

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

Appendix A: Baseline Data



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Waltham Forest Borough Council

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



VERSION	DATE	VERSION SUMMARY	APPROVALS
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R1			Approved by:

1.1 Population

The population of Waltham Forest in 2016 was recorded as 275,843¹. Median age was 34.2 compared to the national average of 40. The Borough is one of the most diverse areas in the country, with 48% of residents from a minority ethnic background².

Table 4.2: London Borough of Waltham Forest population (2011-2017)³

Age Range	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% Change
0-4	21,599	21,521	21,824	21,818	21,827	21,806	21,438	-1%
5-7	10,420	10,925	11,371	11,610	11,586	11,667	12,131	16%
8-9	6,213	6,476	6,655	6,783	7,164	7,430	7,436	20%
10-14	14,775	14,775	14,922	15,163	15,460	15,704	16,326	10%
15	3,037	2,952	3,004	2,908	2,911	3,044	2,926	-4%
16-17	6,231	6,184	6,021	6,014	6,043	5,986	6,114	-2%
18-19	6,117	5,921	5,856	5,823	6,022	6,127	6,138	0%
20-24	20,434	19,663	18,580	17,840	18,066	18,360	18,834	-8%
25-29	26,650	26,122	25,879	25,495	25,442	25,686	25,711	-4%
30-44	65,879	67,104	68,648	69,410	70,590	71,413	72,230	10%
45-59	43,509	44,839	46,259	47,637	48,592	49,555	50,370	16%
60-64	9,763	9,647	9,755	10,008	10,297	10,522	10,718	10%
65-74	13,543	13,999	14,304	14,513	14,649	15,031	15,349	13%
75-84	8,645	8,859	9,059	9,235	9,300	9,224	9,322	8%
85-89	2,296	2,266	2,265	2,314	2,392	2,430	2,475	8%
90+	1,286	1,313	1,395	1,449	1,483	1,534	1,587	23%
Total	260,397	262,566	265,797	268,020	271,825	275,519	279,108	7%

Table 4.2 shows that the population has grown by 7% since the 2011 census; particularly in the 5-7 (+16%), 8-9 (+20%) and 45-59 (+16%) year age categories. There has been a slight drop those aged between 0-4 (-1%) and 15, 16-17 (-4% and -2% respectively) age categories. More significant decreases in population can be seen in the 20-24-year olds.

¹ ONS 2016 Mid-year estimate, available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>. Accessed 21/6/17

² Waltham Forest, Statistics about the Borough, <https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/content/statistics-about-borough> Accessed on: 21/06/2017

³ Greater London Authority (GLA) London Data Store, 2015 round population projections, <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/2015-round-population-projections>. Accessed on: 21/06/2017

Figure 4.1: Population Projections 2011-2050⁴

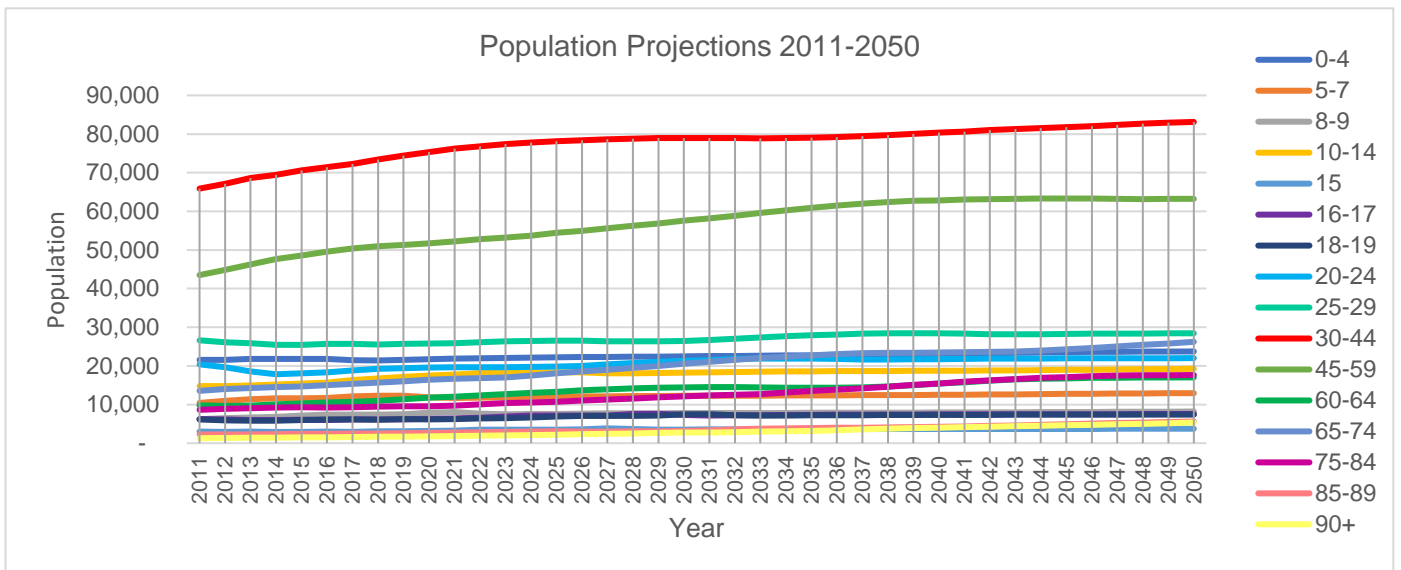


Figure 4.1 demonstrates the Greater London Authority’s population projections from the 2011 census up to 2050. On the whole the population is set to continue to increase, by approximately 21% by 2050⁵. The GLA 2015 population estimates predict that the population of Waltham Forest will continue to increase from 274,800 residents in 2016 to a total of 291,500 by 2021, an increase of 16,700 (6%)⁶. The fastest growing age groups are those aged between 60 and 90+. Table 4.3 below shows the percentage increase from 2017 to 2050. Those aged between 0-9 will see the least amount of increase, which reflects an emerging shift from a relatively young population to an ageing one. Despite this slight shift in trends, the population in 2050 will remain dominated by those aged between 30-44 and 45-59.

⁴ GLA 2015 round population projections
⁵ GLA 2015 round population projections
⁶ GLA, 2015, round population projections

Table 4.3 Percentage Population Change Between 2017 and 2050

Age Range	2017	2050	Total % Change
0-4	21,438	23,736	10%
5-7	12,131	12,937	6%
8-9	7,436	8,205	9%
10-14	16,326	19,261	15%
15	2,926	3,746	22%
16-17	6,114	7,570	19%
18-19	6,138	7,436	17%
20-24	18,834	22,031	15%
25-29	25,711	28,423	10%
30-44	72,230	83,131	13%
45-59	50,370	63,218	20%
60-64	10,718	17,026	37%
65-74	15,349	26,232	41%
75-84	9,322	17,637	47%
85-89	2,475	5,616	56%
90+	1,587	5,355	70%
Total	279,108	351,560	21%

According to the Greater London Authority (GLA) Intelligence and Analysis Unit, in 2014 2,143 people migrated out of the Borough. This was the 4th highest out-migration rate in London, after Brent and the neighbouring Boroughs of Newham and Enfield⁷. Conversely, in 2014, Waltham Forest had the 7th highest net international in-migration in London, gaining 5,075 new residents (see Figure 4.2 below). Data from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) on those registering for a National Insurance number (NINo) estimated that a total of 17,300 NINo registrations were recorded in the Borough during 2014/15⁸. This is an increase of 49% from 11,600 the previous year. This data is useful, but it only serves as a measure of inflow as does not take into account those who have subsequently left the Borough.

⁷ GLA Borough Profiles, 2015

⁸ GLA Borough Profiles, 2015

Table 4.4: Population density (2011 - 2017)⁹

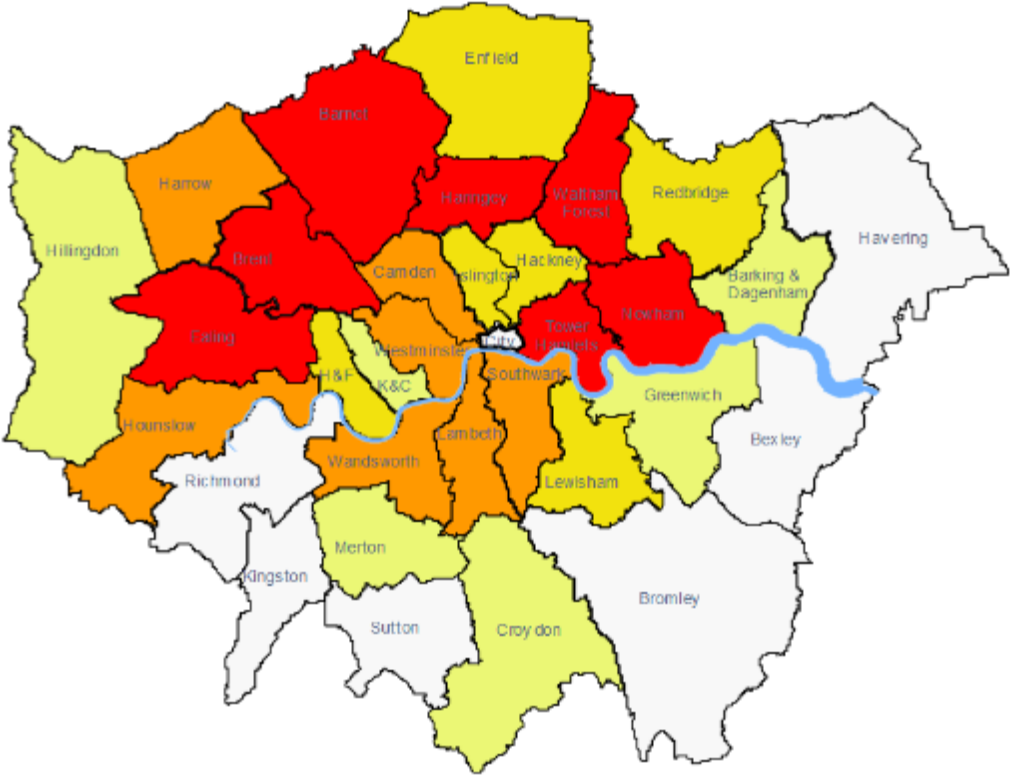
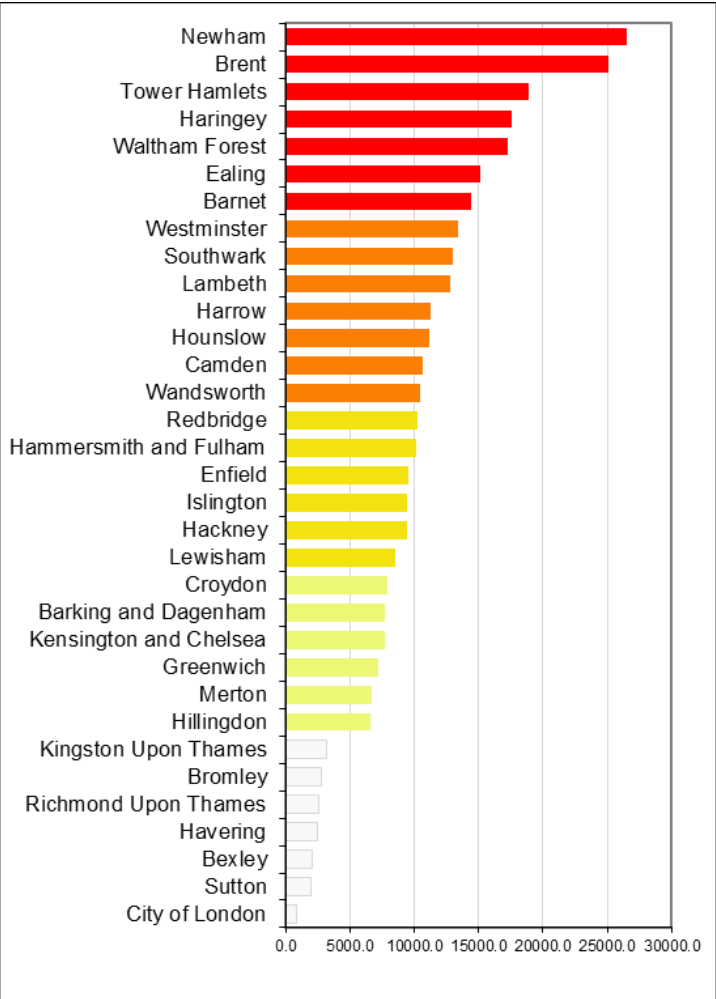
	Waltham Forest (2011)	Waltham Forest (2017)	% Change	London (2011)	London (2017)	% Change	England (2011)	England (2017)	% Change
Total population	258,249	278,000	+7.6	8,173,941	8,844,400	+8.2%	53,012,456	57,408,654	+8.2%
Number of persons per ha	66.5	71.6	+7.6%	52	56.3	+8.2%	4.1	4.2	+2.4%
Area (ha)	3,881	3,881	N/A	157,215	157,215	N/A	13,027,843	13,027,843	N/A

Table 4.3 demonstrates that Waltham Forest has matched the overall rising trend of London and the rest of England with a population increase of 7.6%. The Borough has seen a slightly smaller percentage growth in population (7.6%) compared to the rest of London (8.2%) and England (8.2%). The population growth has subsequently resulted in a rise in population density from 66.5 persons per hectare to 71.6 person per hectare. The Borough is more densely populated than both London and England; but when compared to neighbouring boroughs of Newham (95.1 p/h), Hackney (142.8 p/h) and Haringey (93.8 p/h), it is far less densely populated. It does, however, have a significantly higher density than neighbouring Enfield (41.2 p/h) and Redbridge (53.8p/h)¹⁰. See Figure 4.3 below.

⁹ GLA Land Area Population Density, 2015. <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/land-area-and-population-density-ward-and-borough>. Accessed 3/7/17.

¹⁰ GLA Land Area Population Density, 2015

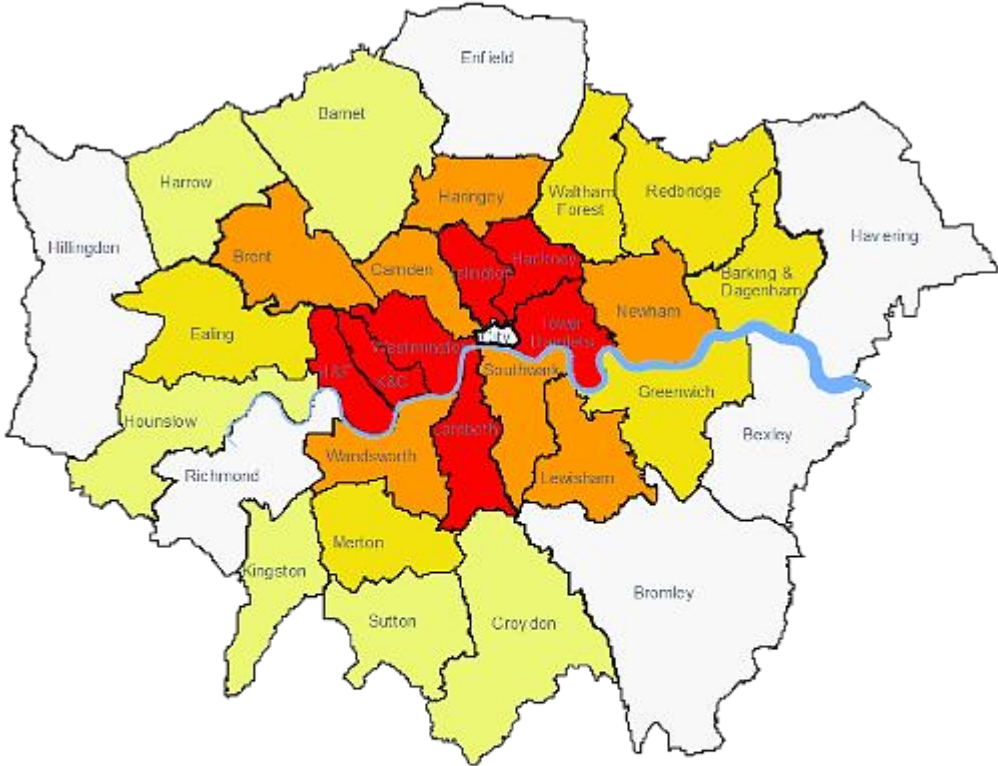
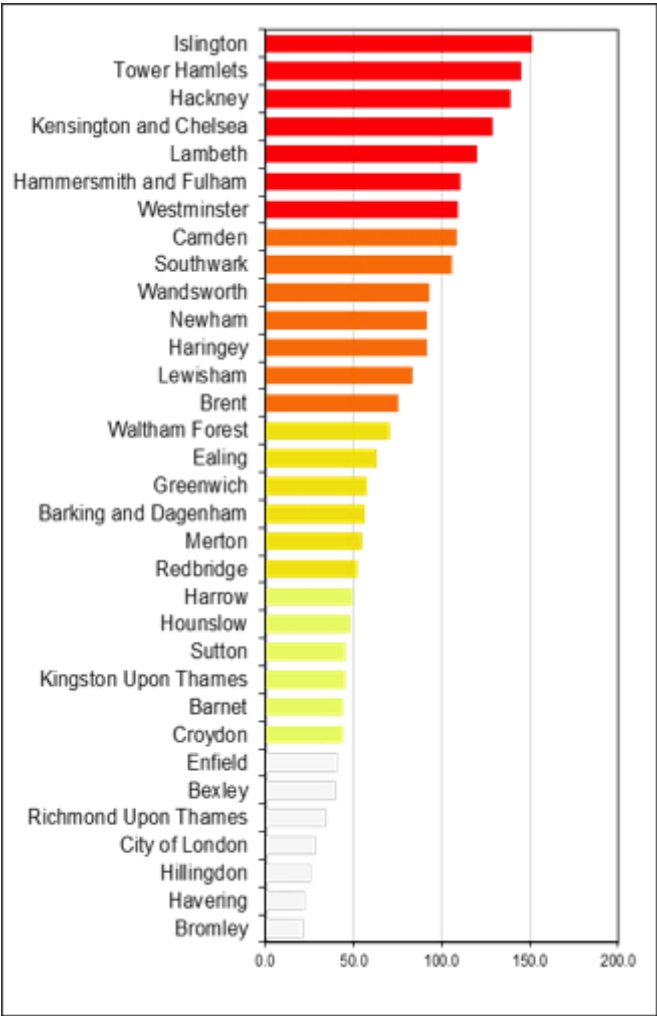
Figure 4.2: Overseas nationals entering the UK (using National Insurance number registrations) 2014 -2015¹¹



Legend	Quintile	Colour	Range		Occurrences (equal count)
			Low	High	
	1		892.0	6554.0	7
	2		6554.0	8482.0	6
	3		8482.0	10453.0	6
	4		10453.0	14412.0	7
	5		14412.0	26478.0	7

¹¹ GLA, London Borough Profiles & Atlas, 2015, Chart Map, Table: National Insurance Registrations

Figure 4.3: Population density of London (persons/ha)¹²



Legend	Quintile	Colour	Range		Occurrences (equal count)
			Low	High	
	1		21.6	44.0	7
	2		44.0	52.7	6
	3		52.7	75.2	6
	4		75.2	109.4	7
	5		109.4	151.2	7

¹² GLA, London Borough Profiles & Atlas, 2015, Chart Map, Table: Population Density

Waltham Forest has a diverse mix of ethnic groups. The largest ethnic groups identified in the 2017 GLA ethnic group projections are Black Asian (139,105), White British (84,785) and Other White (51,145). This gives 30% White British ethnicity, compared with London as a whole at 40%. 18% of the population of the Borough is Other White ethnicity, which is one measure of EU non-UK/Ireland residents.

Nearly half (49.8%) of all residents are from a non-white ethnic background, making it the fifth most ethnically diverse borough in London. This has followed the national trends but is 7.3% above the London average and 7.5% higher than the national average. 83% of primary and 82% of secondary school children consider themselves to be from a minority ethnic background¹³. Overall 81% of all school children in the Borough are from minority ethnic backgrounds – this is a 16% rise from 2004.

Table 4.5: Ethnicity ¹⁴

Ethnic Group	Waltham Forest		London	
	GLA Population 2017	% Population	GLA Population 2017	% Population
White British	84,785	30%	3,484,715	40%
White Irish	4,073	1%	184,657	2%
Other White	51,145	18%	1,401,482	16%
White & Black Caribbean	5,175	2%	139,568	2%
White & Black African	2,554	1%	83,968	1%
White & Asian	3,193	1%	128,255	1%
Other Mixed	5,698	2%	160,840	2%
Indian	10,195	4%	646,741	7%
Pakistani	31,074	11%	280,489	3%
Bangladeshi	5,741	2%	261,985	3%
Chinese	2,917	1%	151,936	2%
Other Asian	11,926	4%	503,959	6%
Black African	21,215	8%	648,968	7%
Black Caribbean	18,365	7%	345,471	4%
Other Black	7,711	3%	210,988	2%
Arab	5,472	2%	141,481	2%

¹³ National Statistics Schools, pupils and their characteristics: January 2017

¹⁴ GLA, Round Ethnic Group Projections, 2015. <https://data.london.gov.uk/demography/ethnic-group-population-projections/>. Accessed 3/7/17

Ethnic Group	Waltham Forest		London	
	GLA Population 2017	% Population	GLA Population 2017	% Population
Black Asian Minority Ethnic	139,105	50%	3,923,515	44%
Other Ethnic Group	7,870	3%	218,866	2%
Total	279,108	N/A	8,818,563	N/A

Table 4.6: Changes in Ethnicity from 2011 to 2017¹⁵

Ethnic Group	Waltham Forest			London		
	2011	2017	% Change	2011	2017	% Change
White British	93,739	84,785	-10%	3,687,680	3,484,715	-6%
White Irish	3,989	4,073	2%	176,846	184,657	4%
Other White	38,168	51,145	34%	1,047,576	1,401,482	34%
White & Black Caribbean	4,616	5,175	12%	120,053	139,568	16%
White & Black African	2,431	2,554	5%	65,946	83,968	27%
White & Asian	2,636	3,193	21%	102,236	128,255	25%
Other Mixed	4,240	5,698	34%	119,664	160,840	34%
Indian	9,206	10,195	11%	546,319	646,741	18%
Pakistani	26,577	31,074	17%	225,472	280,489	24%
Bangladeshi	4,672	5,741	23%	223,857	261,985	17%
Chinese	2,598	2,917	12%	124,569	151,936	22%
Other Asian	11,791	11,926	1%	400,695	503,959	26%
Black African	18,974	21,215	12%	576,998	648,968	12%
Black Caribbean	18,970	18,365	-3%	346,194	345,471	0%
Other Black	7,196	7,711	7%	171,047	210,988	23%
Arab	3,817	5,472	43%	106,501	141,481	33%
Black Asian Minority Ethnic	124,501	139,105	12%	3,305,373	3,923,515	19%
Other Ethnic Group	6,776	7,870	16%	175,824	218,866	24%

¹⁵ GLA, Round Ethnic Group Projections, 2015

Table 4.6 highlights the changes in population from the 2011 Census through to the GLA population projections. The largest increase is within the Arab population, with 43%, although that is from a relatively small total population compared to some of the other ethnic groups. The second highest growth is seen in the Other White and Other Mixed ethnic groups, with both seeing a 34% rise; this rise matches London as a whole. White British has seen a percentage drop of 10% which 4% higher than the decrease across London. Black Caribbean groups have also seen a drop of 3%, which is again higher than London.

The 2015 Equality Monitoring Report¹⁶ recorded that between 2012 and 2015 approximately that 80% of residents surveyed agree that ‘the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together’ (ranging from 77% to 83%).

1.2 Human Health

1.2.1 Baseline

In 2015 Waltham Forest was in the top 10% of most deprived Boroughs in England. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a qualitative study which looks at relative deprivation for small areas, using 37 key indicators. In terms of the overall measure of multiple deprivation, Waltham Forest is ranked as the 35th most deprived among the 326 local authorities in England. This is an improvement from 2010 where it was ranked 15th but it represents an overall decline from 47th in 2004¹⁷. Out of 33 London Boroughs, Waltham Forest is 6th most deprived after neighbouring Boroughs of Hackney, Newham and Haringey as well as Tower Hamlets and Islington¹⁸.

Female life expectancy of Borough residents is higher than the national average but lower than the London average. On the overhand male life expectancy is lower than both the London and national averages. However, both male and female life expectancies have followed the national trend and are on the rise, particularly when compared to life expectancy in the Borough in 2004-2006 (Table 5.2). There are also notable inequalities within the Borough: in some of the most deprived wards life expectancy is 5.3 years lower for men and 5.5 years lower for women than in the least deprived areas. Figure 5.1 below demonstrates these inequalities; the most deprived wards are located towards the south of the Borough, but there are also some in the north. Looking at the Borough as a whole, most of the wards fall into the bottom ‘most deprived’ quintile.

Table 5.2: Life expectancy 2004-06 compared to 2015

	Waltham Forest	London	England
2004/06 Female	80.7	82	81.5
2015 Female	83.3	83.8	83.2

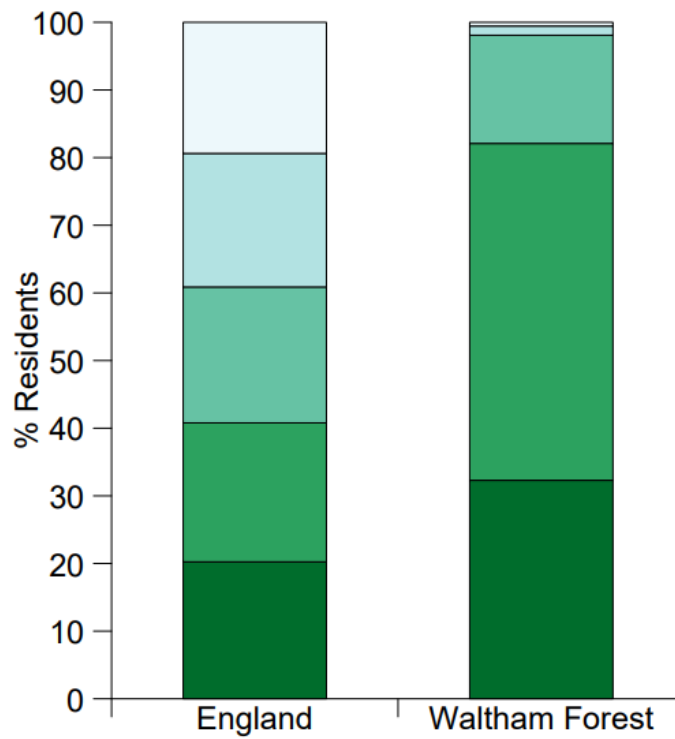
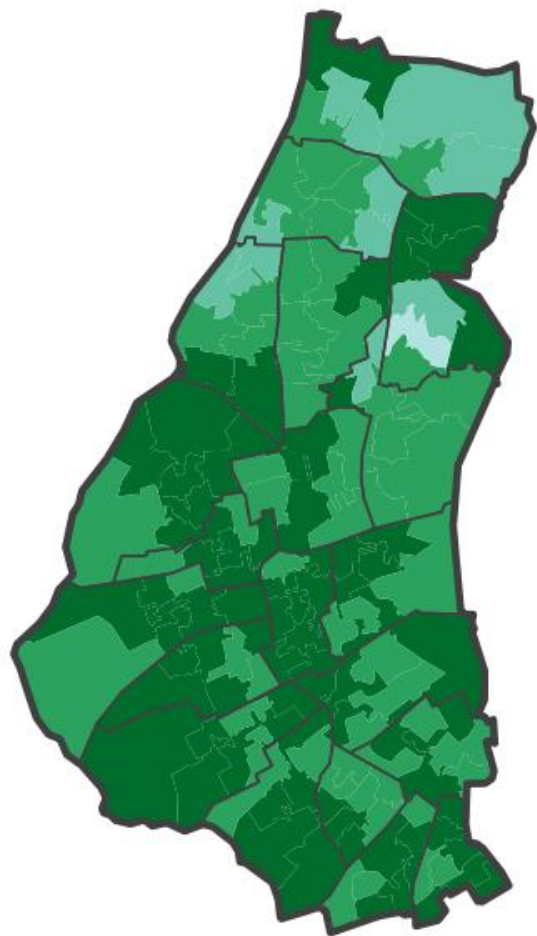
¹⁶ LB Waltham Forest, Monitoring the Equality Objectives 2015-2018, 2015

¹⁷ Waltham Forest, Statistics about the Borough: <https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/content/statistics-about-borough>

¹⁸ Age UK Waltham Forest Profile: Deprivation in Waltham Forest: 08/01/2013

2004/06 Male	75.3	77.4	77.3
2015 Male	79.2	79.6	79.5

Figure 5.1: Levels of Deprivation per ward ¹⁹



Most deprived quintile

 Least deprived quintile

¹⁹ Public Health England, Waltham Forest Health Profile, 2016

According to the 2011 Census, 82.7% of the population regarded their health to be either 'good' or 'very good' which is slightly higher than the national average. However, those who identify themselves as having a limiting life long illness, or who describe their health as 'not good' exceeds the national and London averages. According to Age UK, 50% of people aged 65 and over within the Borough suffer from a limiting long-term condition, which is higher than London (47.22%), and England (47.0%); this is projected to increase to 51% by 2034²⁰.

Table 5.3: People aged 65 and over with a limiting long-term illness, by age, projected to 2030²¹

	2012	2015	2020	2025	2030
65-74	5,632	5,720	6,069	6,549	7,772
75-84	4,540	4,652	4,764	5,100	5,437
85+	2,032	2,098	2,360	2,622	2,885
Total	12,204	12,469	13,193	14,272	16,093

Cardiovascular disease is the biggest cause of death in the Borough, which is responsible 24% of all premature deaths (75 years and under). High levels of smoking, physical inactivity, alcohol intake, unhealthy eating and obesity all contribute. Up to 19 in every 100 deaths from Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) are associated with smoking. Premature death rates for women in Waltham Forest is 56% higher than the national rate for CHD and is fourth highest across all London Boroughs. Smoking is the leading cause of premature deaths, with the biggest killers being heart disease, stroke and lung cancer. Levels of smoking-attributable hospital admissions in Waltham Forest are among the highest in the country, with 1,650 per 100,000 aged 35 and over.

Table 5.4: Hospital Admissions, 2011²²

Admission Type	Waltham Forest		London		England	
	Number of admissions	% of all admissions	Number of admissions	% of all admissions	Number of admissions	% of all admissions
Coronary Heart Disease	3,206	6.8%	100,988	6.5%	1,000,332	8.3%
Cerebrovascular Disease (including Stroke)	664	1.4%	23,114	1.5%	187,962	1.6%
Cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)	3940	8.4%	131,263	8.4%	1,326,050	11.1%
Falls (basic accidental falls)	1087	2.3%	42,177	2.7%	365,098	3.0%

²⁰ Age UK Waltham Forest Profile: Deprivation in Waltham Forest, 08/01/2013

²¹ Age UK Waltham Forest Profile: Deprivation in Waltham Forest, 08/01/2013

²² ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, Census 2011

Admission Type	Waltham Forest		London		England	
	Number of admissions	% of all admissions	Number of admissions	% of all admissions	Number of admissions	% of all admissions
Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) and ... Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA)	267	0.6%	9,610	0.6%	65,603	0.5%
Hip Replacement	143	0.3%	5,272	0.3%	69,434	0.6%
Knee Replacement	195	0.4%	6,893	0.4%	71,541	0.6%
Cataract	1322	2.8%	43,115	2.8%	326,758	2.7%
Other	36,090	76.9%	1,199,550	76.8%	8,586,987	71.6%
Total Finished Admissions	46,914	N/A	1,561,982	N/A	11,999,765	N/A

Tuberculosis (TB) continues to be a prominent issue in Waltham Forest, with 49 in every 100,000 people reporting cases. This is higher than the London average of 41 and significantly higher than the national average of 14. The majority of cases are concentrated in the southern part of the Borough where there are high levels of overcrowding, poverty and deprivation. Patients are predominantly male aged between 20-29 and are most likely to come from a Pakistani background. Almost a quarter of all patients are UK born, 13% are recent migrants who have entered the country within 2 years of diagnosis, while 25% have been in the UK for 10 years or more²³.

Table 5.5 Reported cases of TB per 100,000 (2012)²⁴

	Waltham Forest	London	England
Number of Reported Cases	49	41	14

There was a rise in HIV infections in the Borough between 2002 and 2010. In 2002, 433 people in the Borough were living with HIV; by 2010 this had risen 74% to 753. As of 2011, 802 residents accessed HIV related care. Nearly half of all diagnoses were late (47%), but this is similar to the London statistic (44%). Sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) have matched the national trend by continuing to rise. In 2012, Waltham Forest was ranked 15th out of 326 local authorities, for numbers of reported cases of STIs. 47% of acute diagnoses were in young people aged between 15 and 24²⁵.

Teenage conception rates have continued to slowly fall but remain higher than both the national and London averages. There was a 2% reduction in teenage pregnancy rates in Waltham Forest between 1998 and 2009 compared to an 18% reduction in England and 20% in London. In 2010, there were 49.2 teenage pregnancies per 1000, compared to 39.4 in London and 37.2 in England. The wards of

²³ Waltham forest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Refresh 2014/15

²⁴ Waltham forest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Refresh 2014/15

²⁵ Waltham forest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Refresh 2014/15

Higham Hill, Lea Bridge, Cathall and Leyton were amongst the top 20% of wards in England for teenage pregnancies²⁶.

Infant mortality rates have continued to fall since 2012 and now sits below both the national and London average. Waltham Forest now has the 8th best infant mortality rate in London.

According to the Waltham Forest Child Poverty Strategy²⁷, around 16,000 children are growing up below the poverty line. This equates to approximately a third of all children in the Borough and makes up one of the domains of the Child Wellbeing Index. Waltham Forest is ranked below the England average in this index.

Table 5.6: Infant Mortality (2015)²⁸

Year	Waltham Forest	London	England
2009-2011	5.4	4.3	4.3
2010-2012	5.5	4.1	4.1
2011-2013	4.6	3.9	4.1
2012-2014	3.8	3.6	4
2013-2015	2.6	3.4	4

The Borough is ranked 13th in London for childhood obesity rates with 23.4% of Year 6 children being overweight, compared to 19.5% nationally. Unlike children, however, the number of overweight adults is lower than the national average at 54.6%, compared 63.8% nationally²⁹.

There is a rising demand for more mental health services, as an estimated 18% of the adult population will have a mental health issue each week, with half of these requiring treatment. Waltham Forest has a high number of potentially contributing factors including high unemployment, deprivation, poverty, drug and alcohol misuse and high a percentage of minority ethnic groups. The Mental Illness Needs Index (MINI) provides an estimate of mental health issues relative to England and includes admissions related to mental health conditions. The MINI score for Waltham Forest is 1.33 indicating that there is ~33% more mental illnesses in Waltham Forest compared to England nationally³⁰. Mental health issues are projected to increase particularly in the over 65s. According to Age UK, depression in people over the age 65 is set to rise from 3,585 to 4,125 cases, and dementia by 24% by 2025³¹.

²⁶ Waltham Forest Teenage Pregnancy Strategy Evaluation, 2011

²⁷ Waltham Forest Child Poverty Strategy, 2009-2020

²⁸ Local Government Association, Population - Infant mortality rate in Waltham Forest

²⁹ Waltham Forest Healthy Weight Strategy, 2015-2020

³⁰ Waltham Forest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012-13

³¹ Age UK Waltham Forest Profile: Deprivation in Waltham Forest, 08/01/2013

1.3 Economy

1.3.1 Baseline

Between 2009-2014 the number of jobs within the Borough grew by 30% (highest in London), compared to just 14% across London. The number of businesses grew by 44% between 2010-2015 compared to the London average of 24%³². The top five sectors which have seen the greatest amount of growth are: digital and creative (40%); construction (35%); professional and urban services (30%); manufacturing (35%); and retail (10%).³³ Despite this growth, the Borough is ranked 7th in London for unemployment. Compared to the rest of London, Waltham Forest has a comparatively small and lower value economy.

Table 6.2: New business registration rate per 10,000 population³⁴

Year	Waltham Forest	London
2011	67.8	92.7
2012	67.3	96.7
2013	89.4	122.7
2014	100.1	128
2015	117.4	141.1

Table 6.2 shows that despite Waltham Forest being the fastest growing Borough in London, but, new business registrations remain lower than London as a whole. Self-employment is growing above the London average, but business start-up rates remain low at 7 per 10,000 compared to 9.9 per 10,000 for London. It also has the 6th lowest 2-year business survival rate in London at 71%³⁵. The Waltham Forest Business Study, 2015³⁶, highlighted the concerns of business owners who believe that a lack of space for growth and development and increasing rents may well attribute to low numbers of business start-ups.

Businesses in Waltham Forest do, however, have a higher business rateable value when compared with London. Waltham Forest is ranked 11th highest amongst all London Boroughs³⁷. These rateable values provide the basis for national non-domestic rates bills, issued by local authorities. This means that the businesses in the Borough are deemed to be of high value. However, business rates in the Borough are now declining slowly whilst London is fluctuating but has an overall upward trend.

³² Waltham Forest Economic Growth Strategy, 2016-2020

³³ Waltham Forest Economic Growth Strategy, 2016-2020

³⁴ Local Government Association, New business registration rate per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above in Waltham Forest

³⁵ GLA London Borough Profiles, 2015

³⁶ The Waltham Forest Business Study: Summary, 2015

³⁷ Local Government Association, Trend of changes in business rateable value in Waltham Forest

Table 6.3: Changes in Business Rateable Value (% value rather than % change) from 2010/11 to 2014/15³⁸

Year	Waltham Forest	London
2010-11	157.29%	147.86%
2011-12	155.21%	148.83%
2012-13	155.21%	148.78%
2013-14	154.17%	149.19%
2014-15	152.08%	148.47%

Waltham Forest forms part of London's Growth Boroughs which were established as part of the 2012 Olympics, with the aim of achieving socio-economic convergence between the six Growth Boroughs (Waltham Forest, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Newham, Barking & Dagenham and Greenwich) and the rest of London over the period to 2030. The Borough was hit hard during the 2008 recession, but has had significant investment from Olympic legacy projects, which has helped Waltham Forest to recover. Funding has been awarded by a range of funders including the London Development Agency, Greater London Authority, Department for Communities and Local Government and the European Union and totals over £800 million since 2006³⁹. As part of this legacy the National Construction College was established, which supports and enhances the skills of local people, by providing specialist training in the construction, urban services and creative growth sectors.

The Borough also forms part of the Upper Lee Valley Development Opportunity Area. This area covers 3,884 hectares⁴⁰ shared between the London Boroughs of Enfield, Haringey, Waltham Forest and Hackney. It is projected that the opportunity area has the potential to deliver cumulative additional Gross Value Added (GVA) of around £10 billion by 2031⁴¹. Planned development can be seen in Figure 6.1. The key development area in Waltham Forest will be at Blackhorse Lane, Lee Valley Eastside (Leyton and Lea Bridge) and Walthamstow town centre. The Council's vision is to evolve this area into mixed-use, providing new affordable homes, small scale local businesses and commercial spaces together.

Waltham Forest Employment Study (2013) notes that there are many different activities occurring in Industrial estates within the Borough and there is a lot of subdivision of industrial sites. The study concludes that there is an opportunity for the industrial heritage of the Upper Lee Valley could be celebrated; that there are opportunities to use planning obligations to provide additional workspaces and that denser, mixed use development with no net loss of business floor space should be further investigated. Waltham Forest is committed to protecting land for businesses and employment opportunities, to prevent the loss of land to residential development.

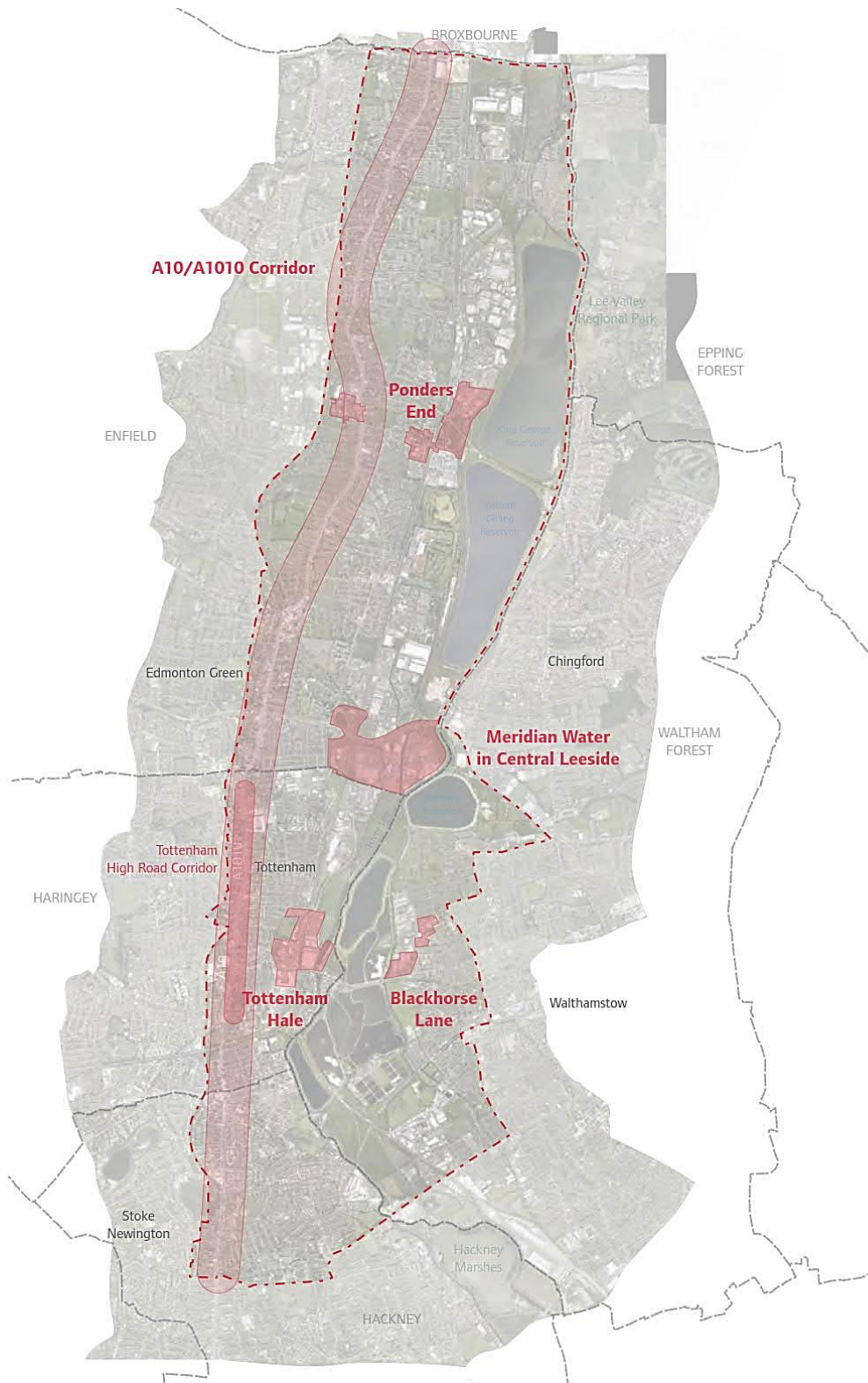
³⁸ Local Government Association, Trend of changes in business rateable value in Waltham Forest

³⁹ London Growth Boroughs, Convergence Annual Report, 2015

⁴⁰ Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework, July 2013

⁴¹ Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework, July 2013

Figure 6.1: Upper Lee Valley Development Opportunity Area ⁴²



(Plan area within dotted red boundary)

⁴² Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework, 2013

1.4 Employment and Skills

1.4.1 Baseline

Over the last five years the number of jobs in Waltham Forest has grown by 30% (the highest growth rate in London) from 2009-2014 compared to just 14% across London. If this rate of growth continues, it is projected that by 2020 there will be 26,000 more jobs created⁴³.

The percentage of those who are economically active (79%) is higher than both the national average (77.8%) and the London average (78.3%)⁴⁴. Self-employment is also higher than the national and London average. Waltham Forest is very much a small business economy with 76% of all companies employing four people or less and 94% employing 20 or less. Despite this, 220 larger businesses account for 55% of the all jobs in the Borough⁴⁵.

Table 7.2 Employment Status 2016 ⁴⁶

Employment Status	Waltham Forest		London	Great Britain
	Count	%	%	%
Economically Active	147,200	79	78.3	77.8
Full- Time	47,000	70.1	74.5	69.1
Part-Time	21,000	31.3	25.5	30.9
Self Employed	27,900	14.9	13.4	10.6
Unemployed	8,800	5.9	5.7	4.8
Economically Inactive	38,600	21	21.7	22.2
Student	14,600	37.9	32.2	26.3
Looking After Family/Home	11,300	29.1	29	24.7
Long-Term Sick	5,000	13.1	17	22.3
Wants a Job	9,700	25.2	25.7	23.9
Does not Want a Job	28,900	74.8	74.3	76.1

A high percentage of the adult population are in full time education (37.9%), which represents a rise in residents that are now educated to level 4 standard or higher (NVQ 4 equivalent and above: e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent); this has nearly doubled over the

⁴³ Waltham Forest Economic Growth Strategy, 2016-2020

⁴⁴ Nomis, Labour Market Profile - Waltham Forest, 2016

⁴⁵ Waltham Forest Economic Growth Strategy, 2016-2020

⁴⁶ Nomis, Labour Market Profile - Waltham Forest, 2016

past 10 years, to 44%. Despite this, in 2014 Waltham Forest was the 3rd lowest paid workforce in London⁴⁷. This may indicate that the people working in the Borough are lower skilled and those with higher education levels may be travelling to work in other Boroughs. However, based on average gross weekly earnings, the earnings gap between Waltham Forest residents and the London average is narrowing.

Table 7.3: Median gross weekly pay of employees by residence (£)⁴⁸

Year	Waltham Forest	London	Gap
2011	542.2	616.9	74.7
2012	527.7	623.3	95.6
2013	529.1	622.7	93.6
2014	541.8	625.8	84
2015	546.1	629.8	83.7
2016	578	643.2	65.2

In total, 6.1% of residents are unemployed, ranking it 14th highest out of London's 33 Boroughs. At ward level, there is a clear north-south divide in terms of unemployment. The highest rates of unemployment are found in the south, particularly in the wards of Leyton, Lea Bridge and Cathall. The exceptions to this are Grove Green and Leytonstone which have some of the lowest rates of unemployment at 4.2% and 3.8% respectively. Leyton is the worst performing ward where 9.5% are unemployed, whilst Leytonstone and Chingford Green perform the best with 3.8% of residents unemployed⁴⁹.

In order to address unemployment, Waltham Forest has launched the 'Steps into Work' campaign in January 2016. The campaign aims to support 1200 disadvantaged residents and those who are long term unemployed to find work. The project is being funded by a £2 million investment from the Borough Council and European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF). The aim is to move 370 disadvantaged residents into employment and 295 to sustain this employment⁵⁰.

The majority of the working population in Waltham Forest are working in professional occupations; this is higher than the average for Great Britain but is lower than the London average. The second biggest group are employed in elementary occupations, these include occupations such as cleaners, street traders, porters and caretakers. There are more residents employed in lower skilled professions when compared both nationally and across London. This could be linked to the availability of higher skilled jobs in the Borough.

⁴⁷ Waltham Forest Economic Growth Strategy, 2016-2020

⁴⁸ Local Government Association, Median gross weekly pay of employees by residence

⁴⁹ GLA Ward Atlas, 2015

⁵⁰ Waltham Forest Employment And Skills Prospectus, 2016

Table 7.4: Employment by Occupation, 2016 ⁵¹

Occupation Category	Waltham Forest		London	Great Britain
	Number	%	%	%
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	11,900	8.6	12.3	10.6
Professional Occupations	29,800	21.4	25.2	20.3
Associate Professional & Technical	19,000	13.7	18	14.4
Administrative & Secretarial	11,900	8.5	9.3	10.2
Skilled Trades Occupations	12,000	8.6	7	10.3
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	12,600	9	7.5	9.1
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	10,600	7.6	6.8	7.5
Process Plant & Machine Operatives	10,700	7.7	4.6	6.4
Elementary Occupations	20,400	14.6	9	10.7

1.5 Transport

1.5.1 Introduction

1.5.2 Baseline

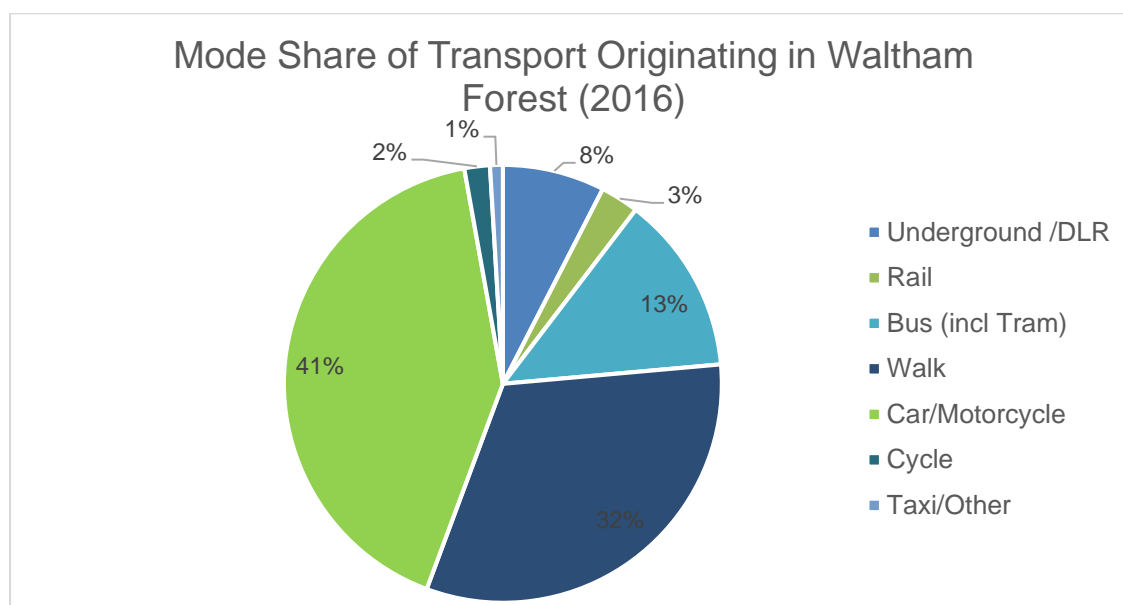
Waltham Forest has good public transport linking to the centre of London as well as direct links to Stansted Airport. The Borough has four underground stations (Leyton, Leytonstone Walthamstow Central and Blackhorse Lane) which are served by the Victoria and the Central lines. The Borough is also served by the two over ground services; the Gospel Oak to Barking (GOBLIN) Line and the Chingford to Liverpool Street Line, which forms a main commuter route to Central London. The Borough is also well served by buses, with 20 different routes.

Table 8.2: Train services in Waltham Forest

Central Line	Victoria Line	London Overground		National Rail
		GOBLIN Line	Chingford Line	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leyton Leytonstone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blackhorse Road Walthamstow Central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blackhorse Road Leyton Midland Road Leytonstone High Road Walthamstow Queen's Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St James' Street Walthamstow Central Wood Street Highams Park Chingford 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lea Bridge

⁵¹ NOMIS Labour Market Profile - Waltham Forest

Figure 8.1: Mode share of transport in Waltham Forest⁵²



The majority of people in the Borough commute using either a car or motorcycle, with the second most popular mode being walking. In total over a quarter (26%) use public transport on their daily commute; this is higher than the Outer London average of 22%, but less than the Greater London average of 29%. Car ownership is ranked 17th out of the London Boroughs with an average of 0.8 cars per household⁵³. Levels of car ownership vary across the Borough with a clear north-south split; there are more households with cars in the north of the Borough compared to the south. Endlebury has the highest car ownership with an average of 1.29 cars per household, whilst Cathall and Hoe street have the lowest ownership with 0.55 per household. Car ownership in the Borough has fluctuated since 2010, but Table 8.3 shows that car ownership is on the rise and has seen its biggest increase in registrations in 2015, with a 2.6% rise.

Table 8.3: Number of Car Registrations⁵⁴

Year	Number of registered Cars	Difference
2010	86,392	-1.4%
2011	85,375	-1.2%
2012	86,392	1.2%
2013	85,215	-1.4%
2014	86,591	1.6%
2015	88,871	2.6%

Accessibility to public transport levels (PTAL) measures the density of public transport. It is a detailed and accurate measure of the accessibility of a point to the public transport network, which takes into account walk access time and service availability. Areas are graded between 0 and 6b, where a score

⁵² London Borough of Waltham Forest, Borough Factsheet, Summer 2016

⁵³ GLA, London Borough Profiles, 2015

⁵⁴ GLA, London Borough Atlas, 2015

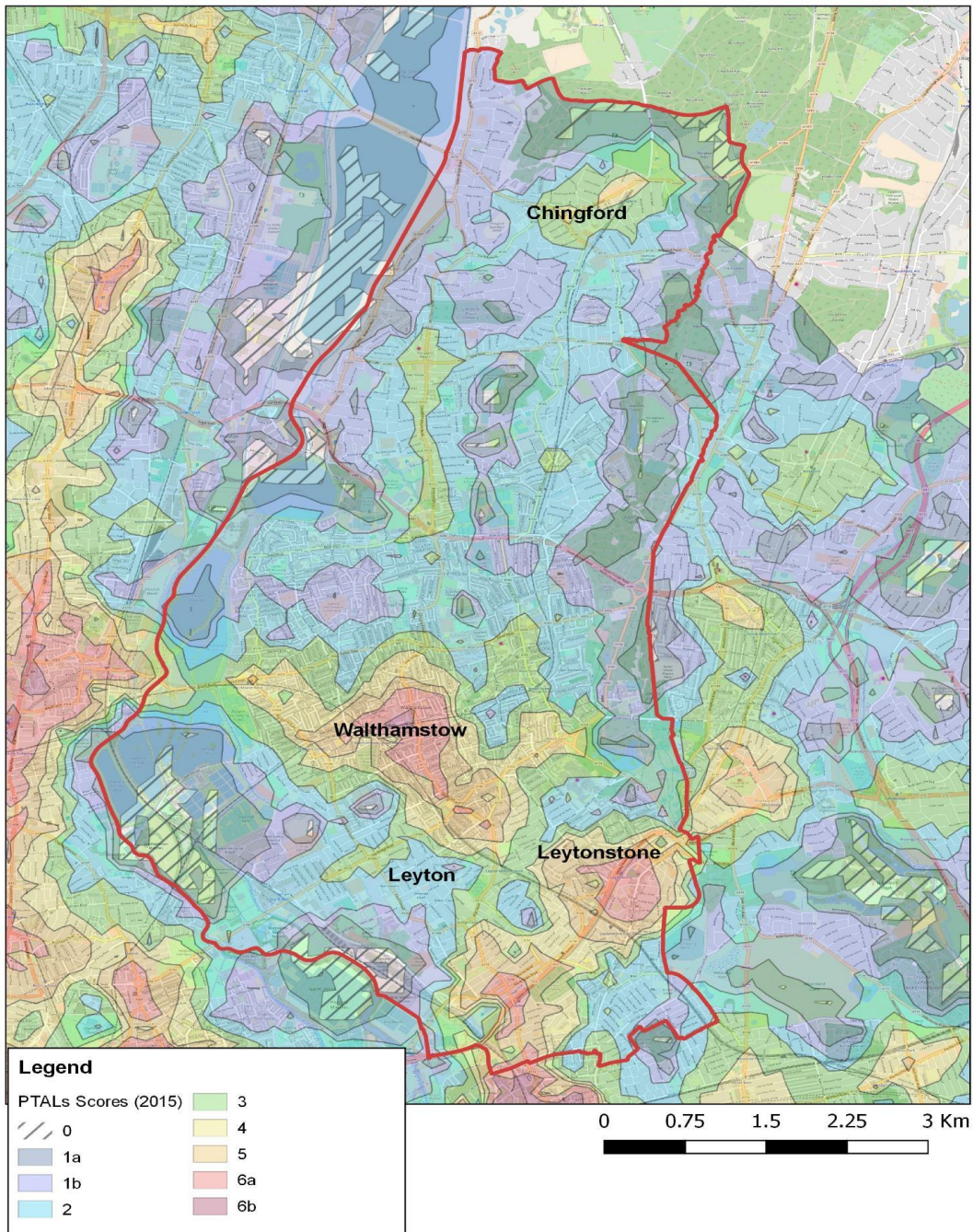
of 0 is very poor access to public transport, and 6b is excellent access to public transport. Overall the Borough is ranked 16th in London for accessibility to transport with a score of 3.6, this is slightly lower than the Greater London average of 3.8, but higher than the Outer London score of 3. Figure 8.2 shows the PTAL scores across the Borough.

The PTAL scores across the Borough vary, with a distinct north-south divide. The wards of Leytonstone and Hoe Street have the best scores of 5.5 and 5.2 respectively. The wards with the least access to public transport are Valley and Endlebury, with a score of 2.4. There are a few exceptions to this, as areas around North and South Chingford have scored fairly well, which highlights that the higher PTAL scores are more heavily condensed around the town centres. There are also pockets all around Waltham Forest, including the south, where accessibility is very low, with scores ranging between 0-1b.

In 2013 Waltham Forest became successful in securing £27 million in funding from Transport for London for their pilot 'Mini Holland' project. The project aims to radically improve the Borough's cycling infrastructure and increase the number of people choosing to walk, cycle or use public transport, by adding new safer crossing points, more pedestrianised areas and segregated cycle lines. Since the pilot scheme has been introduced traffic levels in 12 key roads around Walthamstow fell by 56%, or 10,000⁵⁵. The ongoing work in Waltham Forest was recently recognised at the London Transport Awards (March 2017), where it won the 'Transport Borough of the Year' award.

⁵⁵ London Evening Standard, *'Mini Holland' scheme in Walthamstow hailed as major success as traffic falls by half*, 8th November 2016

Figure 8.2: Public Transport Accessibility Levels (PTAL)⁵⁶



⁵⁶ Transport for London, PTAL maps, 2017 - <https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/urban-planning-and-construction/planning-with-webcat/webcat?Type=PTAL&lat=51.54719&lon=-0.06563&scenario=Base%20Year&zoomLevel=12&places=Stations%20stops%20and%20piers%7CBoroughs>
Accessed on: 25/05/2017

1.6 Crime and Safety

1.6.1 Baseline

Overall crime rates have continued to fall year on year, with the exception of 2005-06 and 2009-10. Since the year 2013-2014 crime rates have remained below the London average. However, from April 2015 to March 2016, a total of 21,740 crimes were recorded by the Metropolitan Police in Waltham Forest, an increase of 4.6 per cent on the year before. This rise follows national trends as Police in England and Wales recorded a total of 4.8 million offences in 2016, an annual rise of 9% ⁵⁷.

Table 9.2: Number of reported Crimes per 1000 population ⁵⁸

Year	Number of Reported Crimes (Waltham Forest)	Difference	Number of Reported Crimes (London)	Borough Rank
2005-06	132.9	1.4%	130.9	13 th
2006-07	125.4	-5.6%	121.3	14 th
2007-08	109.3	-12.8%	112	15 th
2008-09	108.4	-0.8%	108.3	15 th
2009-10	109.9	1.4%	104.4	12 th
2010-11	108.4	-1.4%	102.1	11 th
2011-12	95.8	-11.6%	99.3	17 th
2012-13	93.2	-2.7%	92.9	11 th
2013-14	83.1	-10.8%	83.3	12 th
2014-15	77.5	-6.7%	83.1	16 th

The top three crimes recorded in the Borough between April 2016 to March 2017 were:

- Violent crime (24%): This is a crime in which an offender uses or threatens force upon a victim;
- Anti-social behaviour (24%): This covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that causes harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment;
- Vehicle crime (12%): A crime in which vehicles or possessions from vehicles are stolen.

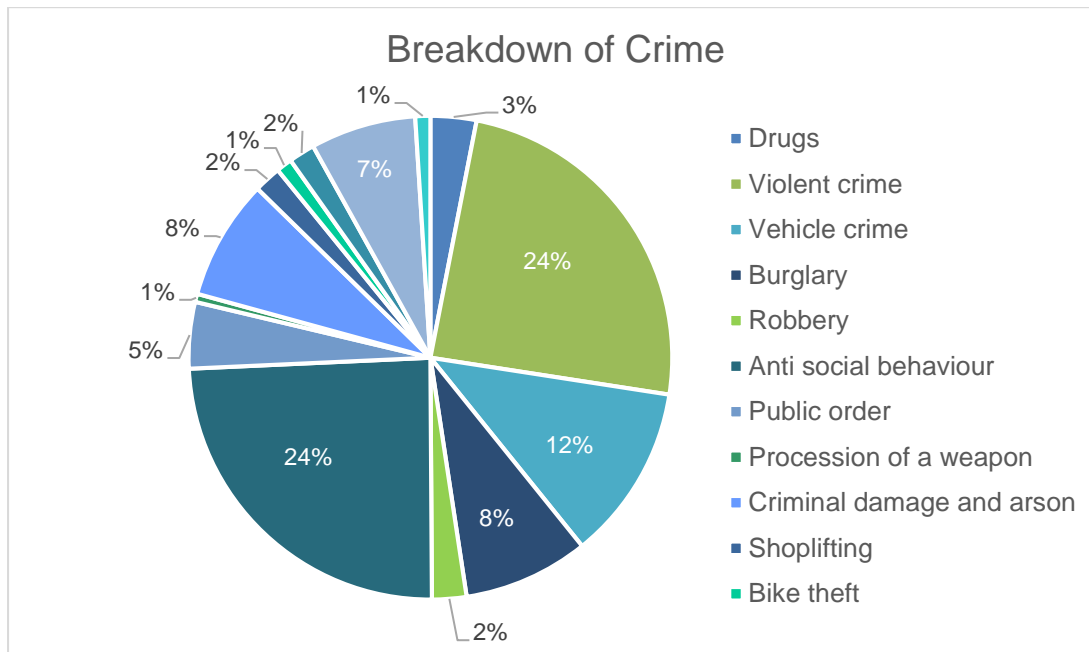
Out of the Borough's 20 wards, High Street has the highest crime rates with 238 crimes being recorded in March 2017. Lea Bridge has the second highest with 215 crimes being recorded.

⁵⁷ ONS, Crime in England and Wales: Year Ending Dec 2016

⁵⁸ GLA, London Borough Profiles, 2015

Endlebury has the lowest number of recorded crimes in the Borough with 58⁵⁹. Apart from the concentration in the High Street ward. There is not a clear pattern of crime rates across the Borough.

Figure 9.1: Breakdown of crime from April 2016- March 2017 ⁶⁰



The Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey was carried out in December 2015; this identified that 35% of residents were 'worried' or 'very worried' about crime in the area. This is down 1% from the same time the previous year but remains slightly higher than the London average of 33%⁶¹. The survey identifies that 66% of the population of Waltham Forest believed that the police were doing either doing an 'excellent' or 'good' job and 76% either 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that the Police were dealing with the things that matter to people in the community.

Table 9.3, below, shows that between 2014 and 2015 there has been a 16% rise in racist and religious hate crimes, with a 311% increase in Islamophobic crime, compared to a 63% rise across London. There has been a drop in the number of reported rapes and domestic violence but an overall increase in sexual offences. There has been a 12.3% increase in violent crime, which is lower than the overall London increase of 23.7%. Robbery, burglaries and motor vehicle crimes have all seen a drop, whilst gun crime has risen by 37.2%.

⁵⁹ UK Crime Statistics, 2017

⁶⁰ UK Crime Statistics, Crime Plus ASB Breakdown for Waltham Forest Borough Council, 2017 <http://www.ukcrimestats.com/Subdivisions/LBO/2496/>

⁶¹ Metropolitan Police Service Public Attitude Survey, December 2015

Table 9.3: Types of crimes committed between August 2014- August 2015 ⁶²

Crime Type	2015		2014	
	Waltham Forest	Metropolitan Police	Waltham Forest	Metropolitan Police
Homicide	3	98	3	100
Violence Against the Person (Total)	6,603	210,442	5,877	170,056
Rape	148	5,327	150	4,600
Other Sexual	335	10,149	308	7,942
Robbery	708	21,987	740	24,643
Burglary	2,220	71,888	2,661	80,243
Gun Crime	70	1,726	51	1,550
Motor Vehicle Crime	2,594	81,798	3,105	84,677
Domestic Crime	2,366	70,519	2,488	60,303
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	414	13,222	357	10,416
Homophobic Crime	42	1,720	40	1,311
Anti-Semitic Crime	3	483	4	299
Islamophobic Crime	37	818	9	499
Total	21,057	723,881	21,561	694,714

1.7 Housing

1.7.1 Baseline

Waltham Forest, in general, follows the London and national trends for housing size. There is a large number of small households which gradually decreases with household size. They have a slightly higher than average proportion of houses with more than two occupants which is likely to be caused by the high house prices which encourages private renting and house shares.

⁶² Metropolitan Police Survey Performance Data, Community Safety Scrutiny Committee, 14th October 2015

Table 10.2: Household size (number of households and percentages) (2011 Census)⁶³

	Waltham Forest		London		England	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1 person	28,756	30%	1,030,558	32%	6,666,493	30%
2 people	24,330	25%	947,805	29%	7,544,404	34%
3 people	16,875	17%	526,610	16%	3,437,917	16%
4 people	14,428	15%	439,852	13%	2,866,800	13%
5 people	7,235	7%	195,395	6%	1,028,477	5%
6 people	3,536	4%	85,719	3%	369,186	2%
7 people	935	1%	22,396	1%	88,823	0%
8+ people	766	1%	17,838	1%	61,268	0%
Total	96,861	-	3,266,173	-	22,063,368	-

The household composition also follows the London trend which has a lower proportion of single-family households, particularly people aged 65 and over, and a higher proportion of households in the “Other” category when compared to England. The “Other” households are likely to be younger people in house shares.

⁶³ Census 2011 Tables, Nomis

Table 10.3: Household composition (numbers of dwellings and percentages) (2011 Census)⁶⁴

	Waltham forest		London		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
One person	28,756	30%	1,030,558	32%	6,666,493	30%
One person aged 65+	8,879	9%	312,022	10%	2,725,596	12%
One family	51,894	54%	1,746,841	53%	13,631,182	62%
One family aged 65+	3,534	4%	134,063	4%	1,789,465	8%
One married or civil partnership couple without children	6,725	7%	270,709	8%	2,719,210	12%
One married or civil partnership couple with dependent children	15,246	16%	490,040	15%	3,375,890	15%
One married or civil partnership couple with non-dependent children	4,899	5%	155,658	5%	1,234,355	6%
One cohabiting couple without children	4,283	4%	178,845	5%	1,173,172	5%
One cohabiting couple with dependent children	3,504	4%	91,774	3%	890,780	4%
One cohabiting couple with non-dependent children	460	0%	12,288	0%	108,486	0%
Lone parent with dependent children	8,918	9%	278,986	9%	1,573,255	7%
Lone parent with non-dependent children	4,325	4%	134,478	4%	766,569	3%
Other	16,211	17%	488,774	15%	1,765,693	8%
Total	96,861	N/A	3,266,173	N/A	22,063,368	N/A

In Waltham Forest, there is a high proportion of terraced houses when compared to both London and England and a lower proportion of detached and semi-detached as expected in London. There is a relatively high proportion of flats/maisonettes/apartments when compared to the national average, but less than in London.

Table 10.4: Accommodation type (numbers of dwellings and percentages) (2011 Census)⁶⁴

	Waltham forest		London		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Detached	4,586	5%	211,232	6%	5,128,552	22%
Semi-detached	16,668	17%	629,607	19%	7,076,395	31%
Terraced	36,698	37%	776,821	23%	5,642,969	24%

⁶⁴ Census 2011 Tables, Nomis

	Waltham forest		London		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Flat, maisonette or apartment	28,682	29%	1,337,321	39%	4,111,669	18%
Converted or shared house	12,073	12%	429,456	13%	984,284	4%
Other	42	0%	2,818	0%	100,228	0%
Total	98,749	N/A	3,387,255	N/A	23,044,097	N/A

The average house price in Waltham Forest is substantially higher than the average price across England but remains slightly lower than the average price in London. Within the last five years, there has been an increase in property prices of 95% and the annual increase was 5.26% in Waltham Forest between March 2016 and March 2017. This is higher than the average for both England and London⁶⁵.

The average income in Waltham Forest is just over £30,000 therefore house prices are approximately 14 times higher than the average salary. This will result in difficulties for residents when obtaining a mortgage. The situation is similar at a London scale.

Table 10.5: Average house prices March 2017⁶⁵

	Waltham Forest		London		England	
	Average price	Annual % change	Average price	Annual % change	Average price	Annual % change
All	432,759	5.26	471,742	1.53	232,530	4.43
Detached	750,480	5.25	897,726	2.79	349,524	4.03
Semi	637,461	5.08	571,620	3.94	215,584	5.51
Terraced	466,736	4.29	482,549	1.09	186,784	4
Flat/maisonette	353,088	6.4	417,015	1.01	220,648	4.13

In the 2011 census, the privately rented sector made up 26% of all residential dwellings which has increased from 18% of all dwellings in the 2001 Census due to the high house prices which the current residents cannot afford. This is matched by a decrease in the owned properties. The proportion of rented properties in Waltham Forest is higher than both England and London.

This is supported by information showing that 19% of all dwellings in the Borough are either a House in Multiple Occupation or a converted property⁶⁶.

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessments 2014/2015 states that 11% of all dwellings in the Borough are overcrowded, with this figure being 17.6% in the private rented sector. It also reports that 28% of households are unsuitably housed.

⁶⁵ UK House Price Index, Land Registry <http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/explore>

⁶⁶ 'Waltham Forest Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Refresh 2014/15' May 2014, LBWF

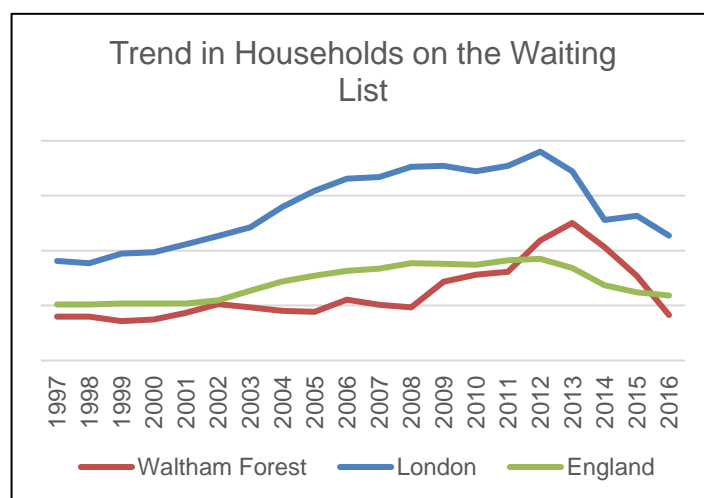
Table 10.6: Tenure of properties in Waltham Forest, London and England from the 2011 Census data⁶⁷.

	Waltham Forest		London		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
All owned	48,361	50%	1,576,207	48%	13,975,024	63%
Owned outright	19,396	20%	689,898	21%	6,745,584	31%
Owned with a mortgage	28,965	30%	886,309	27%	7,229,440	33%
Shared ownership	1,018	1%	42,108	1%	173,760	1%
Social rented	21,376	22%	785,993	24%	3,903,550	18%
Private rented	25,102	26%	819,085	25%	3,715,924	17%
Living rent free	1,004	1%	42,780	1%	295,110	1%
Total	96,861	N/A	3,266,173	N/A	22,063,368	N/A

The number of households on the Housing Register was gradually increasing until 2012/13 when it began to decrease quite quickly. The trend is similar for London, Waltham Forest and England.

Table 10.7: Number of Households on Local Authority Waiting List⁶⁸.

Year	Waltham forest	London	England
2006	11,059	331,230	1,634,301
2007	10,169	333,857	1,674,421
2008	9,655	352,953	1,769,939
2009	14,341	354,389	1,763,140
2010	15,624	344,771	1,740,997
2011	16,153	354,401	1,824,830
2012	21,864	380,301	1,851,426
2013	25,054	344,294	1,685,804
2014	20,635	255,729	1,368,312
2015	15,405	263,491	1,240,855
2016	8,306	227,549	1,183,779



To reduce the number of households on the waiting list, Waltham Forest have committed to support developments which provide a range of tenures and are affordable. To achieve this, the Borough Council has stipulated that 50% of properties constructed through LBWF schemes will be affordable housing, of which 60% will be social/affordable rent. For non-Council schemes, 50% of homes must be affordable⁶⁹. Waltham Forest appears to be almost meeting these targets. In the past five years,

⁶⁷ Census 2011 Tables, Nomis

⁶⁸ Households on Local Authority Waiting List, DCLG 2017

⁶⁹ Building for the Future Delivering Housing for Everyone in Waltham Forest' LBWF 2015

49% of the total completed units were affordable housing and, in 2014/15, 61% of affordable housing completed was social housing⁷⁰.

Homelessness applications and acceptances are expected to increase as the impacts of the significant economic changes take effect resulting in many residents struggling to afford their housing costs. In 2012/2013, Waltham Forest accepted a full housing duty to 1,045 homeless households, compared to 600 in 2011/12 and 311 in 2010/11⁷¹.

The Homeless Strategy⁷² notes those who are homeless are more likely to be non-white British ethnicity (76%), or have a priority need because of dependent children or pregnancy (83%).

The last official estimate of rough sleepers in Waltham Forest in October 2012 indicated that there were 15 people sleeping outdoors in Waltham Forest⁷³.

1.8 Townscape & Heritage

1.8.1 Baseline

Waltham Forest has 113 statutory listed buildings of which 14 are listed on Historic England Heritage at Risk Register. Of the items listed on the Heritage at Risk Register, 6 are stated to be in very bad condition whilst, 7 are stated to be in poor condition and 1 in fair condition. The majority of these are showing slow signs of decay. However, St Peter in the Forest Church, St Mary's Churchyard and St Margaret & Antioch Church, are stated to be at risk of immediate deterioration. Of the 14 listed 12 have no solutions agreed or in place. Water Turbine House has agreed solution which is yet to be implemented, whilst Walnut Tree House is the only asset which is undergoing restoration.

Table 11.2 Heritage at Risk in Waltham Forest ⁷⁴

Asset Name	Condition	Comments
St Peter in the Forest (Church)	Very Bad	Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed.
Water Turbine House, Chingford Mill Pumping Station	Very Bad	Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented
Wall to south east of St Mary's Churchyard	Poor	Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed
Chapel to south of main hospital block, Langthorne Road	Poor	Slow decay; no solution agreed
Lodge south of main hospital block	Very Bad	Slow decay; no solution agreed
Chingford Mill Pumping Station	Poor	Slow decay; no solution agreed

⁷⁰ 'Authority Monitoring Report 2015' London Borough of Waltham Forest

⁷¹ 'Waltham Forest Council Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2013-18' LBWF

⁷² Waltham Forest Homelessness Strategy 2013-2018

⁷³ Waltham Forest Council Homelessness Prevention Strategy, 2013-18

⁷⁴ Historic England, Heritage at Risk Register, Accessed on 20/06/2017

Granada Cinema	Poor	Slow decay; no solution agreed
Church of St Saviour	Poor	Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented
Church of St Margaret of Antioch and attached railings	Very Bad	Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed
Pimp Hall dovecote	Very Bad	Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed
698a, High Road Leytonstone	Very Bad	Slow decay; no solution agreed
133, Whipps Cross Road	Poor	Slow decay; no solution agreed
Walnut Tree House	Fair	Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; or functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented.
Chestnuts House	Poor	Slow decay; no solution agreed

In addition to the statutory listed buildings, LBWF has produced a list of local buildings of which it considers to have historical or cultural importance. The Council will seek to retain buildings included on its local list of buildings of architectural/historic interest and encourage their sympathetic maintenance and enhancement. Alterations or extensions to locally listed buildings will be expected to achieve a high standard of design. The latest (2012) 'Local List' includes 171 buildings - 30 new additions to the list since its last edition.

The fourteen Conservation Areas within the Borough are:

- Ropers Field, Higham's Park;
- Leucha Road, Walthamstow;
- Forest School;
- The Green, Chingford;
- Woodford Green;
- Leucha Road, Walthamstow;
- Forest School;
- Walthamstow St. James;
- St Mary's Church (Walthamstow Village);
- Orford Road, Walthamstow;
- Thornhill Road, Leyton;
- Leytonstone;
- Browning Road, Leytonstone;

- Leyton Town Centre, Leyton;
- Bakers Arms, Leyton; and
- Lloyd Park, Walthamstow.

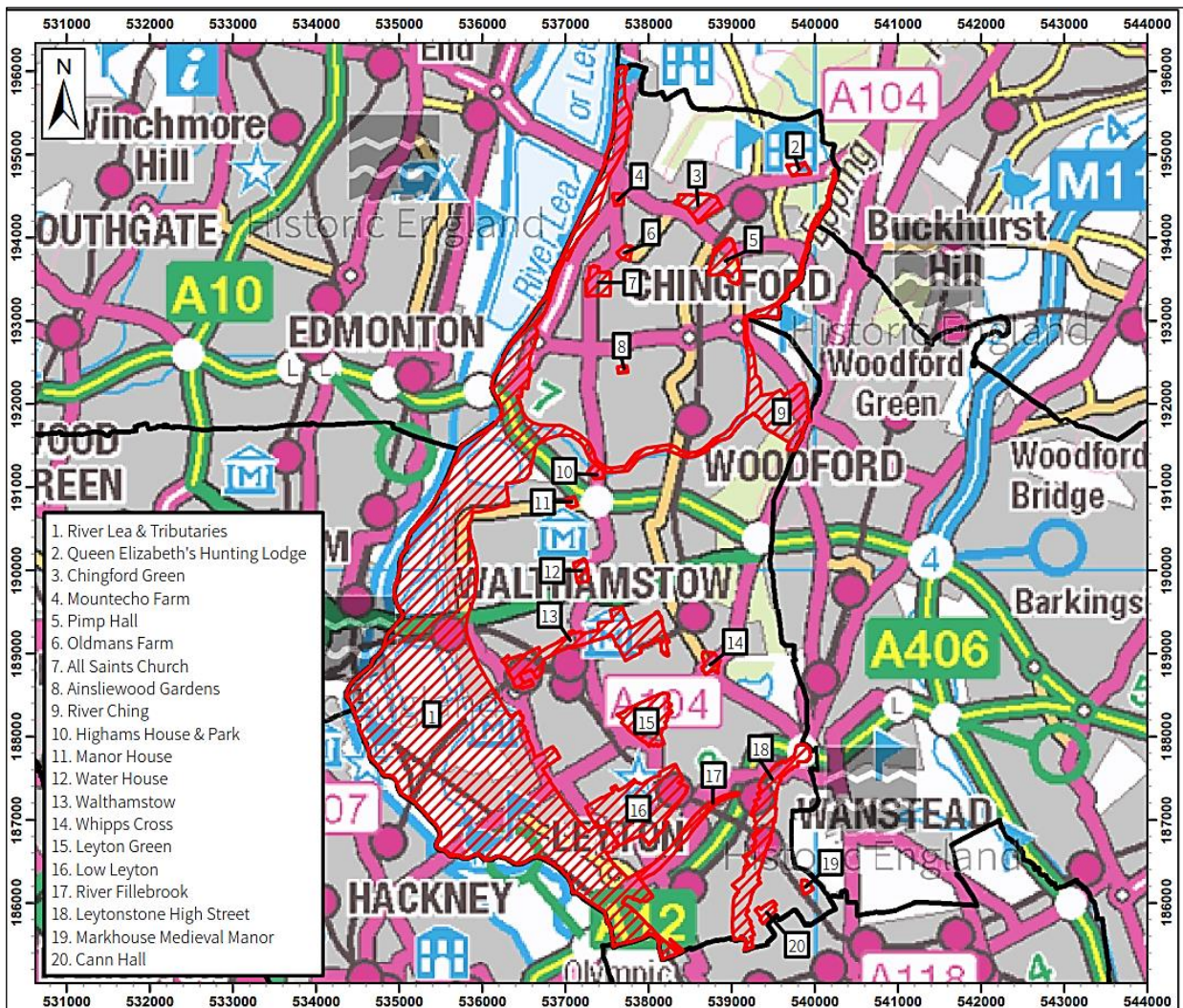
The main purpose of Conservation Areas is to preserve or enhance areas of special historic or architectural interest and their settings and place added control on new developments. In addition to the conservation areas the Higham's Estate, Chingford is a designated Area of Special Character. Although Character Areas do not have the same status as Conservation Areas, they nevertheless have a recognised special character that virtues protection where possible.

Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) are areas where there is significant known archaeological interest or potential for new discoveries. APAs are used to help highlight help protect archaeological remains that might be affected by development. Figure 11.1 shows the 20 APAs in Waltham Forest which have been designated by Historic England.

Waltham Forest secured £3.6 million⁷⁵ from the Heritage Lottery Fund to restore and renew Lloyd and Aveling Park and the William Morris Gallery in the south of the Borough. The project received planning permission in 2009 and has since been restored to how it used to be in the early 1900s. The gallery has been fully refurbished, creating a new space for learning, improved visitor facilities and new events and activities.

⁷⁵ Waltham Forest's Culture Strategy, 2010 - 2030

Figure 11.1: Archaeological Priority Areas in Waltham Forest⁷⁶



⁷⁶ Historic England, Archaeological priority Areas, Waltham Forest

1.9 Climate

1.9.1 Baseline

Emissions of carbon expressed as 'per capita' (per residents) allow a comparison across different areas. Per capita CO₂ emissions for Waltham Forest are significantly below those for the UK as a whole and are less than those for the Greater London area.

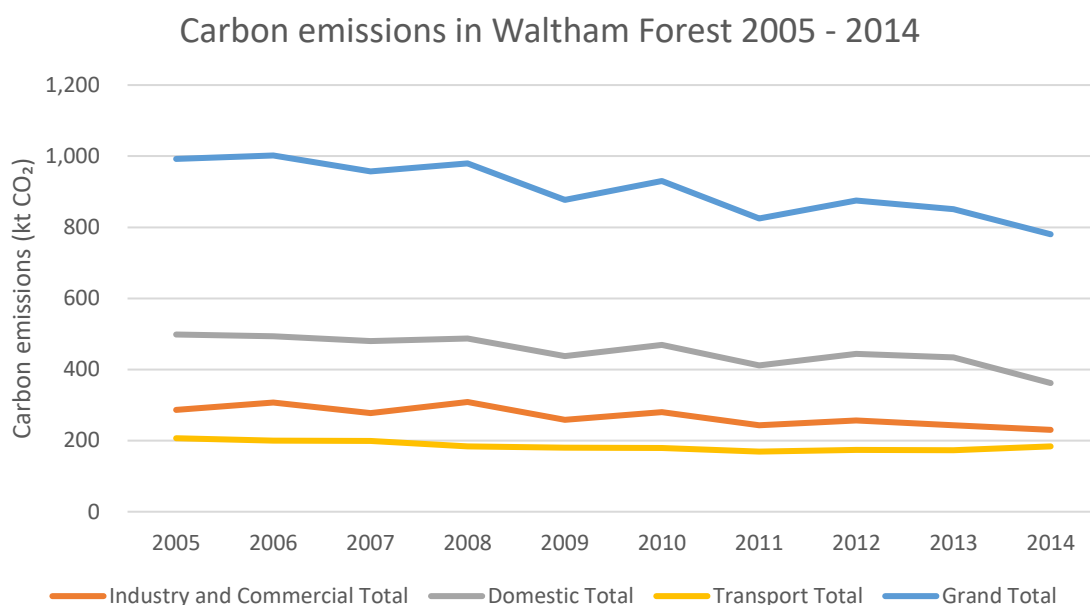
Table 12.2: Local and regional emissions estimates for 2014 (kt CO₂)⁷⁷

	Waltham Forest	Greater London	United Kingdom
Industry and Commercial	230	15,307	178,229
Domestic	362	12,557	111,987
Road Transport	184	7,928	123,291
Per capita total CO ₂ emissions (t)	2.9	4.2	6.3

The trend in carbon emissions from domestic, industrial/commercial and transport from 2005 to 2014 are compared in the graph below:

⁷⁷ UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2014, BEIS

Figure 12.1: Carbon Emissions in Waltham Forest, 2005-2014



There has been a decrease in emissions from domestic and commercial/industrial sectors, but the transport sector has shown little change. Carbon dioxide is the main greenhouse gas accounting for approximately 82% of the UK emissions in 2014⁷⁸ however there are other sources of greenhouse gases such as nitrogen oxide, hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). Data is also available for 2014 for the total CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) emissions which will include all GHG emissions (not just carbon dioxide)⁷⁹. When comparing carbon dioxide and carbon dioxide equivalents, there is only a 6% difference therefore reducing carbon dioxide emissions should be the main focus as other emissions are very low with regards to climate change.

The charity Green Alliance Trust has estimated the capacity for renewable energy generation in Boroughs and Districts across England and Wales. The capacity for renewable energy generation is substantially lower in Waltham Forest than the average for London and for England and Wales. The generation capacity in 2016 is shown in Table 12.2 below⁸⁰ :

Table 12.3: Estimated Renewable Energy Generation Capacity in Waltham Forest, London and England and Wales, 2016

	Waltham Forest	Greater London	England and Wales
Capacity (MW)	4.3	194	23,347
Percentage of electricity consumption	0.5%	3.5%	n/a
Per capita capacity (W)	15.9	22.4	403

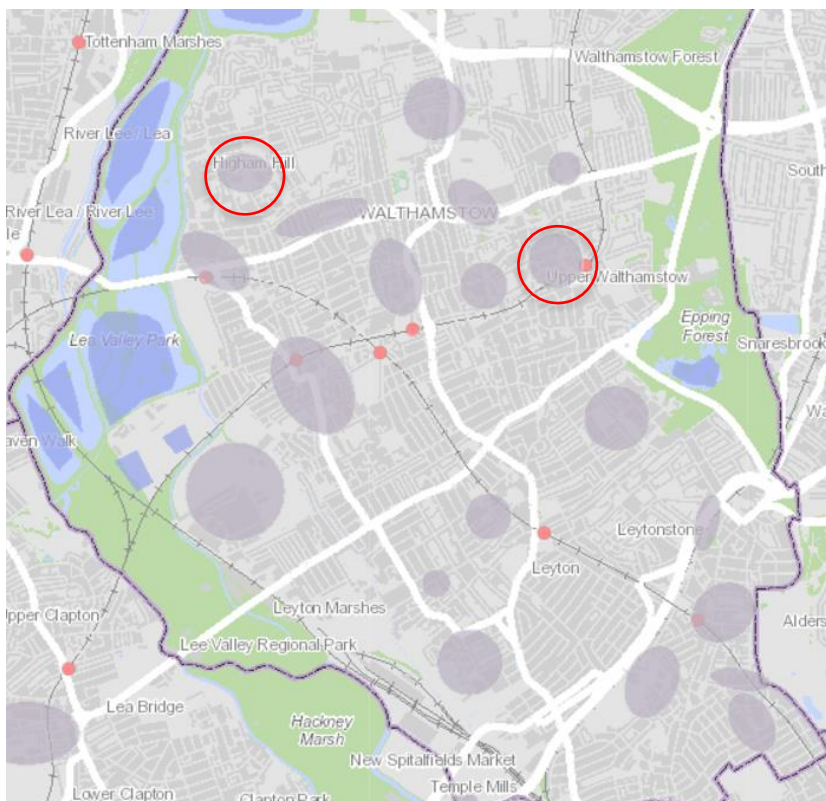
⁷⁸ UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2014, BEIS

⁷⁹ London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI), 2014, GLA

⁸⁰ <https://renewablelocator.green-alliance.org.uk/>

The Mayor is aiming to ensure that 25% of London's energy supply is from decentralised energy and the GLA Heat Map has been developed to identify areas of opportunity for decentralised energy⁸¹. The image below shows the South section of Waltham Forest with potential areas for decentralised energy highlighted in grey. Two of these areas are currently being constructed at Blackhorse Lane and Wood Street.

Figure 12.2: GLA Heat Map; Opportunity Areas for Decentralised Energy⁸²



1.10 Air Quality

1.10.1 Baseline

The entire Borough has been declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) as a result of high levels of NO₂ and PM₁₀. The ongoing monitoring confirms that exceedances of the NO₂ annual and hourly objectives are exceeded on main roads. Road traffic emissions are currently the dominant source of NO₂. For PM₁₀ emissions, monitoring has demonstrated that Waltham Forest is within the legal limits however, even low levels of emissions can be harmful, and the Council are working to reduce consumption⁸³.

The majority of London Borough of Waltham Forest falls within the Transport for London Low Emission Zone (LEZ), which came into force on 4th February 2008. The LEZ applies to vehicles with potentially high emissions of pollutants of concern such as NO₂ and PM₁₀, largely – heavy vehicles with diesel engines. Lighter HGVs, buses and coaches, large vans and minibuses are to be included as in a phased approach. The vehicles affected at the outset were lorries, buses and coaches but it was extended in

⁸¹ GLA Heat Map, <https://maps.london.gov.uk/webmaps/heatmap/> Accessed on 6/7/2017

⁸² GLA Heat Map, <https://maps.london.gov.uk/webmaps/heatmap/> Accessed on 6/7/2017

⁸³ Update on Air Quality in Waltham Forest, April 2017, Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Committee

October 2010 to include heavier vans and minibuses. The scheme does not currently apply to cars, motorcycles and small vans (under 1.205 tonnes unladen weight)⁸⁴.

The Council has adopted a number of measures to improve the air quality including encouraging cycling and walking instead of using private cars, and by promoting a culture of cycling, such as that in the Netherlands. They have also adopted anti -idling legislation and are raising awareness of the impacts of leaving engines idling. The Council has been running community and business engagement projects to reduce pollutant contribution and exposure.

1.11 Soil and Geology

1.11.1 Baseline

The percentage of new dwellings within Waltham Forest that are built on Previously Developed Land (PDL) is significantly above the national target, as outlined in PPS3: Housing, to achieve 60% of new residential development on previously developed land. Between 2004 and 2015, the proportion of new residential development on PDL was 100%⁸⁵. Waltham Forest has a small number of minor land pollution incidents:

Table 14.2: Incidents of land pollution in 2016 (number of incidents)⁸⁶

	Waltham Forest	Herts and North London	South East Region	England
Category 1 (Major)	0	0	0	6
Category 2 (Significant)	0	3	18	111
Category 3 (Minor)	2	9	17	57
Category 4 (No Impact)	0	20	68	340
Total	2	32	103	514

The Borough has two Locally Important Geological Site Sites (LIGS) which are non-statutory sites which have been designated for their geological and geomorphological importance. The two sites; Pole Hill and Chingford Hatch, are located in the mid-west of the Borough. See Figure 14.1 below.

- **Pole Hill:** The site sits 91 metres above sea level and offers panoramic views across London from its summit. The hill consists of London Clay, capped by Claygate Beds. The Claygate Beds have subsequently been exposed at the top of the hill through erosion. A brick works was established in the mid-19th century and the pit exposed Claygate Beds consisting of alternating layers of sand and loam, which are indicative of a previous shallow, subtropical sea environment. Over 25

⁸⁴ Transport for London <https://tfl.gov.uk/>

⁸⁵ 'Authority Monitoring Report 2015' London Borough of Waltham Forest

⁸⁶ Environment Agency 'Environmental Pollution incidents' 2016
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/environmental-pollution-incidents>

species of marine molluscs have been found here. Nodules within the clay also contain radiating crystals of barite and small crystals of selenite.

- Chingford Hatch: The site is a hillock located within Larks Wood, and consists of London Clay, capped by Woodford Gravel. The clay has been eroded and it is often difficult to spot without temporary excavations. However, the Woodford Gravel has offered some protection. The gravel is confined to a corridor either side of the River Roding and has been understood to be the remains of river terrace deposits, from a tributary of the ancestral Thames.

Figure 14.1: LIG Sites in Waltham Forest⁸⁷



In addition to these two sites, Hollow Ponds (Leyton Flats) has been proposed as a new LIG site for 2017. A survey was carried out in 2013 and the site has been described as having the best exposure of gravel in the Epping Forest ponds. The proposed site will be included in the next version of London's Foundations SPG to the London Plan. It is expected that there will be public consultation on the latest London Plan in autumn 2017.

⁸⁷ Guide to London's Geodiversity Sites, London Geodiversity Partnership, 2017
https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=116TfiiyXv8C31ZA2SiK-R_wP60&hl=en_US&ll=51.62502806356296%2C0.002624996484428266&z=14 Accessed on: 13/7/17

1.12 Water

1.12.1 Baseline

The River Ching and the River Lee are the two principal rivers that flow through Waltham Forest. The Borough also contains the Chingford and Walthamstow Reservoirs which together make up one of the largest expanses of open water in London.

The main source of flood risk in Waltham Forest is fluvial flooding associated with the Lower Lee and its associated diversion channels and tributaries. According to the London assembly in 2014, 2,510 properties were considered to be at high risk (1 in 30 per year) of flooding⁸⁸. This was the highest of all the London Boroughs.

The River Lee last experienced severe flooding in 1947 and since then it has been heavily altered and defended, with a flood relief channel being completed in 1976, in order to prevent a repeat of 1947 flooding. The wide concrete culvert re-joins the River Lee at the Hackney Marshes.

Much of the western side of the Borough lies in Flood Zone 2, with some areas being classified as Flood Zone 3. Many of the areas alongside the River Ching are in Flood Zone 2 (see Figure 15.1). Although the River Lee is no longer tidal, its lower reaches of the River Lee have a tidal influence from the River Thames because the River Lee is 'tide locked' at high tide by Three Mills Lock. This can lead to an increase in water levels in the River Lee and Dagenham Brook⁸⁹.

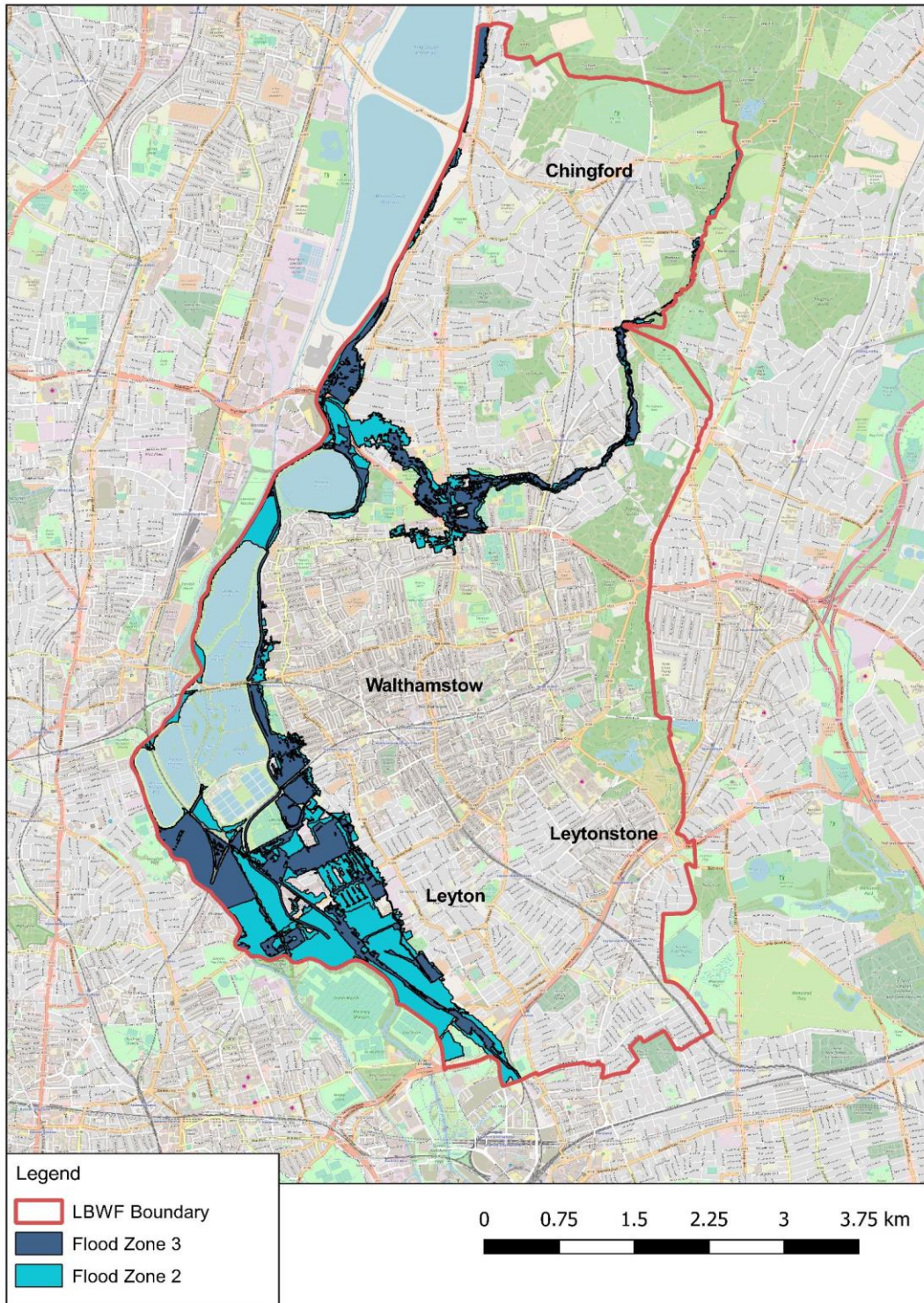
Although flooding has not occurred recently, the Dagenham Brook also poses a risk to both residential and commercial properties in the densely populated of Coppermill Lane and the Argall Avenue Industrial Estate. The last recorded flood was in 1977, with two near miss events in 1993 and 2000⁹⁰. The near misses were a direct result of the adjacent River Lee Flood Relief Channel running at full capacity. This still remain the principal threat to flooding in the Dagenham Brook.

⁸⁸ London Assembly, '20 London Boroughs have homes at 'high risk' of flooding' <https://www.london.gov.uk/press-releases/assembly/flood-risk-homes> Accessed on 16/05/2017

⁸⁹ Waltham Forest Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, 2014

⁹⁰ Environment Agency, Dagenham Brook Flood Alleviation Scheme, 2015

Figure 15.1: Flood Zones in Waltham Forest⁹¹



⁹¹ Environment Agency, July 2012

In addition to fluvial flooding, some critical drainage areas have been identified within the Borough to be at risk from surface water flooding. There are three ongoing flood studies in progress to analyse the scale of the problem and to identify risks:

- Filebrook Surface Water investigation;
- South Chingford Surface Water Investigation; and
- Chestnut Showground.

Much of the south and western fringe of Waltham Forest is underlain by several minor aquifers which are considered by the Environment Agency to be of high vulnerability. These areas are defined as being sensitive locations for groundwater because they are located within source protection zones 1, 2 or 3 and/or are located over principle or secondary aquifers⁹². High vulnerability indicates that there is a high likelihood that pollutants discharged at ground level (i.e. above the soil zone) could reach groundwater aquifers. The Environment Agency may not grant permits or licences for certain activities located within a sensitive location.⁹³ The further north the less abundant the aquifers become. The aquifers form part of the North London Artificial Recharge Scheme (NLARS), which pumps clean, treated water back into the aquifer. The scheme is designed to be able to deliver additional water during extended periods of droughts, with a daily output starting off at around 200 million litres, decreasing to around 140 million litres as the water stored is used up⁹⁴.

Thames Water manages the water supply in Waltham Forest. In their 'Long Term Strategy 2015-2040', Thames Water states that it will face considerable challenges particularly with regard to ongoing population growth. It is projected that the increase in demand will be between 230 and 340 million litres per day, with about 80% of this rise expected in London⁹⁵. Climate change also poses another significant challenge; by 2040 it is expected that the average summer rainfall will fall by 13%⁹⁶.

Water Pollution is a prominent issue in the Borough; water quality analysis of the area⁹⁷ concludes that the River Lee and the majority of the six tributaries have severe problems with water quality. The Dagenham Brook recorded extremely high levels of phosphates, which is a sign that chemicals and sewage are entering the river. Air pollution is also having detrimental effects on the health of water bodies, particularly the deposition of nitrogen. There are three designated water bodies in Waltham Forest, the health of which have been summarised in Table 15.2 below. The Council are planting new reed beds to help preserve water quality and improve wildlife habitats, in these water bodies⁹⁸.

Table 15.2: Health of Water Bodies in Waltham Forest⁹⁹

Water Body	Ecological Status	Chemical	Biological
River Lee (Woollen's Brook - Tottenham Locks)	Poor	Physico-Chemical Status: Moderate Dissolved Oxygen: High pH: High	Biological Status: Poor Diatoms: - Macro-Invertebrates: Poor

⁹² Environment Agency response to Scoping Report consultation dated 18th August 2017.

⁹³ Environment Agency Guidance, Protect groundwater and prevent groundwater pollution, published 14 March 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protect-groundwater-and-prevent-groundwater-pollution/protect-groundwater-and-prevent-groundwater-pollution>

⁹⁴ Thames Water, North London Artificial Recharge Scheme, <https://www.thameswater.co.uk/Help-and-Advice/Water-Quality/Where-our-water-comes-from/North-London-Artificial-Recharge-Scheme> Accessed on 16/05/2017

⁹⁵ Thames Water, Our Long-Term Strategy, 2015-2040

⁹⁶ Thames Water, Our Long-Term Strategy, 2015-2040

⁹⁷ Thames21: A water quality analysis of the River Lee and major tributaries within the perimeter of the M25, from Waltham Abbey to Bow Locks, 2011

⁹⁸ London Biodiversity Partnership, Habitat Action Plan, Reedbeds, 2007

⁹⁹ Environment Agency, Waltham Forest, London Borough Environmental Fact Sheet, August 2013

Water Body	Ecological Status	Chemical	Biological
		Phosphate: Poor Ammonia: High	Fish: Good
River Lee (Tottenham Locks - Tideway)	Poor	Physico-Chemical Status: Moderate Dissolved Oxygen: Poor pH: High Phosphate: Bad Ammonia: Moderate	Biological Status: Poor Diatoms: - Macro-Invertebrates: Fish: Poor
Ching Brook	Moderate	Physico-Chemical Status: Moderate Dissolved Oxygen: Moderate pH: High Phosphate: Bad Ammonia: Good	Biological Status: Poor Diatoms: Poor Macro-Invertebrates: Poor Fish: N/A

1.13 Biodiversity

1.13.1 Baseline

Biodiversity includes not only the variety of individual species but also the genetic diversity within species and the range of ecosystems that support them. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan, published in 1994, sets out a programme for the conservation of the UK's biodiversity and led to the production of 436 action plans to achieve the recovery of many of the UK's most threatened species and habitats.

Waltham Forest is a fairly green Borough with 31%¹⁰⁰ of the land consisting of open greenspace. The Borough is bordered by Epping Forest in the north and east, and the Lee valley runs which runs down the western side. Waltham forest has two sites of international importance for nature conservation:

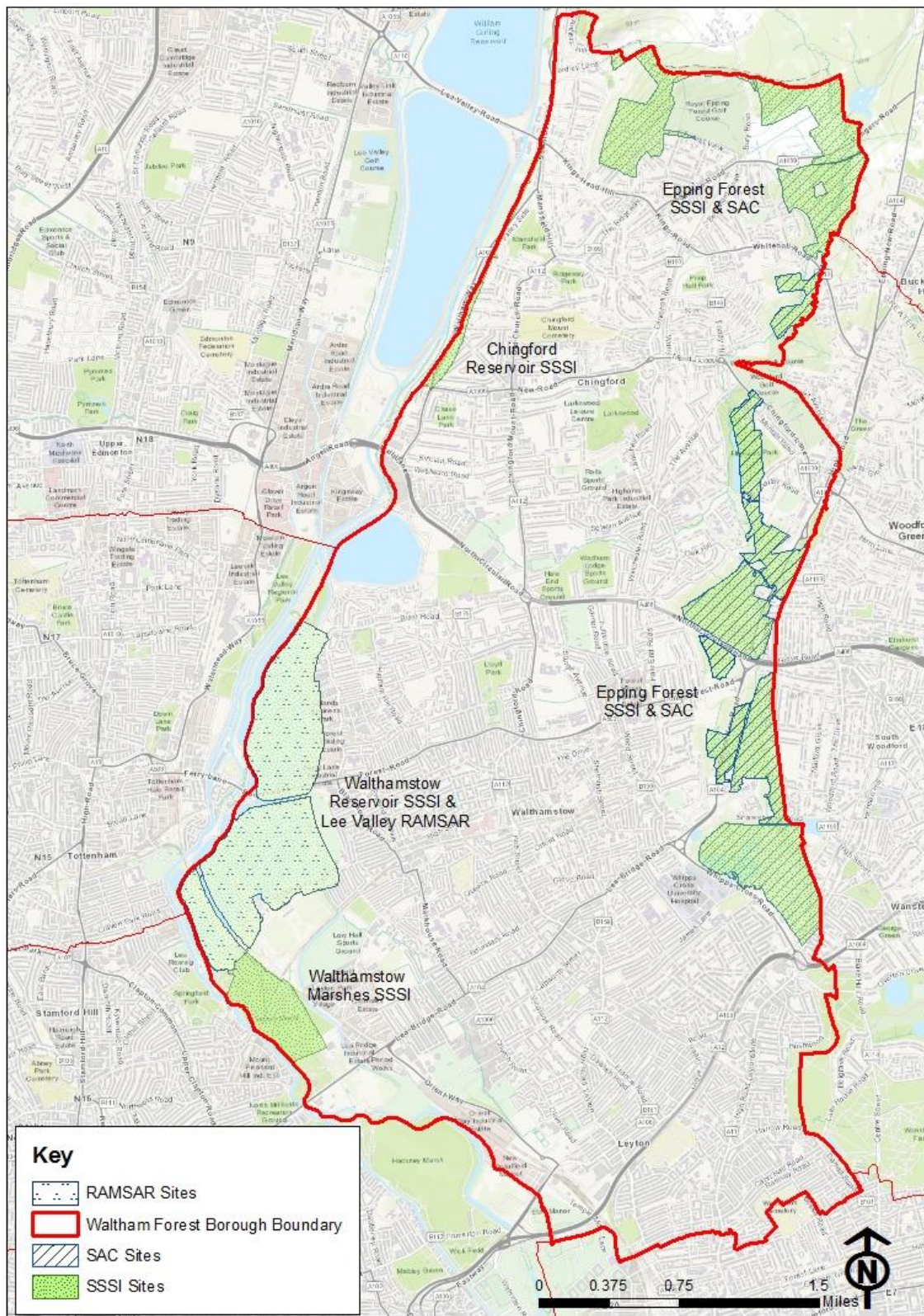
- Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar: This is a wetland of international importance. The Lee Valley supports internationally important numbers of wintering Gadwall and Shoveler and several other bird species of national importance¹⁰¹. The site also contains a range of wetland and valley bottom habitats, both semi- natural and manmade, which support a diverse array of wetland fauna and flora;
1.
- Epping Forest SAC: Epping Forest has been designated for its broad leaved deciduous woodland habitat, in particular its Atlantic acidophilous beech forests. Epping Forest is also a very important site for fauna associated with decaying timber and supports many Red Data Book and Nationally Scarce invertebrate species¹⁰².

¹⁰⁰ Biodiversity in Waltham Forest, Report of Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Committee, December 2015

¹⁰¹ Ramsar Sites Information Service, Lee Valley, <https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/1037>

¹⁰² Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Epping Forest
<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?EUCode=UK0012720>

Figure 16.1: SSSI, SAC and Ramsar site locations within Waltham Forest



In addition to this there are four SSSI listed in Table 16.2 which have all been designated for biological interests¹⁰³. Table 16.2 records the condition of these SSSI and highlights key issues affecting them. Some individual units within the SSSIs have performed well but overall none are deemed to be in a favourable condition; both Epping Forest and Walthamstow Marshes contain units which are in unfavourable and declining condition. The recurrent issue in all of the sites is air quality and the related deposition of acidity and nitrogen, which is having a significant effect on the health of trees (particularly in Epping Forest) and water bodies. Nature conservation sites are also under increasing pressure from recreational activities, with particular regard to litter.

In 2010 Waltham Forest Council introduced a Biodiversity Action Plan¹⁰⁴, in which they have outlined key objectives for the next 10 years. These include:

- To protect and enhance the wildlife and habitats in Waltham Forest, in particular those of international, national and regional importance;
- To ensure that developers, major landowners and organisations, including the Council, schools and colleges, the private sector and statutory undertakers, are aware of the importance of conserving biodiversity and are positively involved in the implementation of the BAP;
- To ensure the proper consideration of biodiversity conservation in the management of all open space and amenity land in Waltham Forest;
- To seek opportunities for increasing the area and number of priority and locally important habitats;
- To develop the long-term interest and involvement of people living and working in the Borough; including access to nature.

The Borough has made significant progress towards these targets, or the original 42 targets; 14 have been completed, 22 are partially complete and 7 are to be started. All are on target to be met by 2020¹⁰⁵.

In response to the action plan extensive work has been carried out to transform Walthamstow Reservoirs into a distinctive urban wetland nature reserve and centre for learning. The £8.7 million project is in partnership with Thames Water and key stakeholders including Natural England, Environment Agency and the Greater London Authority. Additional funding has also been secured from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The reservoirs support a wide variety of species, including bird populations such as Bittern, Shoveler, and Gadwell, alongside invertebrates such as damselflies and dragonflies.¹⁰⁶ The reserve aims to be fully open by September 2017, providing public access to these sites which contain SSSI, SPA and Ramsar site designations.

¹⁰³ Natural England Designated Sites View, <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx>

¹⁰⁴ Waltham Forest Biodiversity Action Plan, 2010-2020

¹⁰⁵ Biodiversity in Waltham Forest, Report of Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Committee, 2015

¹⁰⁶ Biodiversity in Waltham Forest, Report of Neighbourhoods Scrutiny Committee, 2015

Table 16.2: SSSI Condition

SSSI Name	Classification	Condition	Issues
Walthamstow Marshes	Broadleaved mixed woodland, fen, marsh and lowland swamp	2 of the 3 units within Waltham Forest are considered to be in an unfavourable and declining conditions. The remaining unit is considered to be favourable. The threat to the condition of the site is considered Low.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large patches of dense bramble and abundant thistles; • Dense cover of litter; • Lack of positive indicator species; and • Abundance of undesirable non-woody species.
Chingford Reservoir	Standing open water and canals	The only SSSI unit within Waltham Forest is considered to be in an unfavourable condition but it is recovering. The threat to the condition of the site is considered to be a medium risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoveler numbers remain low.
Walthamstow Reservoirs	Standing open water and canals	All 10 units within Waltham Forest are in and unfavourable condition, but they are recovering.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breeding heron numbers continue to fail to meet the minimum threshold.
Epping Forest	Broadleaved mixed and Yew woodland	There are 12 SSSI units within Waltham Forest of which 2 are considered to be in a favourable condition. 10 are in an unfavourable condition with 4 considered to be recovering, 5 showing no change and 1 showing signs of decline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant issue relating to air quality and the related deposition of acidity and of nitrogen; • Many veteran trees within the unit display clear symptoms of stress (e.g. thin canopy and die-back of leading shoots); • Grassland areas show excessive growth of grass compared to broad-leaved species; • Bryophytes are sparse and only a few species are present; • Excessive bramble growth; • Some of the water bodies are in a sub-optimal condition, which may affect the unit's long-term ability to provide supporting habitat; and • Recreational pressures.

1.14 Landscape

1.14.1 Baseline

Waltham Forest covers an area of 3,882 ha with 1,205 ha or 31% of this area consisting of open space. Lee Valley Regional Park & Epping Forest partially lie within the Borough which significantly contribute to the open space areas. A large proportion of the open space within Waltham Forest is either Metropolitan Green Belt (842ha) or Metropolitan Open Land (211 ha) ¹⁰⁷.

An audit of the open spaces was conducted which included open spaces over 0.4ha. A total of 211 sites were identified as part of the audit, including the areas of both the Lee Valley Regional Park and Epping Forest being counted as single sites, see Table 17.1 below. Waltham Forest owns or manages 25% of the hectares of open space.

Table 17.2 Types of open spaces in Waltham Forest¹⁰⁷¹⁰⁷

Typology	Number of Sites	Hectares
Parks and Gardens	32	67.7
Natural and semi-natural Green Spaces	29	790.6
Green Corridors	5	2.4
Outdoor Sports Facilities	53	233.5
Amenity Green Spaces	19	6.0
Provision for Children & Young people	21	2.8
Allotments, Community Gardens & Urban Farms	38	50.7
Cemeteries, disused Churchyards & other Burial Grounds	10	35.8
Civic and Market Squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians	1	0.5
Brownfield Sites	3	14.6
Total	211	1,205

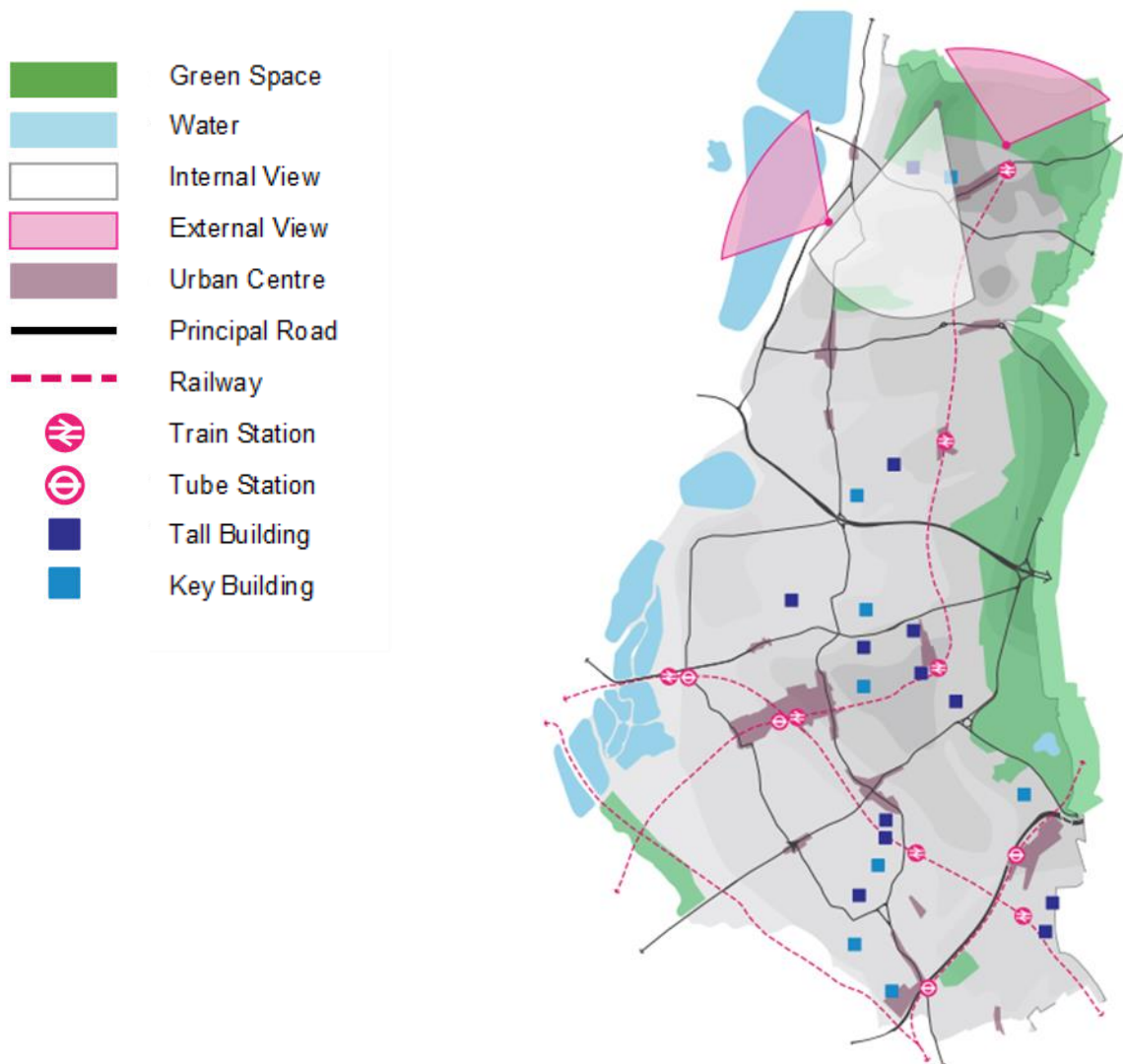
Figure 17.1 below shows the key land uses in the Borough and demonstrates the high accessibility to a variety of major green spaces, including the wider countryside, forest and the Lea Valley. The western side of the Borough encompasses a large part of the Lea Valley Regional Park, whilst the eastern Borough boundary is dominated by Epping Forest. The Borough slopes gradually from the

¹⁰⁷ London Borough of Waltham Forest Open Space Strategy

forested hills in the east to the low-lying lands of the valley bottom, and ranges between 50m to 0m above sea level¹⁰⁸.

The figure also highlights key vantage points in the Borough where views of the City of London and Canary Wharf are glimpsed at a number of locations including Pole Hill and Leyton Station bridge. In addition, views across the Lea Valley to Alexandra Palace and Muswell Hill occur frequently through the central and western parts of the Borough. Friday Hill provides longer views through the majority of the residential neighbourhoods.

Figure 17.1: Land Use and Vistas¹⁰⁹



The Borough contains one park which has achieved the Green Flag status in 2016/17: Lloyd Park. Previously, in 2014, three parks obtained the award however, only one park was entered this year. The Borough has six premier parks:

¹⁰⁸ London Borough of Waltham Forest Characterisation Study, 2009

¹⁰⁹ London Borough of Waltham Forest Characterisation Study, 2009

- Lloyd and Aveling Park;
- Ridgeway Park;
- Langthorne Park;
- Memorial Park;
- Abbots Park; and
- Coronation Gardens.

In addition, there are numerous sports pitches including: bowling and putting greens, cricket pitches, football pitches, rugby pitches, hockey pitches and tennis courts. The Borough boasts a number of allotments, typically in the south, where housing is denser and gardens far smaller. The area was historically used for commercial market gardens and so there is a long tradition of food growing in the area. The allotments are popular amongst residents with a long waiting list for plots.

1.15 Waste

1.15.1 Baseline

Waste production per household in Waltham Forest is higher than the national and London average. There is a downward trend in volume of waste generated but it still remains the 7th worst performing Borough when it comes to recycling and waste. Waste collected per household is well above the national average by almost 100kg. But unlike London and nationally, Waltham Forest has seen an overall decrease in kg of waste generated, despite some fluctuations. See Table 18.1 below.

Table 18.2: kg of waste collected per person¹¹⁰

	Waltham Forest	London	England
2013-14	668.68	575.87	554.64
2014-15	640.09	589.00	558.11
2015-16	650.09	600.26	566.08

Table 18.3 below shows that 7% less waste is now going to landfill compared to 2012. This implies there has been a 7% rise in recycling, with over 6000 tonnes more being recycled since 2012. This follows the national trend but falls short of the national average of 44.3%.¹¹¹ It is however, higher than the London average of 33.1%. The introduction of the compulsory recycling scheme in 2007 for

¹¹⁰ Local government association, Residual household waste per household in Waltham Forest (generated report)

¹¹¹ UK statistics on waste data - December 2016 update

all households (excluding purpose-built flats) has gone some way to help reduce the amount of household waste going to landfill¹¹².

Table 18.3: Waltham Forest Municipal Waste Tonnage¹¹³

Waltham Forest Municipal Waste Tonnages		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015	
		Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%
Non- Recycled Waste	Household refuse	57,212.4	59%	58,890.7	59%	53,708.0	55%
	HWRC Mixed/ civic Waste	2,891.7	3%	2,816.35	3%	2,154.0	2%
	Street Sweepings	6,989.7	7%	5,357.9	5%	4,477.0	5%
	Clinical Waste	13.2	0.01%	14.51	0.01%	16.0	0.02%
	Sub Total	67107.0	69%	67,079.5	67%	60,355.0	62%
Recycled Waste	Kerbside Collection	15,993.7	16%	18,815.4	19%	19,529.7	20%
	Green Garden Waste Collection	7,864.4	8%	8,858.0	9%	10,202.1	11%
	Civic amenity sites	4,075.6	4%	4,640.1	5%	5,676.8	6%
	Other	1,922.3	2%	949.8	1%	757.7	1%
	Sub Total	29,856.1	31%	33,263.4	33%	36,469.5	38%
Total (excluding trade waste)		96,963.1	N/A	1,000,342.9	N/A	96,824.5	N/A

The Borough has introduced points-based recycling rewards programme for residents living in purpose-built flats as an incentive to get more people recycling. The points can be traded in for high street retail vouchers, cinema tickets or a charity donation. The Borough Council are also actively encouraging mothers to make the switch to cloth nappies, through the Real Nappies for London campaign. The Council are offering £54.15 to go towards the initial up-front cost, which, over time, can help save £500 per child. Single use nappies produce around 7kg of waste per child per week and is thought to cost London £20 million per year.¹¹⁴

Waltham Forest has joined forces with six other local authorities (Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey and Islington) to form the North London Waste Plan. This plan aims to set out the planning framework for waste management in the North London Boroughs for the next 15 years. North London does not have a landfill site, so a strategic objective has been set to minimise the amount being sent to landfill by maximising recycling and ensuring that energy-from-waste sites are equipped to deal with an increase in demand. A new energy-from-waste plant to serve North London is being developed in the London Borough of Enfield, just beyond the Waltham Forest boundary.

¹¹² WRAP.org London key waste and recycling data <http://laportal.wrap.org.uk/LWARBKeyData.aspx>

¹¹³ Waltham Forest Annual Monitoring Report, 2015

¹¹⁴ Real Nappies for London <http://www.realnappiesforlondon.org.uk/>; accessed 24/5/17