



AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN 2023-2028



FOREWARD

I am very pleased to introduce the Council's proposed air quality action plan setting out measures that we are proposing to take to improve air quality for our residents.

Air pollution remains a huge issue for the Council because of the impact it has on our residents, people working in the borough and other visitors. It affects people's lives on a daily basis, particularly the most vulnerable parts of our community.

Improving air quality has been a priority for Waltham Forest for a number of years and we have made good progress. However, the evidence of the effects of air pollution continues to grow and each new report reinforces the importance that we need to do more to protect the health of communities.

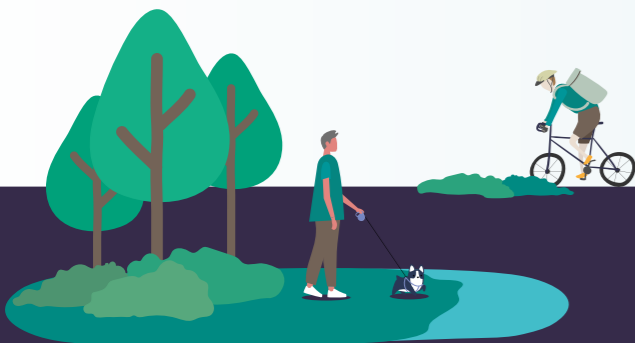
Tackling air pollution goes hand in hand with our work to address climate change. In April 2019, the Council declared a Climate Emergency and committed to ensuring our services and operations are sustainable and have a net-zero impact by 2030. There are many uncertainties for people at the moment but the Covid-19 pandemic has demonstrated importance of good health and we are certain that people want to see local environmental quality improving.

Tackling air pollution is not just an issue for Waltham Forest, it affects the whole of London and many other urban areas. We already work closely with our neighbouring boroughs and the Mayor of London, and will continue to do so. Central government has an important role and we would like to see Government take a more proactive approach with more ambitious targets. And of course, individuals also have an important part to play by taking their own steps to reduce pollution. We're very pleased to see how walking and cycling has increased in the borough in recent years as a result of our Enjoy Waltham Forest programme and we hope that numbers participating in these activities will continue to rise.

We want Waltham Forest to be recognised as leading the way in dealing with the climate emergency our Air Quality Action Plan demonstrates our commitment to working to tackle the air quality problem.

Cllr Clyde Loakes

Deputy Leader for Climate and Air Quality



CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Why is air quality an issue?
- 1.2 The role of local authorities with regard to air pollution
- 1.3 Air quality objectives and guidelines

2.0 THE WALTHAM FOREST CONTEXT

- 2.1 Description of the borough
- 2.2 Waltham Forest's strategic priorities
- 2.3 Waltham Forest's policies and plans
- 2.4 Air pollution levels in Waltham Forest
- 2.5 Air Quality Management Area and Focus Areas
- 2.6 Sources of pollution
- 2.7 Actions taken to improve air quality in the borough

3.0 DEVELOPING A NEW AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN FOR WALTHAM FOREST

- 3.1 Waltham Forest's air quality priorities
- 3.2 Themes
- 3.3 Plan development

4.0 ACTION PLAN

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| AQAP | Air Quality Action Plan |
| AQMA | Air Quality Management Area |
| AQO | Air Quality Objective |
| AQS | Air Quality Strategy |
| CRT | Canal & River Trust |
| EU | European Union |
| EV | Electric vehicle |
| GLA | Greater London Authority |
| JSNA | Joint Strategic Needs Assessment |
| LAEI | London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory |
| LIP | Local Implementation Plan |
| LLAQM | London Local Air Quality Management |
| NO ₂ | Nitrogen dioxide |
| NO _x | Nitrogen oxides |
| NRMM | No-Road Mobile Machinery |
| PM _{2.5} | Particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter |
| PM ₁₀ | Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter |
| STARS | Sustainable Travel: Active, Responsible, Safe |
| TfL | Transport for London |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| ULEZ | Ultra Low Emission Zone |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |
| µg/m ³ | Microgrammes per cubic metre |

SUMMARY

This Air Quality Action Plan has been produced in fulfilment of the Council's statutory duties to review and assess air quality in the borough and to take action where air quality objectives are being exceeded.

The introduction, Section 1, explains why air pollution is a problem and sets out the role local authorities have in dealing with air pollution. It goes on to set out the formal air quality objectives set by Government, as well as other relevant air quality guidelines.

Section 2 provides the Waltham Forest context. It provides a description of the borough and describes the Council's strategic objectives and associated strategic plans at the time of the preparation of the plan. It summarises the air quality situation in the borough and the progress that has been made in reducing levels of the key pollutants of concern. It describes the Council's Air Quality Management Area and the Focus Areas that have been identified because of high pollution levels and population concentrations. The key sources of pollution are identified, drawn from the GLA's LAEI modelling. Some of the key actions the Council has taken to seek to improve air quality in the borough are summarised at the end of this section.

Section 3 sets out the approach the Council has taken to developing the Council's new action plan. The focus is on the key pollutants of concern, NO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. There are significant overlaps with the work that the Council is doing in response to the Climate Emergency and the aim is to align that work with the air quality action plan. Seven priorities are identified and actions in the Action Plan table are set out under seven themes. The action plan is a cross cutting document with contributions of services across the Council.

Section 4 is the table of actions.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Why is air quality an issue?

Air pollution is the biggest environmental threat to health in the United Kingdom, with between 28,000 and 36,000 deaths a year attributed to long-term exposure¹.

Research on behalf of the Mayor of London reported that in Greater London in 2019, the equivalent of between 3,600 to 4,100 deaths were estimated to be attributable to human-made PM_{2.5} and NO₂². A separate report found that, in 2019, communities which have higher levels of deprivation, or a higher proportion of people from a non-white ethnic background, were still more likely to be exposed to higher levels of air pollution³.

There is strong evidence that air pollution causes the development of coronary and respiratory diseases and lung cancer, as well as exacerbating asthma. Recent research is increasing our understanding of the wider health impacts of air pollution, for example in relation to depression, anxiety and dementia. There is evidence that poor air quality exacerbates other health conditions, including Covid-19.

Particulate matter has been the subject of significant research in recent years. The main air quality objective in relation to particulate matter arising from the Government's national Air Quality Strategy (AQS) in 2000 was PM10, particles smaller than 10 microns (100th of a millimetre). However, new research indicates the focus needs to be on even smaller particles, those smaller than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}), which is now considered to be the air pollutant that has the greatest impact on human health.

Although the primary concern about air pollution is about the impact on human health, there are also impacts on the wider natural environment, including habitats, ecosystems and other species.

1.2 The role of local authorities with regard to air pollution

Local councils have a duty to review air quality in their area and to assess whether air quality standards and objectives are being achieved. Where air quality objectives are not being achieved, the local authority must designate an 'air quality management area' (AQMA) and then develop an 'air quality action plan' (AQAP) with aim of achieving the required air quality standards and objectives⁴.

In London, the Mayor of London has devolved responsibility for overseeing the national requirements in relation to air quality management. London boroughs are required to follow the Mayor's London Local Air Quality Management (LLAQM)⁵ framework in fulfilling their duties to review and assess air quality.

1.3 Air quality objectives and guidelines

The Government's AQS published in 2007 identified nine pollutants of relevance to human health. In Waltham Forest, only two of these pollutants are of concern, NO₂ and PM. The national air quality objectives for these objectives are set out in the table below and were aligned with European Union standards.

In 2019, the Government published its Clean Air Strategy, which aimed to set a vision for improving air quality, not just in relation to human health but also with regard to the wider environment.

The Environment Act 2021 received Royal Assent in November 2021 and includes a duty on the Government to set at least one long term target in respect of air quality and in addition to set a target in respect of the annual mean level of PM2.5 in ambient air. The Government published a consultation on setting the PM2.5 target in March 2022 during the preparation of this draft AQAP.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) publishes guidelines for air pollutants and there has been an increasing focus on these in recent years, with the 2005 guidelines being stricter in some areas than UK/EU standards. In 2021, the WHO guidelines were tightened further in some key areas. The table below also sets out the WHO guideline values for NO₂ and PM in the 2021 update.

| Pollutant | Averaging period | UK air quality objective | WHO guideline value (2021 update) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) | Annual mean | 40 µg/m ³ | 10 µg/m ³ |
| | 1 hour mean | 200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year | 15µg/m ³ |
| Particles – PM ₁₀ | Annual mean | 40 µg/m ³ | 15µg/m ³ |
| | 24 hour mean | 50 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year | 45µg/m ³ |
| Particles – PM _{2.5} | Annual mean | 25 µg/m ³ | 5µg/m ³ |
| | | Target of 15% reduction in concentration at urban background locations | 15µg/m ³ |

1. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/improving-outdoor-air-quality-and-health-review-of-interventions>
 2. <https://www.london.gov.uk/WHAT-WE-DO/environment/environment-publications/health-burden-air-pollution-london>
 3. <https://www.london.gov.uk/WHAT-WE-DO/environment/environment-publications/air-pollution-and-inequalities-london-2019>
 4. Part IV Environment Act 1995
 5. <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/pollution-and-air-quality/working-london-boroughs>



2.0 THE WALTHAM FOREST CONTEXT

2.1 Description of the borough

Waltham Forest is an outer London borough situated in the north-east of the Greater London conurbation, an area of 38.82 km². It had an estimated population of 276,940 residents as of mid-2020. The ethnic makeup is diverse with an estimated 47% of residents from a minority ethnic background. Waltham Forest was ranked as the 82nd most deprived borough nationally according to the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation. There are no major industrial centres, 94.2% of enterprises in Waltham Forest are micro businesses employing fewer than 10 people.

2.2 Waltham Forest's strategic priorities

The Council published a new corporate strategy in 2020 in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, with a view of providing a vision for the future of the borough and its residents. The Strategy has four key priorities, each underpinned by a five-point plan. These priorities are:

- Connecting people with jobs
- Safe and healthy lives
- Our 15-minute neighbourhood
- Confidence in our future

Improving air quality is a key component of the 15-minute neighbourhood priority, which is about local communities and environmental quality.

2.3 Waltham Forest's policies and plans

The Council has a number of policies and plans that reference air quality or are relevant to the development of this action plan

- **Local Plan.** The Local Plan sets out the overarching planning policy for the borough and shapes what development will take place and how it will be implemented.
- **Local Implementation Plan (LIP).** The LIP is the Council's transport plan and sets out the Council's transport strategy.
- **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).** The JSNA is a process that identifies current and future health and well-being needs of the local population.

2.4 Air pollution levels in Waltham Forest

Air quality has improved in most areas in Waltham Forest and is below the current UK air quality objectives at all sites except in relation to NO₂ at the Crooked Billet site. However, none of the sites meet the current WHO guideline values.

Pollution levels at the Council's three automatic monitoring stations for the last seven years are set out in the tables below.

| Annual mean NO ₂ concentrations at Waltham Forest's automatic monitoring stations | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Site | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Dawlish Road (background site) | 28 | 26 | 30 | 28 | 23 | 24 | 19 |
| Crooked Billet (kerbside site) | 74 | 66 | 62 | 61 | 58 | 58 | 42 |
| Ruckholt Close (roadside site) | 36 | 31 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 25 |

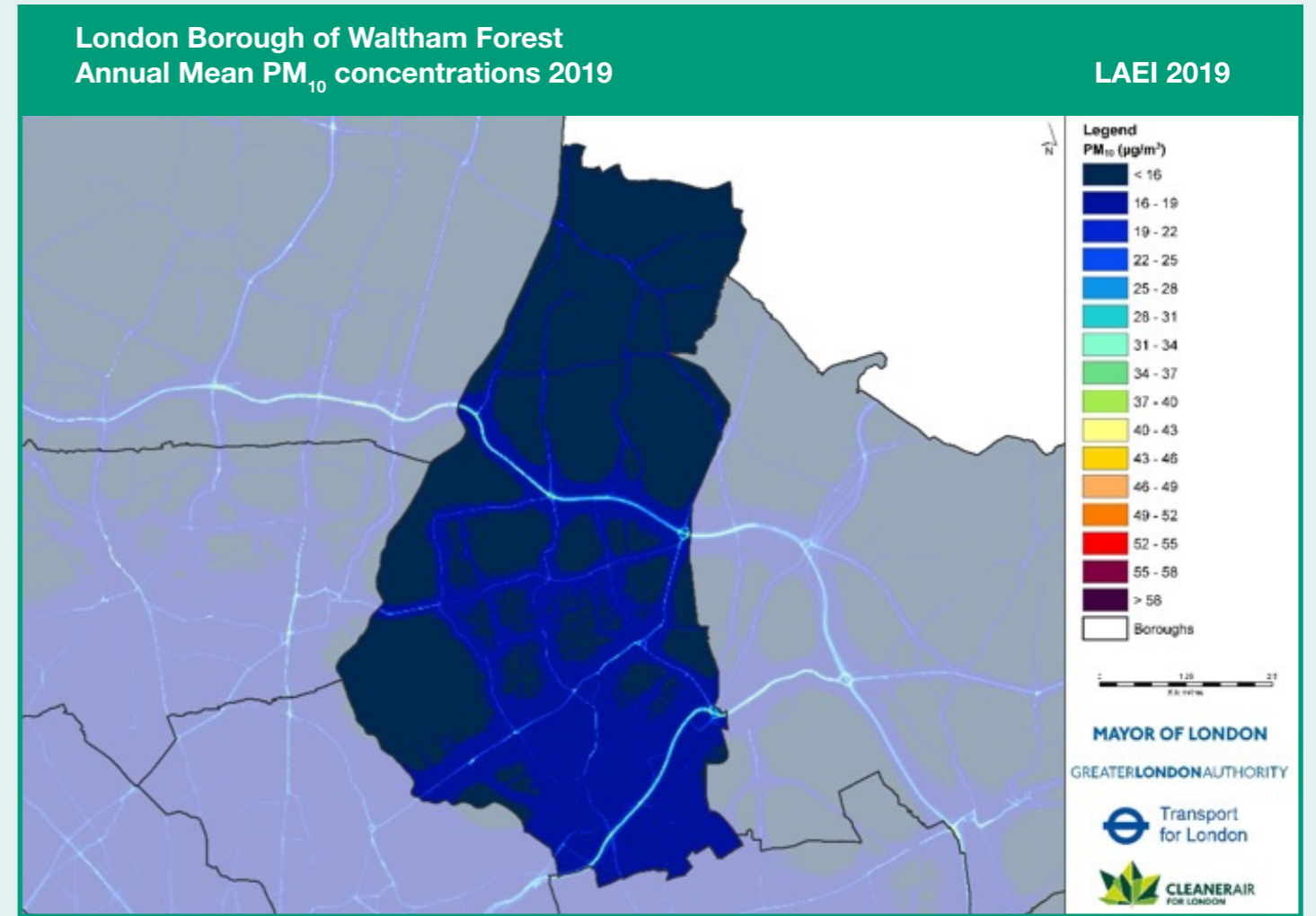
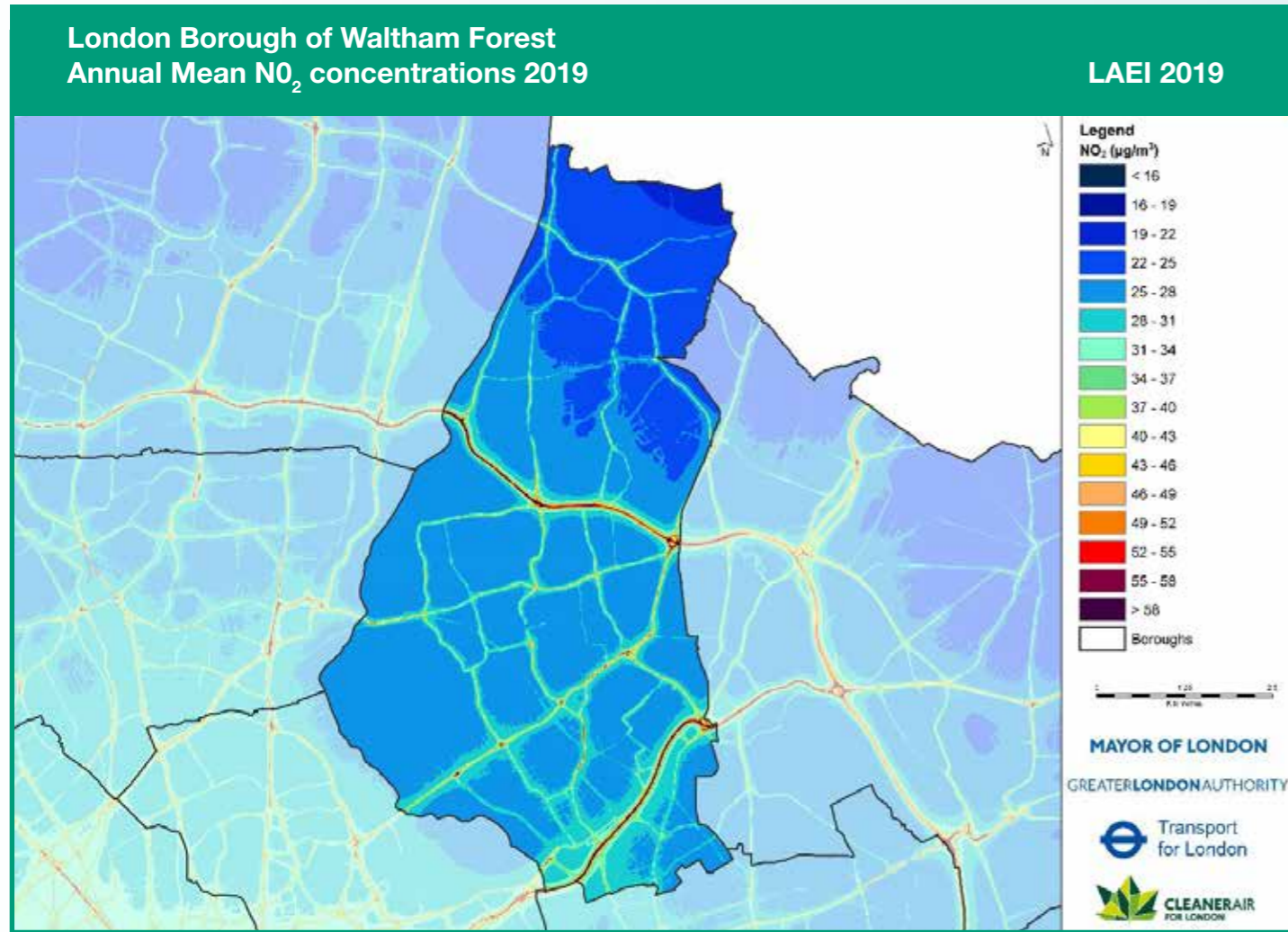
| Annual mean PM ₁₀ concentrations at Waltham Forest's automatic monitoring stations | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Site | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Dawlish Road (background site) | 19 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 17 |
| Crooked Billet (kerbside site) | 40 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 25 |
| Ruckholt Close (roadside site) | 20 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 17 |

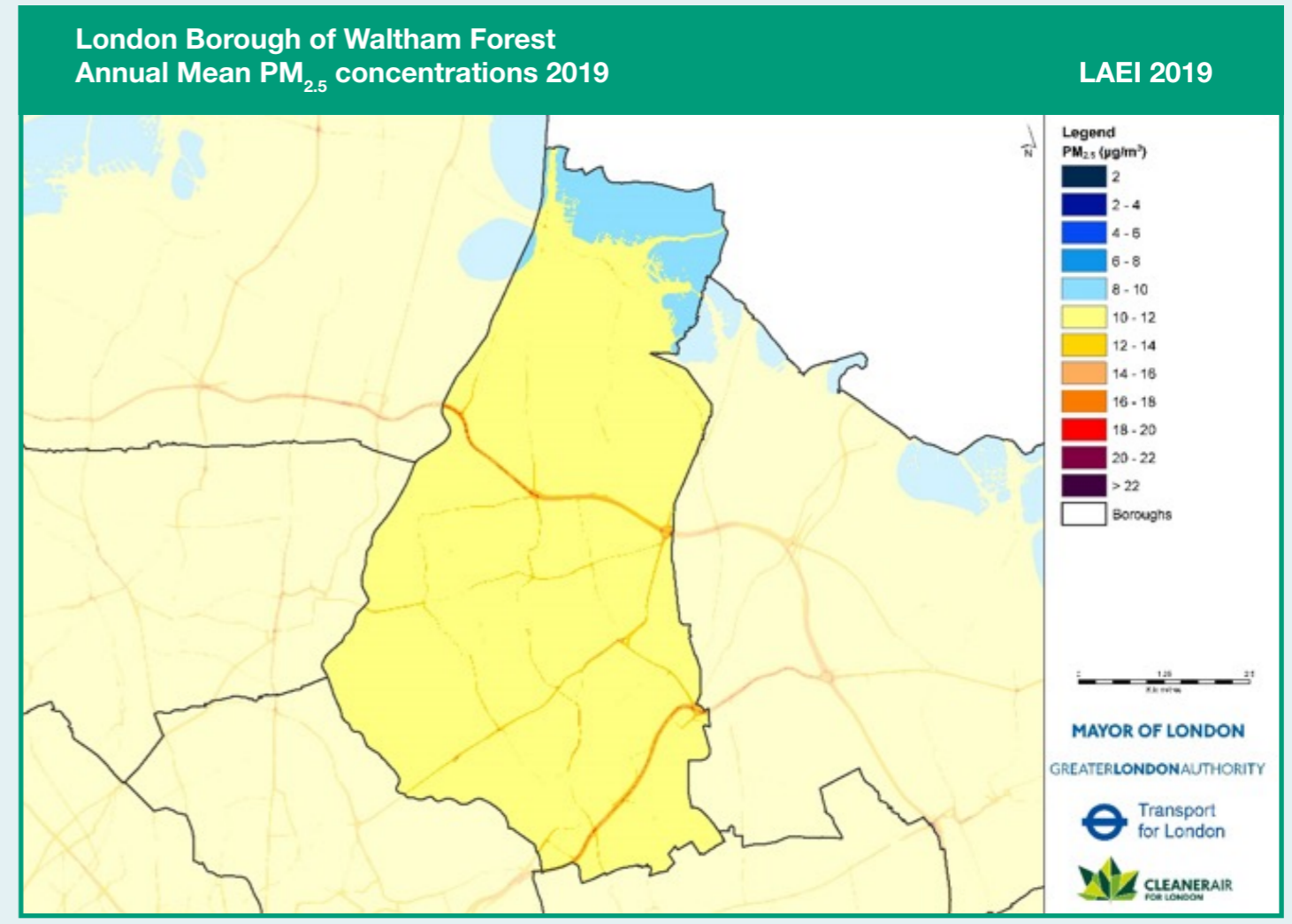
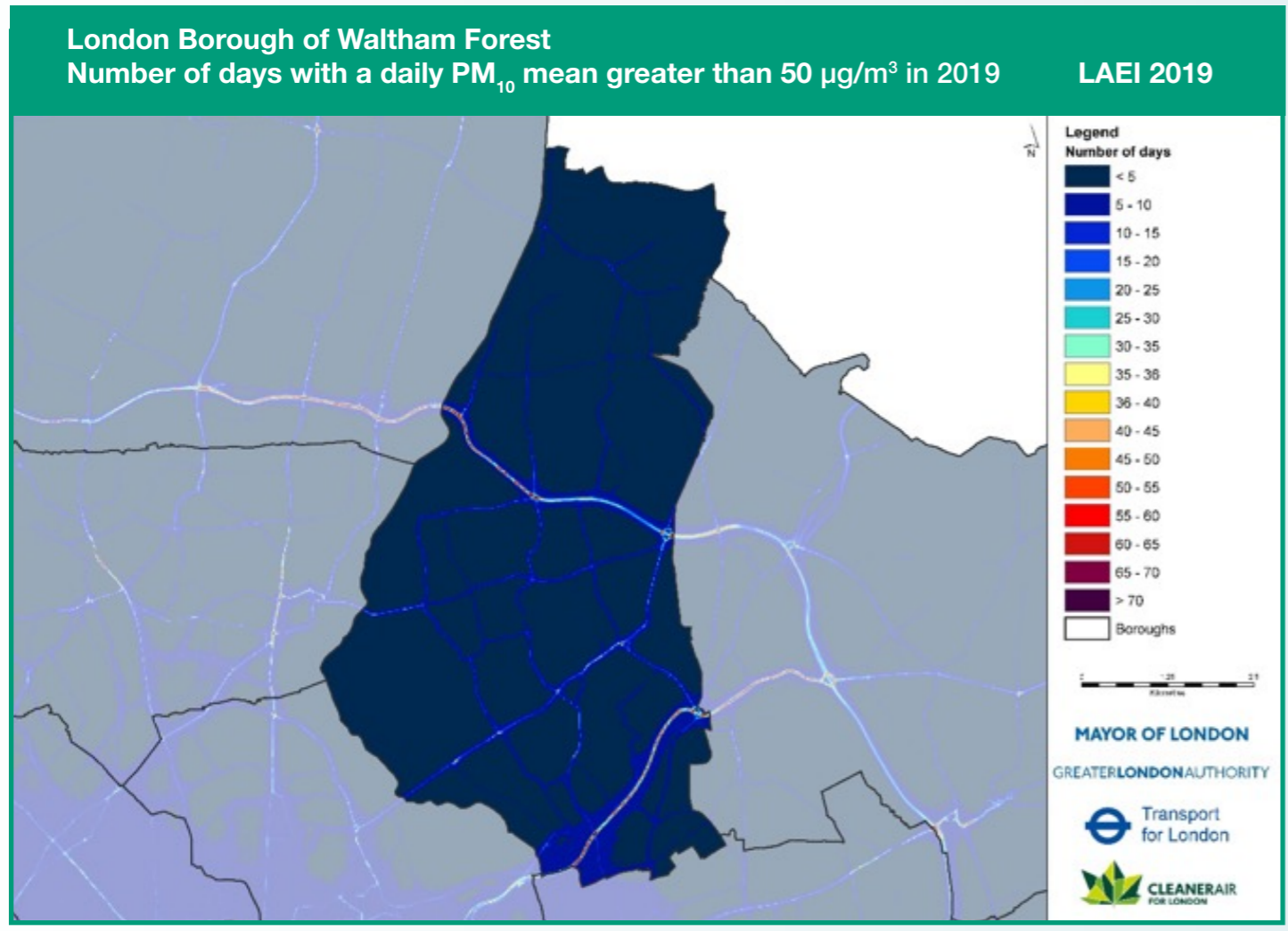
| Annual mean PM _{2.5} concentrations at Waltham Forest's automatic monitoring stations | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Site | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Dawlish Road (background site) | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 10 |

Figures in bold indicate an exceedance of the air quality objective



Transport for London's Local Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI) provides a useful indication of sources of pollution and supports the monitoring evidence showing that most area of the borough meet the current UK air quality objectives but that major roads in the borough are still a significant source of air pollution. It should be noted that the two most polluted roads, the A406 and the A12, are outside the direct control of the Council as they are the responsibility TfL.





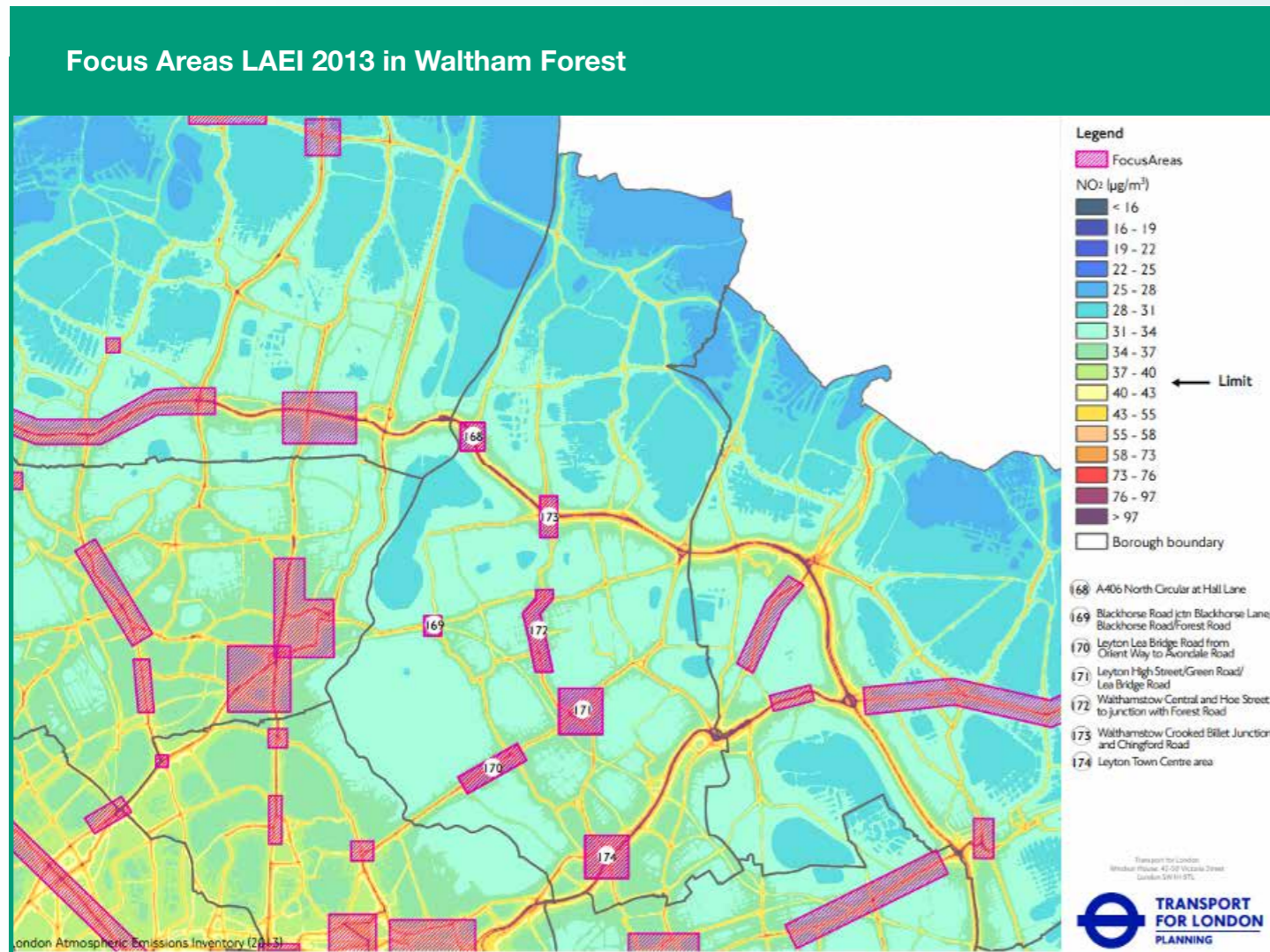
At the time of preparation of this report, borough specific data was not available from the 2019 LAEI.



2.5 AQMA and Focus Areas

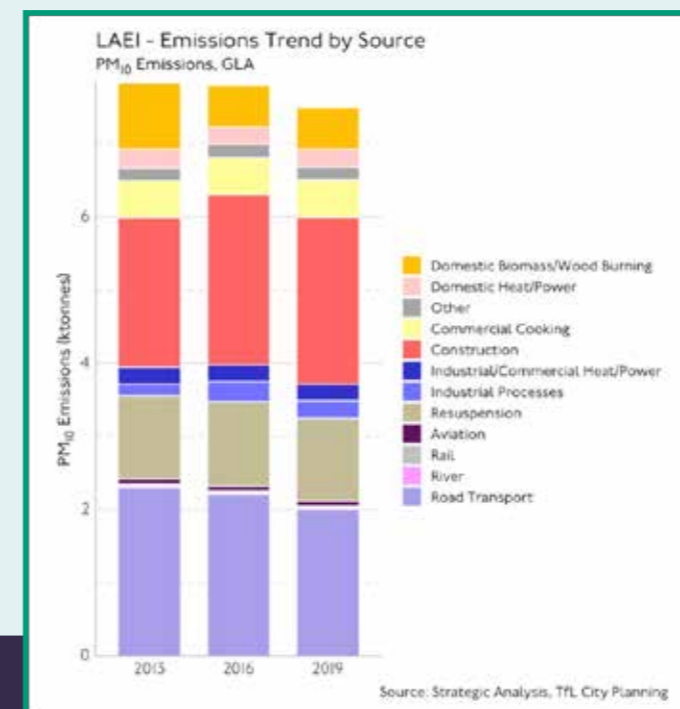
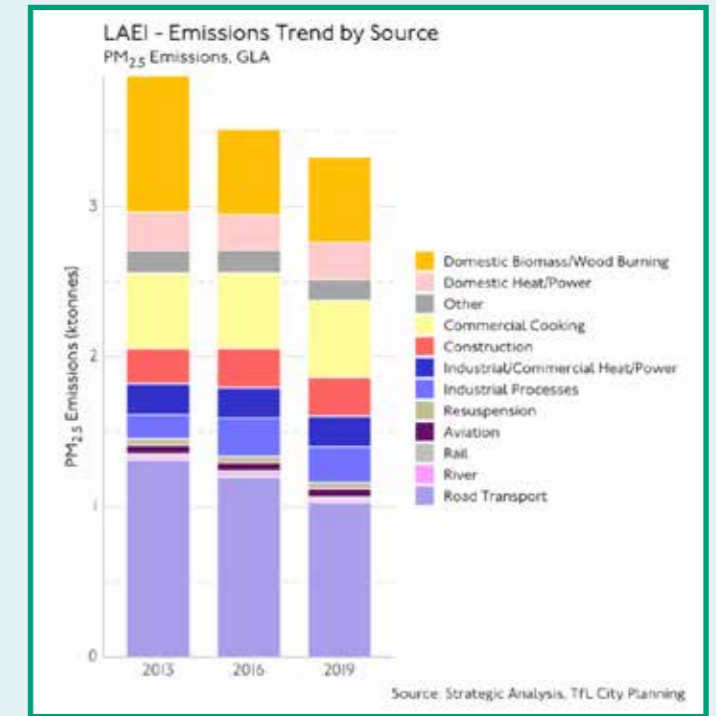
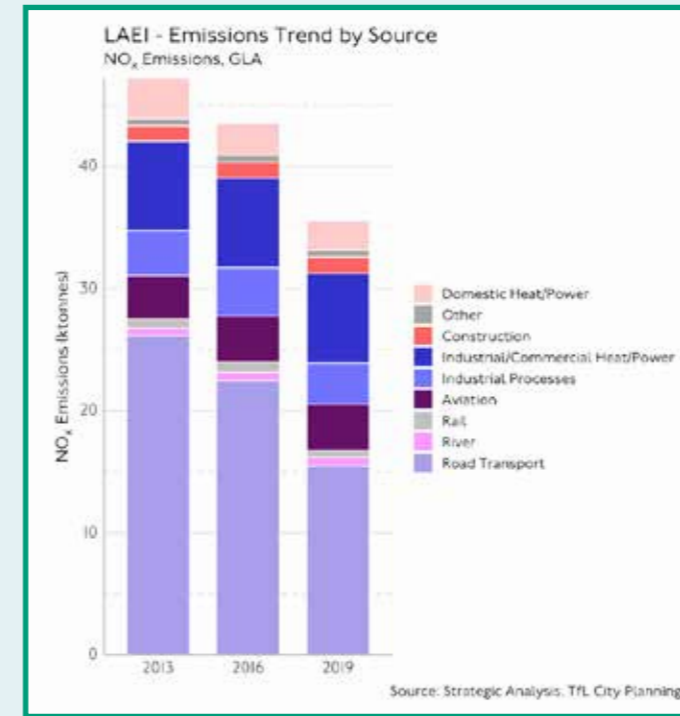
Waltham Forest first designated an AQMA in 2001 because air quality in the borough was not meeting the objectives for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particles or particulate matter (PM). The Council has adopted a series of action plans setting out measures to improve air quality; the existing plan was adopted in 2018.

Air Quality Focus Areas have been identified across London by the GLA; these are locations that not only exceed the national AQO for NO₂ but also have high levels of human exposure to air pollution. There are seven such areas in Waltham Forest, shown on the map below.



2.6 Sources of air pollution in Waltham Forest

The LAEI is the main resource used to confirm emission sources. The charts below show the main emission sources in Waltham Forest from the 2019 LAEI.



2.7 Actions taken to improve air quality in the borough

Waltham Forest has taken extensive action to try to tackle air pollution and improve air quality in the borough. Full details of projects and activity undertaken can be found in our current and previous actions plans but the following represents a summary of some of the key actions.

- Promoting walking and cycling through the Mini-Holland / Enjoy Waltham Forest project
- Rolling out a network of low traffic neighbourhoods
- Developing a network of segregated cycle lanes
- Investing in walking and cycling infrastructure including cycle parking hubs at stations and bike hangers in residential areas
- Maintaining three automatic air quality monitoring stations and developing an extended borough wide network of NO₂ diffusion tubes, including monitoring specific projects such as the introduction of the ULEZ extension in 2021
- Promoting the TfL STARS schemes for schools
- Designating School Streets
- Undertaking a School Superzone project
- Undertaking anti-idling patrols at schools during 'drop off' and 'pick up' times
- Installing 'green screens' at nine schools
- Participating in a London-wide scheme aiming to reduce unnecessary idling of vehicles
- Installation of EV recharging infrastructure
- Delivery of a Ecohome project to showcase retrofitting of a Victorian property to improve energy efficiency
- Successfully bidding for Government grants and other funding to support domestic retrofit projects

3.0 DEVELOPING A NEW AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN FOR WALTHAM FOREST

3.1 Waltham Forest's air quality priorities

Our new priorities regarding air quality have been developed having regard to the Council's corporate priorities, careful consideration of emission sources, considering how we can build on our successes to date, and areas where we need to develop further.

The climate emergency is a key priority for the Council and poor air quality is a significant consideration in this respect. We will look to align our climate emergency and air quality work.

The table below sets out the three main emission sources for the three pollutants of particular concern – NO_x, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. We will look to focus on these emissions sources through our own actions or by working with partners.

| Emissions by source type (tonnes) | | |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| NO _x | PM ₁₀ | PM _{2.5} |
| Road Transport (15,492) | Construction (2,278) | Road Transport (1029) |
| Industrial / Commercial Heat / Power (7,365) | Road Transport (2,005) | Domestic Biomass / Wood Burning (569) |
| Aviation (3,807) | Resuspension (1,133) | Commercial Cooking (511) |



Our priorities in our new air quality action plan are:

1. Dealing with air pollution resulting from construction activities, including non-road mobile machinery
2. Tackling domestic wood burning, including enforcement of smoke control area provisions
3. Promoting and delivering energy efficiency improvements in domestic and commercial properties
4. Reducing the impact of emissions from road traffic, including
 - (i) encouraging walking and cycling,
 - (ii) implementing temporary and permanent car free locations, and
 - (iii) promoting electric vehicle uptake by installing ultra low emission infrastructure
5. Working to reduce air pollution around schools
6. Reducing emissions from the Council's own fleet and vehicles used by our staff and contractors
7. Enhancing the information available to residents about air pollution in the borough and the associated health issues, including promoting the airTEXT service and the Mayor of London's air pollution forecasts

3.2 Themes

The actions in our action plan are set out under seven key themes:

- Monitoring and other core statutory duties
- Emissions from developments and buildings
- Public health and awareness raising
- Delivery servicing and freight
- Borough fleet actions
- Localised solutions
- Cleaner transport

3.3 Plan development

This AQAP has been prepared by the Council's Air Quality & Environmental Protection Service with support of other services across the Council. Internal contributors and consultees are listed in Appendix A, as are external statutory consultees.

There has also been a public consultation exercise.

The outcome of the consultation is reported in Appendix B.



4.0 ACTION PLAN

4.1 The table of actions is set out below.

It is intended that this will be kept under review and new actions will be added where needed or where opportunities arise, usually as part of the Annual Status Report review process.

| Action ID | Description | Responsibility | Cost Low - <£5K Medium - £5-20K High - £20K | | Benefits | Timescale | Outputs, Targets and KPIs | Further Information |
|--|--|----------------|---|--|--|-----------|--|---------------------|
| Theme A: Monitoring and other core statutory duties | | | | | | | | |
| A01 | Maintain the current core monitoring network of three automatic air quality monitoring stations and a minimum network of 50 NO ₂ diffusion tube sites | AQEP Team | High | | Good air quality data available to monitor current pollution levels and assess progress to air quality improvement | Ongoing | Three automatic monitoring stations operated, data capture minimum of 90% NO ₂ diffusion tube network maintained, minimum 50 sites | |
| A02 | Continue trials of small sensors to complement the core monitoring network | AQEP Team | Medium | | | Year 1-3 | Trial at least six sites for 12 month period, focussing on town centre sites | |
| A03 | Investigate the installation of a PM _{2.5} monitor at the Crooked Billet automatic monitoring station | AQEP Team | Medium | | | Year 1 | PM _{2.5} monitor installed at Crooked Billet monitoring Station | |
| A04 | Undertake a trial of ammonia monitoring sites in the vicinity of the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation | AQEP Team | Low | | | Year 1&2 | NH ₃ trial completed and evaluated | |



| Action ID | Description | Responsibility | Cost Low - <£5K Medium - £5-20K High - £20K | | Benefits | Timescale | Outputs, Targets and KPIs | Further Information |
|---|---|-------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------|---|---------------------|
| Theme B: Emissions from developments and buildings | | | | | | | | |
| B01 | Adopting a code of construction practice to set an expected standard for control of dust and other air pollution emissions from development sites and construction activities | AQEP Team | Low | | Reduced emissions from construction activities, particularly particulate matter | Year 1&2 | Code of Construction Practice adopted | |
| B02 | Reviewing construction related conditions applied to planning consents to ensure that a consistent and effective approach is taken | AQEP Team | Low | | | Year 1&2 | Construction related planning conditions reviewed and revised conditions adopted | |
| B03 | Review the Council's Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for Air Quality to reflect new policies and requirements of the Waltham Forest Local Plan and London Plan | AQEP Team | Low | | Reduced pollution from development sites and buildings | Year 3 | Revised SPD adopted | |
| B04 | Reducing emissions from combined heat and power | AQEP / Development Management | Low | | Reduced pollution from buildings | Ongoing | 100% of applications to have air quality assessment with mitigation included No. applications varied to carbon free alternatives | |
| B05 | Enforcing air quality neutral policies and seek to implement air quality positive elements of the London Plan | AQEP / Development Management | Low | | | Ongoing | % of relevant planning applications having an air quality neutral assessment No. of EIA-applicable consents delivering air quality positive outcomes | |
| B06 | Continue to participate in the London-wide NRMM monitoring project | AQEP Team | Low | | Low Reduced emissions from construction activities, particularly particulate matter | Ongoing | 100% of relevant planning applications to include appropriate NRMM condition. Number of inspections undertaken and % compliance | |

| Action ID | Description | Responsibility | Cost Low - <£5K Medium - £5-20K High - £20K | | Benefits | Timescale | Outputs, Targets and KPIs | Further Information |
|---|---|------------------------|---|--|--|-----------|---|---------------------|
| Theme B: Emissions from developments and buildings | | | | | | | | |
| B07 | Support and encourage urban greening measures, facilitated by new developments, which will further improve air quality and deliver new green spaces, in line with policies and requirements of the Waltham Forest Local Plan and the London Plan. | Development Management | Low | | Improve air quality, reduce exposure to pollution, provide amenity space, enhance biodiversity | Year 1&5 | 1. All major developments to meet, as a minimum, and exceed, where possible, the Urban Greening Factor (UGF) targets scores of policy G6 of the London Plan (para 17.23 of the WF Local Plan) 2. All developments of five or more units submit an ecology report, to demonstrate that the development aims to exceed the London Plan UGF score (para 17.12 of the WF Local Plan) | |
| B08 | Undertaking a promotional campaign to make people aware of the harm caused by woodburning and bonfires | AQEP Team | Medium | | Woodburning discouraged, reducing particulate matter pollution | Year 1&2 | Campaign delivered and reach measured | |
| B09 | Increasing awareness of the borough's smoke control areas and actively taking enforcement action where necessary | AQEP Team | Low | | Improved compliance with smoke control area rules | Year 1&2 | Clearer information made available on website. Specific publicity included in wider comms plan. | |
| B10 | Promoting and delivering energy efficiency and energy supply retrofitting projects in workplaces and commercial settings | TBC | High | | Reduced emissions from buildings | Ongoing | Develop plans and targets for Council owned stock, private rented properties and owner occupied sector. Reach net zero carbon emissions by 2030 | |
| B11 | Promoting and delivering energy efficiency and retrofitting projects in Council owned non-residential properties | TBC | High | | Reduced emissions from buildings | Ongoing | Develop promotional campaigns and signposting to sources of advice and finance | |

| Action ID | Description | Responsibility | Cost Low - <£5K Medium - £5-20K High - £20K | | Benefits | Timescale | Outputs, Targets and KPIs | Further Information |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|--------------|--|---|
| Theme C: Public health and awareness raising | | | | | | | | |
| C01 | Promotion of airText scheme and the Mayor of London's air pollution forecasts | AQEP Team | Low | | Improved awareness of high pollution episodes and associated health risks | Year 1&2 | Target to increase people signing up to airText service by 10% per year from May 2022 base | May 2022: 195 people signed up to the airTEXT service for Waltham Forest specific updates |
| C02 | Develop communications plan to raise awareness of air pollution effects and measures residents can take to reduce air pollution effects | AQEP Team, Comms Team, Public Health Team | Low | | Greater awareness amongst the public of air pollution issues and associated health risks | Year 1 | Comms Plan in place by end of Year 1, other actions to follow | |
| C03 | Public Health department taking shared responsibility for borough air quality issues and implementation of Air Quality Action Plans | Public Health Team | Low | | Air quality integrated into other public health programmes | Ongoing | Director of Public Health signs off Annual Status Report; Quarterly liaison meetings between AQEP Team and Public Health Team | |
| C04 | JSNA reviewed at least every three years and updated as required | Public Health Team | Low | | Up to date information on air quality available for public health professionals and clinicians | Year 2 and 5 | JSNA reviewed | |
| C05 | Undertake a second school 'superzone' project, building on the success of the first project undertaken in 2019/20 | Public Health Team | Medium | | Air quality integrated into wider health promotion programmes | Year 1&2 | Superzone project completed | |

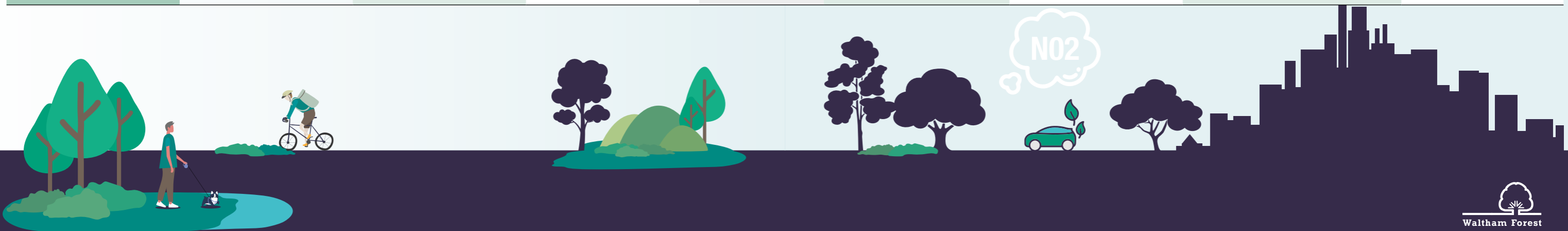
| Action ID | Description | Responsibility | Cost Low - <£5K Medium - £5-20K High - £20K | | Benefits | Timescale | Outputs, Targets and KPIs | Further Information |
|---|--|----------------|---|--|--|-----------|--|--|
| Theme C: Public health and awareness raising | | | | | | | | |
| C06 | Engagement with schools to raise awareness of pollution effects and supporting measures to improve air quality around schools, including promotion of the TfL STARS accredited travel planning programme | Highways Team | Low | | Reduced health impacts from poor air quality for school children | Ongoing | Maintain current number of schools with a STARS rating and increase this if possible | May 2022: 60 schools have a STARS rating |
| C07 | Maintaining School Streets and seeking to undertake further School Street projects | Highways Team | High | | Reduced health impacts from poor air quality for school children | Ongoing | Make eight trial projects permanent and engage with other schools to promote further schemes | May 2022: 18 existing temporary and permanent School Street schemes |
| Theme D: Delivery servicing and freight | | | | | | | | |
| D01 | Investigate options for freight consolidation, work with businesses to promote such initiatives, including expanding zero emission delivery services | Highways Team | High | | Reduced emissions from road traffic | Years 1-3 | Investigate freight consolidation hub options and undertake engagement with businesses to build support for trial schemes and projects | |
| D02 | Support existing zero emission delivery services | Highways Team | High | | | Ongoing | Maintain volume of deliveries supported by zero emission deliveries | ZED in 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of deliveries – 172,000 • Number of miles travelled – 71,000 • Estimated CO2e saved – 22 tonnes |



| Action ID | Description | Responsibility | Cost Low - <£5K Medium - £5-20K High - £20K | | Benefits | Timescale | Outputs, Targets and KPIs | Further Information |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|---------------------|
| Theme E: Borough fleet actions | | | | | | | | |
| E01 | Reducing emissions from the Council's vehicle fleet and that of our contractors | Transport Manager and Contract Managers | High | | Reduced emissions from road traffic | Ongoing | No. of vehicles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • zero emission, • hybrids, • ULEZ compliant, • ULEZ non-compliant, | |
| E02 | Introduction of policies regarding vehicle emission standards for staff and other contracted staff delivering Council services | HR Team; Commissioning managers | Low | | | Year 2-3 | Policies developed and introduced | |



| Action ID | Description | Responsibility | Cost Low - <£5K Medium - £5-20K High - £20K | | Benefits | Timescale | Outputs, Targets and KPIs | Further Information |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------|--|---|
| Theme F: Localised solutions | | | | | | | | |
| F01 | Installation of 'green walls' in appropriate locations | AQEP Team | High | | Removal of air pollutants | Ongoing | No. of new 'green walls' installed; | May 2022: green walls installed at nine schools to date |
| F02 | Implementation of the Council's Trees Strategy, including aiming to maintain and, where possible, increase tree canopy cover | Parks & Open Spaces | High | | Removal of air pollutants | Ongoing | No. trees planted | |
| F03 | Supporting research into air pollution issues affecting the borough | AQEP Team | Medium | | Improved knowledge and greater awareness of causes of air pollution | Ongoing | Research projects participated in / commissioned; | |
| F04 | Working with neighbouring boroughs, the GLA, and other stakeholders on projects to tackle poor air quality | AQEP Team | Low | | More effective and efficient approaches to tackling air pollution | Ongoing | Details of partnership working; | |
| F05 | Undertaking lobbying where appropriate on the issue of air pollution and measures necessary to improve the air quality | AQEP Team / Comms Team Members | Low | | Increased support for measures to tackle air pollution | Ongoing | Where opportunities arise | |
| F06 | Investigate emission from houseboats and engage with houseboat owners to consider measures to reduce emissions from houseboats | AQEP Team | Low | | Reduced emissions from canal boats | Year 2 | Engagement with CRT, houseboat owners and other partners to assess issues and improvement measures | |



| Action ID | Description | Responsibility | Cost Low - <£5K Medium - £5-20K High - £20K | | Benefits | Timescale | Outputs, Targets and KPIs | Further Information |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| Theme G: Cleaner transport | | | | | | | | |
| G01 | Promoting and implementing Low Emission Neighbourhoods | Highways Team | High | | Reduced emissions from road traffic | Ongoing | No. pocket parks installed; No. modal filters installed; | |
| G02 | Continue installation of EV infrastructure | Highways Team | High | | | Ongoing | Residential charging points installed in all CPZs by 2025; Rapid charging points in all town centres by 2025; Install 50K rapid charging hub in borough by 2025. Summer 2023 Target: 1000 public EV charging sockets Suitable coverage of the borough by 2025 (our target is for 80% of residents and businesses to be within 250m of a charging point by 2025); | May 2022: 235 public EV charging sockets |
| G03 | Installation and maintenance of cycling and walking infrastructure | Highways | High | | | Ongoing | Km of cycle track installed; No. additional cycle parking hubs installed; No. additional bike hangers installed | |
| G04 | Promotion of cycling and walking | Enjoy Waltham Forest | Medium | | | Ongoing | No. of Dr Bike sessions held; No. of cycling events; Increase cycle usage at counting points annually | |
| G05 | Actively discouraging unnecessary idling of petrol and diesel vehicles, especially around schools, and taking enforcement action where possible | AQEP Team / Neighbourhoods | Low | | | Ongoing | Minimum four anti-idling sessions per year | |
| G06 | Parking policy reviews incentivise the use of lower emission vehicles | Highways Team | Medium | | | Ongoing | Details of parking policy reviews undertaken | |



1/4 OF PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN WALTHAM FOREST ARE CLASSIFIED AS **OBESE**.



IF CARS ON THE SCHOOL RUN EACH DAY WERE PARKED END TO END, THEY WOULD STRETCH FROM WALTHAM FOREST TO WEMBLEY STADIUM.



BEING PHYSICALLY ACTIVE **REDUCES** YOUR CHANCES OF CHRONIC DISEASES BY **50%**



WALKING RELEASES MOOD BOOSTING **ENDORPHINS** THAT **LIFT YOUR MOOD**.



PEOPLE WHO **CYCLE TAKE 15%** ↓



FEWER DAYS OFF WORK THROUGH ILLNESS PER YEAR.



AIR POLLUTION LEVELS ARE HIGHEST IN A CAR

AND LOWEST WHEN CYCLING OR WALKING.



APPENDIX A STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

External

- Epping Forest DC
- Environment Agency
- Greater London Authority
- LB Enfield
- LB Hackney
- LB Haringey
- LB Newham
- LB Redbridge
- North East and North Central London Health Protection Team

Internal

- Communications Team
- Director of Public Health
- Highways Team
- Housing Department
- Neighbourhoods
- Planning Service
- Property Licensing Team
- Waste Management



2015 Statistics.

APPENDIX B

Summary of consultation responses

https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-03/AQAP2023-2028_Outcome_of_consultation_exercise.pdf

