waste collected by a Local Authority, including household and trade waste; • Commercial and Industrial (C&I): Waste produced by businesses and industry; • Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CD&E): Waste generated as a result of delivering infrastructure projects, building, renovation and the maintenance of structures; Hazardous: A sub _category of all waste streams where the material produced is hazardous and requires specialist treatment; • Agricultural Waste: Waste produced by farming and forestry activity; • Waste Water / Sewage Sludge: Waste produced from washing, cleaning and hygienic activities to create waste water and sewage effluents; and • Low <u>L</u>evel <u>R</u>adioactive <u>W</u>aste (LLW): Waste associated with the undertaking of x-rays <u>x-rays</u> and laboratory testing using low level radioactive substances.
AM19.09	210	19.8	<p>As part of the North London Waste Authority, the Council will ensure that waste and refuse is dealt with sustainability and in alignment with the North London Waste Plan (NLWP) once it is adopted as well as during the interim period before its adoption. <u>This Plan</u> will also ensure the protection and retention of existing waste sites as required in the London Plan.</p>
AM19.10	210	19.9	<p>The NLWP contains policies covering the following issues: Existing waste management sites;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations for new waste management facilities; • Windfall sites;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse & <u>and</u> <u>R</u>ecycling <u>C</u>entres ; • Assessment criteria for waste management facilities and related development; • Energy recovery and decentralised energy; • Waste <u>W</u>ater <u>T</u>reatment <u>W</u>orks and <u>S</u>ewage <u>P</u>lant; and • Control of <u>i</u>nerter <u>W</u>aste.
AM19.11	210	19.10	Once adopted the NLWP will form <u>The NLWP forms</u> part of the overarching planning framework used for the determination of planning applications relating to proposed or existing waste facilities in Waltham Forest and North London generally.
AM19.12	210	19.12	The Council has published separate <u>publishes additional</u> guidance for developers on the provision of waste and recycling facilities in new developments (Waltham Forest Waste and Recycling Guidance for Developers) . <u>This sets out the operational requirements and standards expected relating to the provision of external waste storage areas/spaces for dry recycling, food waste recycling, and measures to enable safe, regular and easy refuse collections and to alleviate traffic congestion. Further guidance will also be included in the Exemplar Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).</u>
AM19.13	211	19.14	<p>The main tools the Council has in delivering the policies in this section of the Plan are through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • †<u>The planning application process;</u> • <u>The Exemplar Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and other informal guidance for developers; and</u> • e<u>Ongoing work with the North London Waste Plan</u> partner boroughs.

Chapter 20: Delivering the Plan

Chapter 20: Delivering the Plan			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM20.01	212	20.1	<p>This section provides an overview of the ways in which the Council will deliver and monitor the delivery of this Local Plan, including its Vision, Strategic Objectives and Policies, including <u>and</u> how the Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take forward and implement the overall spatial strategy and area based policies as set out; • Make use, where appropriate, of the Council's planning powers and tools to support the delivery of sites allocated in the <u>Local p</u>lan <u>Part 2 – Site Allocations</u>; • Make use of Planning Obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to mitigate development impacts and fund essential infrastructure; • Take account of development viability, risk and contingency; Monitor the progress and success of the plan; <u>and</u>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If required, trigger a review of the <u>p</u>Plan.
AM20.02	212	20.3	The development management process will be key in the way which the Local Plan will be implemented. Both the overall spatial strategy and the detailed policies of the Local Plan will provide the starting point for the determination of planning applications, together with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the London Plan, <u>Neighbourhood Plans</u> , and any other relevant Supplementary Planning Documents (<u>SPD's</u> SPDs), <u>Neighbourhood Plans</u> or other material considerations where relevant.
AM20.03	212	20.4	The Local Plan therefore has an important role to play in influencing and providing a positive framework for planning and investment decisions. It However, policies in isolation will not be sufficient to deliver this <u>p</u> Plan – it is important that there are <u>other</u> tools in place to help the borough, its stakeholders and investment partners to implement these <u>them</u> and to ensure the successful delivery of the overall spatial vision for the Waltham Forest.
AM20.04	212	20.5	<p>The Council has a key place-shaping role to play and will make use of all appropriate mechanisms and assets, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Producing more detailed guidance in the form of Supplementary Planning Documents (<u>SPD's</u>SPDs), Development Plan Documents (<u>DPD's</u>DPDs), masterplans or planning briefs to support community, landowners or developers with specific area <u>-</u>based regeneration and delivery, particularly where new development opportunities arise over the lifetime of the <u>p</u>Plan; Proactive coordination of the borough's statutory and non-statutory functions, including (but not limited to) as <u>the</u> Local Planning Authority, Education Authority, Local Highways Authority, Lead Local Flood Authority, <u>and</u> Public Health Commissioner, supported by other key departments including Parks and Open Space, Community Safety, Air Quality and <u>Place and Design and Conservation</u>, amongst others; Facilitating access to government grants <u>and funding opportunities</u> as they arise, European funding and <u>ensuring</u> prudential borrowing; Strategically prioritised <u>prioritise</u> investment of the Council's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Carbon Offset Fund (COF); Effective and efficient use of Section 106 Agreements to secure affordable housing provision and mitigate the impacts of development at the local level, such as impacts on <u>A</u>ir <u>Q</u>uality; Working in partnership with other statutory delivery agencies (e.g. <u>t</u>he Greater London Authority (GLA), Transport for London (TfL), <u>NHS North East London Waltham Forest Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)</u>, Utility companies including water, electric and gas, the Environment Agency (<u>EA</u>), Natural England, Sport England, etc) to ensure that essential infrastructure is provided; Working in a positive spirit of partnership with landowners and developers and other private sector organisations including <u>existing</u> Business Improvement Districts, Trader Associations and other business networks to secure deliverable development proposals and investments; Engaging with education and skills providers and other organisations to support skills and training initiatives <u>in the</u> <u>Borough</u>borough;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of funding and incentives available through opportunities like Housing Zones and Enterprise Zones; • Efficient and effective application of Development Management, Enforcement and other regulatory functions; • Use of the Council's Compulsory Purchase powers to assist with site assembly challenges where appropriate; • Support for locally driven aspirations including Neighbourhood Planning, Assets of Community Value (ACV) and other local initiatives; • Use of other funding sources and mechanisms such as <u>Levelling Up Fund</u>, Housing Infrastructure Fund, Good Growth Fund, <u>National Heritage Lottery Fund</u>, New Homes Bonus, Business Rates Retention, National Heritage Lottery Fund, development incentives and other incentives as and when they arise; <u>and</u> • Proactive use of the Council's assets to facilitate and assist delivery.
AM20.05			<p>One of the fundamental requirements for the successful delivery of this Local Plan will be the ability to leverage investment in key infrastructure to enable and support sustainable growth and development. There is a wide and continually evolving range of funding options that can be utilised to support growth, infrastructure delivery and environmental improvements. These include opportunities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Levelling Up Fund</u> • The Housing and Infrastructure Fund (HIF) • The Mayor of London's Good Growth Fund • Heritage Lottery Funding (HLF) • GLA Green Capital Grants • Housing Zone funding, such as that secured for Blackhorse Lane
AM20.06	214	20.9	<p>With regard to improvements in transport infrastructure, funding opportunities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Implementation Plan (LIP) / <u>Streetspace Fund</u> funding • Transport for London (TfL) Growth Fund • TfL Step Free Programme • TfL Liveable Neighbourhoods fFund • Department for Transport (DfT) Access for All Programme • Low Emissions Neighbourhood <u>Fund</u> funding • <u>Developer contributions</u>
AM20.07	214	20.12	<p>Planning Obligations are used for three principal purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribe the nature of development (e.g. requiring a given proportion of housing <u>to be</u> is affordable); • Compensate for the loss or damage arising from a development (e.g. loss of employment or open space); <u>and/or</u> • Mitigate a development's impact (e.g. through increased public transport provision).

AM20.08	214	20.14	For cases where a highway scheme requires developers to offer up land within their control for adoption as public highway, a developer may complete the construction of a road and then offer it to the Highway Authority under Section 37 of the Highways Act 1980; however Section 38 is more desirable due to the fact that the Council has no power to insist that the road is constructed to an adoptable standard, or that it will then be offered up for adoption. However, if a Section 38 agreement is made before construction starts, the Council can ensure that it is built to the appropriate standard, including being lit and drained.
AM20.09	215	20.16	The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) came into force in April 2010 and allows authorities to raise funds from new development in their area. The CIL is payable based on the type and use of the floor space proposed and provides a standardised method for calculating contributions.
AM20.10	215	20.17	CIL must be spent on infrastructure, as defined by the Planning Act 2008, <u>including</u> ; roads and other transport facilities, flood defences, schools and other educational facilities, medical facilities, sporting and recreational facilities and open spaces. This is broadly the definition of types of infrastructure the Local Plan makes provision for, as set out in detail in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).
AM20.11	215	20.18	The borough adopted a CIL <u>charging schedule</u> in May 2014. CIL receipts contribute towards strategic infrastructure to support the overall development, growth and regeneration of Waltham Forest. From December 2020, Councils are required to publish an Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) which provides an overview of <u>Section-106</u> and CIL for the previous year (collection and spend) and an overview of the infrastructure priorities and projects or types of projects that the Council intends to fund by CIL. <u>This</u> (this replaces the previous requirement to publish a 'Regulation 123 List') . The IFS also requires the creation of a strategic priority programme list of projects projects, <u>known as an Infrastructure List</u> . This <u>requirement</u> will be fulfilled through regular engagement with stakeholders and updating of the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (<u>IDP</u>).
AM20.12	215	20.19	Developments will not be double charged for Infrastructure via both CIL and planning obligations. Planning obligations will continue to play an important role in making individual development <u>proposals</u> acceptable in planning terms. Affordable housing will continue to be delivered through planning obligations rather than by CIL. The Council will also continue to pool contributions for measures that cannot be funded through CIL (e.g. non-infrastructure items such as contributions towards Employment and skills provision).
AM20.13	215	20.20	It should be noted that at the time of writing, Government is consulting on proposals through the White Paper <u>The Council notes the Government's proposals</u> to merge the existing Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section-106 Planning Obligations to create a new 'Infrastructure Levy', with any payments due under the new system linked to the final value of a development. The Council is committed to securing maximum investment leverage in the borough's infrastructure and will work proactively with regard to any future successor regulations as enacted by Parliament throughout the lifespan of the p Plan.

AM20.14	217	20.24	<p>The Local Plan is will be supported by an <u>regularly</u> updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). The purpose of the IDP is to set out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What infrastructure is required to support growth; • Where it is required; • When it is required; • How much it costs; • How it is to be funded; and • Who is responsible for its delivery.
AM20.15	217	20.25	<p>The Borough wide IDP will also be supplemented by Site Delivery Plans, where necessary. The IDP <u>IDP</u> and any supporting infrastructure delivery analysis should be considered a 'live document' and will be updated regularly to ensure progress is measured and ensure funding, initiatives and actions are <u>appropriately</u> targeted.</p>
AM20.16	218	20.26	<p>The Council and its stakeholders recognise that the housing and commercial property markets are inherently cyclical and that this pPlan has been prepared at a time when the market has experienced a period of sustained economic and value growth, albeit with a decreasing level of confidence and certainty in the wider London and national economy arising from the referendum on the UK's membership of <u>departure of the UK from the European Union.</u></p>
AM20.17	218	20.27	<p><u>This Plan is supported by a Whole Plan Viability Study. Planning Policy Guidance mentions that where up-to-date policies have set out the contributions expected from development, planning applications that fully comply with them should be assumed to be viable and the applicant will need to demonstrate whether particular circumstances justify the need for a viability assessment at the application stage.</u></p>
AM20.18	218	20.30	<p>In addition to annual performance monitoring through the AMR, at the end of 5 years after the adoption of the Local Plan, the Council in conjunction with its stakeholders will undertake a comprehensive analysis of the cumulative housing, employment and infrastructure delivery to date in the Borough <u>borough</u>. If delivery is lagging significantly behind the projected cumulative target for the period or delivery is not being supported or guided by the policies of the plan, the Council will undertake a review of the Local Plan and its implementation mechanisms to create a conducive environment for key sites to come forward for delivery.</p>
AM20.19	219	20.31	<p>The Local Plan sets out how the Borough <u>borough</u> will develop over the pPlan pPeriod to 2033, identifying where the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure will be delivered and the type of distinctive places and environments that we want to see created.</p>
AM20.20	219	20.33	<p>Monitoring the impact of the pPlan is crucial to the successful delivery of our current plan and to inform the development of any future development plan for the Borough <u>borough</u>. Statutorily, under Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011 and Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, each year the Council must produce reports which assess the implementation of the Waltham Forest Local Plan and the extent to which its policies and targets are being achieved.</p>

AM20.21	219	20.35	Some of the indicators that have been included will be influenced by many factors and not just the Local Plan, but they still provide a useful way of monitoring the overall outcomes that the document is seeking to help the Borough achieve. For some policies, quantitative indicators will not be appropriate, and the main focus will be on monitoring whether there have been any significant challenges with implementing the policies through the development management process, for example because of a change in circumstances. For other policies, it will be important to monitor key projects that will help deliver those policies, not all of which will be specifically mentioned in the Local Plan. It will also be important to monitor the wider policy context, to ensure the Local Plan remains consistent and in conformity to the London Plan, National national policy and other key plans and strategies which influence growth and development in the Borough borough.
AM20.22	219	20.36	If, as a result of monitoring, issues are identified in terms of a policy not achieving its intended outcome, or key policy and delivery targets are not being met, this may give rise to or trigger a review of the Local Plan and the policies contained therein (see Policy_97 'Monitoring Growth Targets').
AM20.23	220	20.37	Appendix 5 'Monitoring Indicators and Targets' of this Local Plan sets out further details for monitoring delivery of the Borough's housing requirement. As this pPlan proposes a stepped housing trajectory, the housing land supply position will be calculated with reference to the proposed requirements for each year. The position will be confirmed by an annual statement in the AMR.
AM20.24	220	20.38	The HDT compares the net homes delivered over the preceding three years to the homes that should have built over the same period. Full details of the methodology are set out in the HDT Measurement Rule Book ⁽⁵⁶⁸⁴⁾ .
AM20.25	220	20.40	As required by the National Planning Policy Framework and Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, the Local Planning Authority will initiate a full review of the pPlan within 5 years of adoption. The purpose of the review is to ensure the Borough's borough's development frameworks take take account of changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national planning or plan making policy. Relevant strategic policies will need updating at least once every five years if the Borough's borough's local housing need figure has changed significantly or is expected to change significantly in the near future.
AM20.26	220	20.41	As part of the overall Monitoring Strategy, the Council will monitor progress towards the achievement of key growth targets as set out in Policy 97 'Monitoring Growth Targets'. Monitoring is required to ensure that the policies set out in the pPlan are relevant and effective. Regular monitoring will include analysis of delivery data and trends, take account of changes in legislation at the sub-regional and national level and reviewing the plans Plan's supporting evidence base where necessary. Monitoring progress against targets also provides a basis to trigger a whole or partial review of the pPlan, policies, strategies or actions to reflect changing circumstances.

Appendix 1 – Parking Standards

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Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM21.01	222	1.2	<p><u>“The London Plan Policy T5 ‘Cycling’ states that: “Development Plans and development proposals should help remove barriers to cycling and create a healthy environment in which people choose to cycle”.</u>—</p> <p>4.3 Draft London Plan</p>
AM21.02	222	1.4	<p><u>The London Borough of Waltham Forest Local Implementation Plan 3 (LIP3) (2019), LBWF Objective 1.6, states that: “Every resident and visitor has somewhere to keep their cycle: To complement the borough-wide cycle network, the Council seeks to deliver fit for purpose, accessible and secure cycle parking for all people who live and work in the borough, located at all destinations across the borough, including residential streets, stations, town centres and shopping areas, and new developments”.</u> –</p> <p>4.5 London Borough Waltham Forest LIP3</p>
AM21.03	222	1.6	<p>All cycle parking standards are minimum standards and relate to Gross Floor Area (GFA), unless otherwise indicated. <u>The LCDS states that: The right amount of cycle parking for a site or area would be at a level that:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets existing baseline demand; • Meets the potential demand generated by the existing and proposed land uses in the area; <u>and</u> • Ensures there further is allowance for spare capacity (ideally, at least 20 per cent).
AM21.04	222	1.7	<p>In the <u>LCDS standards</u>, a “space” refers to a space for one cycle. For example, a ‘Sheffield’ type stand can accommodate two bicycles and at least 1.4 square metres must be provided per stand; so if the standards for a particular development requires 200 spaces, and Sheffield Stands are considered the appropriate type of cycle parking, then a minimum of 100 Sheffield Stands must be installed utilising 140 square metres. Further information about other types, as well as locations, of cycle parking is provided towards the end of this section.</p>
AM21.05	223	1.9	<p>Development proposals for land uses not covered in the standards will be considered on a case by case basis, with the presumption that all new developments should provide for high levels of cycle parking. Existing developments which have too little or no cycle parking are encouraged to meet these standards, both to help meet the ambitions of the borough, <u>to supporting the continued modal shift to sustainable transport, and as a selling point.</u></p>
AM21.06	223	1.10	<p>The London Plan outlines standards, which differ between Inner and Outer London boroughs, however Local Authorities are encouraged to adopt higher minimum standards for areas where there is high or opportunity for increasing cycling mode share, such as <u>that realised by Waltham Forest’s Enjoy Waltham Forest LBWF’s (Mini Holland) programme.</u> The minimum</p>

			standards for short-stay (for visitor/customer) cycle parking for <u>retail and service Class A Uses</u> and long stay cycle parking (for employees) for office use in the boroughs identified on <u>Table X Figure 10.2</u> are thus set at twice the level as elsewhere – though the Mayor will support other boroughs adopting these higher standards for defined areas through their Development Plan documents (such as existing Mini-Hollands, and Liveable Neighbourhoods or Opportunity Areas). LBWF <u>The</u> minimum standards <u>in Waltham Forest</u> are therefore set ambitiously for the entire borough across Use Classes.
AM21.07	232	1.53	<u>Dwelling Conversions and Parking:</u> The conversion of dwellings into self-contained flats and bedsits has contributed to additional pressure on residents' on-street parking. To address this and other problems the Council has reviewed and revised its policy requirements in relation to dwelling conversions (see DM6). Applications for conversions need to demonstrate that they will not put undue pressure on local on-street parking.
AM21.08	230-231	1.43	<u>Car park/off-street parking design:</u> Planning applications must show how car parking spaces are to be accommodated. Spaces should be arranged for convenient entry and exit close to and accessible to the development served. In communal parking areas, sufficient manoeuvring space for vehicles to enter and exit the site in forward gear should be provided. Appropriate Car Park Design Standards should be used. 1.45 Large unbroken expanses of surface parking are unattractive, represent a poor use of available land and can. 1.46 Attract attract anti-social behaviour. To overcome this, surface car parks should be designed with driver and pedestrian safety in mind (preferably overlooked), well-lit, suitably screened and landscaped. Appropriate Car Park Design Standards should be used. The Council will require the use of permeable/pervious paving as this helps manage run-off in extreme weather. 1.47 A Car Park Management Plan will be required, demonstrating how spaces will be allocated and managed, especially for blue badge holders. It should also include details of operations and enforcement, to ensure that additional parking does not occur outside of the designated areas. 1.48 Parking spaces must not be sold or leased to individual properties but be allocated on an annual basis to blue badge holders only.
AM21.09	231	1.49	<u>Parking in front gardens:</u> The most pleasant street environments are often leafy and tree lined with clear definition between private and public realm. Removing plants and front garden walls to enable front garden parking can reduce the quality of the street. The conversion of front gardens into car parking areas can have negative visual impacts and adverse consequences for the local environment. 1.50 When the Council considers applications <u>for</u> dropped kerbs for existing properties the following is considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on traffic and road safety, particularly pedestrians and cyclists; • Impacts on any planned schemes; • All new crossover applications have to comply with the GPDO guidance for the front gardens; as per the link • Guidance on the permeable surfacing of front gardens; <u>and</u> • Loss of verges or similar amenity more than 3m wide. 1.54 The Council therefore discourages the use of front gardens for parking. Front garden parking may be permitted if applicants can meet the criteria for vehicle crossovers set out by Highways and demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction that the negative impacts can be mitigated and that gardens are large enough to allow cars to be parked at right angles to the road, without obstructing the pavements or pedestrian access to the house itself- and without detracting from the

			<p>building's setting and the character of the surrounding area. Existing walls, hedges and trees should be retained. Off-street parking may not be permitted where deemed to have a negative impact on parking provision in the street.</p> <p>1.52 The Council therefore discourages the use of front gardens for parking. Front garden parking may be permitted if applicants can demonstrate to the Council's satisfaction that the negative impacts can be mitigated and that gardens are large enough to allow cars to be parked at right angles to the road, without obstructing the pavements or pedestrian access to the house itself and without detracting from the building's setting and the character of the surrounding area. Existing walls, hedges and trees should be retained. Off street parking may not be permitted where deemed to have a negative impact on parking provision in the street.</p>
AM21.10	235-236	Table 1.5	<p><i>Cinemas, conference facilities, leisure complexes, Sports Stadia</i> <i>Floorspace above 1,000m2</i></p> <p>The Council will seek to apply sequential testing to direct these high trip generating uses to town centres and other highly accessible areas in the borough in accordance with DM13. Where it is proven that the proposed use cannot be accommodated within these areas, parking requirements will be assessed on a case-by-case basis based on factors including the proposed development's size and location; accessibility; and full transport assessment and travel plan.</p>

Appendix 5 – Schedule of Superseded Policies

Appendix 5 – Schedule of Superseded Policies									
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification						
AM22.01	279	NEW	The policies contained in the new Local Plan (LP1) will replace a number of policies in the currently adopted Waltham Forest Local Plan made up of the Core Strategy (adopted 2012), Development Management Policies Document (adopted 2013) and the Area Action Plans for Walthamstow Town Centre (adopted 2014) and Blackhorse Lane (adopted 2015). The table below is a guide showing how existing policies have been replaced or intend to be replaced through the forthcoming Site Allocation Document (LP2).						
AM22.02	279	NEW	<p>Waltham Forest Core Strategy & Development Management Policies</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">Core Strategy (2012)</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Development Management Policies Document (2012)</th> <th style="width: 33%;">Superseded by New Local Plan Policy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CS1 - Location and Management of Growth</td> <td>DM1 - Sustainable Development and Mixed Use Development</td> <td>Policy 4 - Location of Growth</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Core Strategy (2012)	Development Management Policies Document (2012)	Superseded by New Local Plan Policy	CS1 - Location and Management of Growth	DM1 - Sustainable Development and Mixed Use Development	Policy 4 - Location of Growth
Core Strategy (2012)	Development Management Policies Document (2012)	Superseded by New Local Plan Policy							
CS1 - Location and Management of Growth	DM1 - Sustainable Development and Mixed Use Development	Policy 4 - Location of Growth							

					<p>Policy 5 - Management of Growth</p> <p>Policy 6 - Ensuring Good Growth</p> <p>Policy 7 - Encouraging Mixed Use Development</p> <p>Policy 8 - Character-Led Intensification</p>
			<p>CS2 - Improving Housing Quality and Choice</p>	<p>DM2- Meeting Housing Targets</p> <p>DM3 - Affordable Housing Provision</p> <p>DM4 - Residential Extensions and Alterations</p> <p>DM5 - Housing Mix</p> <p>DM6 - Dwelling Conversions, Housing in Multiple Occupation and Buildings in Multiple Residential Occupation</p> <p>DM7 - External Amenity and Internal Space Standards</p> <p>DM8 - Gypsy and Traveller Provision</p> <p>DM9 - Specialised Housing</p>	<p>Policy 12 - Increasing Housing Supply</p> <p>Policy 13 - Delivering Genuinely Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 14 - Affordable Housing Tenure</p> <p>Policy 15 - Housing Size and Mix</p> <p>Policy 16 - Accessible and Adaptable Housing</p> <p>Policy 17 - Redevelopment and Intensification of Existing Housing Estates</p> <p>Policy 18 - Other Forms of Housing</p> <p>Policy 19 - Small Sites</p> <p>Policy 20 - Housing in Multiple Occupation and Conversions</p>

					<p>Policy 21 - Supported and Specialist Accommodation</p> <p>Policy 22 - Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 23 - Community Housing</p>
			CS3 - Providing Infrastructure	<p>DM17 - Social and Physical Infrastructure</p> <p>DM36 - Working with Partners and Infrastructure</p>	<p>Policy 3 - Infrastructure for Growth</p> <p>Policy 68 - Utilities Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 69 - Digital Infrastructure</p>
			CS4- Minimising and Adapting to Climate Change	DM11 - Decentralised and Renewable Energy	<p>Policy 85 - A Zero Carbon Borough</p> <p>Policy 86 - Decentralised Energy</p> <p>Policy 87 - Sustainable Design and Construction</p> <p>Policy 88 - Air Pollution</p> <p>Policy 89 - Water Quality and Water Resources</p> <p>Policy 90 - Contaminated Land</p> <p>Policy 91 - Managing Flood Risk</p> <p>Policy 92 - Overheating</p>
			CS5 - Enhancing Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity	DM12 - Open Space, Sports and Recreation	Policy 77 - Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment

			<p>DM34 - Water</p> <p>DM35 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p>	<p>Policy 78 - Parks Open Spaces and Recreation</p> <p>Policy 79 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p> <p>Policy 80 - Trees</p> <p>Policy 81 - Epping Forest and Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation</p> <p>Policy 82 - The Lee Valley Regional Park</p> <p>Policy 83 - Protecting and Enhancing Waterways and River Corridors</p> <p>Policy 84 - Food Growing and Allotments</p>
		CS6 - Promoting Sustainable Waste Management and Recycling	DM10 - Resource Efficiency and High Environmental Standards	Policy 93 - Waste Management
		CS7 - Developing Sustainable Transport	<p>DM13 - Co-ordinating Land use and Transport</p> <p>DM14 - Sustainable Transport Network</p> <p>DM15 - Managing Private Motorised Transport</p> <p>DM16 - Parking</p> <p>DM37 Telecommunications</p>	<p>Policy 60 - Promoting Sustainable Transport</p> <p>Policy 61 - Active Travel</p> <p>Policy 62 - Public Transport</p> <p>Policy 63 - Development and Transport Impacts</p> <p>Policy 64 - Deliveries, Freight and Servicing</p>

					<p>Policy 65 - Construction Logistic Plans (CLPs)</p> <p>Policy 66 - Managing Vehicle Traffic</p> <p>Policy 67 - Electric Vehicles (EV)</p>
			<p>CS8 - Making Efficient Use of Employment Land</p>	<p>DM18 - Strategic Industrial Locations</p> <p>DM19 - Borough Employment Areas</p> <p>DM20 - Non-Designated Employment Areas</p>	<p>Policy 25 - Safeguarding and Managing Strategic Industrial Locations</p> <p>Policy 26 - Safeguarding and Managing Change in Locally Significant Industrial Sites</p> <p>Policy 27 - Safeguarding and Managing Change in Borough Employment Areas</p> <p>Policy 28 - Approach to Non-Designated Employment Land</p> <p>Policy 29 - Industrial Masterplan Approach</p> <p>Policy 30 - Co-Location Design Principles</p> <p>Policy 31 - Workspaces</p> <p>Policy 32 - Affordable Workspace</p> <p>Policy 34 - Railway Arches</p>
			<p>CS9 - Promoting Better Education</p>	<p>DM23 - Health and Well Being</p> <p>DM 24 - Environmental Protection</p>	<p>Policy 24 - Supporting Economic Growth and Jobs</p> <p>Policy 33 - Local Jobs, Skills, Training and Procurement</p>

			CS11 - Tourism Development and Visitor Attractions	DM22 - Tourism Development and Visitor Attractions	Policy 35 - Promoting Culture and Creativity
			CS12 - Protecting and Enhancing Heritage Assets	DM28 - Heritage Assets	Policy 70 - Designated Heritage Assets Policy 71 - Listed Buildings Policy 72 - Conservation Areas Policy 73 - Archaeological Assets and Archaeological Priority Areas Policy 74 - Non-Designated Heritage Assets Policy 75 - Locally Listed Buildings Policy 76 - Highams Area of Special Character
			CS13 - Promoting Health and Well-Being	Policy DM17 - Social and Physical Infrastructure Policy DM23 - Health and Well Being	Policy 48 - Promoting Healthy Communities Policy 49 - Health Impact Assessment Policy 50 - Noise, Vibration and Light Pollution Policy 51 - Hot Food Takeaways Policy 52 - Betting Shops and Payday Loan Shops
			CS14 - Attractive and Vibrant Town Centres	DM25 - Managing Town Centre Uses DM26 - New Retail, Office and Leisure Developments DM27 - NightTime Economy Uses	Policy 38 - Hierarchy of Centres Policy 39 - New Retail, Office and Leisure Developments

					<p>Policy 40 - Revitalisation, Adaptation and Regeneration in Designated Centres and Parades</p> <p>Policy 41 - Managing Changes of Use in and Outside Primary Shopping Areas</p> <p>Policy 42 - Managing Changes of Use in Neighbourhood Centres and Local Retail Parades</p> <p>Policy 43 - Managing Changes of Use in Non-Designated Areas</p> <p>Policy 44 - Evening and Night-Time Economy Uses</p> <p>Policy 45 - Shopfronts and Signage</p>
			<p>CS15 - Well designed Buildings, Places and Spaces</p>	<p>DM29 - Design Principles, Standards and Local Distinctiveness</p> <p>DM30 - Inclusive Design and the Built Environment</p> <p>DM31 - Tall Buildings</p> <p>DM32 - Managing Impact of Development on Occupiers and Neighbours</p>	<p>Policy 53 - Delivering High-Quality Design</p> <p>Policy 54 - Tall Buildings</p> <p>Policy 56 - Residential Space Standards</p> <p>Policy 57 - Amenity</p> <p>Policy 59 - Advertisements, Hoardings and Signage</p>
			<p>CS16 - Making Waltham Forest Safer</p>	<p>DM33 - Improving Community Safety</p>	<p>Policy 58 - Making Safer Places and Designing Out Crime</p>

AM22.03	279	NEW	<p>Walthamstow Town Centre Area Action Plan</p> <p>Walthamstow Town Centre Area Action Plan (adopted September 2014)</p> <p>WTC1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>WTC2: Housing Growth</p> <p>WTC3 - Retail</p> <p>WTC4 - Leisure, Entertainment, Culture and Tourism</p> <p>WTC5 - Employment</p> <p>WTC6 - Transport Improvements</p> <p>WTC7 - Sustainable Transport</p> <p>WTC8 - Car and Cycle Parking</p> <p>WTC9 - Design and Place Making</p>	<p>Superseded by new Local Plan Policy/Saved</p> <p>Policy 1 - Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 10 - Central Waltham Forest</p> <p>Policy 10 - Central Waltham Forest</p> <p>Policy 10 - Central Waltham Forest</p> <p>Policy 44 - Evening and Night-Time Economy Uses</p> <p>Policy 27 - Safeguarding and Managing Change in Borough Employment Areas</p> <p>Policy 28 - Approach to Non-Designated Employment Land</p> <p>Policy 30 - Co-Location Design Principles</p> <p>Policy 31 - Workspaces</p> <p>Policy 32 - Affordable Workspace</p> <p>Policy 3 - Infrastructure for Growth</p> <p>Policy 10 - Central Waltham Forest</p> <p>Policy 60 - Promoting Sustainable Transport</p> <p>Policy 66 - Managing Vehicle Traffic</p> <p>Policy 61 - Active Travel</p> <p>Policy 10 - Central Waltham Forest</p> <p>Policy 53 - Delivering High Quality Design</p>
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	Policy 54 - Tall Buildings
	Policy 56 - Residential Space Standards
	Policy 57 - Amenity
	Policy 59 - Advertisements, Hoardings and Signage
WTC10 - High Quality Environment	Policy 10 - Central Waltham Forest
WTC11 - Shop Fronts	Policy 45 - Shopfronts and Signage
WTC12 - Decentralised Energy Network	Policy 86 - Decentralised Energy
WTC13 - Social Infrastructure	Policy 46 - Social and Community Infrastructure
WTC14 - Access to Sites of Nature Conservation	Policy 77 - Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment
	Policy 79 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity
Policy WTCOS1 - Snooker Hall at Junction of Hoe Street and Forest Road	Expired
Policy WTCOS2 - Former Factory Tower Hamlets Road	Expired
Policy WTCOS3 - Former Petrol Station Hoe Street	Expired
Policy WTCOS4 - Tax Office on Corner of Church Hill and Hoe Street	Expired
Policy WTCOS5 - EMD Cinema	Expired
Policy WTCOS6 - HSBC Site	Expired
Policy WTCOS7 - Arcade Site	Expired
Policy WTCOS8 - Town Square and Gardens	Expired
Policy WTCOS9 - Selborne Walk Shopping Centre	Expired
Policy WTCOS10 - Station Car Park Phase Two	Expired
Policy WTCOS11 - Sainsbury's Supermarket	Expired
Policy WTCOS12 - Osborne Mews	Expired
Policy WTCOS13 - Buxton Road Bingo Hall and Car Park	Expired

			Policy WTCOS14 - 8no. Buxton Road	Expired
			Policy WTCOS15 - South Grove	Expired
			Policy WTCOS16 - Brunner Road Industrial Units	Expired
			Policy WTCOS17 - St James Street Car Park	Expired
			Policy WTCOS18 - St James Street Health Centre	Expired
AM22.04	279	NEW	Blackhorse Lane Area Action Plan	
			Blackhorse Lane Area Action Plan (adopted January 2016)	Superseded by new Local Plan policy/Saved
			Policy BHL1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Policy 1 - Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
			Policy BHL2: Housing Growth	Policy 10 - Central Waltham Forest
			Policy BHL3: Housing Densities	Policy 8 - Character-Led Intensification Policy 53 - Delivering High Quality Design Policy 54 - Tall Bindings
			Policy BHL4: Household Sizes	Policy 15 - Housing Size and Mix
			Policy BHL5: Affordable Housing	Policy 14 - Affordable Housing Tenure
			Policy BHL6: Employment	Policy 25 - Safeguarding and Managing Change in Strategic Industrial Locations Policy 26 - Safeguarding and Managing Change in Locally Significant Industrial Sites Policy 27 - Safeguarding and Managing Change in Borough Employment Areas

				<p>Policy 28 - Approach to Non-Designated Employment Land</p> <p>Policy 30 - Co-Location Design Principles</p> <p>Policy 31 - Workspaces</p> <p>Policy 32 - Affordable Workspace</p>
			<p>Policy BHL7: Neighbourhood Centre and Local Retail Parades</p>	<p>Policy 42 - Managing Changes of Use in Neighbourhood Centres and Local Retail Parades</p> <p>Policy 43 - Managing Changes of use in Non- Designated Areas</p>
			<p>Policy BHL8: Design and Local Character</p>	<p>Policy 8 - Character-led Intensification</p> <p>Policy 10 - Central Waltham Forest</p> <p>Policy 53 - Delivering High Quality Design</p> <p>Policy 54 - Tall Buildings</p> <p>Policy 56 - Residential Space Standards</p> <p>Policy 57 - Amenity</p> <p>Policy 59 - Advertisements, Hoardings and Signage</p>
			<p>Policy BHL9: Open Space and Nature Conservation</p>	<p>Policy 77 - Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 79 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p> <p>Policy 80 - Trees</p>

				Policy 81 - Epping Forest and Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation
				Policy 82 - The Lee Valley Regional Park
		Policy BHL10: Walthamstow Wetlands and Lee Valley Regional Park		Policy 77 - Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment
				Policy 79 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity
				Policy 80 - Trees
				Policy 81 - Epping Forest and Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation
				Policy 82 - The Lee Valley Regional Park
		Policy BHL11: Flood Risk		Policy 91 - Managing Flood Risk
		Policy BHL12: Transport		Policy 60 - Promoting Sustainable Transport
				Policy 61 - Active Travel
				Policy 62 - Public Transport
				Policy 63 - Development and Transport Impacts
		Policy BHL13 Climate Change and Decentralised Energy		Policy 85 - A Zero Carbon Borough
				Policy 86 - Decentralised Energy
		Policy BHL14: Social Infrastructure		Policy 46 - Social and Community Infrastructure
		Site BHL1 - Station Hub and Waterfront		Expired
		Site BHL2 North - Car Wash & Garage Site		Expired
		Site BHL2 South - Blackhorse Road/ Hawarden Road		Expired
		Site BHL4 North - Sutherland Road		Expired
		Site BHL5 - Papermill Place		Expired

Site BHL6 - Webb's Industrial Estate	Expired
Site BHL7 - Billet Works	Expired
Site BHL8 - 152/154 Blackhorse Road	Expired
Site BHL9 - Former Essex Arms Public House	Expired
Site BHL10 - Marine Engine House	Expired
Site BHL11 - Old Coppermill	Expired

Glossary

Glossary			
Ref	Page	Policy / Paragraph	Modification
AM23.01	280	NEW	15 Minute Neighbourhood - <u>15-Minute Neighbourhoods are places where people can easily reach most, if not all, of the facilities, experiences and activities they need on a daily basis, within a short walk, wheel, or cycle from home</u>
AM23.02	280	NEW	Active travel - Active travel is a mode of transportation which requires activity, such as walking or cycling.
AM23.03	280		Adoption – Development Plan Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement are described as being adopted when they have been through an independent examination <u>and have been confirmed through a full meeting of the local planning authority</u> . When they are adopted by the Waltham Forest Council they come into force <u>and are used in decision making on planning applications</u> . Supplementary Planning Documents <u>that</u> are adopted by Waltham Forest Council but do not have to go through independent examination first.
AM23.04	280		Affordable housing - housing <u>Housing</u> for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing for rent - meets<u>Meets</u> all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable); (b) the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative

			<p>affordable housing provision. For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starter homes - Generally a starter home is a compact house or flat specifically designed and built to meet the requirements of young people buying their first home per Sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016. • Discounted market sales housing - <u>Housing that is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is based on local incomes and local house prices and provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households.</u> • Other affordable routes to home ownershipOther affordable routes to home ownership - this<u>This includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent).</u>
AM23.05	280		Agent of Change p Principle - The principle places the responsibility off <u>for</u> mitigating the impact of nuisances (including noise) from existing nuisance-generating uses upon proposed new development.
AM23.06	280	NEW	Air Quality Assessment (AQA) - <u>Tests the quality of air within a building by identifying the main pollutants, pollution levels and sources.</u>
AM23.07	280	NEW	Archaeological Priority Area (APA) - <u>Archaeological Priority Areas are used to highlight where development might affect archaeological remains and also where there is potential for new archaeological discoveries.</u>
AM23.08	280	NEW	Area of Special Character - <u>A designated area with unique architectural or townscape merits that are deemed important and require special consideration and protection.</u>
AM23.09	280		Arms Length Management Organisations (ALMO) – Non-profit making organisation set up by a local authority primarily to manage and improve all or part of their housing stock. The Council's ALMO is Ascham Homes.
AM23.10	281	NEW	Audience Spectrum Data - <u>Audience Spectrum is a population profiling tool which describes attendance, participation and engagement with the arts, museums and heritage, as well as behaviours, attitudes and preferences towards such organisations.</u>
AM23.11	281	NEW	Biodiversity net gain (BNG) – <u>A measure that requires developers to enhance biodiversity by ensuring that any development results in a measurably positive impact in biodiversity compared to the pre-development state.</u>

AM23.12	281	NEW	<u>Brownfield register</u> – A record maintained by local planning authorities identifying previously developed land that is suitable for redevelopment.
AM23.13	281	NEW	<u>Building for a healthy life</u> - A design code to help people improve the design of new and growing neighbourhoods, focusing on creating environments that promote physical and mental well-being.
AM23.14	281	NEW	<u>Building regulations</u> - National standards specifying the minimum requirements for building design and construction to ensure safety, health, and welfare of occupants.
AM23.15	282		'Call-in' or Called-in Planning Application - The Secretary of State can "call in" certain planning applications that local authorities propose to approve. For example, where it may have wider effects beyond the immediate locality, significant regional or national controversy, or potential conflict with national policy. These will then be subject to a public inquiry presided over by a Planning Inspector who will make recommendation to the Secretary of State who, <u>in turn</u> , will decide the application instead of the local planning authority.
AM23.16	282	NEW	<u>Capital Asset Valuation of Amenity Trees (CAVAT)</u> - A method used to assess the value of trees in terms of the benefits they provide to the community rather than as liabilities.
AM23.17	282	NEW	<u>Carbon Offset Fund (COF)</u> - A fund used to compensate for carbon emissions produced by a development by investing in projects that reduce or capture an equivalent amount of carbon elsewhere.
AM23.18	282	NEW	<u>Circular economy</u> – An economic model that promotes sustainability by minimising waste and making the most of resources through recycling, reusing, and reducing.
AM23.19	282	NEW	<u>Climate Action Plan</u> – A comprehensive strategy or plan designed to address and mitigate the impacts of climate change within a specific area through reducing greenhouse gas emissions and related climatic impacts.
AM23.20	283	NEW	<u>Construction Logistics Plan (CLP)</u> - A plan detailing the coordination and management of construction-related activities, often including measures to minimise disruption to local communities.
AM23.21	283		<u>Convergence</u> – Principle that regeneration of 2012 host boroughs will mean that within 20 years the communities within will have the same social and economic chances as their neighbours across London.
AM23.22	283		<u>Core Strategy</u> – A key Development Plan Document which sets out a long term spatial vision for Waltham Forest through strategic policies.

AM23.23	283	NEW	Counter Terrorism Security Advisors (CTSA) – Advisors providing guidance on security measures to protect against terrorist threats. Their primary role is to provide help, advice, and guidance on all aspects of counter terrorism protective security.
AM23.24	284		Crossrail 2 - Crossrail 2 (formerly known as the safeguarding Chelsea- Hackney Line), Crossrail 2 is a planned new railway will linking north-east and south-west London. In October 2020, as part of the Transport for London Funding Agreement, a decision was made to pause further work on the design and development of Crossrail 2. Transport for London (TfL) continues to manage the Crossrail 2 Safeguarding Directions on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport and continues to work with Stakeholders whose developments are affected by the Safeguarding. The route alignment is currently being considered by TfL.
AM23.25	284	NEW	Designing Out Crime Officer (DOCO) - A professional responsible for incorporating crime prevention measures into the design and planning of developments.
AM23.26	284	NEW	Developer contributions - Financial or non-financial contributions required from developers to mitigate the impacts of their developments on infrastructure and community services.
AM23.27	284		Development Management Policies – A set of criteria-based policies in accordance with the Core Strategy, against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be considered. Also known as Site Development Policies.
AM23.28	284		Development Pplan - At a local level, the development plan is at the heart of the planning system with a requirement set in law that planning decisions must be taken in line with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Plans set out a vision and a framework for the future development of the area, addressing needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure – as well as a basis for conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and achieving well designed places. The development plan for an area is made up of the combination of strategic policies (which address the priorities for an area) and non-strategic policies (which deal with more detailed matters). encapsulates Waltham Forest Council's planning policies for the future development of Waltham Forest and forms the basis for decisions on planning applications. The development plan for Waltham Forest will comprise Local Plan Part 1 (this document), Local Plan Part 2 – Site Allocations, which focuses on the development of specific sites, alongside the the Development Plan Documents which make up the Local Development Framework. Waltham Forest's most recent development plan (the Unitary Development Plan) was adopted in March 2006. The Regional Spatial Strategy (The London Plan (see below)), which sets out broader policies for the development of the Greater London, and the North London Waste Plan (see below) is also part of Waltham Forest's development plan.

AM23.29	284		Development Plan Documents – These include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be an adopted proposals map which illustrates the spatial extent of policies. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
AM23.30	284		Dynamic Viability – Allows for changing market circumstances to be assessed periodically and therefore allows for the proportion of affordable housing sought to be closely related to market conditions.
AM23.31	284	NEW	Enjoy Waltham Forest - A programme to reduce our dependency on cars in favour of increased walking, cycling and public transport, using funding from various sources to tackle key issues surrounding road safety, air quality and public health.
AM23.32	284	NEW	Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (EFSAC) - Epping Forest's designated conservation area that requires special protection measures to preserve its natural environment.
AM23.33	285		Evidence Base - A collective term for technical studies and background research that provides information on key aspects of social, economic and environmental characteristics of the Borough. This enables the preparation of a sound LDF meeting Development Plan to meet the objectives of sustainable development.
AM23.34	285	NEW	Exemplar Design - Waltham Forest's underlying approach to ensuring that all new development in the borough delivers the highest architectural and design quality that responds positively to the existing character and context of the local area. Exemplar Design is expected to be sustainable and inclusive, and to achieve community safety, good health outcomes, neighbourliness and resource efficiency.
AM23.35	285	NEW	Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) – An evaluation of the risk of flooding in a certain area associated with a development and measures to mitigate that risk.
AM23.36	285	NEW	Floor Area Ratio (FAR) - The ratio of a building's total floor area to the area of the land on which it is built.
AM23.37	285	NEW	Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review (FTIR) - A review of future requirements and plans for telecommunications infrastructure. It aims to examine the market and policy conditions that will enable greater investment in future telecoms infrastructure.
AM23.38	285	NEW	Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) – An advisory service, that forms part of Historic England, providing guidance on archaeological matters in the Greater London area.
AM23.39	285	NEW	Green Flag Award - A recognition given to parks and green spaces meeting certain criteria for quality and environmental sustainability.
AM23.40	285	NEW	Gross Floor Area (GFA) – The total floor area of a building, including all levels and spaces.

AM23.41	286		Healthy Impact Assessment (HIA) - Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is u Used as a systematic framework to identify the potential impacts of a development proposal, policy or plan on the health and wellbeing of the population and highlight any health inequalities that may arise. HIA should be undertaken as early as possible in the plan making or design process to identify opportunities for maximising potential health gains, minimising harm, and addressing health inequalities.
AM23.42	286	NEW	Healthy Streets Approach – <u>An approach to planning that prioritises the health and well-being of residents by creating streets and spaces that encourage physical activity and reduce pollution.</u>
AM23.43	286	NEW	Historic England – <u>A public body that looks after England's historic environment and provides advice on heritage matters.</u>
AM23.44	286		Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) - The HCA is the national housing and regeneration agency for England.
AM23.45	286		House in Multiple Occupation (HMO) - HMOs are d Dwellings which are shared by three or more tenants who form two or more households and share a kitchen, bathroom or toilet. HMOs for between three and six people are classed as C4 whereas HMOs for more than six people are Sui Generis.
AM23.46	286	NEW	Housing Delivery Test (HDT) – <u>A test used to assess whether local planning authorities are delivering a sufficient number of homes in their areas.</u>
AM23.47	286		Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) - Is a Deprivation index at the small area level, created by the Department for Communities and Local Government(DCLG) <u>Small area measures of relative deprivation across each of the constituent nations of the United Kingdom. Areas are ranked from the most deprived.</u>
AM23.48	286	NEW	Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) – <u>A plan outlining the infrastructure needed to support and sustain new developments including social, physical, and green infrastructure. The IDP sets out what is needed, where it is needed and when it is needed. It then provides an update on the delivery of the required infrastructure to date.</u>
AM23.49	286	NEW	Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) - <u>A statement outlining the funding sources and mechanisms for infrastructure required to support development.</u>
AM23.50	287		Local Area Agreement (LAA) – A three year agreement, based on local Sustainable Community Strategies, that sets out the priorities for a local area agreed between Central Government, represented by the Government Office (GO), and a local area, represented by the local authority and other key partners through Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs).
AM23.51	287		Local Economic Assessment (LEA) – Provide local authorities and stakeholders with an understanding of how economic conditions and forces shape places at a range of spatial levels. That understanding needs to inform: policy, priorities, resource allocation and actions.

AM23.52	287	NEW	<u>Local Implementation Plan (LIP) – A plan outlining how a local authority intends to implement the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy.</u>
AM23.53	287	NEW	<u>London Cycling Delivery Standards (LCDS) - Standards and guidelines for the provision of cycling infrastructure in London.</u>
AM23.54	287		<u>London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) – A Mayoral Development Corporation formed in April 2012 The Olympic Park Legacy Company (OPLC) should be reformed as a London Legacy Development Corporation, reporting directly to the Mayor and democratically accountable to Londoners, with the responsibility for delivering the physical legacy of the London 2012 Olympic Games - the long-term planning, development, management and maintenance of the Olympic Park and its impact on the surrounding area.</u>
AM23.55	287	NEW	<u>London Living Rent - A type of affordable rent set by the Mayor of London based on average local incomes.</u>
AM23.56	288		<u>London Plan - The Mayor of London is responsible for producing a planning strategy for the capital. This replaces the previous strategic planning guidance for London (known as RPG3), issued by the Secretary of State. The London Plan is the name given to the Mayor's spatial development strategy for Greater London, which is produced by the Mayor of London. The London Plan referred to within this Local Plan was published in 2021, and forms part of the statutory development plan for Waltham Forest.</u>
AM23.57	288		<u>Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA) - An enclosed area, using a synthetic grass or hard surface for playing sports, for example five a side soccer or netball.</u>
AM23.58	288	NEW	<u>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – The government's policies for planning and development in England. This Plan has been written in accordance with the NPPF published in 2021.</u>
AM23.59	288	NEW	<u>Natural England – A government agency responsible for advising on and promoting the conservation of England's natural environment.</u>
AM23.60	288	NEW	<u>Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) - Machinery that is not intended for use on public roads, such as construction equipment.</u>
AM23.61	288		<u>North London Waste Plan (NLWP) – The Waste Development Plan Document being produced for north London. Also referred to as the Waste Development Plan Document. The North London Waste Plan (NLWP) was adopted by Waltham Forest in March 2022. The Plan identifies a range of suitable sites/areas to meet the North London Boroughs' future waste management needs and thereby support increased self-sufficiency for London and better use of resources. It sets out a</u>

			<u>range of policies designed to support determination of planning applications for waste facilities and to ensure a more general and sustainable approach to waste and resource management.</u>
AM23.62	289		Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) – The ODA is the public body responsible for developing and building the new venues and infrastructure for the Games and their use after 2012.
AM23.63	289		Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (OLSPG) – The OLSPG clarifies the Mayor of London’s priorities for the Olympic Park and the surrounding areas. It considers social and community infrastructure requirements, and sets out how the area around the Olympic Park can benefit from the legacy proposals. This document will also promote the further managed release of appropriate industrial sites for mixed use development. This Guidance will supersede the Lower Lea Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (LLV OAPF) where the two areas overlap when it is formally published by the Mayor following consultation.
AM23.64	289		Olympic Park Legacy Company (OPLC) – The OPLC is responsible for the long-term planning, development, management and maintenance of the Olympic Park and its facilities after the London 2012 Games.
AM23.65	289	NEW	Passivhaus - A rigorous standard for energy efficiency in buildings, resulting in very low energy consumption.
AM23.66	289	NEW	Plan Period - This is the time frame the Local Plan covers. This Plan covers the period 2020-2035.
AM23.67	289	NEW	Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) – An initial assessment of potential risks associated with a development to be submitted to a local authority.
AM23.68	289	NEW	Retail Floor Area (RFA) – The total floor area used for retail activities in a building or development.
AM23.69	290		Saved policies/Saved Pplan - Policies within <u>previously adopted</u> unitary development plans, local plans and structure plans that are saved for a time period during replacement production of <u>new</u> Local Development Documents.
AM23.70	290		Secured by Design – police flagship initiative supporting the principles of designing out crime; e.g. windows and doors that carry secured by design approval and have been assessed to provide a high degree of resistance to break-ins <u>Secured by Design</u> - A crime prevention initiative operated by the Police Service to guide and encourage those engaged within the specification, design and build of new homes and other properties, including refurbishments to adopt crime prevention measures. Design Guides published on the SBD website cover a range of building sectors, including residential, education, health, transport and commercial and provide a valuable source of reference to architects, developers, self-builders, local authority planners and police officers.
AM23.71	290	NEW	Shared ownership – A form of affordable housing, where a buyer purchases a share of a property and pays rent on the remaining share.

AM23.72	290		Site Specific Allocations - A Development Plan Document identifying sites for specific types of land use and any requirements related to them. <u>The Council will prepare this document for Waltham Forest, which is referred to herein as 'Local Plan Part 2 - Site Allocations'.</u>
AM23.73	290	NEW	Small site – A development site that is relatively small in scale, of less than 0.25 hectares.
AM23.74	291		Soundness – Development Plan Document is considered sound if it is based upon good evidence and has been prepared in accordance with all the necessary procedures including the measures set out in the authority's statement of Community Involvement.
AM23.75	291		Spatial Planning – Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.
AM23.76	291		Specialised Housing – Housing which meets the specialised housing needs of groups such as the elderly and disabled people.
AM23.77	291	NEW	Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs) - Areas that are designated with the aim of protecting a Special Protection Area (SPA), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) from recreational pressures by providing alternative green space to attract people away from the sites that need protecting.
AM23.78	292		Sustainable Communities – Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future.
AM23.79	292		Sustainable Communities Strategy/Plan – A programme issued by the government to set the framework for delivering sustainable communities over the next 15-20 years. The main areas of focus are housing supply, new growth areas, decent homes and the countryside and local environment.
AM23.80	292		Swale – A long shallow channel which can be a natural or artificial landscape feature. Artificial swales can be used to manage water runoff, filter pollutants, and increase rainwater infiltration.
AM23.81	292	NEW	Travel Plan (TP) – A plan outlining measures to promote sustainable transportation and reduce reliance on single-occupancy vehicles.
AM23.82	292	NEW	Trip Rate Information Computer System (TRICS) - A system providing data and information on travel and trip rates.

AM23.83	293	NEW	<u>UK Innovation Corridor</u> - A region or route recognised for its focus on innovation and economic development.
AM23.84	293	NEW	<u>Ultra Low Emissions Zone (ULEZ)</u> – A defined area within which vehicles must meet strict emissions standards, and where non-compliant vehicles must pay a charge.
AM23.85	293		<u>Unitary Development Plan</u> – An old-style development plan prepared by a metropolitan district and some unitary local authorities, which contains policies equivalent to those in both a structure plan and local plan. These plans will continue to operate for a time after the commencement of the new development plan system, by virtue of specific transitional provisions.
AM23.86	293	NEW	<u>Urban Greening Factor (UGF)</u> - A measure used to assess the amount of green space and vegetation to evaluate the quantity and quality of urban greening provided by a development proposal.
AM23.87	293	NEW	<u>Waste Planning Authority (WPA)</u> - An authority responsible for planning and managing waste disposal and recycling facilities.
AM23.88	293		<u>Windfall sites/housing</u> - Is generally any residential development that is given planning permission on land or buildings not specifically allocated for residential development in LDF.

TABLE 2. ADDITIONAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE MAIN MODIFICATIONS

'Table 2. Additional Modifications to the Main Modifications' sets out the Additional Modifications that have been made to the Main Modifications contained within 'Appendix – Main Modifications' of the Inspectors' Report (January 2024). These are required for consistency of language and to improve the legibility of the Plan overall. In accordance with the relevant regulations and procedural guide, these further Additional Modifications do not materially affect the Plan's policies, nor materially alter the function of the amendments required by the Inspectors to ensure the soundness of the Plan.

Please note: The Additional Modifications retain the same reference number (MMx) as set out within the Inspectors' Appendix, however an 'A' has been added as a prefix (AMMx). For clarity, the unamended wording as set out in the 'Additional Modification' column below reflects how the Inspectors' intend it to be read following their required Main Modification, and therefore any deletion and/or additional wording is the Additional Modification. The Page and Policy/Paragraph numbers refer to the 'Submission Version' of the Local Plan.

Additional Modifications to the Inspectors' Main Modifications

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
AMM5	13	New Strategic Objective	<p>Strategic Objective</p> <p>These strategic objectives will deliver the vision for Waltham Forest 2035. They will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure a significant increase in the supply, choice and mix of high quality new homes, in particular delivering genuinely affordable homes to enable and encourage residents to stay in the borough and strengthen communities. 2. Grow, promote and diversify Waltham Forest's economy, including its dynamic, cultural, creative and digital sectors and its role in the Upper Lee Valley and wider UK Innovation Corridor, by both supporting and nurturing indigenous growth as well as and attracting inward investment. 3. Improve life chances by improving job opportunities, upskilling residents and providing access to new skills, training and apprenticeship opportunities. 4. Support Waltham Forest's thriving, safe and attractive town centres, maintaining their distinctive roles of each of them and making them accessible to all.

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Ensure that residents are able to meet their day to day needs within a 15-minute walk, wheel or cycle of their home. Conserve and enhance the borough's network of culturally diverse, inclusive and sustainable neighbourhoods and celebrate their locally distinctive character and heritage. 6. Ensure timely, strategic and local infrastructure investment and delivery to support good sustainable growth for communities both now and in the future, through working with partners, investors, developers and providers. 7. Ensure that the borough's cultural legacy and creative economy flourish and grow and investment is secured to improve life chances, quality of life and well-being for all. 8. Improve the health and wellbeing of all who live, study and work in Waltham Forest. 9. Improve active and sustainable transport choices across the borough and beyond, building on the success of the 'Enjoy Waltham Forest' programme and encouraging wider fully integrated walking and cycling routes. 10. Promote exemplary standards of design in place-making and the highest quality of development, whilst ensuring locally distinctive character and heritage is celebrated, protected and enhanced. 11. Develop a multi-functional network of green and blue infrastructure to deliver benefits for all, including, where appropriate, increased public access. 12. Protect, restore and enhance the borough's natural environment to sustain biodiversity, habitats and species of conservation importance. 13. Conserve and enhance the borough's historic environment, distinctive character and heritage for future generations to enjoy. 14. Work with partners to protect and enhance the adjoining areas of regional, national and international natural importance in Epping Forest and the Lee Valley Regional Park. 15. Build Waltham Forest's resilience through addressing sustainability, efficient waste management and the effects of climate change at all stages in the development process. 16. Ensure that engagement in plan-making is effective and actively involves residents, local organisations (such as community groups), businesses, infrastructure providers and statutory consultees.

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
AMM9	18-19	3	<p data-bbox="763 209 1211 236">Policy 3 - Infrastructure for Growth</p> <p data-bbox="763 272 2056 331">The Council will require development proposals to make viable provision for infrastructure that is necessary to accommodate additional demands arising from growth by:</p> <p data-bbox="763 368 2078 491">A. Working with infrastructure delivery bodies and agencies, landowners and developers to ensure that the growth outlined in this Local Plan is supported by necessary infrastructure as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. In particular, the Council will prioritise the timely delivery and success of the following key infrastructure projects including:</p> <ul data-bbox="815 528 1536 699" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="815 528 1361 555">• Redevelopment of Whipps Cross Hospital; <li data-bbox="815 563 1249 590">• Ruckholt Road New Rail Station; <li data-bbox="815 598 1240 625">• Reopening of the Meridian Line; <li data-bbox="815 633 1536 660">• Walthamstow Central Station Transport Interchange; <u>and</u> <li data-bbox="815 668 1379 695">• Leyton Underground Station Improvements; <p data-bbox="763 735 2056 858">B. Ensuring the provision of expanded schools (including bulge classes) where there is capacity on existing sites to accommodate the pupils arising from new development, and new provision in identified 'areas of need' where population change and growth requires its provision- (Chapter 12 'Social and Community Infrastructure');</p> <p data-bbox="763 895 2089 991">C. Ensuring the provision of GP Practices and other health care facilities in central locations within walking distance to <u>of</u> the residential catchment areas they are expected to serve (Chapter 12 'Social and Community Infrastructure');</p> <p data-bbox="763 1038 2123 1166">D. Working with the telecommunications industry to maximise access to super-fast broadband, wireless hotspots and improved mobile signals for all residents and businesses. Where a fibre connection cannot currently be provided, infrastructure within the site should be designed to allow for fibre provision in the future; (Chapter 15 'Active Travel, Transport & Digital Infrastructure');</p> <p data-bbox="763 1198 2078 1294">E. Requiring robust evidence to be provided, where developers consider that viability issues will impact upon the delivery of required infrastructure and/or mitigation measures. This evidence will be used to determine whether an appropriate and acceptable level of contribution and/or mitigation can be secured;</p> <p data-bbox="763 1326 2089 1433">F. Requiring developers to provide, finance and/or contribute towards infrastructure provision through Planning Obligations-and <u>the</u> Community Infrastructure Levy (or any future replacement) in order to:</p> <ul data-bbox="815 1406 1783 1433" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="815 1406 1783 1433">• ensure appropriate provision of facilities and infrastructure for new residents;

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mitigate any adverse impacts where appropriate; • avoid placing unreasonable additional burdens on the existing community or existing infrastructure; and • address cumulative impacts that might arise across multiple developments; <p>G. Ensuring essential new infrastructure to support new development is operational no later than the completion of development or during the phase in which it is needed, whichever is earliest, unless otherwise agreed with relevant providers; and</p> <p>H. Refusing planning permission where criteria (F) and (G) above are not in place or cannot be met.</p>
AMM12	22	New paragraph after 4.24	<p>There is, however, still some development which is expected to take place outside of the identified Strategic Locations <u>within North, Central or South Waltham Forest</u>. In the policy, this is referred to as "Elsewhere in the Borough", within North, Central or South Waltham Forest.</p>
AMM23	43	10	<p>Policy 10 - Central Waltham Forest</p> <p>As the civic and creative centre of the borough, proposals will be supported where they:</p> <p>A. Contribute to the delivery of a minimum of 8,700 new quality homes across the Central Area comprising of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 1,850 new homes in the Walthamstow Town Centre Strategic Location; ii. 1,470 new homes in the Forest Road Corridor Strategic Location; iii. 3,090 new homes in the Blackhorse Lane Strategic Location; iv. 400 new homes in the Wood Street Strategic Location; and v. 1,890 new homes outside Strategic Locations; <p>B. Promote and support the delivery of at least 3,000 new jobs in Central Waltham Forest;</p> <p>C. Promote Walthamstow Town Centre as a major creative and economic hub of the borough, in accordance with its status as a Major Centre in the London Plan (2021) by;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Supporting proposals that seek to expand the current town centre offer, particularly the retail mix and quality, flexible workspace, cultural infrastructure and supporting the developing evening economy and associated hospitality sector; ii. Supporting proposals that seek to establish and consolidate the development of a cultural quarter and evening economy at the eastern end of the High Street and a residential neighbourhood, with retail,

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>leisure, evening economy and community and health infrastructure as part of the emerging St James Quarter at the western end of the High Street, whilst preserving or enhancing the St James Conservation Area and recent heritage shopfront and public realm investment; and</p> <p>iii. Encouraging proposals that seek to consolidate the role and function of Walthamstow Central transport hub as a key transport interchange in outer north London, whilst supporting its potential for development and enhancement.</p> <p>D. Enable investment and the regeneration of the Wood Street District Centre and Blackhorse Lane Neighbourhood Centre;</p> <p>E. Support the Blackhorse Lane Creative Enterprise Zone; in line with Policy 38 'Blackhorse Lane Creative Enterprise Zone';</p> <p>F. Enable delivery of Fellowship Square as a new multi-purpose hub and liveable neighbourhood with supporting community, social infrastructure and retention of existing civic functions, whilst conserving and enhancing the significance of the listed buildings on the site;</p> <p>G. Support proposals for new visitor attractions and related developments in the Walthamstow Town Centre Strategic Location, to complement existing cultural assets and emerging opportunities that the launch of Soho Theatre Walthamstow and investment in Hatherley Mews, Vestry House Museum and Chestnuts House in Hoe Street will generate in the local economy from 2024 onwards, increasing dwell time for residents, tourists and visitors to the borough and building on the legacy of being London's first 'Borough of Culture' in 2019;</p> <p>H. Protect, promote and enhance Walthamstow Market as a unique community asset of Walthamstow Town Centre;</p> <p>I. Preserve or enhance the heritage significance of the Lloyd Park, Walthamstow Village, Orford Road, Walthamstow St James, Leucha Road and Forest School Conservation Areas, in line with Policy 72 'Conservation Areas';</p> <p>J. Contribute to the management of and mitigation of the impact of development on the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (EFSAC) (see in line with the requirements of Policy 83 'The Epping Forest and the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation') and the Lee Valley Special Protection Area (see in line with the requirements of Policy 84 'The Lee Valley Regional Park'); and protect and enhance the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), (see in line with the requirements of Policy 79 'Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment') improving access where appropriate.</p>
AMM25	49	11	<p>Policy 11- North Waltham Forest</p> <p>As a distinctive area for targeted investment and growth in and around the designated centres and the North Circular Corridor, proposals will be supported where they:</p> <p>A. Contribute to the delivery of a minimum of 3,370 new quality homes across North Waltham Forest comprising of:</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 170 new homes in the North Chingford Strategic Location; ii. 170 new homes in the Chingford Mount Strategic Location; iii. 540 new homes in the Highams Park Strategic Location; iv. 330 new homes in the Sewardstone Road Strategic Location; v. 500 new homes in the North Circular Corridor Strategic Location; and vi. 1,660 outside Strategic Locations; <p>B. Reflect the local character of the area within which they are proposed and improve the quality of the local environment with particular reference to the requirements of Policy 4 'Location of Growth', Policy 5 'Management of Growth' and Policy 6 'Ensuring Good Growth';</p> <p>C. Promote and support the delivery of at least 1,950 new jobs in North Waltham Forest;</p> <p>D. Enable investment in and the regeneration of the District Centres of North Chingford, South Chingford and Highams Park, and the Sewardstone Road Neighbourhood Centre (see Policies Map);</p> <p>E. Support the development of an improved cycle and pedestrian network in accordance with Policy 62 'Promoting Sustainable Transport' and Policy 63 'Active Travel';</p> <p>F. Contribute to the management and mitigation of the impact of development on the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (EFSAC) (see in line with the requirements of Policy 83 'The Epping Forest and the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation') and the Lee Valley Special Protection Area (see in line with the requirements of Policy 84 'The Lee Valley Regional Park'); and protect and enhance the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), (see in line with the requirements of Policy 79 'Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment') improving access where appropriate;</p> <p>G. Apply placemaking principles that reflect the character and local distinctiveness of Highams Park, with particular reference to the Highams Area of Special Character, cultural and green assets as set out in the Highams Park Neighbourhood Plan;</p> <p>H. In the North Chingford Strategic Location:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contribute to the regeneration of North Chingford District Centre and the development of a community hub focused in this area;

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Preserve or enhance the Chingford Green and Chingford Station Road Conservation Areas in accordance with the requirements of Policy 74 'Conservation Areas' I. In the Chingford Mount Strategic Location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contribute to the development of a community hub focused in the South Chingford District Centre; ii. Contribute to connectivity, diversification of commercial space and the provision of new employment opportunities; iii. Protect and enhance local character and improve public spaces, with a focus on Albert Crescent; J. In the Sewardstone Road Strategic Location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Focus new development on the area of Kings Head Hill/Sewardstone Road junction; ii. Contribute to the improvement of public realm and public spaces, walking and cycling accessibility, and connectivity, permeability and legibility to Ponders End, and wider improvements and investment in the London Borough of Enfield, and North Chingford and South Chingford District Centres, in addition to other identified routes; K. In the North Circular Corridor Strategic Location; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide opportunities to link to the neighbouring large scale regeneration and infrastructure investment at the adjoining Meridian Water, in the London Borough of Enfield; ii. Strengthen the character and identity of the A406 corridor through design improvement measures for better safety, improved air quality, and the creation of functional and effective connections with local places, activity hubs and communities; and iii. Contribute to new leisure opportunities in and around the Banbury Reservoir, whilst preserving and enhancing the openness of the Green Belt and providing additional biodiversity benefits which contribute to the aims of Policy 79 'Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment', Policy 80 'Parks, Open Spaces and Recreation' and Policy 83 'The Epping Forest and the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation'.
AMM36	62	18	<p>Policy 18 - Other Forms of Housing</p> <p>Schemes for other forms of housing will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A They meet the definitions of Build to Rent, Purpose-Built Student Accommodation or Purpose-Built Shared Living (See Table 8.3); B They contribute towards mixed, balanced and inclusive neighbourhoods and communities;

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>C. They are located in areas of good transport accessibility and <u>are</u> well connected to local services and amenities;</p> <p>D. They contribute to the delivery of affordable housing, in line with The <u>the</u> London Plan;</p> <p>i. Build to Rent – adopting the threshold approach set out in Policy H11 '<u>Build to Rent</u>' of The <u>the</u> London Plan;</p> <p>ii. Purpose-Built Student Housing – adopting the threshold approach set out in Policy H156 '<u>Purpose-built student accommodation</u>' of The <u>the</u> London Plan;</p> <p>iii. Purpose Built Shared Living – as a payment in lieu, adopting the approach set out in Policy H16 '<u>Large-scale purpose-built shared living</u>' of The <u>the</u> London Plan;</p> <p>E. They are of high-quality design including size of homes and accessibility.</p>
AMM55	78	9.16 and 9.17	<p>Outside of the borough's SIL, LSIS and BEA sites, non-designated employment sites can provide suitable locations for employment uses, such as workspace (including affordable and creative workspace), light industrial, manufacturing and production uses. In recognition of the decline in heavy industrial as well as certain manufacturing and production industries, a more flexible approach has been adopted for the borough's non-designated employment land as opposed to the borough's SIL, LSIS and BEA. However, given the borough's demand for employment floorspace and changing employment needs, the re-provision or intensification of such sites is promoted where it can provide fit for purpose and high-quality employment space.</p> <p>To prevent the loss of well performing employment floorspace to residential uses, new developments will be expected to provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate 'no reasonable prospect' of the site being used for employment uses. In implementing this policy, the Council will usually expect a marketing report to be submitted with any planning application involving the re-use or redevelopment of a Class B2, B8 or Class E part G site for an alternative non-employment use. Applicants will be required to provide robust evidence that the relevant employment site or floorspace has been marketed for at least 12 months, that the form of the marketing has been appropriate, and that, despite best endeavours, no tenant (or purchaser) interested in using the site or floorspace for employment use can be found. The evidence provided should satisfy the requirements of the London Plan outlined at paragraphs <u>6.1.7</u> and <u>6.7.5</u>.</p>
AMM64	84	9.38 and 9.39	<p>Space delivered needs to be flexible and adaptable to suit a range of needs and different occupants, <u>including by-</u> These include providing a range of sizes and types. New workspace should provide a basic fit out beyond shell and</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>core. This will ordinarily include all finishes, suspended ceilings, raised floors, and the extension of mechanical and electrical services to the working area of the building. In general, the fit out must have all the essentials which could reasonably be expected by any occupier. Early engagement with operators and potential occupiers is central to the design and delivery of successful workspace.</p> <p>The delivery of new low cost and affordable workspace as part of developments proposing 1000+ sqm of non-residential floorspace (gross) will support the objective to “keep, seed and grow” businesses in the borough. Providing space at a discount on market rent will ensure that rents are set at an affordable rate for local businesses, however, different areas in the borough may have different markets and so different levels of discount may be appropriate.</p>
AMM73	97	New paragraphs	<p>Implementation</p> <p>The main tools the Council has in delivering the policies in this section of the Plan are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning application process; • CIL and Section 106 contributions; • Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and • Industrial Intensification <u>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</u>; • Destinations Strategy and Cultural Strategy; and • Blackhorse Lane Strategic Industrial Land Masterplan (agreed with GLA) and subsequent SPD. <p>Additionally, the Council will continue to work with the local creatives in the Blackhorse Collective to realise the ambitions of the Creative Enterprise Zone.</p>
AMM80	103	41	<p>Policy 41 - Revitalisation, Adaptation and Regeneration in Designated Centres and Parades</p> <p>Development proposals involving the revitalisation, adaptation and regeneration of the borough's designated centres/retail parades and other non-designated areas will be encouraged where they seek to achieve the following planning objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Consolidation of retail activities within compact retail core areas of the borough's designated centres; B. Safeguard the provision of town centre services and facilities in sustainable locations to ensure that residents can meet most of their needs within short walking distance (10 minutes or 800 metres) or a bicycle ride (up to 15 minutes) from homes; C. In locations where retail or commercial demand no longer exists (as evidenced by vacancies), the conversion of retail and other commercial premises to appropriate alternative uses such as housing, business, leisure, entertainment uses and community uses, subject to other policies of this Plan;

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D. Conversion of vacant upper floors of ground floor commercial buildings for housing purposes, where a high quality living environment offering good levels of residential amenity, low noise levels, safe streets, and personal security can be created without impeding the development of primary town centre uses such as retail, office and leisure uses; E. Conversion or subdivision of vacant commercial floor space to provide flexible adaptive units for occupation by smaller business units with adequate servicing; F. The development of meanwhile and temporary uses with space provision for small business, art, performance and exhibition as well as for educational and vocational projects and activities; G. Alignment with town centre strategies and Area Frameworks to deliver positive change, improve business confidence and encourage investment from private and public sectors; H. Promotion of local distinctiveness with regard to the 'offer' of individual centres, their place setting and the development of differentiated niche roles; and I. Ensuring that replacement uses are well integrated (in function and design) with the remaining frontage to manage the impact of change on townscape character and neighbouring amenity.
AMM85	106/107	43	<p>Policy 43 - Managing Changes of Use In and Outside Primary Shopping Areas</p> <p>In Primary Shopping Areas</p> <p><u>A.</u> Proposals for town centre uses will be encouraged in the primary shopping areas of Walthamstow Town Centre and the District Centres (see Policies Map). Other uses will be supported where they maintain the continuity of active frontages on ground floors and make a positive contribution to the vitality and viability of a centre by attracting a significant number of shoppers/visitors.</p> <p>Outside Primary Shopping Areas</p> <p><u>B.</u> Outside the Primary Shopping Areas of Walthamstow Town Centre and the District Centres, a diverse range and mix of town centre uses will be supported at ground floor level where:</p> <p><u>A. i.</u> They contribute to the vitality and viability of the particular frontage and the designated centre generally;</p> <p><u>C. ii.</u> They provide non-retail services and other town centre uses (such as cinemas, restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, health and fitness centres, offices, banks, estate agents, arts/culture facilities, hotels, health/community uses, etc) of appropriate scale to the particular centre; and</p> <p><u>D. iii.</u> They extend the offer and range of services and activities available to enhance shoppers or visitors experience of the centre.</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
AMM94	112 - 113	11.48	<p>The main tool the Council has in delivering the policies in this section of the plan is through the planning application process. This will be complemented by a range of implementation actions and initiatives including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ongoing review, <u>and</u> drafting <u>of</u>, and consultation on, Area Frameworks and the preparation of town centre strategies; • The establishment of a Cultural Quarter at the eastern end of the High Street in Walthamstow Town Centre; • Securing funds, where possible, for investment in town centres <u>areas</u> to improve the environment (for example, Levelling Up funding secured for Walthamstow Town Centre, South Chingford District Centre and Highams Park District Centre); • Partnership working to ensure an integrated approach to the management and successful operation of the designated centres; • Supporting businesses to invest and relocate within town centre areas; • The use of Local Plan <u>Part 2 - Site Allocations</u> to identify site specific opportunities for redevelopment of town centres uses as part of mixed use development proposals; • Working with Town Teams and Business Forums to engage and involve local residents and businesses in the future of town centres and high streets; • Where necessary, and if feasible, the Council will consider further direct involvement in the development of retail opportunities in town centres <u>areas</u>; • The use of developer contributions (where justified) to improve linkages within Primary Shopping Areas and to <u>designated</u> centres; • Use of the Council's Statement of Licensing policy to complement the application of planning policies on changes of use; and, • Review of the Shopfront Design SPD where necessary to provide further guidance on shopfront improvements (where necessary).
AMM96	115	48	<p>Policy 48 - Social and Community Infrastructure</p> <p>A. Proposals for new or improved social and community infrastructure will be supported where they satisfy the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposal is required to meet current and projected identified need, where relevant in accordance with Policy 49 'Education and Childcare Facilities'; ii. The location is easily accessible by sustainable and active modes of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport for staff and users; iii. The proposal is of a high quality and inclusive design, providing access for all in accordance with the design policies of this plan (see 'Creating High Quality Places'); iv. Where appropriate, the proposal provides flexible and adaptable spaces permitting co-location of other forms of social and community infrastructure in the same building;

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>v. Where appropriate, the proposal maximises the availability of the facility to the community through evening and weekend opening; and</p> <p>vi. The proposal will not result in unacceptable environmental impacts.</p> <p>B. Community facilities should be incorporated into mixed use proposals where they meet an identified need.</p> <p>C. New development will be required to contribute towards the provision of additional social and community infrastructure to accommodate and mitigate any impact upon existing provision.</p> <p>D. Proposals involving the loss of existing social or community infrastructure will not be permitted unless one or more of the following criteria are met:</p> <p>i. It can be demonstrated that adequate alternative facilities which meet the needs currently being met by the existing facility are available within walking distance, without leading to a shortfall in provision for the specific type of social or community infrastructure in the area; and/or</p> <p>ii. It can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer required in its current use and cannot viably accommodate other forms of social or community infrastructure.</p> <p><u>E.</u> In the event that D (i) and/or D (ii) is met, evidence must be submitted to demonstrate that the loss of the facility in question would not create, or add to, a shortfall in provision for this specific type of social or community infrastructure in the borough and demonstrate that there is no demand for any other suitable social infrastructure use on the site. The applicant must demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to preserve the facility and site to meet identified local need. Evidence required includes, but is not limited to, 24 months marketing evidence. The length and scope of marketing evidence required will vary according to specific circumstances and should be agreed with the Council.</p>
AMM98	119	49	<p>Policy 49 - Education and Childcare Facilities</p> <p>A. Development proposals for new education or childcare facilities in the borough will be supported where population change and growth require its provision:</p> <p>i. <u>Where population change and growth require its provision:</u></p> <p>1. In areas of need as identified through annual reviews of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan;</p> <p>2. ii. In accessible locations, with good public transport accessibility and access by walking and cycling;</p> <p>ii. iii. Where entrances and playgrounds are situated away from busy roads especially for early years and primary education facilities;</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>iii. iv. Where they proposals maximise the use of educational facilities for community, recreation or cultural use, through appropriate design measures;</p> <p>iv. Where encouragement is given to the shared use of services between schools, colleges, universities, sports providers, community and cultural facilities;</p> <p>vi. Where it is <u>they are</u> designed to be accessible and inclusive to meet the needs of a range of users, including disabled people</p> <p>vii. Where it is <u>they are</u> designed to incorporate safe, suitable and accessible outdoor space.</p> <p>B. Development proposals that would result in a loss of education and childcare facilities will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that there is no ongoing or projected future demand.</p>
AMM99	122	New paragraph	<p>In situations where an area of need may be constrained by poor access to public transport, walking and cycling, the Council's transport policies (Policy 63 'Active Travel' and Policy 64 'Public Transport') will apply – requiring measures to ensure connectivity and integration of the public transport network with other transport modes including walking and cycling within and outside the borough <u>as</u> aligned with the 15-Minute Neighbourhood principles.</p>
AMM100	122	New paragraphs	<p>Implementation</p> <p>The main tool the Council has in delivering the policies in this section of the Plan is through the planning application process. This will be complemented by a range of implementation actions and initiatives including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with partners such as the Council's Education team and NHS North East London to identify and plan for the borough's infrastructure needs; • The ongoing review, drafting and consultation on Area Frameworks; • The annual review of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP); and • The preparation of a new Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).
AMM102	127	51	<p>Policy 51 - Health Impact Assessment</p> <p>All development meeting the threshold set out below will be expected to submit a Health Impact Assessment (<u>HIA</u>):</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>A. Major development within an Air Quality Management Area;</p> <p>B. Developments which contain any of the following uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hot-food takeaways; ii. Betting Shops; iii. Casinos and amusement arcades; and/or iv. Pay-day loan shops; <p>C. Developments of a scale referable to the Greater London Authority (as set out in legislation).</p>
AMM114	133	New paragraph (after 14.3)	<p>Part D of the policy requires applicants to set out how their proposals achieve the principles and <u>respond to the</u> framework(s) set out in any relevant design guide/code for the area. This will be understood to be a Council-led framework, masterplan, design guide, design code or development brief that covers the area of the application site, whether adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document or not. This requirement can also relate to an applicant-led framework, masterplan, design guide or design code, but only where this has been developed with the input of, and agreed in writing by, the Council in advance of determination of the planning application. In the absence of local design guidance, the Local Planning Authority and applicants will be expected to defer to guidance in the National Design Guide and the National Model Design Code. Development that is not well designed will be refused planning permission, especially where it fails to reflect local design policies and guidance, and other national, London or local guidance on design.</p>
AMM119	137	New Paragraphs	<p>As set out in Policy 57 'Tall Buildings', new tall buildings in Waltham Forest are defined as being between 10 storeys (or above 30m when measured from the ground) and 17 storeys and will only be supported on certain sites identified for a Transition or Transformation approach to character-led intensification, as identified on Figure XX. On some Transformation sites which are likely to see extensive change, there may be opportunities for buildings of 18 storeys or more in height. Where the Council considers a Transformation site to be potentially suitable for tall buildings of 18 storeys or more, a range of heights will be indicated in Local Plan <u>Part 2</u> - Site Allocations.</p> <p>Inclusion as a site with potential for tall buildings in Figure XX or in Local Plan <u>Part 2</u> – Site Allocations does not mean that buildings of the heights identified are automatically acceptable. Any proposals for tall buildings on these sites will be subject to full consideration against all relevant planning policy, including that set out in Policy 8 'Character-led Intensification', Policy 56 'Delivering High-Quality Design', Policy 57 'Tall Buildings' and Policy XX 'Building Heights' to ensure that they are appropriate for their location and do not lead to unacceptable impacts on the local area.</p> <p>Clause <u>Part C</u> of Policy 57 'Tall Buildings' does not provide an alternative to compliance with Cluses <u>Parts A or B</u>, but rather acknowledges that, over the Plan Period, evidence may be developed to support the delivery of a tall building on a site that is not currently identified on figure xx. This is only anticipated in very limited circumstances and will only be supported where a Council led Tall Buildings Assessment supports a tall building on the site. Examples of such limited circumstances could include opportunities to signify a new use or public space of civic importance, framing or defining key views or to enhance an existing cluster of tall buildings. As set out in the policy,</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>this will only apply in Strategic Locations, on sites with good public transport connectivity, that are suitable for a Transition or Transformation approach to character-led intensification and where all other policy tests can be met. Such sites will be identified in Local Plan <u>Part 2 - (Site Allocations)</u> and/or other subsequent Development Plan Documents.</p> <p>All tall buildings will also need to demonstrate exemplar architectural and design quality to be considered acceptable. Further detailed guidance on the Council's expectations regarding the design and architecture of proposals for tall buildings will be set out in the Exemplar Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
AMM132	152	Figure 15.3	<p>Figure 15.4 Public Transport</p> <p>Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Rail London Underground London Overground Bus Network <p>Map labels include: EPPING FOREST DISTRICT, CHINGFORD, HIGHAMS PARK, WALTHAMSTOW, LEYTON, LEYTONSTONE, and LEYTON. Specific locations marked are Chingford, Highams Park, Wood Street, Walthamstow Central, Walthamstow Queen's Road, Leyton Midland Road, Leytonstone, and Leyton. Other labels include LB ENFIELD, LB REDBRIDGE, LB HARINGEY, LB HACKNEY, and LB NEWHAM. A scale bar shows 0, 750, and 1500m. A north arrow is present in the top right corner.</p> <p><small>© Crown copyright and database rights (2024) Ordnance Survey (100020820/19) © OpenStreetMap contributors. OpenStreetMap is available under the Open Database Licence.</small></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
AMM134	153	15.24	<p>In order to fully assess the impacts of new developments on the transport network and to ensure development contributes to encouraging walking, cycling and public transport use, Transport Assessments (TAs), Travel Plans (TPs), Construction Logistics Plans (CLPs) and Delivery and Servicing Plans (<u>DSPs</u>) will be required in support of planning applications. These should be submitted for all major developments, and on a case by case basis for minor developments where there is no Controlled Parking Zone (CPZ) in place, servicing and deliveries are not possible within the red line boundary, and/or where the development will have a significant impact on the public highway. Draft Transport Assessments (<u>TAs</u>) should be provided at the pre-application stage for all major schemes. These should be prepared in accordance with current best practice guidance, including TfL's Healthy Streets Transport Assessment (2019), Travel Plan Guidance (2020), and Construction Logistics Plan Guidance (2020) <u>and Delivery and Servicing Plans Guidance (2020)</u> (or relevant equivalents as this guidance is updated).</p>
AMM145	169	73	<p>Policy 73 - Listed Buildings</p> <p>A. All proposals for listed buildings and their settings will be expected to conserve the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest, and where possible, enhance the significance of the asset;</p> <p>B. Reinstatement and repair of historic building elements (e.g. roof coverings, rainwater and soil goods, windows and doors) should be carried out using traditional, historic or original material, employing specialist advice and craftsmanship where appropriate;</p> <p>C. Extensions to listed buildings and new development within the setting of listed buildings should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Respect the listed building in terms of location, floor area, height, massing and scale; ii. Respect the listed building in terms of design, materials and detailing; iii. Respect the unity and/or historic relationship of groups of buildings (e.g. terraces) and the settings of other heritage assets nearby; and iv. Respect the historic character and extent of the curtilage of the listed building in relation to the amount of garden or other open space provided or retained. <p>D. Proposals for the change of use of a listed building will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the proposed use, including any required works to the building, would have a neutral or positive effect on the significance of the designated heritage asset. Where a proposed change of use would lead to less than substantial harm to significance, this should be weighed against any public benefits that might outweigh the harm, and where appropriate secure the optimum viable use of the building (see Policy 72 Designated</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>Heritage Assets). Proposals that sensitively reuse listed buildings where the original use has ceased and is no longer viable, and conserve their heritage significance, will be looked on favourably;</p> <p>E. Proposals leading to substantial harm to listed buildings will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, as set out in Policy 72 clause <u>Part D</u>. A listed building having fallen into disrepair or having become partially or wholly derelict will not in itself be sufficient reason to permit its demolition or any substantial harm to its special interest or significance; and</p> <p>F. The Council will continue to work with Historic England in identifying listed buildings and structures that merit inclusion on the Heritage at Risk Register. Where such buildings are identified, the Council will work proactively with owners and other bodies to facilitate their successful conservation and reuse, consistent with their heritage significance and special interest.</p>
AMM147	172	75	<p>Policy 75 - Archaeological Assets and Archaeological Priority Areas</p> <p>Proposals which affect Archaeological Assets and Archaeological Priority Areas will be supported where they <u>provide:</u></p> <p>A. <u>They provide</u> D details of measures that will protect and, where appropriate, better reveal, remains of archaeological importance by ensuring acceptable methods are used, proportionate to the significance of the asset. This will include conservation of the asset and its setting, including physical preservation in situ where appropriate;</p> <p>B. Desk-based assessments <u>are provided</u> will be required for all proposals within designated Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Areas and for applications for major development in Tier 2 Archaeological Priority Areas to evaluate impacts on any below ground archaeology. Further investigation works, including trial pits, may also be required.;</p> <p>C. In cases where loss of the asset is justified in accordance with national policy, t <u>The remains are</u> should be appropriately recorded, assessed, analysed, disseminated and the archive deposited <u>in cases where loss of the asset is justified in accordance with national policy; and</u></p> <p>D. <u>The developer undertakes</u> investigations of Non-D designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that fall either inside or outside of the identified and reviewed Archaeological Priority Areas, that hold or potentially hold evidence of past human activity, should be undertaken by the developer, and the Council will draw on appropriate advice from archaeological experts to assess the results.</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
AMM161	193	83	<p>Policy 83 -The Epping Forest and the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation</p> <p>In line with the Waltham Forest Green and Blue Spaces Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), the Council will protect and enhance the natural environment of the Epping Forest and its Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and seek to ensure that development proposals contribute to the avoidance and mitigation of adverse recreational and urban effects on the SAC by ensuring that:</p> <p>A. All new residential development comprising 1 or more new home(s) within the 6.2km Zone of Influence (ZOI) of the boundary of the Epping Forest SAC (see figure XX <u>the Policies Map</u>) contributes to the delivery of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Strategic Access Monitoring and Management Strategy (SAMMS) in line with the mitigation measures agreed with the Conservators of Epping Forest and partner authorities; and, ii. The provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Green Spaces (SANGs), in most cases via Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding secured to make the necessary investment in open space. <p>B. Development proposals affecting Epping Forest are sensitive and proportionate, that they deliver enhancements where possible and that they do not contribute to adverse impacts on ecological integrity, amenity or visitor enjoyment;</p> <p>C. All Planning applications and allocations of one new home or more in the 6.2km ZOI of the Epping Forest SAC demonstrate, through a project level Habitats and Regulations Assessment (HRA) that they will not generate adverse recreational pressure on the Epping Forest SAC.</p> <p>D. Planning applications and allocations for development within 400m of the Epping Forest SAC demonstrate, through a project level Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA), that the development will not generate adverse urban effects on the integrity of the SAC.</p>
AMM164	194	84	<p>Policy 84 - The Lee Valley Regional Park</p> <p>A. Development proposals which affect the Lee Valley Regional Park will be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. i. Include measures for the protection, enhancement and where possible, the extension of the borough's network of Green Corridors;

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			<p>B. ii. Improve access and links to the park and its waterways; and</p> <p>C. iii. Be sensitive and proportionate and must not contribute to adverse impacts on amenity, ecological integrity or visitor enjoyment. Proposals will be expected to deliver enhancements where possible. The Council supports the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority's Park Development Framework. The contents of the Lee Valley Park Development Framework, as adopted, is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.</p> <p><u>B.</u> Development proposals will not normally be granted planning permission where they pose direct or indirect adverse effects on any land or area identified with the Lee Valley Special Protection Area (SPA)/Ramsar. Development that affects the Lee Valley SPA/Ramsar will be expected to contribute to the mitigation of any adverse effects on the SPA/Ramsar.</p> <p><u>C.</u> Planning applications for development at Blackhorse Lane will need to be accompanied by a project level Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to ensure the development will not generate adverse urban effects on the integrity of the Lee Valley SPA/Ramsar.</p>
AMM167	198	87	<p>Policy 87 - A Zero Carbon Borough</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions will be minimized the borough's carbon footprint will be reduced and energy efficiency will be maximized within developments by:</p> <p>A. Requiring all development to promote low carbon energy generation and maximise the opportunity for renewable energy following the London Plan energy hierarchy;</p> <p>B. Requiring all development of more than one residential unit home or greater than 100 sqm to be supported by an Energy Assessment (for major development schemes this must be undertaken in accordance with GLA's latest Energy Assessment Guidance) setting out energy information for the development to demonstrate compliance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure a All new major development <u>must</u> meets or exceeds the net zero-carbon emissions target in line with the London Plan (2024) energy hierarchy and in line with best practice guidance including the GLA's latest energy planning guidance; ii. All new build development of more than one residential home or greater than 100sqm must achieve a minimum of 35% reduction below Part L of the Building Regulations on-site, targeting net zero carbon where possible, in line with the London Plan energy hierarchy and in line with best practice guidance, including the GLA's latest energy planning guidance. Development should meet the following London Plan

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>'Be Lean' stage (energy efficiency) carbon reduction targets before other measures are incorporated to meet the overall 35% reduction target, achieving a minimum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10% reduction below Part L of the Building Regulations for residential development; b. 15% reduction below Part L of the Building Regulations for non-residential development; <p>iii. Carbon Offset Fund (COF) contributions will then be required for any shortfall in emission reductions;</p> <p>C. Preparing energy masterplans for large scale development locations in accordance with the criteria set out in London Plan (2024) Policy SI 3 'Energy Infrastructure' Part (B). Energy masterplans should identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Major heat loads (including anchor heat loads, with particular reference to sites such as universities, hospitals and social housing); ii. Heat loads from existing buildings that can be connected to future phases of a heat network; iii. Major heat supply plant including opportunities to utilise heat from energy from waste <u>plants</u>; iv. Secondary heat sources, including both environmental and waste heat; v. Opportunities for low temperature heat networks; vi. Possible land for energy centres and/or energy storage; vii. Possible heating and cooling network routes; viii. Opportunities for futureproofing utility infrastructure networks to minimise the impact from road <u>works</u>; ix. Infrastructure and land requirements for electricity and gas supplies; x. Implementation options for delivering feasible projects, considering issues of procurement, funding and risk, and the role of the public sector; and xi. Opportunities to maximise renewable electricity generation and incorporate demand-side response measures.
AMM169	199	88	<p>Policy 88 - Decentralised Energy</p> <p><u>A.</u> To maximise its use of low carbon heating systems, all development in the following categories should install a communal heating system and either connect to an existing district heating network (where one exists) or 'future-proof' the system by ensuring the development is able to connect to a district heating network in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>i.</u> All Mmajor development; and <u>ii.</u> All development of one or more homes, or greater than 100 sqm, that is located within 200m of an existing, proposed or committed future district heating network.

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p><u>B.</u> Unless it is demonstrated that such a connection is not feasible or viable, in line with the GLA's latest energy assessment guidance.</p>
<p>AMM171</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>89</p>	<p>Policy 89 - Sustainable Design and Construction</p> <p><u>A.</u> The design, construction and operation of all new development should be informed by the latest London Plan and associated guidance, and development proposals should clearly demonstrate how they integrate sustainable design standards.</p> <p>A. <u>B.</u> In line with the requirements below, applications for residential development of one or more homes, or non-residential development of greater than 100sqm are required to submit a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate compliance with the following planning policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensuring that non-residential development greater than 100sqm achieves a minimum of BREEAM 'very good' or equivalent standards, and encouraging major non-residential development to achieve 'excellent' or equivalent; ii. Encouraging residential development to target higher standards of sustainability including the Home Quality Mark and Passivhaus or equivalent; iii. Ensuring that development of one or more homes, or greater than 100sqm is designed according to sustainable development principles to achieve zero-carbon targets in line with the London Plan; iv. Adopting sustainable construction and demolition methods including using sustainably sourced, re-used and recycled materials and where feasible demolished material from the development site; v. Controlling and monitoring dust, NOx, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from development aligned with measures set out in Policy 89 'Air Pollution'; vi. Maximising Urban Greening, blue and green infrastructure measures and incorporating 'living building' principles into new and existing developments, including measures to improve biodiversity; vii. Minimising waste during the construction and operation phases of development in line with the Circular Economy Statement and Whole Lifecycle Carbon assessment required by the London Plan (2024), to cover the whole lifecycle of the development on referable schemes; viii. Providing a clear strategy for adequate waste and recycling storage and collection facilities; and

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>ix. Supporting the appropriate low-carbon retrofitting of existing buildings to reduce carbon emissions beyond building regulations requirements, through energy efficient design of the site, buildings, and services.</p>
AMM173	201	90	<p>Policy 90 - Air Pollution</p> <p>New development should ensure the avoidance of any adverse air pollution impacts and aim to improve air quality in the borough, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Ensuring development meets, and where possible improves upon, air quality neutral standards over its lifetime and does not contribute to a decrease in air quality during the construction or operation stage; B. Undertaking Air Quality Assessments (AQAs) for the following types of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. All major developments, unless there is clear evidence that transport and building emissions will be less than the existing use; ii. Development in areas of sub-standard air quality and changes of use which result in an introduction of sensitive receptors to areas of poor air quality; iii. Development in close proximity to sensitive uses; and iv. Developments which involve significant demolition and construction; C. Ensuring development is air quality positive in Air Quality Focus Areas; D. Assessing existing air quality and avoiding locating sensitive uses in areas exposed to air pollution; E. Minimising exposure to air pollution through the considered positioning and design of new development, considering private, communal, public open space and child play spaces; F. Incorporating on-site measures to improve air quality, or where it can be demonstrated that on-site provision is impractical or inappropriate, securing off-site measures to improve local air quality subject to the demonstration of equivalent air quality benefits; and G. <u>Ensuring that</u> Where major application proposals would not achieve the air quality neutral benchmark, the applicant will be expected to make a financial contribution as set out in the Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
AMM178	204	93	<p>Policy 93 - Managing Flood Risk</p> <p><u>A.</u> Flood risk will be managed by:</p> <p>A. <u>i.</u> Ensuring that all site allocations pass the Sequential Test, and where necessary the Exception Test, steering new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding from all sources.</p> <p>B. <u>ii.</u> Requiring a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) for all development proposals which are situated in Flood Zone 2 or 3, and for proposals which are situated in Flood Zone 1, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>1.</u> Are 1 hectare or greater in extent, or ii. <u>2.</u> Involve a change of use to a more vulnerable class⁽¹⁾, or iii. <u>3.</u> Are within an area identified as having critical drainage problems. <p>C. <u>iii.</u> Requiring site-specific FRAs to provide sufficient detail to assess the risk of flooding to, and arising from, development proposals from all sources, considering flood risk now and in the future.</p> <p>D. <u>B.</u> As part of the site-specific FRA, development proposals must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>i.</u> Carry out a Sequential Test, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>1.</u> There is an adopted site allocation and the development proposal is consistent with the proposed use and there have been no significant changes to the known level of flood risk to the site; or, b. <u>2.</u> The application is for development which is exempt from the Sequential Test⁽²⁾ <u>ii.</u> Carry out an Exception Test, where necessary⁽³⁾, to ensure the proposed development will provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk, and that it will be safe for its lifetime, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible reduce flood risk overall; and <u>iii.</u> Demonstrate a sequential approach to layout within the development site, in order to ensure that the most vulnerable uses within a development are located in the lowest risk parts of the site.

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>E. <u>C.</u> The site-specific FRA should be proportionate to the anticipated degree of flood risk and must demonstrate how flood risk will be managed and mitigated to ensure the development is safe from flooding and the impacts of climate change for its lifetime. This must include appropriate flood-resistant design and construction, incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), safe management of residual risk, and appropriate emergency planning.</p> <p>F. <u>D.</u> Development proposals should incorporate SuDS unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate. These must aim to achieve greenfield run-off rates and ensure that surface water run-off is managed as close to its source as possible.</p> <p>G. <u>E.</u> Where greenfield run-off rates cannot be achieved, a payment in lieu will be secured to mitigate flood risk.</p> <p>[Footnotes]</p> <p>^{1.} With reference to NPPF Annex 3: Flood risk vulnerability classification</p> <p>^{2.} With reference to NPPF paragraph 168</p> <p>^{3.} With reference to NPPF paragraph 163.</p>
AMM182	216	96	<p>Policy 96 - Infrastructure and Developer Contributions</p> <p><u>A.</u> The Local Planning Authority will support development proposals that provide adequate contributions towards:</p> <p>A. <u>i.</u> Measures to directly mitigate its impact and make it acceptable in planning terms</p> <p>B. <u>ii.</u> Physical, social and community, green and transport infrastructure to meet the needs associated with the development.</p> <p>C. <u>B.</u> Development proposals will be required to test the quality and capacity of existing infrastructure, in partnership with the Council and other infrastructure and service delivery stakeholders as necessary, and make contributions to support the timely provision of improvements and/or additional capacity.</p> <p>D. <u>C.</u> Infrastructure provision or enhancements should be provided on-site as an integral part of a development wherever possible and appropriate.</p> <p>E. <u>D.</u> Where on-site provision is not possible or not the most appropriate means by which to secure the timely and most efficient delivery of such enhancements or provision, planning obligations will be required to secure a financial contributions to meet the reasonable costs of provision to support the development or offset its impact.</p> <p>F. <u>E.</u> Where it is necessary to seek planning contributions to make particular development acceptable in planning terms, they will be secured via a legal agreement and in addition to any applicable CIL charges.</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			<p>Planning Obligations</p> <p>G. F. Planning Obligations will be sought in line with Regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulation 2010 (as amended) or successor regulations and guidance. The Council will also require pooled contributions for measures that cannot be funded through CIL, as set out in the Council's Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).</p> <p>H. G. Development proposals that do not suitably mitigate their impacts will not be supported.</p> <p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)</p> <p>J. H. All liable development proposals will be required to pay the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in accordance with the borough's Adopted CIL Charging Schedule</p> <p>K. I. All liable development proposals will be required to pay the Mayoral Community Infrastructure Levy (MCIL) in accordance with the Mayor of London's Adopted MCIL Charging Schedule.</p>
AMM183	221	97	<p>Policy 97 - Monitoring Growth Targets</p> <p>The Council will monitor progress towards the achievement of the key targets for growth (housing, including affordable housing, employment space and retail) annually as part of the Council Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). In the event that delivery falls significantly behind that which is required to achieve these targets, the Council will trigger a full or partial review of the pPlan in order to address the reason(s) for under-delivery. Key indicators that would trigger a full or partial review are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>A.</u> Failure to demonstrate a 5-year housing land supply in any monitoring year with the following 2 monitoring years indicating no recovery in the position; <u>B.</u> Housing completions fall more than 15% beneath the targets in the housing trajectory over any rolling 3-year period; <u>C.</u> The delivery of employment space falls more than 20% beneath the target over any rolling 3-year period; <u>D.</u> A reduction of more than 20% in retail space in designated centres over a 3-year period; <u>E.</u> A failure to meet the visitor uplift in identified Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs) necessary to accommodate the new homes delivered*, followed by an Epping Forest Condition Survey and visitor survey in the Special Area of Conservation (SAC) that demonstrates deterioration in the condition of the SAC resulting from recreational pressure; and <u>F.</u> Harm to the Epping Forest SAC arising from traffic growth, based on the number of trips to/from a development site compared with the level set out in the submitted Transport Assessment and Air Quality Study 2.

Ref	Page	Policy/Paragraph	Additional Modification
			*Calculated according to the methodology established in the SANG Strategy.