

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: THE POLICY CONTEXT

A Local Planning Authority and a Local Plan

A1.1 On 1 October 2012, the Legacy Corporation became the Local Planning Authority for its administrative area, a role that had previously been divided between the four Boroughs, the Olympic Delivery Authority and London Thames Gateway Development Corporation. It is now responsible for the determination of all applications for planning permission, Listed Building and Conservation Area consent. It also has the powers to declare new Conservation Areas and add buildings and structures to the Local List of buildings, structures or assets of historic or heritage interest.

A1.2 The Legacy Corporation's planning powers and responsibilities are primarily drawn from the following:

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended)
- The Planning Act 2008 (as amended)
- Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012
- Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010 (as amended) and other statutory instruments made under Part III of the 1990 Act
- London Legacy Development Corporation (Planning Functions) Order 2012
- The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended).

A1.3 The Legacy Corporation has also been given the plan-making responsibilities for the area. Changes in legislation mean that Local Planning Authorities can prepare a single Local Plan rather than a number of individual Local Development Documents (LDDs). The Legacy Corporation has prepared a single Local Plan for its area. This sets out the planning strategy for the area over the Plan period, how the needs and requirements for various forms of development can be met, and also sets out development management policies to help in determining day-to-day planning applications. It includes Site Allocations to identify the sites available for development and change that will be able to contribute to meeting the growth agenda that this Local Plan identifies.



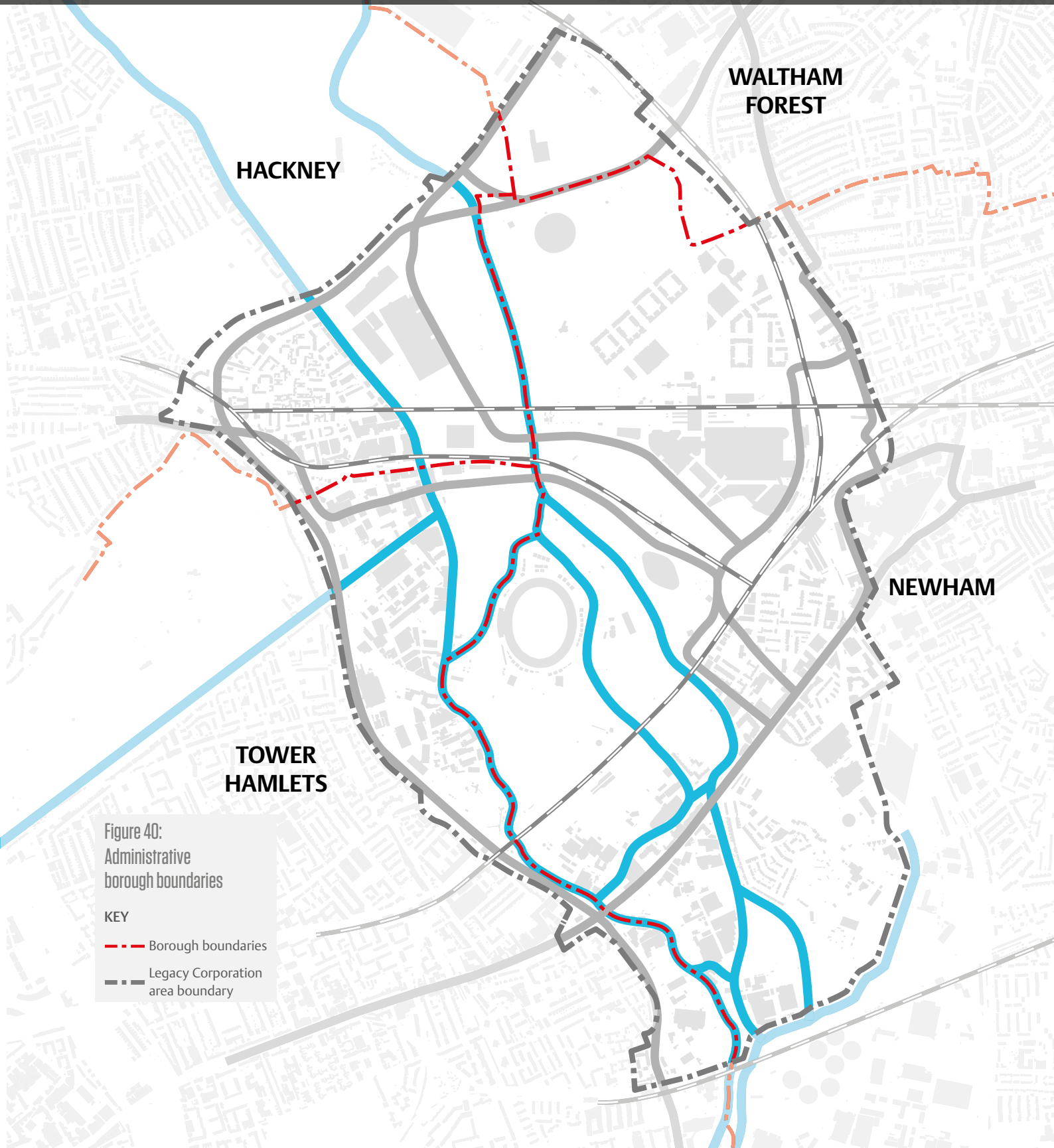


Figure 40:
Administrative
borough boundaries

KEY

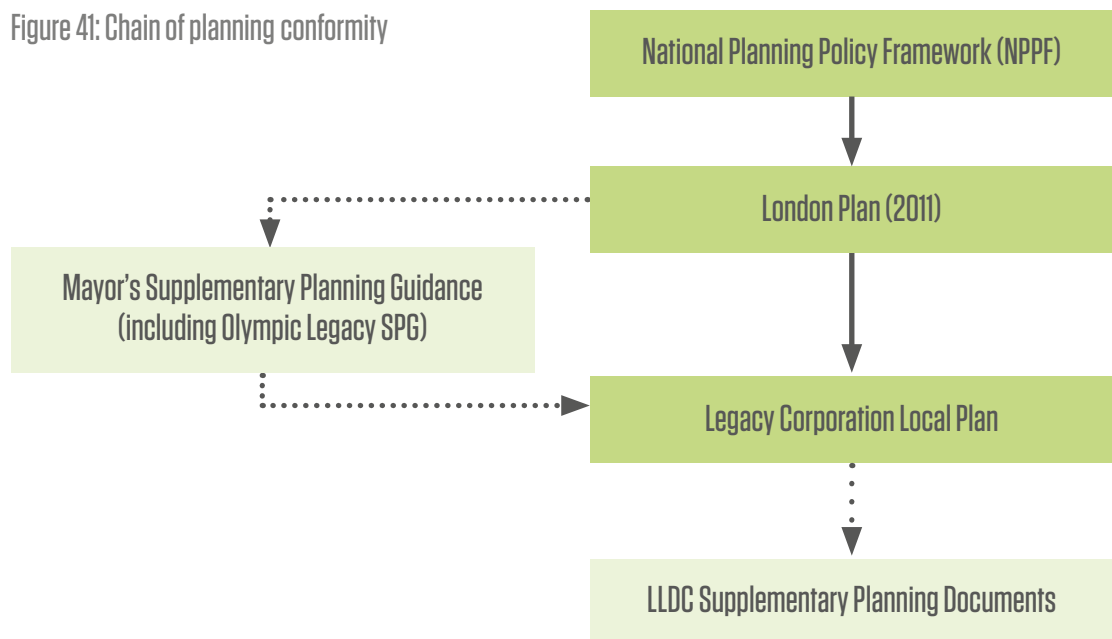
- Borough boundaries
- Legacy Corporation area boundary



A1.5

In addition to the above, while not a formal part of the Development Plan, the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority Park Development Framework (2011) and any replacement, sets out the blueprint for the regional park, part of which falls within the Legacy Corporation area. Obligations are placed on planning authorities, including the Legacy Corporation, under the terms of the Lee Valley Regional Park Act (1966). Figure 41 shows the chain of conformity of planning policy documents, upon the adoption of the Legacy Corporation's Local Plan.

Figure 41: Chain of planning conformity



A1.6

The Legacy Corporation Local Plan must also take full account of higher-level strategies and policies. These are detailed below.

National Planning Policy Framework

A1.7

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the framework of national planning policy, including those things that must be taken into account in developing a Local Plan. All planning policies and decisions must accord with the policies set out within this document but also be developed having regard to the best practice of the Planning Practice Guidance online resource. (www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance)

The London Plan and Mayoral Strategies

A1.8

The London Plan (2011) sets out the strategic planning policies for London as a whole and any Local Plan must be in “general conformity” with the policies in the London Plan. The London Plan is accompanied by a range of supplementary planning guidance which is relevant to interpretation of the policies in the London Plan.

A1.9

Subsequently, aspects of the 2011 London Plan have been formally replaced through several formal alterations and a consolidated, up to date version of the London Plan has been published by the Greater London Authority on its website. The Local Plan reflects the policy position within all these documents, with references where applicable. Following the Examination in public, the Mayor has considered the Inspectors’ recommendations and in December 2019, issued to the Secretary of State his intention to publish the London Plan. It is anticipated that the London Plan will be published in its final form by mid-2020. The revised Legacy Corporation Local Plan has taken into account the policy changes that have been introduced within the draft new London Plan.

A1.10

The Mayor’s Olympic Legacy Supplementary Planning Guidance (OLSPG), 2012 is of particular importance, setting out his interpretation of London Plan policies and further guidance for the locations within and around the Legacy Corporation area. This sets a clear strategic context for the Legacy Corporation Local Plan.

A1.11

The Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF), originally published by the Growth Boroughs in 2009, sets out a framework of public sector action to address the level of disadvantage evident in those communities in comparison to those living in London as a whole. Underlying the SRF is the concept of ‘convergence’ which is the ambition that over a 20-year period residents of the Four Boroughs would achieve the average expected in successful communities within and around the Legacy Corporation area. This sets a clear strategic context for the Legacy Corporation Local Plan.

A1.12

In 2011, the Mayor of London and the Growth Boroughs agreed a restructured set of convergence objectives under three themes:

- Creating wealth and reducing poverty
- Supporting healthier lifestyles
- Developing successful neighbourhoods.

A1.13

The Legacy Corporation has ensured that all plans and programmes are prepared in conformity with the above documents as well as the relevant planning acts and regulations.



APPENDIX 2: HOUSING DELIVERY

Table 16: Housing numbers by phase

Allocation/Application number	Pre-adoption phase	Adoption phase				Total
	2018/19 2019/20	2020/21- 2024/25	2025/26- 2029/30	2030/31- 2034/35	2035/36	
SA1.2	0	0	0	108	0	108
SA1.3	0	475	0	0	0	475
SA1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
SA2.4	0	0	200	0	0	200
SA3.4		0	1515	924	29	2468
SA3.5	0	0	0	0	252	252
SA3.6	0	0	0	0	503	503
SA4.1	0	840	287	520	106	1753
SA4.3	0	296	408	544	0	1248
SA4.4	0	0	31	73	0	104
Total	0	1611	2441	2061	890	7003
Permissions	2018/19 2019/20	2020/21- 2024/25	2025/26- 2029/30	2030/31- 2034/35	2035/36	Total
LCS Sites (as amended by 17/00235/OUT and 18/00470/OUT)	207	1606	1835	304	0	3952
17/00235/OUT UCL East (1800 student bedrooms – counted on 1:2.5 basis)	0	171	0	549	0	720
18/00470/OUT Stratford Waterfront	0	0	300	300	0	600
Stratford City	481	1847	565	282	0	3175
Strand East	0	753	387	60	0	1200
Chobham Farm	471	344	202	0	0	1017
Neptune Wharf	207	317	0	0	0	524
16/00166/OUT Hackney Wick Masterplan (including 15/00338/FUL, 14/00387/FUL, 15/00446/FUL)	30	705	139	0	0	874
14/00374/FUL Monier Road West (Foundry)	120	0	0	0	0	120
33-35 Monier Road 15/00212/FUL	45	0	0	0	0	45
16/00560/FUL 1, Beachy Road	0	9	0	0	0	9

Permissions	Pre-adoption phase	Adoption phase				Total
	2018/19 2019/20	2020/21- 2024/25	2025/26- 2029/30	2030/31- 2034/35	2035/36	
16/00441/FUL 25-37 Rothbury Road	0	23	0	0	0	23
15/00540/FUL 24-26 White Post Lane	0	103	0	0	0	103
17/00225/FUL 25	0	52	0	0	0	52
11/90619/FUMODA 68-70 High Street	0	173	0	0	0	173
17/00007/FUL Land adjacent (south) to 1-7 Dace Road	0	34	0	0	0	34
18/00095/FUL Iceland Wharf	0	120	0	0	0	120
15/00598/FUL Duncan House	44	0	0	0	0	44
16/00685/FUL 415 Wick Lane	0	175	0	0	0	175
15/00278/FUL Bream Street	0	202	0	0	0	202
14/00422/FUL, 17/00669/VAR, 18/00493/FUL Marshgate Lane	0	349	0	0	0	349
10/90285/FUMODA Manhattan Loft Gardens	248	0	0	0	0	248
15/00416/FUL 52-54 White Post Lane	55	0	0	0	0	55
16/00462/FUL 1-7 Dace Road	0	110	0	0	0	110
PA/11/02423/LBTH Bromley by Bow North Phase 2	112	0	0	0	0	112
16/00513/FUL 6 Brinkworth Rd	1	0	0	0	0	1
17/00058/FUL, 18/00057/NMA Units 123, 123a and 124 Omega Works	3	0	0	0	0	3
16/00470/FUL Unit 125, 125a And 126 Omega Works	5	0	0	0	0	5
15/00387/PNCOU Wingate House	0	23	0	0	0	23
13/00404/FUM (*REM amended) Alumno, 206-214 High Street	445	0	0	0	0	445
15/00598/FUL Duncan House student accommodation	511	0	0	0	0	511
14/00260/FUL 4 Roach Road, Fish Island, London, E3 2PA	44	0	0	0	0	44
13/00204/FUM Monier Road East	71	0	0	0	0	71

Permissions	Pre-adoption phase	Adoption phase				Total
	2018/19 2019/20	2020/21- 2024/25	2025/26- 2029/30	2030/31- 2034/35	2035/36	
13/00322/FUL Land on the northern side of great Eastern Road	181	0	0	0	0	181
17/00230/FUL 180, High Street	7	0	0	0	0	7
17/00344/FUL BBB Lindhill	0	407	0	0	0	407
17/00364/FUL Danescroft	0	500	0	0	0	500
18/00084/FUL Flat 501 Omega Works	1	0	0	0	0	1
18/00101/DEM Rear of 59 Wallis Road	4	0	0	0	0	4
17/00430/FUL Lock Building	9	0	0	0	0	9
19/00009/PNCOU Site at Ground Floor, Central House	0	17	0	0	0	17
19/00040/PNCOU Unit 121 - 122, Omega Works, 4	0	4	0	0	0	4
17/00080/PNCOU Unit C2, 417, Wick Lane	3	0	0	0	0	3
18/00495/FUL Omega Works	1	0	0	0	0	1
18/00310/PNCOU	1	0	0	0	0	1
13/00232/FUL Wise Road	3	0	0	0	0	3
18/00385/FUL	3	0	0	0	0	3
16/00377/PNCOU Central House	17	0	0	0	0	17
	3330	8044	3428	1495	0	16297
Additional capacity	2018/19 2019/20	2020/21- 2024/25	2025/26- 2029/30	2030/31- 2034/35	2035/36	TOTAL
Sub Area 1	0	399	868	381	197	1845
Sub Area 2	0	0	0	134	90	224
Sub Area 3	0	880	941	604	85	2510
Sub Area 4	0	0	50	145	5	200
TOTAL	0	1279	1859	1264	377	4779
ALL identified capacity	3330	10934	7728	4820	1267	28079
	2018/19 2019/20	2020/21- 2024/25	2025/26- 2029/30	2030/31- 2034/35	2035/36	TOTAL
Anticipated small sites/ windfalls	0	110	400	400	80	880
TOTAL ALL	3330	11044	8128	5220	1347	28994

APPENDIX 3:

SCHEDULE OF DESIGNATED (NATIONALLY LISTED) AND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

Table 17: Schedule of Designated (Nationally Listed) and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

REF.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	61 to 79 Eastway	Non-Designated
2	The Old Baths	Non-Designated
3	Trafalgar Mews	Non-Designated
4	St Mary of Eton Church	Designated
5	32a Eastway	Non-Designated
6	Gainsborough School	Designated
7	Sewer vent pipe	Non-Designated
8	Warehouse at corner of Wallis Road and Berkshire Road	Non-Designated
9	Central Books and Rubber Works	Non-Designated
10	Oslo House	Non-Designated
11	Lion Works	Non-Designated
12	Former Carless Institute	Non-Designated
13	Spegelstein buildings/Daro Works	Non-Designated
14	Eton Mission Rowing Club	Non-Designated
15	88 Wallis Road	Non-Designated
16	86 Wallis Road	Non-Designated
17	Railway bridge over Lee Navigation	Non-Designated
18	Hope Chemical Works Wall	Non-Designated
19	Lord Napier public house and adjacent housing	Non-Designated
20	Everett House	Non-Designated
21	14 Queen's Yard	Non-Designated
22	Queens Yard and Kings Yard/Energy Centre (former Clarnico Works)	Non-Designated
23	Carpenter's Road Bridge	Non-Designated
24	92 White Post Lane	Non-Designated
25	Boundary wall to the Hertford Union Canal	Non-Designated
26	McGrath House and Outbuildings	Non-Designated
27	Carlton Chimney	Non-Designated
28	Bottom lock of Hertford Union Canal	Non-Designated
29	Former Timber Yard Gatehouse	Non-Designated
30	Broadwood's Piano Factory	Non-Designated
31	Algha Works	Non-Designated
32	Wick Lane Rubber Works (East)	Non-Designated
33	Wick Lane Rubber Works (West)	Non-Designated

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REF.	NAME	DESIGNATION
34	Britannia Works	Non-Designated
35	Swan Wharf	Non-Designated
36	Old Ford Lock	Non-Designated
37	Northern Outfall Sewer Bridge	Non-Designated
38	Former Christ Church Mission and Sunday School	Non-Designated
39	Former Glass Bending Factory	Non-Designated
40	Former Ammonia Works Warehouse	Non-Designated
41	Public House, 421 Wick Lane	Non-Designated
42	Tide Gate	Non-Designated
43	Pedestrian Bridge, Greenway	Non-Designated
44	City Mill River Footbridge	Non-Designated
45	Warton House, Box Factory, perfume/soap makers	Non-Designated
46	Parish Boundary Marker between no. 231 and 233	Designated
47	The Log Cabin	Designated
48	Burford Road	Non-Designated
49	Stratford (Market) Station, High St	Non-Designated
50	306-308 High St	Non-Designated
51	116-130 Abbey Lane	Designated
52	Former Superintendent's House	Designated
53	Bases of Pair Former Chimney Stacks	Designated
54	Gate Lodge	Designated
55	Gates and Gatepiers at Entrance to Abbey Mills	Designated
56	Pumping Station	Designated
57	Abbey Mills Pumping Station	Designated
58	Stores Building at Abbey Mills	Designated
59	B Station at Abbey Mills Pumping Station	Designated
60	C station with Associated Valve House	Designated
61	Offices Opposite Clock Mill	Designated
62	Paved roadway extending from west side of House Mill to wall and gate on East side of Clock Mill	Designated
62	Clock Mill	Designated
63	The Still, Three Mills Distillery	Non-Designated
65	Carpenter's Lock Bridge	Non-Designated
64	Old River Lee Narrows	Non-Designated
66	Carpenter's Lock	Non-Designated
67	Warehouse at 133 -135 Stratford High Street	Non-Designated
68	The Sugar House, Sugar House Lane	Non-Designated
69	Dane Building, 7 Sugar House Lane	Non-Designated
70	Sugar House Lane Chimney 1	Non-Designated
71	Sugar House Lane Chimney 2	Non-Designated
72	Sugar House Lane Chimney 3	Non-Designated

APPENDIX 4: SCHEDULE OF LOCAL OPEN SPACES AND ITS IDENTIFIED FUNCTION(S)

Table 18: Schedule of Local Open Space and its Identified Function(s)

REFERENCE NUMBER	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY FUNCTION(S)
1	Amenity Open Space/Pocket Park
2	Local Park/ Outdoor Sports Facilities
3	Outdoor Sports Facilities
4	Pocket Park/ Linear Open Space
5	Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space
6	Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space
7	Linear Open Space/ Green Corridors
8	Linear Open Space/ Green Corridors
9	Green Corridor
10	Green Corridor
11	Outdoor Sports Facilities and Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space
12	Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space and Children and Young People play space (5 - 11 years)
13	Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space
14	Green Corridor
15	Amenity Open Space including Children and Young People (5 - 11 years) play space
16	Linear Open Space/ Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space
17	Linear Open Space
18	Amenity Open Space
19	Linear Open Space
20	Outdoor Sports Facilities - Mountain Bike Trail / Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space
21	Children and Young People (5 - 11 years)/ Pocket Park
22	Amenity Open Space
23	Linear Open Space/ Children and Young People (5 - 11 years)
24	Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space/ Amenity Open Space
25	Allotments
26	Natural/Semi-Natural Open Space
27	Amenity Open Space
28	Amenity Open Space
29	Amenity Open Space
30	Children and Young People (5 - 11 years)

APPENDIX 4: SCHEDULE OF LOCAL OPEN SPACES AND ITS IDENTIFIED FUNCTION(S)

31	Children and Young People (5 - 11 years)
32	Amenity Open Space
33	Linear Open Space
34	Semi-Natural Open Space
35	Allotments
36	Outdoor Sports Facilities
37	Linear Open Space/ Amenity Open Space/
38	Children and Young People (>11 years)/ Amenity Open Space and Outdoor Gym
39	Amenity Open Space
40	Chobham Academy Sports Ground
41	Carpenters Primary School Sports Ground
42	Amenity Open Space
43	Local Park including Children and Young People play space

APPENDIX 5: GLOSSARY

Access Refers to the methods by which people with a range of needs (such as disabled people, people with children, people whose first language is not English) find out about and use services and information.

Accessibility Refers to the extent to which employment, goods and services are made available to people, either through close proximity, or through providing the required physical links to enable people to be transported to locations where they are available. It also refers to the extent of barriers to movement for users who may experience problems getting from one place to another, including disabled people.

Active frontage Where there is an active visual engagement between the street and uses on the ground floors of buildings. These uses may extend outside and introduce life and vibrancy to the public realm.

Active travel Making journeys by physical active means such as by walking or cycling.

Affordable housing Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions: (NPPF).

London Affordable Rent (LAR) and Social Rent homes are for households on low incomes with where the rent levels are based on social rent levels the formulas in the Social Housing Regulator's Rent Standard Guidance. The rent levels for Social Rent homes use a capped formula and London Affordable Rent homes are capped at benchmark levels published by the GLA. The NPPF defines affordable rent as up to 80 per cent of market rent, however, to ensure rents in London are genuinely affordable, the Mayor expects rents charged for homes let for London Affordable Rent to be set at benchmarks substantially below this level, based on traditional social rents. Rents for both are significantly less than 80 per cent of market rents, which is the maximum for Affordable Rent permitted in the NPPF. More detail is contained within the Mayor's Homes for Londoners Affordable Homes Programme 2016- 21 funding guidance. These homes will be allocated in accordance with need (based on the borough's allocations policy).

London Living Rent (LLR) offers Londoners on average incomes a lower rent, enabling them to save for a deposit. The Mayor is introducing LLR as an intermediate affordable housing product with low rents that vary by ward across London. Where funded by the Greater London Authority, LLR will be a Rent to Buy product, with sub-market rents on time-limited tenancies, which will help households on average income levels to save for a deposit. As London Living Rent can be a step to homeownership, it can be considered as an affordable homeownership product.

London Shared Ownership is an intermediate ownership product which allows London households who would struggle to buy on the open market, to purchase a share in a new home and pay a low rent on the remaining, unsold, share.

Affordable Workspace Affordable workspace that is provided at rents maintained below the market rate for that space for a specific social, cultural, or economic development purpose.

Agent of Change principle The principle places the responsibility of mitigating the impact of nuisances (including noise) from existing noise nuisance generating businesses uses on proposed new development close by, thereby ensuring that residents and users of the new development are protected from noise and other nuisances, and existing businesses uses are

protected from noise and other nuisance complaints. Similarly, any new noise and other nuisance-generating development, for example a music venue, will need to put in place measures to mitigate noise impacts on existing development close by.

Amenity Element of a location or neighbourhood that helps to make it attractive or enjoyable for residents and visitors.

Archaeological interest There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Area of High Archaeological Potential An area which is likely to be of archaeological value. These areas are designated by the Legacy Corporation on the advice of Historic England to protect their potential archaeological interest.

Area Action Plan (AAP) A Development Plan Document used when there is a need to provide the planning framework for areas where significant change or conservation is needed (for example, key regeneration areas).

Biodiversity This refers to the variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity. Biodiversity has value in its own right and has social and economic value for human society.

Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP) This refers to specific plans developed by local, regional and national authorities that outline priorities for biodiversity in the area and set out a series of actions to protect and improve biodiversity, ensuring that best practice, policy and legislation are followed.

Blue Ribbon Network London's strategic network of waterspaces and covers the River Thames, canals, tributary rivers, lakes, reservoirs and docks alongside smaller waterbodies.

Car Club A short-term car rental service that allows members access to cars parked locally for a per-minute, per-hour or per-day fee.

Central Activities Zone (CAZ) The vibrant heart and globally iconic core of London. The CAZ contains a broad range of functions that have London-wide, national and international significance including Government, business, culture, research and education, retailing, tourism, transport and places of worship. The CAZ offers access to a unique collection of heritage and environmental assets including World Heritage Sites, the Royal Parks and the River Thames.

Centres Designated town centres comprising the Metropolitan, District, Neighbourhood and Local Centres.

Circular economy An economic model in which resources are kept in use at the highest level possible for as long as possible in order to maximise value and reduce waste, moving away from the traditional linear economic model of 'make, use, dispose'.

Community Usually refers to those living within a specific area but can be any group with shared needs or interests living in the Legacy Corporation boundary, as well as those with business interests and the working population (LLDC Statement of Community Involvement).

Community and Social Infrastructure and Community Facilities Facilities such as health provision, early years provision, schools, colleges and universities, community, cultural, recreation and sports facilities, places of worship, public houses, policing and other criminal

justice or community safety facilities, children and young people's play and informal recreation facilities. Such uses generally fall within Use Class D1 of the use classes order. This list is not exhaustive and other uses can be included as community or social infrastructure.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Standard charge determined by the Local Planning Authority and levied on new development (an amount per square metre). The monies raised will be used to pay for infrastructure (LLDC Statement of Community Involvement).

Comparison goods These refer to shopping for things like clothes, electrical items, household and leisure goods. Comparison goods are bought relatively infrequently, so consumers usually evaluate prices, features and quality before making a purchase.

Connectivity Refers to the number of connections and their integration, layout and relationship to one another and the impact this has on getting from A to B, by foot, bicycle and vehicle.

Conservation (heritage) The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Conservation Area This is an area of special architectural or historic interest (the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance) designated by a Local Planning Authority under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. A Conservation Area is a type of heritage asset.

Contaminated land Previous industrial processes disposed of waste by tipping it on the land; raw materials and fuel were often spilt 'contaminating' the land at the sites. Pollution to rivers, groundwater, lakes etc can occur by the leaching of contaminants out of the soil into water courses through the natural drainage of the soil, or through surface runoff of water eroding and transporting contaminant materials into water courses. This in turn can have negative impacts on aquatic plant and animal life, and affect the quality of human drinking water. Typically, such sites are 'cleaned up' during the planning process.

Context The character and setting of the area within which a projected scheme will sit. It is its natural as well as human history; the forms of the settlements, buildings and spaces; its ecology and archaeology; its location, and the routes that pass through it. Context also includes people, the individuals living in or near an area and how communities are organised so that citizens become real participants in the projected development. A thorough appreciation of the overall site context is the starting point for designing a distinct place.

Convenience goods These refer to shopping for everyday essential items like food, drink, newspapers and confectionery.

Convergence The principle drawn from the Strategic Regeneration Framework that the Mayor of London and the Growth Boroughs use following the 2012 Games to ensure that the communities who hosted the 2012 Games will have the same social and economic chances as their neighbours across London by 2030.

Creative and Cultural Industries Industries which have their origin in individual creativity, skill and talent and which have a potential for wealth and job creation through the generation and exploitation of intellectual property.

Cultural Quarters Areas where a critical mass of cultural activities and related uses, usually in historic or interesting environments, are designated as Cultural Quarters. They can contribute to urban regeneration.

Datum It is important that all levels in a building are measured from a fixed point called a datum. This is expressed in relation to Ordnance Datum.

Density In relation to residential developments, a measurement of the number of dwellings per hectare.

Development Development, as defined under the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act, is “the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operation in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land”. Most forms of development require planning permission.

District Centre Provide convenience goods and services for local communities and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. Typically they contain 5,000–50,000 sqm of retail floorspace. Some District Centres have developed specialist shopping functions (London Plan).

Edge-of-centre For town centre uses, this is a location that is well connected to, and within easy walking distance (i.e. up to 300 metres) of the town centre boundary (NPPF).

Energy Hierarchy The Mayor’s tiered approach to reducing carbon dioxide emissions in the built environment. The first step is to reduce energy demand (be lean), the second step is to supply energy efficiently (be clean) and the third step is using renewable energy (be green).

Energy efficiency Making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, for example in heating, lighting or providing other power output for use within buildings.

Fenestration The design and arrangement of windows and doors in a building.

Family housing A dwelling that by virtue of its size, layout and design is suitable for a family to live in and generally has three, four, five, or more bedrooms.

Floodplain Flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river that experiences occasional or periodic flooding. The functional floodplain comprises the land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood (NPPF).

Greater London Authority (GLA) The GLA is the strategic citywide government for London. It is made up of a directly elected Mayor (the Mayor of London) and a separately elected Assembly (the London Assembly).

Green Belt A designated area of open land around London (or other urban areas). The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.

Green Grid Network of interlinked multi-functional and high-quality open spaces that connect with town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas.

Green Infrastructure A network of green and blue spaces – and features such as street trees and green roofs – that is planned, designed and managed to deliver a range of benefits. These include promoting mental and physical health and wellbeing; adapting to the impacts of climate change and the urban heat-island effect; improving air and water quality; encouraging walking and cycling; supporting landscape and heritage conservation; learning about the environment; supporting food growing and conserving and enhancing biodiversity and ecological resilience, alongside more traditional functions of green space such as play, sport and recreation and providing more attractive places for people.

Greenway The Greenway is the permissive path and green space that provides pedestrian and cycle access over the Thames Water Northern Outfall Sewer between Fish Island and Beckton. Within the Legacy Corporation area it runs between Fish Island and the edge of West Ham.

Growth Boroughs Barking and Dagenham, Greenwich, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest (the four Boroughs over which the Legacy Corporation area sits are Newham, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest).

Gypsy and travellers' sites includes sites for households which meet the definition of Gypsy and Travellers within the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) but also accommodation meeting the needs of households who now fall outside this national definition by way of the fact that they have ceased to travel on a permanent basis.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is used as a systematic framework to identify the potential impacts of a development proposal, policy or plan on the health and wellbeing of the population and highlight any health inequalities that may arise. HIA should be undertaken as early as possible in the plan making or design process to identify opportunities for maximising potential health gains, minimising harm, and addressing health inequalities.

Habitable Room A habitable room is any room used or intended to be used for sleeping, cooking, living or eating purposes. Enclosed spaces such as bath or toilet facilities, corridors, hallways, utility rooms or similar should not be considered habitable rooms.

Healthy Streets Approach This is an approach to how transport systems and public spaces are used, measuring how spaces perform against 10 Healthy Streets Indicators, with the aim to improve these spaces to ensure they deliver more for users.

Heat Network Heat Networks supply heat from a central source directly to homes and businesses through a network of pipes carrying hot water. This means that individual homes and businesses do not need to generate their own heat on site.

Heritage Assets A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage Assets fall into two categories, designated (such as Conservation Areas and Statutory Listed Buildings) and non-designated (such as Locally Listed Buildings and those of Townscape Merit).

Heritage-led regeneration Regeneration that makes use of heritage assets and reinforces the qualities that make them significant so they can help stimulate environmental, economic and community regeneration. This includes buildings, landscape features, views, Blue Ribbon Network and public realm.

Higher Education third level education after leaving school. It takes places at universities and Further Education colleges and normally includes undergraduate and postgraduate study.

Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) HMOs are dwellings which are shared by three or more tenants who form two or more households and share a kitchen, bathroom or toilet. HMOs for between three and six people are classed as C4 whereas HMOs for more than six people are Sui Generis.

Impacts Assessment Assessment of impact of the development on existing, committed and planned public investment and vitality and viability of the centre for up to five years.

Inclusive Design Inclusive design creates an environment where everyone can access and benefit from the full range of opportunities available to members of society. It aims to remove barriers that create undue effort, separation or special treatment, and enables everyone to participate equally in mainstream activities independently, with choice and dignity.

Industrial land- Strategic Industrial Locations, Locally Significant Industrial Sites or other industrial sites

Infrastructure Services that are necessary for the day-to-day functions of the community and economy such as roads, railways, and social and community facilities. Infrastructure includes utility services, transport, schools, health and leisure services, and energy.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) Identifies the existing social, transport and utilities infrastructure within the LLDC area over the period 2018 to 2016. It is based on publicly available information and consultation with the Boroughs and infrastructure providers (LLDC IDP).

Intermediate housing Homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low-cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not Affordable Rented housing.

International Centre London's globally-renowned retail and leisure destinations, providing a broad range of high-order comparison and specialist shopping, integrated into environments of the highest architectural quality and interspersed with internationally-recognised leisure, culture, heritage and tourism destinations. These centres have excellent levels of public transport accessibility.

Interim uses Uses introduced for a temporary and short period of time.

Key Connections Important links through and across the area which may be on-road or off-road.

Key Connections to be enhanced Improvements to connectivity required, or improvements to existing Key Connections which can be on-road and off-road.

Key Views Views, vistas and sightlines that make a significant contribution to the character and identity of the area because of the landscapes, landmarks (including venues) and special architectural/historic interest framed by/captured within them.

Layout The framework of routes and spaces that connect locally and more widely, and the way developments, routes and open spaces relate to one other. The layout provides the basic plan on which all other aspects of the form and uses of a development depend. This includes the pattern of the arrangement of street blocks, plots and their buildings.

Legacy Corporation's Legacy Communities Scheme The Legacy Communities Scheme sought permission for the long-term development of five new neighbourhoods within Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. Planning Application Reference: 11/90621/OUTODA.

Live Work Accommodation Falling within the sui generis use class, combining C3 residential accommodation with workspace accommodation suitable alongside residential, falling normally, but not exclusively, within B1 Use Class, within a single self-contained unit.

Listed Buildings Includes both local and statutory listed buildings. Locally listed buildings are those that satisfy one or more of the following criteria: historic interest, architectural interest or environmental significance. Statutory listed buildings are buildings of special architectural or historic interest: they are graded as I, II* or II with Grade I being the highest. Statutory listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. walls within its curtilage). Historic England is responsible for designating buildings for statutory listing in England. Buildings listed as Grade 1, Grade 2 are subject to Historic England direction.

Local Centre Typically serves a localised catchment often most accessible by walking and cycling and includes local parades and small clusters of shops, mostly for convenience goods and other services. It may include a small supermarket (typically up to around 500 sqm), sub-post office, pharmacy, laundrette and other useful local services, and will contain up to 10,000 sqm of retail floorspace (London Plan).

Local Development Order An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development (NPPF).

Local identity The aspects of the historic, built and natural environment that combine to give areas within the Legacy Corporation boundary their unique character.

Locally Significant Industrial Site Site of particular importance for local industrial type functions.

Local Open Space Areas of Local Open Space protected during the lifetime of this Local Plan for their contribution to community infrastructure and the local environment. Each Local Open Space has a unique function(s) and character as identified within Table 6, page 100.

Local Residents Residents of the Legacy Corporation area and Growth Boroughs

Low-cost business space Secondary and tertiary space, which is of a lower specification than prime space. It usually commands rents at or below the market average.

Main town centre uses Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment facilities the more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities) (NPPF).

Major development For a full definition, see Part 1 of The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015. Generally, major developments are:

- Development of dwellings where 10 or more dwellings are to be provided, or the site area is 0.5 hectares or more;
- Development of other uses, where the floor space is 1,000 square metres or more, or the site area is 1 hectare or more.

Managed workspace Normally comprises a number of business units or workspaces for individuals and/or small businesses which together are communally managed and provided with a range of support services and facilities.

Marketing strategy Information required to demonstrate that a property has been marketed at a suitable rate, for all applicable uses, in an appropriate forum for at least a two-year period.

Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) Strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London with the same planning status as Green Belt as defined by London Plan Policy 7.17.

Metropolitan Centre The second category of town centres defined by the London Plan, serving wide catchment areas covering several Boroughs and offering a high level and range of consumer durable goods. They typically have more than 100,000 sqm of retail floorspace, including multiple retailers and department stores (London Plan).

Mixed-use development Development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas such as town centres.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Amended July 2018, the NPPF sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the government's requirements for the planning system. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable local planning authorities can produce their own distinctive Local and Neighbourhood Plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

Natural surveillance The discouragement of crime by the presence of passers-by or the ability of people to be seen from surrounding windows.

Neighbourhood Centre Typically serves a localised catchment often most accessible by walking and cycling and includes local parades and small clusters of shops, mostly for convenience goods and other services. It may include a small supermarket (typically up to around 500 sqm), sub-post office, pharmacy, laundrette and other useful local services, and will contain up to 10,000 sqm of retail floorspace (London Plan).

Neighbourhood Plan A plan prepared by a designated neighbourhood forum for its neighbourhood plan area under neighbourhood planning processes. A neighbourhood plan attains the same legal status as a local plan, forming part of the statutory development plan, once all relevant legal processes have been satisfied and it is officially 'made' by the Legacy Corporation.

Neighbourhood Planning Neighbourhood planning is a right which gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and shape the development and growth of the neighbourhood area.

Node Points where routes meet and there is a concentration of ground-floor public-facing/non-residential uses. This encourages public activity by attracting people to gather, linger and enjoy the vitality of a space and the amenities it offers.

Non-designated industrial sites Industrial land that is not designated as a SIL or LSIS, and within the Legacy Corporation area includes the local designation of Other Industrial Location.

Non-residential ground floor frontage Where the ground floors of adjacent buildings are unsuitable for residential use, and/or where there is a need to encourage other forms of development.

Open space All land that is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers a broad range of types of open space, whether in public or private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.

Other Industrial Location Site of particular importance for local industrial type functions where identified limited change from industrial may be acceptable.

Out of centre Locations which are not in or on the edge of the centre but not necessarily outside the urban area. They are not within easy walking distance of the centre and are therefore unlikely to contribute to linked trips or to share the level of public transport accessibility as the town centre (NPPF).

Palette The range of colours used in the design of a building or other structure.

Place An area that generates a positive 'sense of place' by providing a focus for community, civic and economic activity within an attractive, accessible, safe and locally distinctive environment.

Planning permission Formal approval given by the planning authority in accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), allowing a proposed development to proceed. Permission may be sought in principle through outline planning applications, or in detail through full planning applications.

Principal connection improvement Strategic connectivity improvement or project, for example new or improved bridges.

Public realm Publicly accessible space between and around buildings, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.

Public sector land- land that is owned or in use by a public sector organisation, or company or organisation in public ownership, or land that has been released from public ownership and on which housing development is proposed

Roof line The shape, contours, style or outline of the roof of a building.

Scale The size of a building in relation to its surroundings, or the size of parts of a building or its details, particularly in relation to the size of a person. Height determines the impact of development on views, vistas and skylines. Massing is the combined effect of the arrangement, volume and shape of a building or group of buildings in relation to other buildings and spaces.

Servicing Routine maintenance, deliveries and/or waste collection that requires vehicular access.

Section 106 Agreements These agreements confer planning obligations on persons with an interest in land in order to achieve the implementation of relevant planning policies as authorised by Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

Sequential assessment Requirement to consider town centre sites first, followed by edge-of-centre, and then out-of-centre sites for main town centre uses.

Social Rented Housing Social rented housing is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in Section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency (NPPF).

Specialised Housing Housing which meets the specialised housing needs of groups such as the elderly and disabled people.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) An assessment of land availability for housing which informs the London Plan and Borough local development documents.

Strategic development Development that would be referable to the Mayor of London under the terms of the Mayor of London Order 2008.

Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) London's largest concentrations of industrial, logistics and related capacity for uses that support the functioning of London's economy.

Strategic Areas for Regeneration These areas are the Census Local Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in greatest socio-economic need. They fall within the 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs in England, using the Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Strategic Regeneration Framework (SRF) The regeneration framework of the six Growth Boroughs (first published in October 2009), which sets out an agreed framework for achieving the goal of 'convergence'. It identifies seven key themes:

- Create a coherent and high-quality city within a world city region
- Improved educational attainment, skills and raising aspirations
- Reducing worklessness, benefit dependency and child poverty
- Homes for all
- Enhancing health and wellbeing
- Reducing serious crime rates and anti-social behaviour
- Maximising sports legacy and increasing participation.

Streetscape The visual treatment of the spaces between buildings. Streetscape is concerned with surfaces (i.e. roads/pavements/hard and soft public spaces) and the items placed upon them (lighting/street furniture/public art). Streetscape is fundamental to the appearance, character, vitality and success of any area.

Street section Representing the view down a street through an architectural drawing. An asymmetrical street section would incorporate buildings of various heights and widths at either side of the street to make it appear more interesting and less uniform.

Sub Area The four Sub Areas identified within the Local Plan that make up a geographical framework for implementing strategic policy, as shown within Section 9.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) A Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues focusing on either a specific area or theme, and that provides further details of policies and proposals in a 'parent' document.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) Supplementary Planning Guidance is produced by the Mayor of London to provide further guidance to policies within the London Plan.

Sustainable development This covers development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Government has set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs) A sequence of water management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water in a manner that will provide a more sustainable approach than the conventional practice of routing run-off through a pipe to a watercourse.

Tall Buildings Buildings that are higher than an area's prevailing or generally expected height.

The London Plan The Spatial Development Strategy for London prepared by the Mayor of London, which the Local Plan must be in conformity with.

Transport Assessment This is prepared and submitted alongside planning applications for developments likely to have significant transport implications. For major proposals, assessments should illustrate the following: accessibility to the site by all modes; the likely modal split of journeys to and from the site; and proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling.

Transport for London (TfL) The primary role of TfL, which is a functional body of the Greater London Authority, is to implement the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy and manage transport services across London.

Travel Plan Travel plans are long term management strategies which should support sustainable and active travel at both new and existing developments.

Typology A form or type of development, for example mews, terraces, stacked maisonettes and mansion blocks are examples of residential typologies.

Urban grain The degree to which an area's pattern of blocks and plot subdivisions is respectively small and frequent (fine grain), or large and infrequent (coarse grain).

Urban greening The introduction or increase of planting into the urban environment to improve appearance, habitat for wildlife, help slow surface water run-off rates, absorb pollutants and minimise overheating/provide shade and can include green/living roofs, 'Green Walls', trees, formal and informal planting within the public realm and private outdoor spaces.

Visitor Accommodation Leisure and business accommodation that provides temporary overnight accommodation on a commercial basis, including serviced accommodation such as hotels, bed and breakfast, guesthouses, hostels and campus accommodation, and non-serviced accommodation such as self-catering apart-hotels, caravans and camping.

Wildlife Corridor This refers to generally continuous areas of open space leading through the built environment, which may be linked and may not be publicly accessible. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join.



APPENDIX 6: USE CLASS TABLE

Local Planning Authorities put uses of land and buildings into various categories known as ‘Use Classes’. The table below gives an indication of the types of use which may fall within each Use Class.

On 21 July 2020 the Government published the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020, amending the Use Classes Order. The changes come into effect on 1st September 2020. The Regulations also specify a transition period to 31 July 2021 during which, in some circumstances, the previous use class categories (those in place at 31st August 2020) will continue to apply.

Table 19: Use Classes

CLASS	USE
B2 General industrial	Use for industrial process other than one falling within class B1 (excluding incineration purposes, chemical treatment or landfill or hazardous waste).
B8 Storage or distribution	This class includes open air storage.
C1 Hotels	Hotels, boarding and guest houses where no significant element of care is provided (excludes hostels).
C2 Residential institutions	Residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges, training centres and secure residential institutions (Class C2A)
C3 Dwelling houses	This class is formed of 3 parts: C3(a) covers use by a single person or a family (a couple whether married or not, a person related to one another with members of the family of one of the couple to be treated as members of the family of the other), an employer and certain domestic employees (such as an au pair, nanny, nurse, governess, servant, chauffeur, gardener, secretary and personal assistant), a carer and the person receiving the care and a foster parent and foster child. C3(b): up to six people living together as a single household and receiving care e.g. supported housing schemes such as those for people with learning disabilities or mental health problems. C3(c) allows for groups of people (up to six) living together as a single household. This allows for those groupings that do not fall within the C4 HMO definition, but which fell within the previous C3 use class, to be provided for i.e. a small religious community may fall into this section as could a homeowner who is living with a lodger.
C4 Houses in multiple occupation	Small shared houses occupied by between three and six unrelated individuals, as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom.

E Commercial, Business and Service	Retail, food, financial services, indoor sport and fitness , medical or health services , crèche, day nursery or day centre, offices, research and development of products and processes, light industrial appropriate in a residential area (previous classes A1, A2, A3, B1 and parts of D1 and D2).
F.1 Learning and Non-Residential Institutions	F1: 'Learning and non-residential institution' – this includes the majority of current D1 uses but excluding crèches, nurseries and health which are now covered under Class E
	F2: Local community class – this includes local shops (restrictions apply) and community halls, outdoor leisure and swimming/skating rinks
Sui Generis	Certain uses do not fall within any use class and are considered 'sui generis'. Such uses include: theatres, houses in multiple occupation, hostels providing no significant element of care, scrap yards. Petrol filling stations and shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles. Retail warehouse clubs, nightclubs, launderettes, taxi businesses, amusement centres and casinos. Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments. For the sale of hot food for consumption off the premises.

APPENDIX 7: ABBREVIATIONS

BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
DPD	Development Plan Document
GLA	Greater London Authority
HMO	Houses in Multiple Occupation
IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan
LLDC	London Legacy Development Corporation
MOL	Metropolitan Open Land
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PDZ	Planning Delivery Zone, see Legacy Communities Scheme application (11/90621/OUTODA)
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
SIL	Strategic Industrial Location
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
SRF	Strategic Regeneration Framework
SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
TfL	Transport for London



APPENDIX 8: INDEX OF POLICIES

Our vision

SD.1: Sustainable development

Developing business growth, jobs, higher education and training

SP.1: Building a strong and diverse economy

B.1: Location and maintenance of employment uses

B.2: Thriving town, neighbourhood and local centres

B.3: Creating vitality through interim uses

B.4: Providing low-cost business space, affordable and managed workspace

B.5: Increasing local access to jobs, skills and employment training

B.6: Higher education, research and development

Providing housing and neighbourhoods

SP.2: Maximising housing and infrastructure provision within new neighbourhoods

H.1: Providing for and diversifying the housing mix

H.2: Delivering affordable housing

H.3: Meeting accommodation needs of older person households

H.4: Providing student accommodation

H.5: Location of gypsy and traveller accommodation

H.6: Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)

H.7: Shared living accommodation

H.8: Innovative housing models

CI.1: Providing new and retaining existing community infrastructure

CI.2: Planning for and bringing forward new schools

Creating a high-quality built and natural environment

SP.3 Integrating the natural, built and historic environment

BN.1: Responding to place

BN.2: Creating distinctive waterway environments

BN.3: Maximising biodiversity

BN.4: Designing development

BN.5: Proposals for tall buildings

BN.6: Requiring inclusive design

BN.7: Protecting Metropolitan Open Land

- BN.8: Improving Local Open Space
- BN.9: Maximising opportunities for play
- BN.10: Protecting key views
- BN.11: Air Quality
- BN.12: Noise
- BN.13: Protecting archaeological interest
- BN.14 Improving the quality of land
- BN.15: Designing residential extensions
- BN.16: Designing advertisements
- BN.17: Conserving or enhancing heritage assets

Securing transport infrastructure to support growth

- SP.4: Planning for and securing transport and utility infrastructure to support growth and convergence
- T.1: Strategic transport improvements
- T.2: Transport improvements
- T.3: Supporting transport schemes
- T.4: Managing development and its transport impacts to promote sustainable transport choices, facilitate local connectivity and prioritise pedestrians and cyclists
- T.5: Street network
- T.6: Facilitating local connectivity
- T.7: Transport Assessments and Travel Plans
- T.8: Parking and parking standards in new development
- T.9: Providing for pedestrians and cyclists
- T.10: Using the waterways for transport

Creating a sustainable place to live and work

SP.5: A sustainable and healthy place to live and work

- S.1: Health and wellbeing
- S.2: Energy in new development
- S.3: Energy infrastructure and heat networks
- S.4: Sustainable design and construction
- S.5: Water supply and waste water disposal
- S.6: Increasing digital connectivity, safeguarding existing communications provision and enabling future infrastructure
- S.7: Planning for waste

S.8: Waste reduction

S.9: Overheating and urban greening

S.10: Flood risk

S.11 Sustainable drainage measures and flood protections

S.12 Resilience, safety and security

Sub Area 1: Hackney Wick and Fish Island

Policy 1.1: Managing change in Hackney Wick and Fish Island

Policy 1.2 Promoting Hackney Wick and Fish Island's unique identity

Policy 1.3: Connecting Hackney Wick and Fish Island

Policy 1.4: Preserving or enhancing heritage assets in Hackney Wick and Fish Island

Policy 1.5: Improving the public and private realm in Hackney Wick and Fish Island

Policy 1.6: Building to an appropriate height in Hackney Wick and Fish Island

Sub Area 2: North Stratford and Eton Manor

2.1: Housing typologies

2.2: Leyton Road – improving the public realm

2.3: Local Centre and non-residential uses

Sub Area 3: Central Stratford and Southern Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park

3.1: Stratford Metropolitan Centre

3.2: Stratford High Street Policy Area

3.3: Improving connections around central Stratford

Sub Area 4: Bromley-by-Bow, Pudding Mill, Sugar House Lane and Mill Meads

4.1: A potential District Centre

4.2: Bringing forward new connections to serve new development

4.3: Station improvements

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Visit the Legacy Corporation website at:

<http://queenelizabetholympicpark.co.uk/the-local-plan>

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NOTES

