

# Public Document Pack



## LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

**AGENDA FOR THE COUNCIL MEETING  
TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY, 2021  
AT 7.00 PM**

**THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD**

Please  
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Date: 12 May 2021

**To Follow Papers**

**14. ENFIELD BLUE AND GREEN STRATEGY (Pages 1 - 122)**

To receive a report from the Executive Director Place on Enfield's Blue and Green Strategy.

Council is asked to approve the strategy.

**16. INDEPENDENT PERSON APPOINTMENT (Pages 123 - 126)**

To receive a report of the Director of Law and Governance on the appointment of the Council's Independent Persons.

**Please note part 2 report is now confidential appendix.**

## London Borough of Enfield

### Council

**Meeting Date      19 May 2021**

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**Subject:            Enfield Blue & Green Strategy**

**Cabinet Member: Cllr Guney Dogan**

**Executive Director: Sarah Cary**

**Key Decision:     KD5235**

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### Purpose of Report

- 1 This report is seeking approval from Full Council to formally adopt the “*Enfield Blue & Green Strategy – Valuing our Parks, Open Spaces and Waterways*”.
- 2 The Enfield Blue and Green Strategy sets out our long-term approach to the protection, management and expansion of the borough’s blue and green network, with an ambition to become the greenest borough in London. The strategy forms part of our response to the climate change emergency and covid-19 crisis to improve the quality of life and wellbeing of the borough. It also sets out how we will be contributing towards the Mayor of London’s Environment Strategy and London’s status as a “national park city”.
- 3 The strategy replaces the current Parks and Open Spaces Strategy. It provides an overarching framework that helps tie together a number of existing plans and strategies, will inform the development of future planning policies and sets the wider context. It will also help achieve the borough’s aim of being zero carbon by 2040.
- 4 Once adopted, the strategy will outline blue and green infrastructure priorities for the borough. It will also help prioritise investment decisions through the capital programme alongside other relevant corporate strategies, including the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy, Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Tree Management Strategy, Parks and Open Spaces - Outdoor Events Policy, Playing Pitch Strategy, Heritage Strategy, Culture Connects (Cultural Strategy) and Climate Action Plan. Whilst the strategy does not constitute planning policy, it will be able to be drawn upon when considering blue and green infrastructure provision in the context of planning applications; supporting the implementation of policies in the existing adopted Local Plan. It will also form part of the evidence base to

inform the new Local Plan and the development of new planning policies relating to blue and green infrastructure.

## Proposals

5 Council is asked to:

- approve the formal adoption of the “*Enfield Blue & Green Strategy – Valuing our Parks, Open Spaces and Waterways*”; and
- delegate to Executive Director of Place, in consultation with the relevant Cabinet Member, authority to make minor variations and amendments to the strategy prior to final publication.

## Reason for Proposals

- 6 The previous “Parks and Open Spaces Strategy” (2010-2020) has now expired. There is currently no long-term integrated approach to delivering high quality blue and green infrastructure in the borough, as part of the place-making agenda.
- 7 We need a new strategy to deliver our aspirations and priorities relating to the planning and management of the borough’s blue and green network. Such a strategy will:

- prioritise blue and green infrastructure investment and help secure funding for such projects;
- support the implementation of existing policies set out in the current adopted Local Plan to help determine future provision within new developments<sup>1</sup>;
- define our approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation on the natural environment, in response to the targets set out in the Climate Action Plan, including a 25% net increase of blue and green infrastructure;
- create positive outcomes to the covid-19 and public health response through coordinated action to deliver multiple benefits, such as physical exercise;
- create innovative solutions to address long-standing structural deficiencies within the existing blue and green network (including poor east-west links, exposure to pollution, vulnerability to flood risk and poor sense of arrival);

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<sup>1</sup> The adopted Local Plan comprises a number of documents, including the Core Strategy, Development Management Document, North Circular Area Action Plan, North East Enfield Area Action Plan and Edmonton Leeside Area Action Plan. These include policies relating to managing flood risk, enhancing biodiversity, improving access to open and green spaces, preserving the open character of the borough and creating safer and more accessible environments.

- achieve a more equitable distribution of blue and green infrastructure (e.g. direct new provision to areas of deficiency within deprived wards);
- promote Enfield's assets and partnership-working through volunteering and education programmes and encouraging local ownership of projects;
- address the ongoing management requirements of service areas, including events (e.g. festivals) and long-term maintenance;
- meet new legal and policy requirements (as set out in the new Environment Bill, National Planning Policy Framework 2019, 25 Year Environment Strategy and new London Plan). This includes a commitment to biodiversity net gain;
- provide a clear framework to strengthen our focus on protecting and enhancing wildlife-rich habitats and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation to create a larger and more connected nature recovery network;
- develop a clear and robust mitigation strategy to help address impacts of new development arising from recreational pressure on the integrity of the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation;
- support/enable sustainable growth and quality place-making through the integration of blue and green infrastructure within new development to meet future demands;
- provide a robust and up-to-date assessment of current and future requirements across the blue and green network;
- strengthen our approach to delivery and implementation of blue and green infrastructure using digitised mapping/platforms, new stakeholder forums and innovative funding mechanisms; and
- form part of the evidence base informing the development of up-to-date planning policies in the emerging new Local Plan.

### **Relevance to the Council's Corporate Plan**

**8** The strategy set out in this report has been developed to support the overarching priorities set out in the Council Plan, namely:

#### **Good homes in well-connected neighbourhoods:**

**9** The provision of high-quality blue and green infrastructure is recognised as an essential component of sustainable and inclusive communities, particularly in the face of climate change and the ongoing health crisis. Delivery of new affordable homes must go hand-in-hand with supporting infrastructure, such as new public parks, public spaces and routes, connecting neighbourhoods to services and the street network. Enfield's ambitious growth and place-making agenda offers a significant opportunity

to develop healthier, cleaner and environmentally resilient places where people of all ages and backgrounds can enjoy good access to nature and open spaces. Blue and green infrastructure needs to be carefully planned to unlock growth opportunities and facilitate site development, especially along existing river corridors in association with new housing and employment opportunities. The approach set out in the strategy is to integrate parks and other public spaces into the heart of the borough's physical environment through partnership working and major strategic interventions (e.g. improvements to the public realm) to strengthen the connection between people and their local communities.

### **Sustain strong and healthy communities:**

- 10** The recent covid-19 crisis has highlighted the importance of our parks, open spaces, trees and waterways to the health and well-being of our communities. As the population of the borough continues to grow and becomes more diverse, greater demands will be placed on existing infrastructure and services, with existing open spaces and natural habitats under increasing pressure from development. Coordinated action is needed to ensure that sufficient infrastructure capacity and funding is available to support the borough's growing communities (e.g. improved links between communities, food-growing opportunities and new sport and recreation facilities) and build resilience against the threats of climate change and poor health, especially in areas of greatest need. In response, this strategy sets out how we will work with the local community and our partners to create opportunities to get more people visiting and enjoying our parks, open spaces and waterways, improve community safety and increase the prevalence of walking and cycling.

### **Build our local economy to create a thriving place:**

- 11** The proposals set out in this strategy will help to kick-start the local economy and green recovery post lockdown and incentivise more sustainable means of transport (such as cycling and walking) to reduce emissions and improve the health of our residents. Enfield's blue and green network is worth millions of pounds to the local economy as it increases property values, visitor numbers and business occupancy rates. This strategy seeks to capitalise on Enfield's unique offer as a visitor designation and green borough and help promote London's identity as a world-class national park city. We want to build on this to attract more green businesses and stimulate investment and activity within our town centres and growth areas, as we recover from covid-19 and the uncertain economic climate. We want to use blue and green infrastructure to create more attractive and thriving places where people want to live, work and enjoy leisure/culture.

### **Background**

- 12** Blue and green infrastructure encompasses all of the 'green' (e.g. parks, open spaces, street trees and routes) and 'blue' (e.g. reservoirs, lakes and waterways) elements of the landscape that contribute to the well-being of the borough's communities and its environment, quality of place and economic success.

- 13 Blue and green infrastructure forms an integral part of the identity and character of the borough. Enfield boasts more green and blue spaces than most parts of London, offering access to a wide range of parks, historic landscapes, woodland and nature conservation sites like Epping Forest and Lee Valley Regional Park. Over 40% of the borough lies within the Green Belt and areas of Metropolitan Open Land.
- 14 London has recently been awarded the status of a ‘national park city’ owing to the quality and diversity of its spaces and habitats. Enfield’s green setting and its proximity to national and internationally important assets on the edge of the city makes it an ideal location in which to trailblaze and pilot strategic projects (e.g. Enfield Chase) as part of the national park city programme (as set out in the Mayor of London’s Environment Strategy).
- 15 However, parts of the network remain fragmented and inaccessible to the public, with significant disparities between the east and west of the borough in terms of access to open spaces and nature. Urgent action is also needed to address the continuing decline of wildlife across the borough and reduce emissions.
- 16 Faced with these challenges, we need to develop a long term approach to effectively coordinate and guide the future planning and implementation of blue-green infrastructure across our key growth areas and development sites, in line with the place-making principles set out in the Local Plan and London Plan, and the targets set out in the Climate Action Plan.
- 17 Our ten-year ambition is to be internationally recognised as a leading green and climate-resilient borough. We are committed to making Enfield the greenest borough in London.
- 18 The strategy sets out an ambitious programme of projects and interventions to achieve this vision. Some of the key projects include:
  - Enfield Chase - over 300 hectares of new publicly accessible woodland and rewilding initiatives, creating a continuous corridor of landscape parkland on the edge of the main built area;
  - provision of new world-class sporting facilities at Enfield Playing Fields and Firs Farm;
  - expansion of the borough’s cycle and pedestrian network (including new walking and cycle routes from Enfield Town to Meridian Water as part of the healthy streets programme);
  - expansion of the open space and route network to and from the Lee Valley Regional Park – new public parks, sport facilities and routes, reconnecting deprived communities to the waterfront;

- Green Loop – a new circuitous route along the river valleys from the open countryside through densely populated urban areas to link east-to-west and north-to-south;
  - grey-to-green gateways – a series of public realm interventions (e.g. sustainable drainage systems) along key routes leading into town centres and growth areas; and
  - an ongoing programme of wetland projects to restore Enfield's urban rivers (Salmons Brook, Pymmes Brook and Turkey Brook) and re-naturalise the water system across the Lea catchment area.
- 19** This strategy also seeks to prioritise interventions across the blue-green corridors (e.g. river valleys, country parks and linear spaces) and nodes/hubs (e.g. town centre gateways) of the network and link our open spaces, woodlands, watercourses and habitats together to create an integrated whole.
- 20** We have a strong track record of working with academics and practitioners to develop pilots (e.g. sustainable drainage systems) and model systems on water and land management practices in the borough. We have also held award-winning festivals and events in our parks and town centres. Enfield is also home to some of London's largest environmental projects, such as Enfield Chase woodland restoration and Salmon Brook wetlands programme. We want to build on this success.
- 21** The findings of the Blue and Green Strategy are based on the following evidence base documents:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Blue & Green Infrastructure Audit      | <p>This assesses the quantity, quality, condition and accessibility of different types of blue and green infrastructure (including parks, natural and semi, green space and allotments) and sets appropriate standards to inform future provision within new development through planning applications. This, in turn, has informed the priorities and interventions set out in the strategy in appendix 3 and summarised in paragraph 18 above.</p> <p>Improvements to open space, playspace, biodiversity and access to nature will be prioritised within areas of deficiency identified in the audit (as set out in the adopted Core Strategy)<sup>2</sup>.</p> |
| Review of the Biodiversity Action Plan | This updates the existing objectives of the BAP to ensure they remain relevant up-to-date, in light of baseline conditions, and highlights progress made since its   |

<sup>2</sup> Policies 34 and 36 of the Core Strategy require the provision of new and improved blue-green infrastructure (including parks, playing fields, habitat creation, waterway networks and children's play space) to address existing deficiencies in line with future needs, with priority given to areas of deficiency identified in the latest audit. The Blue & Green Infrastructure Audit provides the latest up-to-date evidence in line with paragraph 31 of the National Planning Policy Framework and replaces previous versions.

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | publication.  |
| Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation | This assesses the status, condition and value of existing wildlife sites and identifies opportunities to upgrade, extend or amend boundaries to establish new habitats through positive management and enhancement. |

- 22** In November 2020, we launched a six-week public consultation on the draft strategy to gather the views of key stakeholders such as friends of parks, government agencies, infrastructure providers and the wider public. A summary of the consultation process (including methods of publicity) is provided in appendix 1. A list of the proposed changes to the strategy in the light of the consultation is provided in appendix 2.

### Main Considerations for the Council

- 23** Approval is sought from Full Council to formally adopt the "*Enfield Blue & Green Strategy – Valuing our Parks and Open Spaces and Waterways*" (as set out in appendix 3).
- 24** The adoption of this strategy will ensure that the council continues to meet the priorities set out in the Council Plan and has an effective mechanism in place to protect, maintain and enhance the borough's network of parks, open spaces and waterways, as part of the green recovery agenda, whilst providing essential blue-green infrastructure to support development. The adopted version of the strategy is attached at appendix 3.
- 25** The strategy has been amended (as outlined in appendix 2) to take account of the feedback from the public consultation. Overall, the feedback on the strategy has been generally positive, with widespread support from government agencies, local authorities, community groups and infrastructure providers. Respondents have put forward ideas on how the borough's blue-green network could be protected and enhanced. In total, we received:
- 245 responses from a wide range of organisations and individuals, including community groups, government agencies, neighbouring authorities and infrastructure providers (176 of which came from online surveys and 69 from emails and letters);
  - 8k visitors to the website at <https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/blueandgreen>; and
  - 120,447 social media hits (equivalent to over a third of Enfield's population).
- 26** Further detail about the results of the public consultation (including a summary of the issues raised and how they have been addressed in the strategy) can be found at appendix 1.
- 27** Once the strategy has been adopted, we will develop a detailed plan setting out how the vision and objectives of the strategy will be achieved through a series of targeted actions across the following elements of the borough's blue-green network.
- Parks and open spaces
  - Flood risk and water management
  - Public realm and urban greening

- Heritage and landscape
- Biodiversity and geodiversity
- Woodland and trees
- Leisure and recreation
- Active travel routes

- 28** These actions will, in turn, support the effective day-to day operation and delivery of the council's various service areas, including events planning and on-going maintenance and management of council-run assets.
- 29** The Blue and Green Strategy and accompanying evidence base documents (see paragraph 21 above) will inform the development of planning policies in the new Local Plan on the provision of blue and green infrastructure in new development and the loss/replacement of existing open space.
- 30** Once the new Local Plan has been formally adopted, the Blue and Green Strategy will be subject to review to make sure it can support the implementation of its policies, including the determination of planning applications. Future projects will be identified through annual updates to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

### **Safeguarding Implications**

- 31** The Blue and Green Strategy does not have any direct safeguarding implications but implementing the projects identified in this strategy will need to be considered from a safeguarding perspective.

### **Public Health Implications**

- 32** The long-term vision of the strategy is to make Enfield the greenest borough in London. If realised, this has the potential to improve health outcomes significantly for residents. Greener environments are associated with better mental and physical health and enhanced quality of life for both children and adults. Greenspace can help to bind communities together, reduce loneliness, and mitigate the negative effects of air pollution, excessive noise, health and flooding.
- 33** The strategy also seeks to direct new investment to deprived communities and poor-quality environments so that everyone can access open spaces and nature close to where they live and work. This is significant because disadvantaged groups appear to gain a larger health benefit and have reduced socioeconomic-related inequalities in health when living in greener communities, so greenspace and a greener urban environment can also be used as an important tool in the drive to build a fairer Enfield.
- 34** Finally, the strategy aims to provide innovative activities to meet the needs of all users offering a great opportunity for green social prescribing, which can help people maintain a healthy weight, boost mental health and reduce inequalities. All of which will support Enfield's drive to meet the strategic objectives of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2020-2023).

## **Equalities Impact on the Proposal**

- 35** We have a public sector duty under the Equality Act 2010 to have due regard to:
- tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics as protected under the act: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation;
  - advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not; and
  - foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 36** The Blue and Green Strategy sets out a strategic framework to support the creation of an integrated and high-quality network of open spaces, routes, habitats, woodland and water spaces, to promote positive health and wellbeing outcomes, which can particularly benefit groups who share protected characteristics. The provision of accessible and high-quality blue and green infrastructure will advance equality of opportunity among lower-income communities, residents with an existing health condition or disability, children and pregnant women, as well as helping to foster good community relations.
- 37** The strategy also recognises that blue-green infrastructure can make a significant contribution to addressing inequalities (for instance, through improving access to open spaces and nature) and delivering better health outcomes. In this respect, the strategy closely aligns with the recommendations of the Enfield Poverty and Inequality Commission (January 2020). It will also help put the cross-cutting theme of achieving an ‘equal Enfield’ (as outlined in the Council Plan) into practice, ensuring equality considerations are built into decision making process.
- 38** An equalities impact assessment has been done as part of the process of preparing the strategy. It forms part of the supporting papers to this report.

## **Environmental & Climate Change Considerations**

- 39** The Blue and Green Strategy forms a central plank of our long term approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation set out in the Climate Action Plan.
- 40** Progress towards the vision and aims of the strategy will, in turn, make a significant contribution to becoming a climate neutral organisation by 2030 and a climate neutral borough by 2040.
- 41** The continued protection, maintenance and expansion of the blue and green infrastructure network through the implementation of this strategy will have a significant positive impact on environmental outcomes, particularly:

- reduction in air pollution;
- reduction in flood risk as part of sustainable urban drainage systems;
- improvement to water quality and efficiency;
- enhancing habitat and wildlife;
- improving the perceptions of the borough as aesthetically pleasing; and
- amelioration of high summer temperatures arising from urban heat island effect and climate change; and
- increasing tree canopy across the borough including urban areas and new woodland in the north, which could offset up to 230 tonnes of carbon dioxide each year.

### Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken

| <b>Risk category</b>   | <b>Risks</b>  |
|--|---|
| Reputational:  | Failure to Lack of an up to date strategy will hamper efforts adopt an up-to-date parks to deliver a multi-functional and integrated blue and open spaces strategy and green network on the ground, undermining efforts to deliver sustainable growth   |
|  | Risk of impact on Local Plan evidence base and policy development   |
| Risk of objections from Enfield  | needs to demonstrate that it is taking a Natural England and pro-active approach to managing the effects of Conservators of Epping recreational pressure and air quality from Forest to the new Local development on the Epping Forest Special Area Plan and the determination of Conservation. |
| of planning applications   |   |
| Risk of further losses to 10% biodiversity net gain within major biodiversity without further developments | is set out to become a legal intervention requirement through the Environment Bill. Enfield needs to set out how this target will be achieved and where future provision will be prioritised in line with the objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan.                                       |

### Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks

| <b>Key risk</b>                                    | <b>Action to mitigate</b>   |
|--|---|
| Loss of momentum as projects move on               | Develop a detailed plan setting out the actions that will be taken to meet the objectives set out in the strategy as well as those in other relevant plans and strategies and a series of monitoring targets to measure progress.   |
| Insufficient funding to realise the strategy goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective partnership working with a wide range of stakeholders (e.g. friends of parks, adjoining boroughs, GLA and government agencies) to achieve the shared vision</li> <li>• Availability of grant funding (e.g. Levelling Up Fund) and developer contributions (S106/CIL) to facilitate the delivery of projects and</li> </ul> |

programmes

- Develop a roadmap of capital infrastructure projects (Infrastructure Delivery Plan) to address funding gaps and track progress in line with the policies in the new Local Plan

## Financial Implications

- 42 The Enfield Blue & Green Strategy sets out the long-term approach to the development of the borough's blue and green network with an ambitious programme of projects and interventions to achieve this vision. The strategy will enable the council to leverage in additional funding/grants and is proposed to be self-financing through seeking various external funding sources (e.g. Enfield Neighbourhood Fund, ringfenced S106/CIL, GLA, DFT, Forestry Commission, Thames 21, Natural England, Environment Agency, National Heritage Fund, partnership organisations, private sector etc). In the event external sources of funding are not enough to cover the cost of these projects, officers will need to produce Cabinet reports to seek funding approval.
- 43 Once the strategy has been adopted, officers will develop a detailed action plan setting out how the vision and objectives of the strategy and programme of projects (paragraph 18) will be achieved through a series of targeted actions, with a detailed financial appraisal for each programme/project.

## Property Implications

- 44 This report does not of itself commit the council to any expenditure on its property portfolio, however there are a number of example 'strategic programmes' described in appendix 1 to the strategy which propose redevelopment or improvement works involving council-owned land and property assets. Such proposals will need to be subject to separate approval reports and full financial appraisal. If and when projects within these programmes come forward, consideration will be needed regarding applicable strategies to the affected land or asset, and the Blue and Green Strategy will need to interweave with these. Ultimately the latest standards set out in the audit of green and blue spaces (Blue & Green Infrastructure Audit) will raise the bar in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility of blue and green infrastructure provision, including urban greening, sustainable urban drainage and biodiversity net gain requirements (as set out in the London Environment Strategy, Environment Bill and National Planning Policy Framework).

## Legal Implications

- 45 The Blue and Green Strategy has been prepared in accordance with the regulatory requirements in respect of the need to avoid or mitigate any harm to the integrity of a nearby nature conservation site of international importance (Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation) as set out in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

- 46** The strategy has also been prepared in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (paragraph 96) and Planning Practice Guidance (see reference ID: 8-007-20190721) which advise local authorities to prepare blue-green infrastructure strategies to inform future provision within new development and supplement policies relating to the protection and enhancement of parks, open spaces, biodiversity, waterways and trees set out in Local Plans.

### **Workforce Implications**

- 47** The work to support the preparation of the strategy and the supporting evidence base has been covered through existing budgets. Officers have set up a working group with representatives from planning, healthy streets and environmental services to lead on the delivery of blue and green infrastructure on behalf of the council.

### **Options Considered**

- 48** The alternative would be to not update the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy and the Biodiversity Action Plan. However, these strategies are now significantly out of date and do not provide sufficient coverage of the borough's network of spaces and assets, especially blue infrastructure. Putting in place an up-to-date strategy will ensure that new development and regeneration programmes in the borough accord with the new/emerging requirements set out in legislation, national and regional policies and the priorities set out in the Council Plan, as part of our response to covid-19 and the targets set out in the Climate Action Plan. The 'business as usual option would also hamper cross-boundary working and limit the potential of the green and blue network to create attractive and cohesive places. It would also undermine the council's ability to deliver sustainable growth over the next 10 years.

### **Conclusions**

- 49** This report sets out our intention to adopt a new strategy to facilitate and better coordinate the delivery of green and blue infrastructure across the borough in line with best practice.

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Date of report 10/04/2021

### **Background Papers**

None

**Please note part 2 report is now confidential appendix.**

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Consultation statement

This statement provides an overview of the consultation process that took place between 30 November 2020 and 11 January 2021, including the methods of engagement, a description of the main issues raised and how the views of people and stakeholder groups have been considered in line with the regulations.

| Consultation documents              | Document content  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Draft Blue & Green Strategy         | <p>The consultation outlined our long term proposals to protect, maintain and enhance the quality, condition and value of the borough's blue and green assets - parks, open spaces, rivers, lakes, woodland and waterways. The strategy forms a key part of our response to the climate change emergency and covid-19 crisis to improve the quality of life and wellbeing of the borough</p> <p>A 6-week consultation period gave us the opportunity to obtain a wide range of views on how our blue and green assets should be enhanced and prioritised.</p>   |
| Other relevant supporting documents | <p>Alongside this strategy, we published an audit of the borough's blue and green spaces (including surpluses and deficits) to guide the provision of blue and green infrastructure (including the creation of new habitats and open spaces) within new development. This also included a review of the borough's nature conservation sites, priority habitats and priority species.</p> <p>However, views were not sought on these documents as they constituted evidence.</p>   |
| Responding to the consultation      | <p>Comments were received via a survey questionnaire using one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online: Register to the Lets Enfield web site and submit at <a href="https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/blueandgreen">https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/blueandgreen</a></li> <li>• Email: <a href="mailto:localplan@enfield.gov.uk">localplan@enfield.gov.uk</a></li> <li>• Post: Enfield London Borough Council, Strategic Planning and Design Team, Civic Offices, Enfield, EN1 3BR.</li> </ul>   |
| Methods of publicity                | <p>Notifications were sent via email or letter prior to the start of consultation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• statutory consultees, including Environment Agency, Canals and River Trust, Natural England and Sport England;</li> <li>• a range of non-statutory interest groups (e.g. RSPB, London Wildlife Trust, Sports London and Thames21 etc) and other stakeholders with an interest in the borough, such as developers and employers etc;</li> <li>• other voluntary/community groups (e.g. friends of parks); and</li> <li>• infrastructure and service providers (e.g. Network Rail, Thames Water and Energetik); and</li> <li>• members of the public/residents who had previously provided consultation responses to previous consultations on planning related documents.</li> </ul> <p>All documentation was made freely available on the Let's Talk Enfield engagement webpage at <a href="https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/blueandgreen">https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/blueandgreen</a>, with relevant links from the front page of the council's web site.</p> |

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|  | <p>Due to the covid-19 pandemic, we were not able to engage the community and other stakeholders in the ways we would under normal circumstances. The timing of the consultation coincided with the period of national restrictions and the second lockdown, thereby precluding hard copies of consultation documents and public exhibitions.</p>   |
| <b>Workshop</b>  | <p>We held an online stakeholder workshop with statutory and government agencies (10 December 2020) to discuss the key themes of the strategy and help shape the future planning and delivery of blue and green infrastructure in the borough. Attendees included the Canal &amp; River Trust, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission and Thames 21.</p> <p>Key highlights from the discussions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving accessibility along the River Lea Navigation towpath to residents and visitors and links to nature and deprived communities (e.g. hard to reach groups);</li> <li>• reducing severance and reconnecting routes to the wider walking and cycling network in the eastern corridor;</li> <li>• maximising cross-boundary opportunities (e.g. Turkey Brook and Pymmes Brook and Banbury reservoir);</li> <li>• harnessing commercial moorings to activate the waterspace and increase visitor numbers (e.g. Limehouse Cut);</li> <li>• tackling river and ground water pollution (e.g. tree planting) and other constraints (e.g. invasive species) in the Lower Lea Valley;</li> <li>• exploiting opportunities around key nodes (e.g. Enfield Lock and King George V);</li> <li>• promoting more active woodland – recreation, access and biodiversity etc;</li> <li>• developing a holistic wayfinding strategy / programme to promote routes and tourist links;</li> <li>• maximising net gain opportunities (e.g. habitat creation along rivers and wetlands);</li> <li>• leveraging further interventions (e.g. external funding) to deculvert / renavigate waterbodies; and</li> <li>• developing an integrated approach to decision making to protect nature and reduce pollution</li> </ul> |
| <b>Local council meetings</b>  | <p>We gave briefings on the content of the draft strategy to representatives from the following bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Forum (November 2020)</li> <li>• Climate Change Task Force (December 2020)</li> <li>• Environment &amp; Climate Action Scrutiny Panel (December 2020)</li> <li>• Friends of Parks – quarterly group meeting (December 2020)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Formal media engagement work &amp; social media to promote the consultation to those living, working &amp; visiting Enfield</b> | <p>Throughout the consultation period, the consultation programme was promoted through various social media channels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facebook adverts x 3 (general, neighbouring boroughs and ‘last chance’)</li> <li>• YouTube advert</li> <li>• LinkedIn advert</li> <li>• Newsletter – stories and banner</li> <li>• Press releases</li> <li>• Organic social media – Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook</li> <li>• Enfield Independent adverts (x 2)</li> <li>• Information sent to community/voluntary sector</li> <li>• Commissioned short promo animation</li> <li>• Banner adverts (Cycle Enfield, Have your Say and Meridian Water)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Leader / Cabinet members</b>  | <p>November 2020 – portfolio holder approval (Cllr Dogan) to go out to consultation of the draft Blue and Green Strategy<br/> <a href="https://governance.enfield.gov.uk/documents/s84683/Blue%20Green%20Strategy.pdf">https://governance.enfield.gov.uk/documents/s84683/Blue%20Green%20Strategy.pdf</a></p>   |

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|   | <a href="#">tegy%20Report.pdf</a>  |
| <b>General comments / key points</b>                      | <p>The strategy has received strong endorsement from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• government/statutory agencies (including Transport for London , Natural England, Environment Agency and Forestry Commission);</li> <li>• neighbouring authorities (e.g. Lee Valley Regional Park Authority);</li> <li>• infrastructure providers (e.g. Thames Water);</li> <li>• developers/landowners; and</li> <li>• voluntary groups (e.g. friends of parks).</li> </ul> <p>Key highlights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a consensus of opinion on the shared vision – positive and outward looking;</li> <li>• clear aims and objectives;</li> <li>• good use of diagrams and photos;</li> <li>• emphasis on partnership working; and</li> <li>• effective delivery mechanisms (e.g. map-based tools)</li> </ul> <p>Respondents put forward some useful solutions and suggested projects, such as new or extended cycleways and footpaths, major open space enhancements and habitat creation.</p> <p>The majority of comments are positive and support the overall vision and aims of the strategy and the supporting evidence base.</p>   |
| <b>Key issues to address (feedback from stakeholders)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise the food-growing potential of farmland and urban sites (e.g. allotments and community gardens)</li> <li>• Stronger health-related focus on sports and recreation facilities (e.g. playing pitches and existing hubs)</li> <li>• Refer to relevant supporting strategies (e.g. Playing Pitch Strategy, Lee Valley Park Development Framework and Biodiversity Action Plan) and good practice guides</li> <li>• Public parks need better facilities (e.g. changing rooms, clean toilets, parking and seating etc) and safer maintenance</li> <li>• Avoid/minimise damage to parks after events (e.g. litter and fly tipping).</li> <li>• Maximise biodiversity net gain through new development including the enhancement of priority habitats and species and non-designated sites</li> <li>• Protect private gardens, green verges and areas of farmland</li> <li>• Reduce or prevent water pollution and surface water run-off from sustainable urban drainage</li> <li>• Provide good quality open space and urban greening (e.g. mini forests, swift boxes, bird boxes, green walls etc) in deprived wards and industrial locations</li> <li>• Improve public access to the Lee Valley and country parks (including walkers and horse riders) and areas of industrial heritage (e.g. Picketts Lock)</li> <li>• Strengthen wayfinding (e.g. better signage and markings, heritage trails, circular routes through parks and alternative means of access to impaired users)</li> <li>• Explanation of terms (e.g. village greens, urban greening and Ramsar sites)</li> <li>• Prioritise the removal of invasive species, chemicals and diseases</li> <li>• Improve river and groundwater quality and reduce contamination</li> <li>• Designate assets of community and heritage value (e.g. food-growing spaces like Forty Hall Farm and Capel Manor)</li> <li>• Maximise the use of railway lines and other linear features as green corridors</li> </ul> |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Add more projects (e.g. footpath restoration, enhancements to watercourses and segregated cycle lanes) and targets/indicators to measure progress</li><li>• Avoidance and mitigation strategies (e.g. Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation)</li><li>• Need more resources and staffing to support the effective management and maintenance of the borough's assets</li></ul> <p>These responses have been taken on board in the preparation of the adopted version (see appendix 3).</p> |
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## **Appendix 2: Proposed modifications to the Enfield Blue & Green Strategy**

The proposed modifications have been prepared in response to the consultation feedback (in particular the key issues summarised in appendix 1 above). The majority of the changes made to the strategy are designed to improve the clarity of the strategy (e.g. corrections and clarifications) and ensure it complies with relevant guidance and legislation.

## **Appendix 3: Adopted version of the Enfield Blue & Green Strategy**

## APPENDIX 2: SCHEDULE OF MODIFICATIONS TO THE ENFIELD BLUE & GREEN STRATEGY CONSULTATION

| Reference (chapter, paragraph number, figure)       | Page | Proposed change  |
|---|------|--|
| General   |      | <p><i>Enfield's Blue and Green Strategy (2021-2031)<br/>Adopted version</i></p> <p><i>Public consultation on the draft strategy: November December 2020</i></p>  |
| General   |      | Increase the size of the text in the legends/keys on figures 11, 14, 17 and 21, 22, 24, 26 and 28  |
| General   |      | Amend all references to the trust to "Canal & River Trust"   |
| Foreword  | 4    | <i>overcome physical severance and exposure to air, light and water pollution;</i>   |
| Foreword  | 4    | <p><i>Over half of the borough is classified as green or blue, making us one of London's most treasured environments. Our parks, trees, open spaces, routes, woodlands and watercourses represent some of our best and most valued assets.</i></p> <p><i>This document sets out our ten-year strategy to protect, maintain and enhance the borough's network of blue and green assets in response to the challenges ahead. For instance, we require significantly more high quality and more affordable homes are needed alongside {e.g. new open spaces, and accessible routes and sport facilities} to meet the needs of our growing population. We also need to widen access to and encourage the active use of our existing assets, as we recover from the impacts of covid-19 and the economic slowdown.</i></p> <p><i>As set out in our climate change emergency declaration, we are committed to increasing the amount of the borough's green cover to help mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. to becoming a carbon neutral and climate resilient borough</i></p> <p><i>We also need to widen access to and encourage the active use of our blue and green spaces, especially within our town centres and emerging growth areas, as we recover from the impacts of covid-19 and the economic slowdown</i></p> |
| Foreword  | 4    | <p><i>Councillor Guney Dogan</i></p> <p><i>Enfield London Borough Council, May 2021 November 2020</i></p>  |
| Consultation on the Enfield Blue and Green Strategy | 6    | <p><i>Consultation on the Enfield Blue and Green Strategy</i></p> <p><i>We are seeking your views on our proposals to protect, maintain and enhance Enfield's expanding blue and green network—parks, rivers, lakes, gardens, woodlands, canals, wetlands, allotments, playing pitches, woodlands, and much more. It sets out long-term ambition to make Enfield the greenest borough in London, at the cornerstone of London's national park.</i></p> <p><i>We want to expand the green lungs of the borough from remote parts of the countryside into the heart of our most densely built up areas, such as town centres (for instance, through the creation of new public parks, leisure attractions and enhanced landscape connections). We also want to create healthier and more attractive places where residents enjoy better access to nature and high-quality open spaces.</i></p>   |

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|   |    | <p><del>We also need to update the existing Parks and Open Space Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan to respond to the covid-19 pandemic and the threats arising from climate change. We need to act now on each of these.</del></p> <p><b>How to respond</b></p> <p><del>Please complete the online survey (<a href="https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/blueandgreen">https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/blueandgreen</a>) and provide us with much needed feedback on the proposals set out in this document. Alternatively, you can send the completed form to us via email to <a href="mailto:localplan@enfield.gov.uk">localplan@enfield.gov.uk</a> or post (Strategic Planning and Design, Enfield London Borough Council, FREEPOST, NW5036, Enfield, EN1 3BR).</del></p> <p><del>Electronic versions of the strategy and supporting documents are available to view or download from our website at <a href="https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/blueandgreen">https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/blueandgreen</a>. All surveys must be returned to us no later than 5pm on Monday 11 January 2021. Please note: we cannot receive any late submissions.</del></p> <p><del>Alongside this strategy, we have published an audit of the borough's blue and green spaces (including surpluses and deficits) to guide the provision of blue and green infrastructure (including the creation of new habitats and open spaces) within new development. We have also undertaken a review of the borough's nature conservation sites, priority habitats and priority species. However, we are not seeking comments on these supporting documents as they form part of the evidence base.</del></p> <p><b>What happens next</b></p> <p><del>We will use the findings from this consultation to decide on more detailed action to maximise the benefits of the borough's blue and green network (as defined in section 1 below)</del></p> |
| Consultation on the Enfield Blue and Green Strategy             | 6  | Delete speech bubble diagrams  |
| Executive summary   | 8  | <i>Population growth is also placing more pressure on our existing green spaces and natural ecosystems while <del>the</del> our urban rivers are polluted and heavily engineered.</i>  |
| Executive summary   | 8  | <i>Our ambition is to be internationally recognised as the greenest borough in London at the cornerstone of London's— as a national park (as described in figure 1 overleaf).</i>  |
| Figure 1: Shared vision and aims                                | 9  | <i>By 2031, Enfield will be London's greenest borough, forming the cornerstone of London's— as a national park</i>   |
| Figure 1: Shared vision and aims                                | 9  | <p>Amend aims as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aim 1: Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield, whilst protecting <i>and improving</i> existing assets</li> <li>• Aim 6: Creating a healthy <i>and safe</i> water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought</li> </ul>  |
| Figure 2: Components of Enfield's blue and green infrastructure | 12 | <i>Elements of the built environment such as verges, street trees, private gardens, amenity space, living walls and green/brown roofs</i>  |
| 1.2.1   | 12 | <i>Enfield's blue and green network is composed of a range of natural and semi-natural features, greenspaces, designed landscapes, rivers, lakes, reservoirs and ground water aquifers that intersperse and connect our rural villages and urban communities.</i>  |
| 1.3.1   | 13 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduced crime and antisocial behaviour (e.g. well-designed and maintained greenspaces)</li> </ul>   |
| 1.3.1   | 13 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• renewable energy generation (e.g. thermal heat and micro-hydro water)</li> </ul>  |
| 1.4.1   | 15 | <p><i>In response to this crisis, the Mayor of London has developed a 2050 vision to make London the greenest city in the world. Ambitious targets include making London zero carbon and at least 50% green space*</i></p> <p>Insert footnote:</p> <p><i>*London Environment Strategy (Mayor of London, 2018)</i></p>  |

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| 1.5.2                  | 16 | <p>This strategy has been prepared alongside other relevant strategies and plans, including the <i>Biodiversity Action Plan</i>, <i>Housing and Growth Strategy</i>, <i>Local Flood Risk Management Strategy</i>, <i>Health and Well Being Strategy</i>, <i>Playing Pitch Strategy</i>, <i>Heritage Strategy</i>, <i>Parks and Open Spaces - Outdoor Events Policy</i>, <i>Tree Management Strategy</i> and <i>Climate Action Plan</i>.</p>   |
| 1.7 What happens next? | 17 | <p><i>Once consultation has closed, we will develop a detailed plan setting out how the vision and objectives of the strategy will be achieved through a series of targeted actions across the various components of the borough's blue and green network (as outlined below).</i></p>  |
| 1.7.1                  |    | <p><i>Parks and open spaces</i><br/><i>Waterspaces (including watercourses and waterbodies)</i><br/><i>Flood risk and water management</i><br/><i>Public realm and urban greening</i><br/><i>Heritage and landscape</i><br/><i>Biodiversity and geodiversity</i><br/><i>Woodland and trees</i><br/><i>Leisure and recreation</i><br/><i>Active travel routes (e.g. cycling and walking)</i></p>   |
| 1.7.2                  | 17 | <p><i>These actions will be reviewed on an annual basis through the borough's capital programme.</i></p>  |
| 1.7.3                  | 17 | <p><i>Alongside this strategy, we have also published the following supporting documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i><b>Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit:</b> This provides an up-to-date audit assessment of the borough's blue and green network, including open spaces, water spaces, nature conservation sites, green grid links and heritage assets. It also provides a review of the objectives set out in the Biodiversity Action Plan borough's priority habitats/species and outlines the standards against which progress towards the actions of the strategy will be measured, especially where there are gaps in provision.</i></li><li>• <i><b>Review of the Biodiversity Action Plan:</b> This updates the existing objectives of the action plan to ensure they remain relevant up-to-date, in light of baseline conditions, and highlights progress made since its publication.</i></li><li>• <i><b>Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation:</b> This assesses the status, condition and value of existing wildlife sites and identifies opportunities to upgrade, extend or amend boundaries to establish new habitats through positive management and enhancement.</i></li></ul> |
| 1.7.4                  |    | <p><i>A glossary of terms is provided at the back of this document (see appendix 24).</i></p>   |
| New paragraph number   |    | <p>New paragraph after 1.7.4:<br/><br/><i>We will also publish a detailed action plan setting out how the vision and aims of the strategy will be achieved.</i></p>   |
| Health & well being    | 14 | <p>Add footnote:</p> <p><i>In Enfield, around a fifth of adults are estimated to have depression or anxiety, while one tenth of children and young people are estimated to have a mental health disorder*</i></p> <p><i>*Mental Health Needs Assessment for Enfield (NHS, 2016)</i></p>   |

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|  |    | Add footnote:<br><br><i>Around two thirds of adults, two fifths of 10-to-11-year-olds and a quarter of 4-to 5-year-olds in the borough are classed as overweight or obese*. This comes at both a human and financial cost: the estimated annual cost of common mental disorders (depression or anxiety) in Enfield is £98 million.</i><br><br><i>*Public Health Profiles (Public Health England)</i> |
|  | 14 | <i>Air quality levels in the borough continue to exceed legal limits, especially along congested roads like the A10, A110, A1055, A111, A1010 and A406 due to traffic fumes.</i>   |
| Combating the effects of climate change & future challenges to Enfield's environment | 15 | <i>Enfield has also declared a climate emergency and is committed to becoming zero a carbon neutral borough within the next twenty years (as set out in the Climate Action Plan).</i>  |
| Using our blue & green assets as an investment tool                                  | 15 | <i>Enfield's blue and green assets (as described in section 2 below) provide hundreds of million pounds of economic benefits, such as increased property values, visitor numbers, green jobs and business occupancy rates.</i>   |
| Figure 3: Relationship between the strategy and other relevant plans and programmes  | 16 | <i>Other relevant council strategies and plans</i>   |
| 2.2.1  | 20 | <i>Despite an ageing population, Enfield is younger compared to the rest of London and the UK</i>  |
| 2.2.4  | 20 | <i>As Enfield's population gets older and requires more long-term care and support, we need to rethink how blue and green spaces are used, enjoyed and designed to meet the needs of residents, especially those with reduced mobility difficulties / disabilities (e.g. wheelchair users).</i>  |
| Figure 5: Enfield in the wider context   | 20 | Insert the boundaries of the Lee Valley Special Protection Area on figure 5.   |
| Figure 6: Existing blue-green infrastructure   | 21 | Main road routes:<br><br>Insert "all classified roads" (i.e. A and B roads)  |
| Figure 6: Existing blue-green infrastructure   | 21 | Add reference to " <i>Bush Hill Park</i> "   |
| 2.3.4  | 22 | Insert after last sentence:<br><br><i>Forty Hall, one of the finest country estates in England, is a rare survivor of an intact eighteenth century landscape, with an ornamental lake, water gardens, a walled garden and an extremely rare ornamental farm (ferme ornée).</i>   |
| 2.3.5  | 22 | <i>Water is a distinctive feature of the borough's landscape/townscape (see figure 6) and continues to serve the growing demands of London's population. This includes an extensive network of canals (River Lea Navigation Canal), rivers (River Lea), reservoirs (William Girling and King George V) and lakes.</i>  |
| 2.3.6  | 22 | <i>The River Lea and its tributaries (Salmons Brook, Turkey Brook and Pymmes Brook) flow through the heart of Enfield's emerging growth areas (Meridian Water, Ponders End, Enfield Town, Edmonton Green and Ponders End) where there are significant opportunities to reconnect people and nature to the waterfront (e.g. new footpath and cycle routes).</i>                                       |
| 2.3.7  | 24 | <i>Figure 10 overleaf shows the broad distribution of habitats (including priority habitats) and sites of nature conservation importance across the borough as well as opportunities to extend existing or designate new sites of nature conservation importance.</i>  |

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| 2.3.9  | 24 | <i>The table overleaf sets out an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities and challenges facing the borough's blue and green network</i>  |
| Figure 8: Key facts about Enfield                          | 23 | <i>1030 900 hectares of parks and open spaces (the second largest expanse in London and equivalent to 1925 football pitches)</i>   |
| Figure 8: Key facts about Enfield                          | 23 | <i>5 reservoirs (King George V, William Girling, Grovelands Park, Trent Park and Cockfosters) and 6 freshwater lakes</i>   |
| Figure 8: Key facts about Enfield                          | 23 | <i>10,000 hectares of open water; the highest amongst London boroughs</i>  |
| Figure 10: Broad distribution of nature conservation sites | 25 | Insert main A roads into the diagram   |
| Weaknesses   | 26 | <i>Some greenspaces and waterspaces are privately owned, like railway lines and reservoirs, and have limited (e.g. Forty Hall and Myddelton House Gardens Lee Valley Regional Park) or no access.</i>  |
| Weaknesses   | 26 | Insert the following bullet point:<br><br><i>Lack of quality outdoor playing pitches, all weather/floodlight surfaces and changing facilities.</i>   |
| Weaknesses   | 26 | Insert the following bullet point:<br><br><i>Absence of greenery in densely populated urban areas (e.g. Edmonton, Edmonton Green and Southgate) and remote industrial areas</i>  |
| Weaknesses   |    | Insert the following bullet point:<br><br><i>Water quality: A number of Enfield's watercourses remain in culvert and have poor ecological status<br/>Pollution of surface and groundwater bodies as a result of drainage misconnections and historic land contamination in industrialised areas.</i> |
| Strengths  | 26 | <i>Good quality and well-maintained public parks (e.g. Forty Hall has several have green flag status)</i>  |
| Strengths  | 26 | Insert new bullet point:<br><br><i>World-class sport and leisure venues at Picketts Lock (the largest indoor and outdoor athletics centre in South East England) and Hotspur Way (Tottenham Hotspur training ground)</i>   |
| Strengths  | 26 | Insert new bullet point:<br><br><i>Extensive network of public paths and cycle lanes</i>   |
| Weaknesses   | 26 | <i>East-west severance due to physical barriers (e.g. A10, A101, A1010, A1055 and level crossings/railway lines) and lack of direct routes to the Lee Valley Regional Park.</i>  |
| Opportunities  | 27 | <i>Providing safe legible access to play and recreational opportunities (especially in shared spaces) and better connect spaces with residential communities</i>   |
| Opportunities  | 27 | <i>Reusing Diversifying areas of underutilised/-or disused land (e.g. allotments) to grow food (e.g. community orchards) and create new meeting spaces, especially in densely built-up areas, such as Edmonton, Southgate, Enfield Wash and Enfield Town</i>   |
| Opportunities  | 27 | <i>Increasing food production (e.g. allotment land) and sustainable/agroecological farming on existing farmland to support a 'grown-in-Enfield' food brand</i>   |
| Opportunities  | 27 | Insert new bullet point:<br><br><i>Enhance historic landscapes (e.g. Grovelands, Broomfield, Trent Park, Forty Hall and Whitewebbs)</i>  |

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| Opportunities                                      | 27 | Insert new bullet point:<br><br><i>Make space for water and restore rivers/floodplains to increase flood storage capacity and develop climate resilience through the use of natural flood management techniques</i>   |
| Opportunities                                      | 27 | <i>Expanding network of cycle routes along key arterial roads (e.g. A105 and A110) and walking routes public footpaths, including parts of the London Loop and Lee Valley Walk</i>  |
| Opportunities                                      | 27 | <i>Encouraging active water-dependent uses (e.g. mooring sites, outdoor swimming, fishing and kayaking)</i>   |
| Threats  | 27 | Insert new bullet point:<br><br><i>Presence of land contamination within or close to the Lea Valley Regional Park</i>   |
| Threats  | 27 | Insert new bullet point:<br><br><i>Ageing tree stock (e.g. parks)</i>   |
| Threats  | 27 | Insert a new footnote:<br><br><i>Future growth will be directed towards areas that are subject to high flood risk, particularly along the eastern corridor (Lee Valley) and A406*.</i><br><br><i>*Enfield's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provides information on the extent of flood risk within the borough.</i>  |
| Threats  | 27 | <i>High proportion of residential and commercial properties at risk of flooding (e.g. 5 hospital sites and 19 schools)</i>  |
| Opportunities                                      | 27 | <i>Creating new spaces (e.g. green roofs/walls, mini forests and pocket parks) within high density residential estates, particularly around tall buildings</i>  |
| 3.1 Our shared vision                              | 32 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following outlines <del>a draft</del> our vision on the future development of the borough's blue and green network.</li> </ul>   |
| 3.1.1  |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>  |
| 3.1 Our shared vision                              |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>  |
| 3.1 Our shared vision<br>Our people                | 32 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Levels of physical, recreational (e.g. cycling) and sports activity will match or exceed London and national averages</i></li> <li><i>The longstanding gap between affluent (in the west) and deprived (in the east) wards in terms of access to open space, nature, sport and recreation facilities will have narrowed.</i></li> </ul> |
| Our shared vision<br>Paragraph 3.1.2<br>Our places | 32 | <i>A new continuous walking and cycling route (known as the 'green-loop') will extend from the open countryside along the river valleys and existing movement corridors into the main urban area</i>  |
| Our shared vision<br>Paragraph 3.1.2<br>Our places | 33 | <i>The Lee Valley Regional Park (London's largest open space and visitor attraction) will encompass new linear parks, routes, wetlands, water sport facilities and play spaces alongside high-density industry and homes, bringing nature into the heart of our urban communities.</i>  |

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| Our shared vision<br>Paragraph 3.1.2<br>Our places  | 33 | <i>Sustainable drainage systems and <del>street</del> trees will align key routes leading into town centres and activate the public realm at key transport interchange</i>   |
| Aim 1: Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield, whilst protecting existing assets                      | 33 | Aim 1:<br><br><i>Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield, whilst protecting <del>and improving</del> existing assets</i>  |
| Aim 1: Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield, whilst protecting existing assets                      | 33 | <i>a Avoid the net loss of open space, biodiversity and water space, whilst achieving net gains (e.g. increasing <del>ed</del> tree/woodland cover and creating new habitat <del>and biodiversity</del>)</i>   |
| Aim 1: Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield, whilst protecting existing assets                      | 33 | <i>b Create new high-quality parks and open spaces (e.g. play <del>and food-growing</del> spaces) in association with new development, especially within areas with limited green cover (e.g. Ponders End, Meridian Water and parts of the Lee Valley)</i>   |
| Aim 1: Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield, whilst protecting existing assets                      | 33 | <i>c Retrofit blue-green infrastructure (e.g. green roofs, wildflower gardens and sustainable drainage systems) within estate regeneration schemes, former industrial locations and underused sites</i>  |
| Aim 1: Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield, whilst protecting existing assets                      | 33 | Insert new objective after f:<br><br><i>h Maintain and expand the blue-green network through provision of private gardens, amenity spaces and verges.</i>  |
| Aim 2: Ensuring our residents can access blue and green spaces within 15 minutes walking distance of their homes and businesses | 33 | <i>a Prioritise pedestrians, cyclists, <del>equestrians</del> and public transport users along our streets and spaces to reduce car use, improve safety and promote active travel.</i>   |
| Aim 2: Ensuring our residents can access blue and green spaces within 15 minutes walking distance of their homes and businesses | 33 | <i>d Enhance east-west landscape connections along the arc of green wedges from the Lee Valley Regional Park to Trent Park, Whitewebbs Park, <del>and</del> Enfield Chase, Enfield Town and Enfield Playing Fields</i>   |
| Aim 2: Ensuring our residents can access blue and green spaces within 15 minutes walking distance of their homes and businesses | 33 | <i>f Support people to make better use of our extensive network of public paths, especially through <del>open spaces and</del> new developments (e.g. through better signposting, removal of overgrowth and conversion of footpaths into public use) and provide new inter-connecting paths to increase use/access to open spaces.</i> |

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| Aim 3: Making our places more distinctive, healthier, attractive and culturally inclusive  | 33 | <i>b Secure safe, welcoming and socially inclusive spaces and routes in line with 'secured-by-design' principles that are easily accessible to all, including wheelchair users (e.g. better seating and external ramps/alternative means of access)</i>  |
| Aim 3: Making our places more distinctive, healthier, attractive and culturally inclusive  | 33 | <i>c Reduce the impact of noise, light and air pollution through green spaces and other interventions (e.g. tree-lined streets)</i>  |
| Aim 3: Making our places more distinctive, healthier, attractive and culturally inclusive  | 33 | Insert new objective after c:<br><br><i>Protect and enhance the open character and landscape/townscape quality of the borough's green and blue assets, especially within or close to key corridors, strategic nodes, designated areas and growth locations (e.g. social housing estates)</i>   |
| Aim 3: Making our places more distinctive, healthier, attractive and culturally inclusive  | 33 | <i>e Improve the standard of management and ongoing maintenance (e.g. replacement of street furniture and restoration of degraded surfaces) to facilitate the long-term sustainability of projects, including investigating alternative funding opportunities as well as innovative complementary measures (e.g. litter/graffiti removal)</i>  |
| Aim 4: Achieving a fairer distribution of blue-green infrastructure to overcome deficiencies   | 34 | <i>a Direct new investment to deprived communities and poor-quality environments so that everyone can access open spaces, and nature and sport and recreation facilities close to where they live and work and can get involved in the design and layout of the new blue-green infrastructure spaces</i><br><br><i>b Expand the network of open spaces and routes from the Lee Valley Regional Park into key growth areas: Meridian Water, Edmonton, Brimsdown, Enfield Lock and Ponders End</i><br><br><i>c Maximise the opportunities to address deficiencies (e.g. access to nature) through the provision of high quality, publicly accessible open spaces, woodland, sport and recreation facilities, green grid routes and improvements to the existing network, particularly in the east of the borough (e.g. North East Enfield and Edmonton).</i><br><br><i>d Improve east-west links through the removal of level crossings and provision of new bridges (e.g. over the A10, A406 and Lee Valley line) and cycle routes. Remove obstacles to east-west movement and create new links (e.g. bridging over roads, railways and rivers)</i> |
| Aim 5: Creating wilder, more natural spaces to enable biodiversity to thrive, support the restoration of ecosystems and increase interest among people | 34 | <i>a Restore, expand and connect (including endangered, rare or threatened) habitats and species (e.g. water voles, beavers and storks) and reduce deficiency in access to nature in line with the priorities set out in the Biodiversity Action Plan</i>  |
| Aim 5: Creating wilder, more natural spaces to enable biodiversity to thrive, support the restoration of ecosystems and increase interest among people | 34 | <i>b Use blue-green infrastructure to create nature recovery networks, putting biodiversity and nature at the heart of our decision making the borough's network alongside people's needs</i>  |
| Aim 5: Creating wilder, more natural spaces to enable biodiversity to thrive, support the restoration of ecosystems and                                | 34 | <i>c Promote the active management and conservation of designated and non-designated wildlife sites and woodland estates</i>   |

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| increase interest among people  |    |   |
| Aim 5: Creating wilder, more natural spaces to enable biodiversity to thrive, support the restoration of ecosystems and increase interest among people  | 34 | e Increase biodiversity on our streets, <b>open spaces</b> and major roads (particularly adjacent to the North Circular Road and A10) through tree-planting/ <b>replenishment</b> , wildflower meadows and grass <b>verges</b> (e.g. pollinators)   |
| Aim 5: Creating wilder, more natural spaces to enable biodiversity to thrive, support the restoration of ecosystems and increase interest among people. | 34 | Insert a new bullet point after e:<br><br>f Work with landowners and the public to address and reduce the spread of invasive species (e.g. Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam), chemicals (e.g. pesticides and herbicides) and pests or diseases (e.g. plane wilt and ash dieback) that affect trees, meadows and scrubs in the borough   |
| Aim 6: Creating a healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought.   | 35 | Aim 6:<br><br>Creating a healthy <b>and safe</b> water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought   |
| Aim 6: Creating a healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought  | 35 | e Open-up <b>and increase</b> public access to the borough's watercourses ( <b>through deculverting and renaturalisation</b> ) and associated underused spaces along existing corridors, linking green spaces and tourist attractions in an attractive landscaped setting (including the New River)   |
| Aim 6: Creating a healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought  | 35 | f Encourage a more diverse range of water-dependent activities along the borough's watercourses, such as outdoor swimming, bird watching, barges, moorings, walkways, slipways, bridges and tunnels, <b>where appropriate</b>   |
| Aim 6: Creating a healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought.   | 35 | Insert new objectives after f:<br><br>g Reduce or prevent water pollution and surface water run-off through the use of sustainable urban drainage systems in line with the principles set out in the Sustainable Drainage Design & Evaluation Guide<br><br>h Protect the quantity of groundwater and its quality, including chemical status (e.g. correcting misconnected drains and monitoring discharges) |
| Aim 7: Providing innovative and multi-functional spaces and activities to meet the needs of all users   | 35 | b Encourage more sustainable food-growing (e.g. market gardening, food café initiatives and temporary use of allotment/vacant land and organic farming) to facilitate physical activity, <b>boost productivity</b> and alleviate poverty/social isolation <b>in line with best environmental practice</b>   |
| Aim 7: Providing innovative and multi-functional spaces and   | 35 | d Promote creative approaches to urban greening (e.g. <b>street trees, living walls and</b> green/brown roofs) to reduce the heat island effect and provide sustainable drainage, <b>especially in areas of deficiency such as industrial areas</b>   |

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| activities to meet the needs of all users  |    |  |
| Aim 7: Providing innovative and multi-functional spaces and activities to meet the needs of all users  | 35 | <p>Insert new objective after d:</p> <p><i>Enhance and promote the wider community use of existing sport facilities, protect existing facilities from future loss and secure new facilities (e.g. playing pitches) in the right locations to meet existing and future demand and address obesity/inactivity levels*</i></p> <p>Add footnote:</p> <p><i>*The Enfield Playing Pitch Strategy sets out priority locations/actions to facilitate the provision of football, rugby, hockey and tennis pitches (grass and artificial) to meets the needs of existing and future residents.</i></p> |
| Aim 7: Providing innovative and multi functional spaces and activities to meet the needs of all users. | 33 | <p>Insert new objective after e</p> <p><i>f Provide appropriate and safe facilities (including changing rooms, seating, signage, accessible pathways, playgrounds and cycle storage) within public parks to meet the needs of all ages, conditions and interests, where feasible</i></p>   |
| 4.2.3  | 38 | <p>Insert new paragraph after 4.2.3:</p> <p><i>Future infrastructure interventions within or close proximity to the strategic nodes will be focussed around improving the gateways leading into key visitor attractions (e.g. county parks) and town centres and links to other open spaces through a series of connectivity and public realm enhancements. This includes new pedestrian/cycle routes, meeting spaces, public art installations, cultural facilities and better signage/wayfinding.</i></p>  |
| 4.2.5  | 38 | <p>Pymmes Brook: Pymmes Park, New River, Broomfield Park, Arnos Park, <i>and</i> New Southgate Cemetery and Brunswick Park (<i>both in the London borough of Barnet</i>)</p>   |
| 4.2.5  | 38 | <p>Insert new paragraph after 4.2.5</p> <p><i>Existing railway lines also act as important linear green corridors that cross the borough that run north to south across the borough (e.g. London Overground and West Anglia Main Line). There are plenty of opportunities to create green corridors along the highway soft estate (e.g. species-rich verges, wetland swales and selective coppicing) and former industrial areas to attract a greater variety of wildlife and reduce noise and air pollution.</i></p>  |
| Figure 14: Components of the borough blue and green network  | 39 | Show Pickett's Lock as a strategic node on the map   |
| 4.2.8<br>Urban green grids   | 40 | <p><i>Definition: Priority locations in the main urban area where there are significant opportunities to increase the amount of green cover (e.g. street trees, community gardens and green/brown roofs) and habitat.</i></p>  |
| 4.2.9<br>Strategic links   | 40 | <p><i>Definition: Multi-user and active routes (including long distance footpaths, named trails and national cycle lanes) which link communities to key services, open spaces, leisure designations and water spaces across the corridors of activity and movement.</i></p>  |
| 4.2.10   | 42 | <p>Insert new paragraph after 4.2.10:</p> <p><i>In addition, blue-green infrastructure interventions will be sought in areas outside of those specified on figures 14 and 17 and paragraphs</i></p>  |

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|                       |    | <i>above through the policies set out in the Local Plan and other relevant guidance, such as supplementary planning documents.</i>   |
| 4.2.11                | 42 | 1 Expansion of the borough's cycle and pedestrian networks<br>2 Enfield Sports Villages<br>3 <del>Western extension</del> Expansion of the open space and route network within the urban area to improve links to <del>of the</del> Lee Valley Regional Park   |
| 4.2.12                | 42 | Delivery of these projects will depend upon on-going stakeholder engagement and the availability of funding (see section 5). Further detail on these projects (including delivery partners, <del>indicative costs</del> , risks and timescales) is presented in appendix 12.   |
| 4.3.1                 | 44 | <i>Decisions on blue and green infrastructure provision within new development will need to have regard to the policies set out in the adopted Local Plans (including the area action plans), London Plan and other relevant guidance (e.g. supplementary planning documents). These policies set out a series of requirements to guide the provision of blue and green infrastructure as part of development proposals (as explained in section 2). Development proposals will be expected to take account of the standards in terms of quality, accessibility and quantity set out in the Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit audit of the blue and green network, when assessing provision. Good practice guides/tools relating to the provision of blue-green infrastructure are available from government agencies (e.g. Natural England's Climate Change Adaptation Manual and Natural Green Space Standards) and departments (e.g. DEFRA's biodiversity metric).</i>  |
| 4.3.1                 | 44 | Insert new paragraph after 4.3.1:<br><br><i>Much of the eastern side of the borough lies within the 0-6.2km zone of influence (as shown on figure 5) of the Epping Forest Special Protection Area. New residential developments that fall within this zone will be required to enhance parks and open spaces (e.g. Forty Hall and Enfield Chase) and/or provide new areas of accessible open space, as a means of mitigating and avoiding harm to the integrity of the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation arising from recreational pressure.</i>  |
| 4.3.2                 | 44 | New development will also be expected to make a significant contribution to the borough's net zero carbon targets set out in the Climate Action Plan.  |
| 4.3.2                 | 44 | Insert a new paragraph after 4.3.2<br><br><i>We will work with the development industry and other partners to deliver habitat creation, restoration or enhancement as a means of delivering biodiversity net gain in line with the objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan, prioritising rare or threatened habitats and species*, sites of importance for nature conservation (see figure 10) and areas that have low levels of access to nature (as shown on figure 11**). This includes the use of swift bricks, bird boxes, living walls/roofs and other design features to increase biodiversity within new buildings and spaces.</i><br><br><i>*Enfield's priority habitats (e.g. arable farmland, orchards, acid grassland, wet woodland, lakes, hedgerows and private gardens) and species (e.g. otters, water voles, bittern, otters, goshawks and stocks) are listed in the Biodiversity Action Plan.</i><br><br><i>**Deficient areas are more than 1 kilometre walking distance from a site of nature conservation importance (as shown on figure 10).</i> |
| Area 1: North Enfield | 46 | Crews Hill, Hadley Wood, Gordon Hill, Botany Bay, Enfield Chase, Forty Hill, Bulls Cross and Clay Hill   |
| Area 1: North Enfield | 46 | Add a new sentence at the end of the paragraph:  |
| 4.4.7                 |    | <i>Capel Manor is home to a leading environmental college with an international reputation in forestry, arboriculture, saddlery, animal husbandry and horticulture. The college also runs an award-winning organic farm at Forty Hall, which includes a market garden,</i>   |

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|   |    | <i>community orchard and a 10-acre vineyard (London's only commercial-scale vineyard).</i>   |
| 4.4.9   | 46 | Insert new sentence at end of the paragraph:<br><br><i>More needs to be done to improve active travel options like new footpath and cycle links between the country parks/visitor attractions (e.g. Trent Park, Whitewebbs Park and Forty Hall) and other parts of the borough, such as deprived urban communities.</i>  |
| Figure 21: Area 1: North Enfield                                | 47 | Delete <del>Bullcross</del> and replace with "Bull Cross"  |
| Figure 21: Area 1: North Enfield                                | 47 | Gordons Hill   |
| Area 2: North East Enfield                                      | 48 | <i>This area stretches from the M25 motorway southwards to Ponders End and Lee Valley Regional Park. It comprises the diverse residential communities (e.g. Ponders End, Enfield Lock and Enfield Wash) along the main spine of Hertford Road; the attractive conservation areas at Turkey Brook and Enfield Lock; thriving industrial areas of Brimsdown and Innova Park; the network of inland waterways and the recreational and water spaces within the Lee Valley Regional Park (e.g. Picketts Lock).</i>   |
| 4.4.11  |    |  |
| 4.4.12  | 48 | <i>Covering the entire length of the area, the Lee Valley Regional Park acts as a green lung connecting Enfield to Hertfordshire, Essex and Central London and includes areas of natural conservation importance, (e.g. River Lea Navigation and King George's Reservoir). The park enjoys good access to award-winning country estates (including Trent Park, Forty Hall, Whitewebbs Park and Gunpowder Park) and important habitats (e.g. Rammey Marsh, King George's Reservoir and Swan and Pike Pool) and historic assets (e.g. Royal Small Arms Factory) via the Lee Navigation and other green grid links.</i>   |
| Area 2: North East Enfield                                      | 48 | Insert new paragraph after 4.4.12:<br><br><i>As part of this network, plans are afoot to harness water-based recreation and leisure opportunities within this area (e.g. Banbury/King George V reservoirs and Pickett's Lock) and improve links to adjoining communities.</i>  |
| 4.4.17  | 48 | Mollinson Avenue   |
| 4.4.18  | 48 | <i>Some of the existing local centres (e.g. Ponders End, Enfield Highway and Enfield Wash) suffer from a poor-quality public realm and pedestrian arrival, especially at key gateways and junctions. These areas will require environmental improvements and public realm works in the form of junction upgrades, tree-planting, landscaping and pedestrianised areas.</i>   |
| Figure 22: Area 2 - North East Enfield - proposed interventions | 49 | The station name should be "Ponders End"   |
| 4.4.19  | 48 | Remove apostrophe in "Picketts".   |
| Figure 22: Area 2 - North East Enfield - proposed interventions | 49 | Show Picketts Lock on the figure as a strategic node*<br><br>Add footnote:<br><br><i>*Further detail on the proposals in this area can be found in the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority's Park Development Framework (Banbury Reservoir to Picketts Local and King George V Reservoir to Rammey Marsh).</i>  |
| 4.4.22  | 50 | <i>Residents in this area show the highest levels of dissatisfaction with open space in the borough. This is primarily due to the lack of open space provision to meet existing needs (e.g. recreational and food-growing spaces) and the relatively poor accessibility to them. The Lee Valley Regional Park and existing open spaces to the west have relatively few connections or linkages with Meridian Water, Edmonton and Angel Edmonton, largely as a result of due to the severance arising from the A406 (North Circular Road), A10 (Great Cambridge Road) and the River Lee, which helps explain why As a result, fewer people walk or cycle to work in this area than the rest of the borough.</i> |
| 4.4.24  | 50 | <i>Pymmes Brook and Salmons Brook both suffer from water and sewage pollution, although the quality of this water is gradually improving as upgrade works have recently been implemented at the Deephams sewage treatment plant in Edmonton.</i>   |

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| 4.4.25  | 50 | <p>Insert the following new paragraph after 4.4.25</p> <p><i>In addition, opportunities will be taken within this area to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>create small linear parks and a publicly accessible urban wetland as part of the future restoration of the reservoirs to address open space deficiencies in this area and improve access into the Lee Valley Regional Park;</i></li> <li>• <i>create key hubs along corridors (e.g. Pickletts Lock) and gateways into the Lee Valley Regional Park;</i></li> <li>• <i>improve existing open spaces and increase urban greening (e.g. pocket parks), particularly on the west side of Upper Edmonton and between Brimsdown and Ponders End;</i></li> <li>• <i>create a continuous urban park extending across several development sites (including new through routes to the wider green chain network); and</i></li> <li>• <i>provide new allotment spaces and accessible open spaces through new developments (particularly within areas of deficiency).</i></li> </ul> |
| Figure 24: Area 3 - Edmonton - proposed interventions | 51 | The watercourse east of Montagu Recreation Ground is incorrectly shown as Pymmes Brook – it is Salmons Brook here.  |
| Figure 24: Area 3 - Edmonton - proposed interventions | 51 | <i>Enfield Sports Villages</i>  |
| 4.4.29  | 52 | <i>There are significant opportunities to open-up more of the river corridors and urban green spaces (see figure 22) through Palmers Green, Winchmore Hill, Grange Park and Enfield Town at the New River, Saddlers Mill Stream, Salmons Brook and Pymmes Brook.</i>  |
| 4.4.30  | 52 | <i>Other important areas of publicly accessible open space in this area include Broomfield Park, Bush Hill Park and Firs Farm featuring award-winning wetlands and gardens (e.g. Broomfield Conservatory). Residents have reasonably good access to parks and semi-natural spaces (e.g. Cheyne Walk and World's End Lane) but there are limited opportunities to diversify existing open spaces within Palmers Green, Bush Hill Park, Southgate Green and Winchmore Hill to alleviate the identified deficiencies, such as children's playspace and food-growing land.</i>  |
| Figure 27: SuDS at Grovelands Park                    | 54 | <i>Figure 27: Sustainable urban drainage DS at Grovelands Park</i>  |
| 4.4.34  | 54 | <i>Brunswick</i>  |
| 4.4.34  | 54 | <i>Open spaces are generally well distributed across this area ranging from large formal parks, such as Grovelands Park, Oakwood Park and Arnos Park) and sports grounds (e.g. Tottenham Recreation Ground and Boundary Playing Fields) through to small pocket parks and amenity spaces. These parks will require ongoing improvements (including the upgrading of existing facilities, safety and security measures, wetland creation and new connections) and regular maintenance through a holistic approach to partnership working.</i>  |
| 4.4.35  | 54 | <i>The Pymmes Brook (a tributary of the River Lea) runs through the entire length of Arnos Park, New Southgate Cemetery Cemetery and Brunswick Park, where it connects with the Pymmes Brook Trail London Loop</i>  |
| 4.4.36  | 54 | <i>Grovelands Park – often described as the jewel in the crown of Enfield's public parks – is an eighteenth grade 11* listed park and garden and lake covering some 40 hectares.</i>  |
| 5.1.2   | 58 | <i>explore funding and project opportunities (e.g. business cases) to maximise the range of functions and connections to multifunctionality and connectivity of the blue and green network, based on up-to-date mapping evidence.</i>   |
| 5.2.1   | 58 | <i>The success of the strategy will depend on a range of partners working together to deliver blue and green infrastructure across Enfield (see figure 30) and the wider hinterland (see figure 5 26)</i>   |
| 5.2.2   | 58 | <i>support grassroots level involvement especially via organisations and partners already working with residents and community groups</i>   |

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|                                      |    | (e.g. neighbourhood forums, <i>friends of parks groups</i> , education providers and area partnership boards) in the creation, conservation, maintenance and management of blue and green infrastructure;   |
| 5.2.2                                | 58 | establish appropriate funding and delivery mechanisms (see section 5.23 below) <i>and regular monitoring (see figure 31)</i> ; and  |
| Figure 30: Working with our partners | 59 | National: Environment Agency, Historic England, Natural England, Canal and Rivers Trust, <i>Sport England</i> , Forestry Commission and others (e.g. neighbouring authorities <i>and sport governing bodies</i> )   |
| Figure 30: Working with our partners | 59 | Regional/sub-regional: The Greater London Authority is the lead authority in the delivery and coordination of blue and green infrastructure across London. Transport for London is responsible for coordinating sustainable transport across London. It is taking a lead role in the development of the active streets network. <i>We are also working with the Lea Valley Regional Park Authority and other partners (e.g. Thames21) to improve the Lee Valley Regional Park as a leisure, amenity and recreational resource and links to its visitor attractions, open spaces and wildlife habitats.</i>  |
| Figure 30: Working with our partners | 59 | <i>There are also many active groups and associations in the local community that help manage and maintain our parks and open spaces, such as friends of parks groups, conservation committees and action groups. For instance, we work in partnership with the 28 friends of park groups and other volunteer groups to deliver a range of improvements (e.g. landscaping and wetland creation) and activities (e.g. outdoor events and education programmes) in our parks and open spaces, whilst making sure they are safe, welcoming, accessible, especially to wheelchair users, and capable of being maintained and managed to an appropriate standard (e.g. avoiding/minimising damage after events, such as litter and fly tipping).</i>   |
| Figure 30: Working with our partners | 59 | <i>We will use our own assets land to support projects (e.g. new open spaces) where appropriate. This may include selling sites to developers or other agencies. We also lead on the delivery of projects within parks and other publicly-owned assets.</i>   |
| Figure 30: Working with our partners | 59 | <i>We will use all the our planning powers we have (including planning) to increase the quality of blue and green infrastructure in the borough and integrate it into the design and layout of new development as far as possible.</i><br><br><i>As the highway authority, we have wide-ranging powers and responsibilities to provide a safe, efficient and active transport network, encouraging environmentally friendly transport solutions, such as walking and cycling (e.g. designation of new footpaths) and providing up-to-date information (e.g. definitive map of the public rights of way network).</i><br><br><i>We will also encourage the designation of assets of community and heritage value (e.g. locally listed buildings and spaces) that make a positive contribution to the character and well-being of the borough. Where necessary, we will take enforcement action where unauthorised works or activities would unacceptably harm public amenity and/or existing assets, such as protected trees, reservoirs and village greens.</i> |
| 5.2.3                                | 61 | <i>In addition, we have set up a dedicated project team of specialists (e.g. engineers, planners and designers) to help coordinate the delivery of projects alongside this e partnership and facilitate community engagement through the decision-making process.</i>   |
| 5.2.6                                | 61 | <i>Strategic programmes and projects are proposed in appendix 2 (this is not an exhaustive list). Progress towards the delivery of these and other emerging projects will be reported on an annual basis through the Enfield Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</i>  |
| 5.4.3                                | 61 | <i>Specific land use designations (e.g. open spaces, flood risk zones and wildlife corridors) and development site allocations are shown on the Policies Map (see <a href="https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/adopted-policies-map-planning.pdf">https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/adopted-policies-map-planning.pdf</a>) which accompanies the adopted Local Plan.</i>  |
| New sub section                      | 61 | Insert new paragraph and sub-title after paragraph 5.4.3:<br><br><b>5.5 Measuring the success of the strategy</b>   |

*5.5.1 Progress towards the vision and aims of the strategy will be measured against the following high-level targets and indicators (as set out in figure 31).*

**Figure 31: Performance targets and indicators**

| Aim  | Key performance indicator   | Baseline  | Targets (as a minimum)   |
|--|---|---|--|
| <i>Aim 1: Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield</i>   | <i>Sport pitch provision</i>  | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 sport hub sites at Enfield Playing Fields and Firs Farm</li> <li>• 4 new 3G football pitches</li> <li>• 2 new rugby pitches</li> </ul>  |
|  | <i>Proportion of green cover on large development sites</i>   | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% of green cover (e.g. open space, trees and green roofs) on strategic development sites (subject to viability and land availability)</li> </ul>  |
|  | <i>Proportion of publicly accessible parks and open spaces</i>  | <i>1013 hectares</i>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 hectares of new publicly accessible open space (Meridian Water)</li> </ul>   |
|  | <i>Number of hectares of new publicly accessible woodland established</i>   | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300 hectares of new publicly accessible and native species woodland</li> </ul>  |
|  | <i>Proportion of biodiversity net gain</i>  | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% of biodiversity net gain on major development sites</li> </ul>  |
| <i>Aim 2: Ensuring our residents can access blue and green spaces within 15 minutes walking distance of their homes and businesses</i> | <i>15-minute accessibility catchments to borough-sized sites and above (1.2 kilometres)*</i><br><br><i>Add footnote</i><br><br><i>*Further details on accessibility catchment areas are set out in the Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit.</i> | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus accessibility improvements in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enfield Chase / Slades Hill</li> <li>• Enfield Town station</li> <li>• Southbury</li> <li>• Lower Edmonton</li> <li>• Edmonton Green</li> <li>• Upper Edmonton</li> <li>• Bush Hill Park</li> <li>• Brimsdown / Enfield Highway</li> <li>• Palmers Green</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <i>Aim 3: Making our places more distinctive, healthier, attractive and culturally</i>   | <i>Increase the number of green flag sites</i>  | <i>Various (each year)</i>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1 publicly accessible park with green flag status per year</li> </ul>   |

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|                                  |    | <i>inclusive</i>   |   |   |   |
|                                  |    | <i>Aim 4: Achieving a fairer distribution of blue-green infrastructure to overcome deficiencies</i>  | <i>Areas deficient in all types of open space</i>   | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Focus open space improvements in the following areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Southbury rail station</i></li> <li><i>Bush Hill Park</i></li> <li><i>Upper Edmonton</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|                                  |    |  | <i>Increase playspace provision</i>   | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Focus playspace improvements at Enfield Lock, Enfield Highway and Turkey Street</i></li> </ul>  |
|                                  |    | <i>Aim 5: Creating wilder, more natural spaces to enable biodiversity to thrive, support the restoration of ecosystems and increase interest among people</i>  | <i>Number of hectares of new woodland established</i>                                       | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>300 hectares of new native species woodland</i></li> </ul>  |
|                                  |    |  | <i>Number of new wetland sites</i>  | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>12 new wetland sites</i></li> </ul>   |
|                                  |    |  | <i>Enhancements to existing nature conservation sites</i>                                   | <i>41 hectares</i>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Increase from baseline: 6 sites (upgrades or extensions) and 3 opportunity sites</i></li> </ul>   |
|                                  |    | <i>Aim 6: Creating a safe and healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought</i>   | <i>Percentage of development in medium to high risk flood areas</i>                         | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Direct development from areas of high to medium flood risk, where possible</i></li> </ul>   |
|                                  |    |  | <i>Number of new food-growing spaces</i>  | <i>75.40 hectares of allotment land</i>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Increase from baseline</i></li> </ul>   |
|                                  |    |  | <i>Water quality of the borough's rivers</i>  | <i>This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Improve water quality from poor to good across Pymmes Brook and Salmons Brook</i></li> </ul>  |
|                                  |    | <i>Aim 7: Providing innovative and multi-functional spaces and activities to meet the needs of all users</i>   | <i>Increase the proportion of sites under active conservation management (SINC network)</i> | <i>30%</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>All publicly owned sites subject to positive management</i></li> </ul>  |
|                                  |    | <i>5.5.2 The aspirations set out in this strategy will be implemented through planning policies set out in the adopted Local Plan and will inform the preparation of planning applications and masterplans to secure delivery through development and maximise benefits of the borough's blue-green infrastructure network.</i>                                  |   |   |   |
| 5.4 Interactive mapping<br>5.4.1 | 61 | <p><i>The Enfield Blue &amp; Green Infrastructure Map is an interactive digital tool (<a href="#">under development</a>) that will allow individuals and organisations <del>you</del> to view and access information on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>the location of designated assets, corridors and nodes (see figure 2);</i></li> </ul> |   |   |   |

|  |    |  |
|--|----|--|
|  |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• current and planned projects (as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and appendix 1);</li> <li>• areas of deficiency <del>and surplus</del> (e.g. public parks);</li> <li>• potential sources of funding (e.g. developer contributions); and</li> <li>• other (e.g. indices of deprivation).</li> </ul>                      |
| 1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets) | 64 | 1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network ( <del>healthy streets</del> )  |
| 1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets) | 64 | <p><i>The scope of the healthy streets programme includes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• delivering new high-quality cycleways (<i>including more segregated routes</i>) to create a joined up and coherent cycling network across the borough linking key destinations, <i>such as (e.g. town centres, hospitals and transport interchanges)</i>;</li> </ul> |
| 1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets) | 64 | <p><i>The scope of the healthy streets programme includes.....</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>improving the quality and durability of surface treatments (e.g. worn or overgrown paths) and street furniture (e.g. signage and seating) and extending permissive informal links into the wider public rights of way network, where possible</i></li> </ul>  |
| 1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets) | 64 | <p><i>Risks &amp; challenges</i></p> <p><i>The trail routes will need to take account of the existing road network (<i>to avoid traffic</i>) and future development opportunities, <i>making best use of the available space</i>.</i></p>  |
| 1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets) | 64 | <p><i>Partners</i></p> <p><i>Highways England, local authorities (e.g. Broxbourne Borough Council, Haringey and Waltham Forest), Transport for London, Greater London Authority and local community groups</i></p>   |

|  |    |  |
|--|----|--|
| 1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets) | 64 | <p>Insert the following proposed walking routes to the list of projects:</p> <p><i>New cycle routes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A1010 North</li> <li>• A1010 South - North Middlesex Hospital and onwards into Haringey</li> <li>• New River Path, from Enfield Town to Waltham Cross</li> <li>• <del>Enfield Town station to Broxbourne</del></li> <li>• William Girling via River Lee diversion to King George V (Chingford Reservoirs)</li> <li>• Dedicated cycle routes into Enfield Town and Edmonton to encourage multi-modal commuting <i>Liveable Neighbourhoods</i></li> </ul> <p><i>New or upgraded walking routes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meridian Water and the new Edmonton Marshes through to Pickett's Lock in the north and south into Haringey via Tottenham Marshes</li> <li>• Lee Navigation towpath</li> <li>• London Loop (e.g. new footbridges and community gardens)</li> <li>• Edmonton Green to Meridian Water</li> <li>• Pymmes Brook Trail</li> <li>• Salmons Brook (from Hadley Wood to Meridian Water, with new links to the Green Loop)</li> </ul> |
| Figure 31: A105 Green Lanes (Cycle Enfield Scheme)   | 64 | A105 Green Lanes <i>(Cycle Enfield Scheme)</i>   |
| 2. Enfield Sports Village  | 65 | <p>Amend title to say:</p> <p><i>"Enfield Sports Villages"</i></p>   |
| 2. Enfield Sports Village  | 65 | <p>Vision &amp; objectives</p> <p><i>This programme project represents a very unique and exciting opportunity to deliver world class sports facilities at Enfield Playing Fields (Carterhatch) and Firs Farm (Winchmore Hill). These this hubs aims to be recognised as centre of excellence, enhancing Enfield's reputation as a premier top sports destination.</i></p>  |
| 2. Enfield Sports Village  | 65 | Refurbishment of the art deco Queen Elizabeth II Stadium <i>(Enfield Playing Fields)</i>   |
| 2 Enfield Sports Village   | 65 | <p>Projects &amp; initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensification of outdoor sport <i>existing</i> activities <i>to create outdoor sport hubs</i> (this could include skateboarding and climbing)</li> <li>• Phased protection and enhancement of existing facilities, including all weather pitches/courts, <i>upgraded</i> changing rooms, drainage improvements, <i>lighting</i> and car parking resurfacing</li> <li>• Introduction of ancillary complimentary uses (e.g. creche and café)</li> <li>• Integration of neighbouring assets (e.g. Southbury Leisure Centre) and new connections to neighbouring residential areas, greenways (e.g. New River) and public transport routes (e.g. Southbury Road)</li> </ul> <p><i>Partners</i></p>  |

|   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
|   |    | <i>Enfield Playing Pitch Steering Group, Sport England, Fields in Trust, Football Association, UK Athletics, Transport for London, Greater London Authority and local community groups</i>   |
| 3. Expansion of the open space and route network within the urban area to improve links to the Lee Valley Regional Park | 66 | <i>The waterfront (including the non-towpath side of the River Lee Navigation Canal and Ponders End) will also be opened up to wider public access.</i>  |
| 3. Expansion of the open space and route network within the urban area to improve links to the Lee Valley Regional Park | 66 | <p><i>Project &amp; initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Urban waterfront and sport/leisure opportunities at Picketts Lock, Banbury reservoir (e.g. sailing) and Lee Valley Leisure Complex/Lee Valley Athletics Centre (e.g. golf, indoor swimming, bowling, athletics, surfing and camping)</i></li> <li>• <i>Creation of new open spaces within high density waterside developments (e.g. playspace)</i></li> <li>• <i>In-channel enhancements to watercourses such as the creation of reedbeds in the Lee Navigation to soften hard banks, linking habitat between new or existing wetland areas and facilitating the movement of wetland mammals</i></li> <li>• <i>New cycle and pedestrian routes from Edmonton via Meridian Water and the Lee Navigation including improvements to the surfacing of the towpath as a shared space and access points onto to the Lee Valley Regional Park</i></li> <li>• <i>Improvements to existing parks and a new waterside park (Brimsdown)</i></li> <li>• <i>Maximise mooring opportunities and ecological enhancements (e.g. new 'tranquil' greenways)</i></li> <li>• <i>Open up access to Pymmes Brook at Wilbury Way</i></li> </ul> |
| 4 Green Loop  | 67 | <p><i>Vision &amp; objectives</i></p> <p><i>Distinctive street design, landscaping, tree plantings and sequences of parks along the greenways will extend the experience of open spaces and nature into the streets of neighbourhoods. Appropriate signage will be provided along the existing routes it follows (e.g. New River) and nearby off-route railway stations, with information boards.</i></p>  |
| 4 Green Loop  | 67 | <p><i>Projects &amp; initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Restoration of meadow habitats (e.g. Taten Park)</i></li> </ul>   |
| 4 Green Loop  | 67 | <p><i>Sources of funding</i></p> <p><i>GLA/TfL, Sustrans, Canals &amp; Rivers Trust, National Lottery Heritage Fund, capital programme, developer contributions &amp; other types of match funding (e.g. community grants)</i></p>   |
| 5 Enfield Chase restoration – woodland & habitat creation in Enfield  | 68 | <i>This project aims to work with partners to create a new high quality parkland landscape covering an area of the size of Greenwich Park, with over 300 hectares of new publicly accessible woodland and extensive new footpath links on the site of the former royal hunting forest. Stretching across 1000 hectares, Enfield Chase will form one of the largest areas of managed sustainable farming, rewilded open space and woodland in London, creating a continuous contiguous green corridor of attractive landscape parkland from Trent Park to Forty Hall in the Green Belt.</i>   |
| 5 Enfield Chase restoration – woodland & habitat creation in Enfield  | 68 | <p><i>Projects &amp; initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Circular dual use routes to Whitewebbs Park, Trent Park and Forty Hall (via Hilly Fields)</i></li> </ul>  |

|   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| 5 Enfield Chase restoration – woodland & habitat creation in Enfield            | 68 | <p><i>Partners</i></p> <p><i>Forestry Commission, Greater London Authority, Thames21, and farm owners and tenants</i></p>  |
| 5 Enfield Chase restoration – woodland & habitat creation in Enfield            | 68 | <p><i>Risks &amp; challenges</i></p> <p><i>The trail route will need to take account of new development in the wider area and the existing road network. There is also a need to improve public transport and pedestrian/cycle links to Enfield Chase from other parts of the borough.</i></p>   |
| Figure 35: Salmons Brook Valley - Enfield Chase                                 | 68 | <p><i>Figure 35: Salmons Brook Valley - Enfield Chase</i></p>  |
| 6 Grey-to-green corridors: Breathing new life into Enfield's main thoroughfares | 69 | <p><i>Projects &amp; initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Abundant tree planting along key arterial routes (e.g. A10 and A406) and cycleways to absorb traffic noise and pollution and improve the image of the borough</i></li></ul>  |
| 7 Enfield's river & wetland restoration programme                               | 70 | <p><i>Vision &amp; objectives</i></p> <p><i>This scheme is an on-going programme of community-led initiatives aimed at restoring Enfield's urban rivers (Salmons Brook, Pymmes Brook and Turkey Brook) and renaturalising the water system across the Lea catchment area.</i></p>  |
| 7 Enfield's river & wetland restoration programme                               | 70 | <p><i>Projects &amp; initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Natural flood risk management projects at Forty Hall, Trent Farm, Edmonton Marshes Brooks Park, Salmons Brook, Turkey Brook and Whitewebbs Park</i></li></ul>  |
| 7 Enfield's river & wetland restoration programme                               | 70 | <p><i>Projects &amp; initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Capital works to protect properties at risk of flooding and improve biodiversity and sustainable drainage within the lower Lee catchment (Lee2100)</i></li></ul>   |
| 7 Enfield's river & wetland restoration programme                               | 70 | <p><i>Protects &amp; initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Rivers and wetland creation/restoration within public parks (e.g. Albany Park, Arnos Park, Chase Green, Durants Park and Grovelands Park) and wetlands (e.g. Firs Farm and Glenbrook)</i></li><li>• <i>Interpretive trail signs and appropriate markings (e.g. blue walking trails)</i></li><li>• <i>Deculvert/daylight key sections of the Pymmes Brook, Turkey Brook and Salmon Brook (e.g. Edmonton Green, Arnos Park and Brook Park) and remove barriers (e.g. concrete blocks and weirs) to fish passage (subject to funding and land acquisition etc)</i></li><li>• <i>Rewilding opportunities to reintroduce water voles, otters and beavers into Enfield's rivers and support kingfisher nesting and barbel breeding</i></li></ul> |
| 8 Historic landscape restoration programme<br><br>Vision & objectives:          | 71 | <p><i>Three of the parks (Broomfield Park, Grovelands Park and Trent Park) have been eroded or suffer from split ownerships and changing management protocols*. Together, they comprise the highest concentration of historic parks 'at risk' in London.</i></p> <p>Insert footnote:</p> <p><i>*These registered parks and gardens have entries on the Historic England register of heritage at risk.</i></p>  |

|                      |    |   |
|----------------------|----|---|
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 72 | Relist in alphabetical order  |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 72 | <i>Annual monitoring report (AMR): Assesses the effectiveness and performance of the policies and proposals set out in the Local Plan on an annual basis.</i>   |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 72 | <i>Biodiversity net gain: An integrated approach designed to improve the condition of our natural assets and the ecosystems services that flow from them in the context of development.</i>   |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 72 | <i>Crossrail 2: proposed new north-south central spinal railway running through the borough of Enfield and other parts of London</i>  |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 72 | <i>Decentralised energy networks: A decentralised heat network is a system of pipes that move energy in the form of hot water and/or steam from where it is created, to where it is needed (much like an electricity network).</i>  |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 73 | Insert a new definition:<br><br><i>Green flag awards: This is the national quality benchmark that recognises and rewards well-managed and publicly owned parks and green spaces. Awards are given on an annual basis and winners must apply each year to renew their green flag award status. Enfield's parks have won several green flag awards over the years.</i>  |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 73 | <i>Lee Valley Regional Park: A 4,000 hectare (10,000 acre) regional park that stretches over 26 miles on both sides of the River Lee, from the River Thames to Ware in Hertfordshire, featuring a mosaic of open spaces, reservoirs, heritage parks, reservoirs and a diverse mix of leisure and recreation activities (653 hectares, or 16.27% of the total park area, lies within the borough of Enfield). However, the park represents an underused asset and parts of it remain largely inaccessible to the public.</i> |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 73 | Insert a new definition:<br><br><i>Mini/tiny forests: This initiative seeks to bring the benefits of a native forest – reconnecting people with nature and bringing awareness of environmental issues, helping to mitigate the impacts of climate change, as well as providing nature-rich habitat patches to support urban wildlife – right into the heart of our urban areas and civic spaces. As they are just the size of a tennis court, they can fit into urban areas where space is often at a premium.</i>          |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 74 | Insert a new definition:<br><br><i>Ramsar sites: Wetlands of international importance (e.g. Lea Valley Special Protection Area)</i>   |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 74 | Insert a new definition:<br><br><i>Special areas of conservation (SACs): Designated area to conserve natural habitats and wild fauna and flora of international importance</i>  |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 74 | Insert a new definition:<br><br><i>Special protection areas (SPAs): Designated area to protect rare, vulnerable and migratory birds of international importance</i>   |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 74 | Insert a new definition:<br><br><i>Strategic development: Proposals involving over 100 homes or 10,000 square metres of floorspace.</i>   |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 74 | Heading needs to be coloured:<br><br><i>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): A document which helps explain how policies and proposals in the Local Plan will be applied and implemented</i>  |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 74 | <i>Sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS): A sequence of water-management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water</i>   |

|                      |    |  |
|----------------------|----|--|
|                      |    | <i>and protect against flooding. Examples include ponds, reed beds, drainage channels, soakaways, swales and porous driveways.</i>   |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 74 | Insert a new definition:<br><br><i><b>Urban greening:</b> This term covers a wide range of natural (e.g. street trees) and purpose-built features (e.g. nest boxes, green walls and rain gardens). Increasing urban green cover is a key policy requirement of the London Plan.</i>  |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 74 | Insert a new definition:<br><br><i><b>Village greens:</b> A protected area of common land within a village or other settlement. The register of village greens and associated maps are held at the Civic Centre (Silver Street, Enfield).</i>  |
| Appendix 2: Glossary | 74 | Insert the following definition:<br><br><i><b>Zone of influence:</b> A 6.2 kilometre buffer zone surrounding the Epping Forest Special Protection Area (based on the distance the majority of visitors will travel to visit) that is used to determine the recreational impact of proposed housing developments on the area.</i>   |
| Notes                | 75 | <i>12 In Enfield, there are two types of contribution: the community infrastructure levy and section 106 agreements (as explained in the glossary at appendix 2). The levy applies a standard charge to most new developments (as specified in the charging schedule at <a href="https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning">https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning</a>) and will be used to fund infrastructure needed to support the future growth of the borough. Section 106 agreements are used to mitigate the impacts of development through the negotiation of planning applications. Our approach to developer contributions is outlined the Section 106 Supplementary Planning Document.</i> |

# Enfield's Blue and Green Strategy (2021-2031)

Valuing our parks, trees, open spaces, routes, woodlands and watercourses



Page 39

June 2021  
Adopted version  
[www.enfield.gov.uk](http://www.enfield.gov.uk)



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# Foreword

Over half of the borough is classified as green or blue, making us one of London's most treasured environments. Our parks, trees, open spaces, routes, woodlands and watercourses represent some of our best assets.

These assets also symbolise the borough's identity (as expressed in the blue and green stripes on Enfield's official crest – see below) and have left an indelible mark on the



landscape.

This document sets out our ten-year strategy to protect, maintain and enhance the borough's network of blue and green assets in response to the challenges ahead. For instance, more affordable homes are needed alongside new open spaces, accessible routes and sport facilities to meet the needs of our growing population. We also need to widen access to and encourage the active use of our existing assets, as we recover from the impacts of covid-19 and the economic slowdown.

As set out in our climate change emergency declaration, we are committed to increasing the amount of the borough's green cover to help mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

This strategy sets out our ambitions to:

- increase levels of physical activity;
- overcome physical severance and exposure to air, light and water pollution;

- create more cycle and pedestrian-friendly streets;
- enhance the public realm at key gateways;
- reduce flooding from rivers and surface water run-off;
- remediate degraded environments;
- increase biodiversity and food production;
- celebrate our rich landscape heritage; and
- promote green tourism etc.

Over the next ten years, we aim to create more publicly accessible green spaces and areas of woodland than anywhere else in London, as well as new blue features, such as accessible waterways and wetlands.

Please join us on this journey.

*Councillor Guney Dogan*

*Enfield London Borough Council, June 2021*



# Executive summary: our ten year plan to protect & improve Enfield's blue & green network

## Where are we now

As an outer London borough, Enfield boasts some of the finest parks, gardens, woodlands and open spaces in Britain, attracting millions of visitors every year. It also boasts more than 100 kilometres of watercourses – more than any other London borough.

The open character of the landscape that surrounds the borough (including reservoirs, lakes and country parks) provides an attractive backdrop to the main urban area, with river corridors and greenways extending from the countryside (e.g. Trent Country Park) into the heart of existing urban communities.

However, access to the wider network is often restricted due to physical barriers, such as roads, railway crossings and rivers and the lack of open space within deprived wards. Population growth is also placing more pressure on our existing green spaces and natural ecosystems while our urban rivers are polluted and heavily engineered.

## Where we want to be

As Enfield continues to change and grow, we need to work with our partners to maximise the benefits of blue and green infrastructure for both people and wildlife. We want to work with you to help shape the future of our places and communities and create a greener, fairer and more inclusive borough.

This strategy aims to establish Enfield as a centre of excellence in the management and promotion

of blue and green spaces in London, helping to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change, improve health outcomes, encourage social interaction/physical activity, contribute to nature recovery and reduce inequalities.

The strategy covers all forms of blue and green cover in Enfield, ranging from large country parks and waterbodies to pocket parks, public art installations, street verges, trees and sustainable drainage systems. Key highlights of the strategy include:

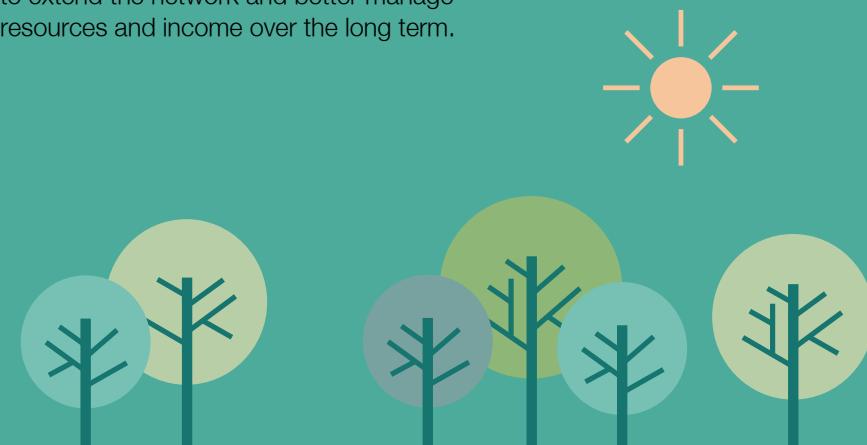
- a commitment to move from net loss to net gain of open space and biodiversity;
- new targets and standards to guide open space provision, habitat creation and urban greening, targeting the most deficient areas (e.g. Edmonton and Ponders End);
- work to restore Enfield's waterspaces, creating healthy rivers with abundant wildlife, more resilient to flooding and drought;
- active management of our parks and open spaces to support our cultural agenda, with leisure activities that attract visitors (including festivals and outdoor events);
- work to better reveal the unique significance of our historic parks and gardens;
- making our streets and public spaces accessible to everyone through positive enhancements (e.g. new active travel routes and public parks) to anchor new developments, such as Meridian Water; and
- the creation of a new 'green loop' from the open countryside into the heart of our town centres and densely built-up-areas along river corridors and strategic links.

Our ambition is to be internationally recognised as the greenest borough in London at the cornerstone of London as a national park city (as described in figure 1 overleaf).

## How we will get there

This strategy will be implemented through the delivery of an action plan, which will set out how parks, open spaces, watercourses and other elements of the blue and green network will be protected and enhanced. Over the next ten years, we will:

- establish new partnerships (e.g. landowners, management teams, community groups and service providers) to effectively coordinate the delivery of blue and green infrastructure alongside new development;
- combine resources in a planned approach to projects and investment (e.g. match funding); and
- explore future opportunities (e.g. projects) to extend the network and better manage resources and income over the long term.



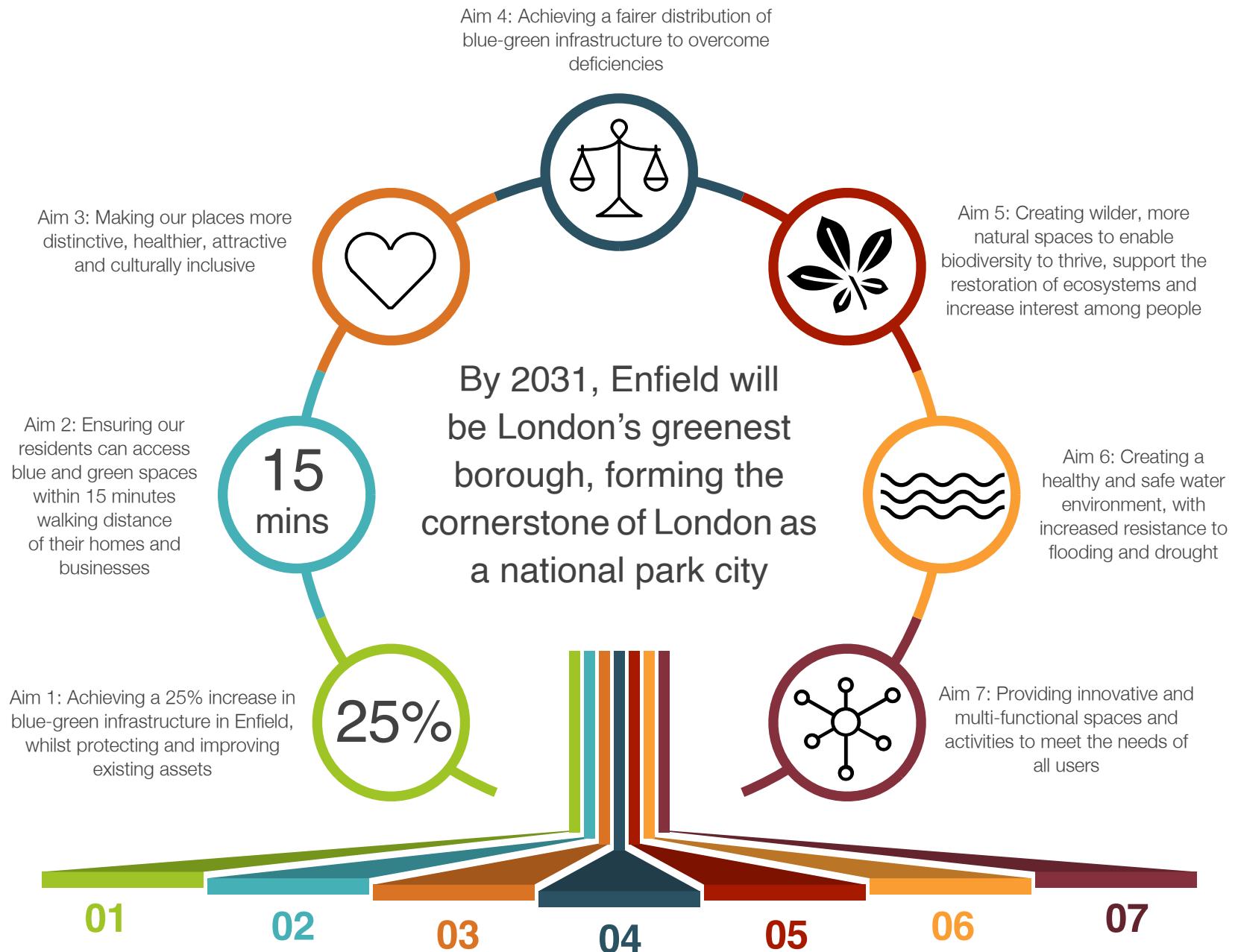


Figure 1: Shared vision and aims



# Introduction

1

# 1 Introduction

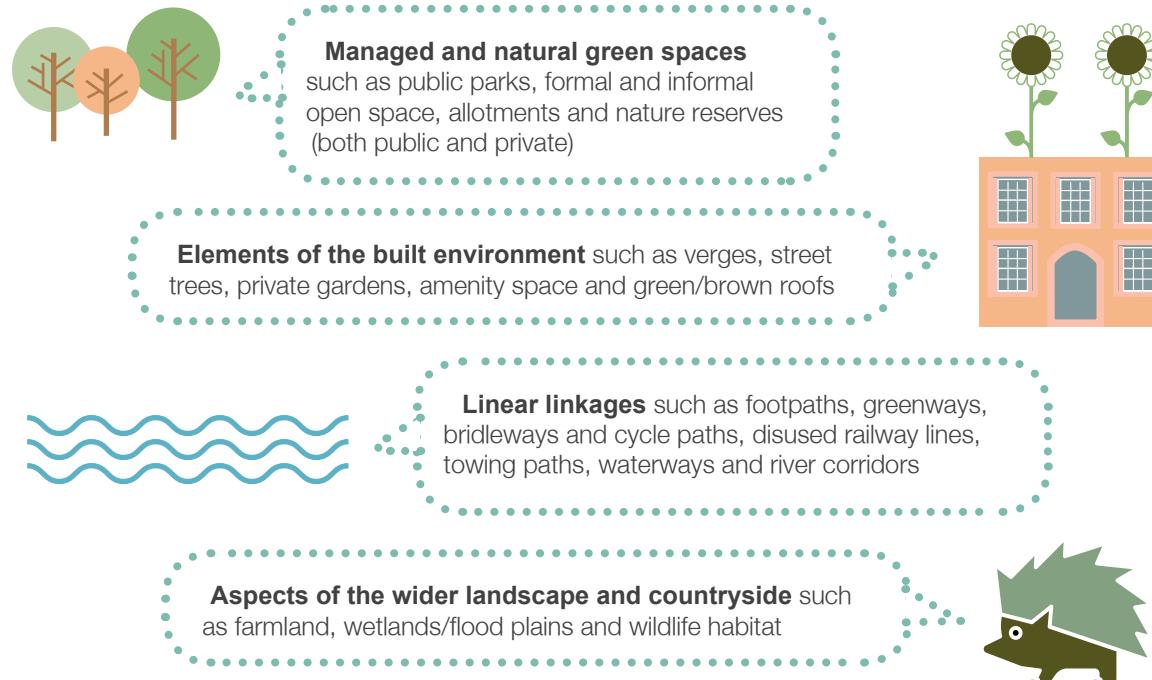
## 1.1 What is the purpose of this strategy?

**1.1.1** This strategy sets out how the borough's open spaces, habitats, landscapes and water assets will be protected, maintained, enhanced and expanded over the next ten years.

**1.1.2** The overall aim of the strategy is to develop an inclusive and integrated network of blue and green infrastructure across the borough and beyond, which is recognised at a national and international level because of the quality of our parks, open spaces, routes and attractions. This will help us achieve our ambition of becoming the greenest borough in London.

**1.1.3** This strategy sets out:

- a 10-year vision to guide the future planning and delivery of the borough's blue and green network;
- where blue and green infrastructure investment will be directed across major growth areas (e.g. Enfield Town, Edmonton Leeside, Edmonton Green, New Southgate and Ponders End) and the wider network;
- the opportunities to improve and expand the network through new initiatives and programmes;
- detailed guidance to steer the amount, scale, location and timing of blue and



**Figure 2:** Elements of the built environment such as verges, street trees, private gardens, amenity space, living walls and green/brown roofs

- green infrastructure in association with new development, including the borough's flagship programmes (e.g. Meridian Water and Joyce and Snells); and
- the operational requirements of our various service functions, including on-going maintenance and management.

## 1.2 What is the borough's blue and green network made of?

**1.2.1** Enfield's blue and green network is composed of a range of natural and semi-natural features, greenspaces, designed landscapes, rivers and lakes, reservoirs and ground water aquifers that intersperse and connect our rural villages and

urban communities. These elements range in scale, from street trees, green roofs and private gardens within individual sites, through to grounds of former grand estates and historic houses, country parks, wetlands, forests and agricultural land extending from the urban/rural fringe into the wider countryside, as summarised in Figure 2 above.

### 1.3 What are the benefits of blue and green infrastructure?

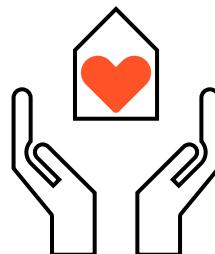
**1.3.1** As explained in section 2 below, blue and green infrastructure offers a range of functions and services which are vital to our life support system. Widely recognised benefits of the blue and green network include:

- healthier lifestyles and behaviour through physical activity and active participation (e.g. walking, jogging and cycling)<sup>1</sup>;
- carbon dioxide offsetting (e.g. woodland creation) and climate change resilience;

- renewable energy generation (e.g. thermal heat and micro-hydro);
- ecosystem functions (e.g. soil formation and pollination etc)
- cleaner air and water;
- storm and flood risk management (e.g. water storage);
- visual and aesthetic appreciation (e.g. built and natural heritage);
- proximity to nature (e.g. native species and habitats);
- biodiversity gain (including the extent and quality of habitat);
- ecological resilience (as part of nature recovery networks);
- reduced crime and antisocial behaviour (e.g. well-designed and maintained greenspaces);
- community engagement and social interaction (e.g. events, gatherings and meetings);
- fostering local identity and pride;
- play and relaxation (including quiet contemplation);
- improved mental health and wellbeing, such as reduced stress and anxiety (e.g. interaction with nature);
- shading and cooling (e.g. trees) to reduce the heat island effect;
- sustainable food production (e.g. organic, locally grown produce);
- green tourism and culture.

### 1.4 Why do we need this strategy?

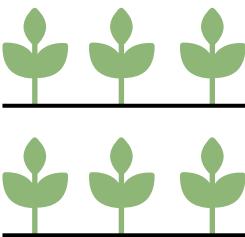
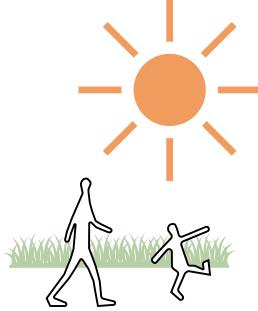
**1.4.1** Building on these qualities, this strategy sets out how we effectively plan and coordinate the



#### Meeting the needs of Enfield's growing population through coordinated action

Like other parts of London, Enfield will need to deliver a step change in the delivery of new homes, jobs and supporting infrastructure to meet the needs of its growing population over the next decade and beyond. This includes the enhancement of our existing assets and the provision of new open space, sport and recreation facilities and improved links to existing parks and watercourses.

We have embarked on an ambitious programme of regeneration and development, centred on our town centres (e.g. Enfield Town, Southgate and Edmonton Green) and the redevelopment of public housing estates and former industrial areas (e.g. Meridian Water) alongside supporting infrastructure (e.g. play space and tree-lined streets).



## Health & well being

Now more than ever before, equitable access to high-quality green spaces is vital to promoting healthier lifestyles, especially in response to the covid-19 pandemic. There is increasingly compelling evidence showing that access to blue and green spaces really matters to our health and wellbeing. People with better access to greenspace enjoy a wide range of health benefits from lower levels of cardiovascular disease through to maintaining a healthier weight and reduced levels of depression. Disadvantaged groups appear to gain a larger health benefit and have reduced socio-economic related inequalities in health when living in greener communities, so greenspace and greener urban environment can also be used as an important tool in the drive to build a fairer and more equal place<sup>2</sup>.

In Enfield, around a fifth of adults are estimated to have depression or anxiety, while one tenth of children and young people are estimated to have a mental health disorder<sup>3</sup>. Around two thirds of adults, two fifths of 10-to-11-year-olds and a quarter of 4-to 5-year-olds in the borough are classed as overweight or obese<sup>4</sup>. This comes at both a human and financial cost: the estimated annual cost of common mental disorders (depression or anxiety) in Enfield is £98 million.

As with the rest of the UK population, much of the burden of ill-health in Enfield could be prevented through the creation of greener, less polluted and physically active spaces.

## Building on our existing successes & assets

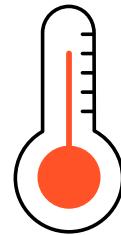
From food production to drinking water supplies, Enfield boasts a wealth of natural and man-made resources, including some of the largest areas of open space and waterspace in London (e.g. Lee Valley Regional Park). It has five parks on Historic England's national register of historic parks and gardens and many more on the borough's list of heritage assets.

By virtue of its access to important transport routes and energy sources, Enfield continues to play a key role in the development of London as a global powerhouse, producing and transporting important goods and services (e.g. water supplies and food production) across the south east of England and beyond.

London has also recently been declared the world's first 'national park city' in recognition of its open spaces, biodiversity and water spaces<sup>5</sup>.

We have a strong track record of working across the public, private and voluntary sectors to drive forward innovation and investment, including the London strategic sustainable drainage systems pilot and the Environment Agency's natural flood management programme at Salmons Brook. We are also working with academics and practitioners to develop a systems-based approach to water/land management and climate resilience in the borough<sup>6</sup>. Enfield is also home to some of the largest environmental projects in London, including woodland restoration and rewilding at Enfield Chase and natural flood management at Salmons Brook.

By preparing this strategy, we aim to become an exemplar of green living and working in London.



### Combating the effects of climate change & future challenges to Enfield's environment

Recent research predicts that Enfield's climate in 2050 will resemble Barcelona's climate now<sup>7</sup>. As the borough's climate gets warmer, we will experience more and more extreme weather events, such as storms, floods, droughts and intense heat waves.

Wildlife loss has accelerated in recent years (largely as a result of global warming) and several priority species in the borough are under threat of extinction, especially amphibians (e.g. great crested newts) and migratory birds (e.g. bitterns). However, many of Enfield's lost or endangered species (e.g. water voles, otters, beavers, storks and goshawks) can be reintroduced into the wild.

Air quality levels in the borough continue to exceed legal limits, especially along congested roads like the A10, A110 and A406 due to traffic fumes.

In response to this crisis, the Mayor of London has developed a 2050 vision to make London the greenest city in the world. Ambitious targets include making London zero carbon and at least 50% green space<sup>8</sup>.

Enfield has also declared a climate emergency and is committed to becoming a carbon neutral within the next twenty years (as set out in the Climate Action Plan). As part of this commitment, there is a target to plant over 300 hectares of publicly accessible woodland in the north and west of the borough, capturing around 3.9 tonnes of carbon dioxide (per hectare) per annum.

Significant levels of infrastructure investment (e.g. new parks, areas of habitat and playspace) will also be required to support the needs of the borough's rising population and address deficiencies.



### Using our blue & green assets as an investment tool

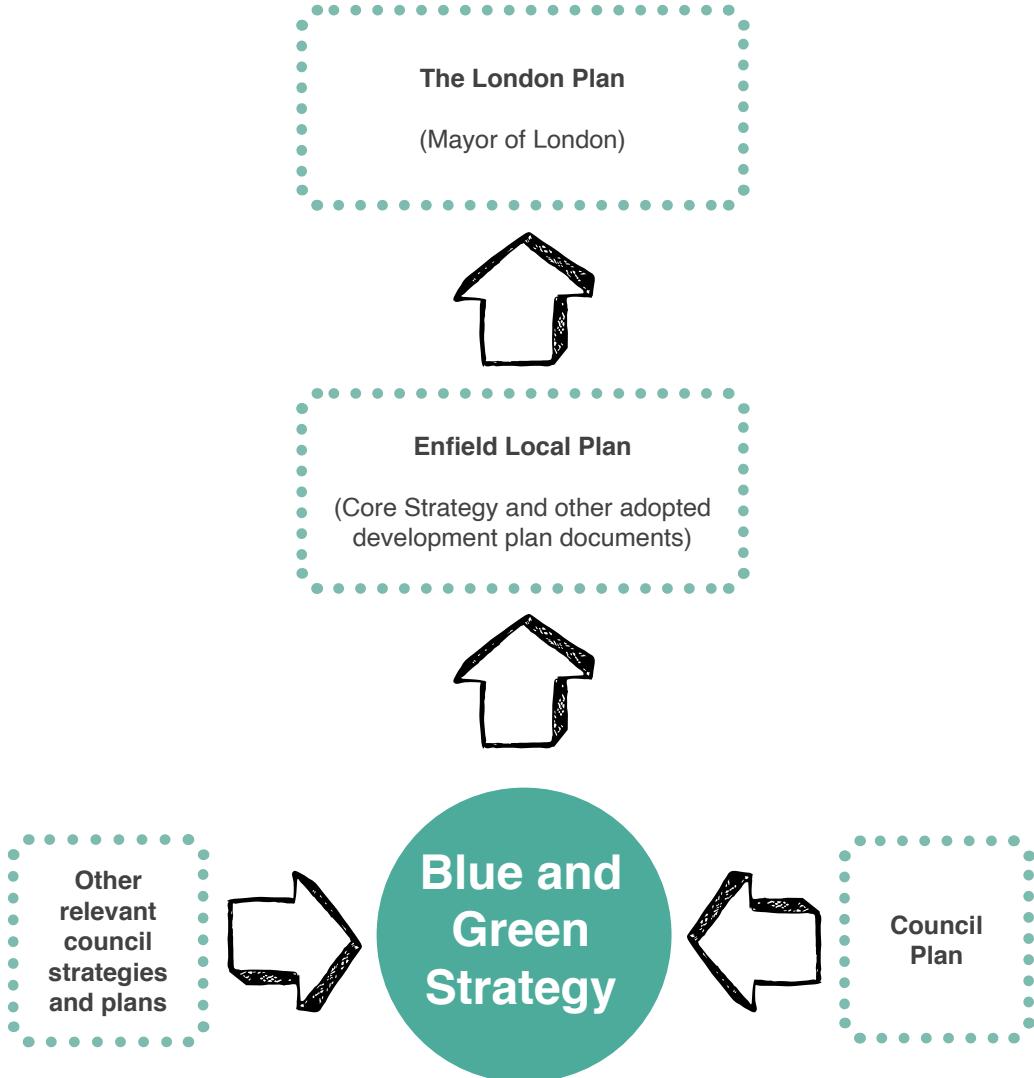
Enfield's blue and green assets (as described in section 2 below) provide hundreds of million pounds of economic benefits, such as increased property values, visitor numbers, green jobs and business occupancy rates.

Due to its location on the edge of the open countryside and its links to Hertfordshire, Essex and other parts of London, Enfield is well placed to capitalise on the opportunities associated with its proximity to water, open space and nature through new development.



### Sharing the benefits across Enfield: narrowing the environmental gap between rich & poor neighbourhoods

Enfield has relatively high proportion of greenspaces per head of population but there remains a significant disparity between affluent wards (in the west) and deprived wards (in the east) in terms of access to public open space and nature. Deprived wards (in the east) also face severe environmental challenges associated with more densely populated housing estates and former industrial sites, such as poor quality public realm and inaccessible amenity space.



**Figure 3:** Relationship between the strategy and other relevant plans and programmes

provision of blue and green infrastructure across the borough, based on the reasons cited below.

## 1.5 How does this strategy relate to other strategies and programmes?

**1.5.1** This strategy sets out further detail on the policies relating to the protection and enhancement of the borough's network of blue and green assets set out in the adopted Local Plan: Core Strategy, Development Management, Edmonton Leeside Area Action Plan, North East Enfield Area Action Plan and North Circular Area Action Plan.

**1.5.2** This strategy has been prepared alongside other relevant strategies and plans, including the Biodiversity Action Plan, Housing and Growth Strategy, Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Health and Well Being Strategy, Playing Pitch Strategy, Heritage Strategy, Parks and Open Spaces - Outdoor Events Policy, Tree Management Strategy and Climate Action Plan.

**1.5.3** The relationship between these documents is presented in figure 3.

## 1.6 How is this strategy structured?

**1.6.1** This document sets out our long-term approach to protecting, maintaining and enhancing the borough's blue and green infrastructure network. The sections forming the strategy are presented in figure 4.



**Figure 4:** Structure of the strategy

**1.6.2** Alongside this strategy, we have published the following supporting documents:

- Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit: This provides an up-to-date audit assessment of the borough's blue and green network, including open spaces, water spaces, green grid links and heritage assets. It also outlines the standards against which progress towards the actions of the strategy will be measured,

- especially where there are gaps in provision.
- Review of the Biodiversity Action Plan: This updates the existing objectives of the action plan to ensure they remain relevant up-to-date, in light of baseline conditions, and highlights progress made since its publication.
- Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation: This assesses the status, condition and value of existing wildlife sites and identifies opportunities to upgrade, extend or amend boundaries to establish new

habitats through positive management and enhancement.

- Parks and open spaces

**1.6.3** A glossary of terms is provided at the back of this document (see appendix 2).

**1.6.4** We will also publish a detailed action plan setting out how the vision and aims of the strategy will be achieved.



# Borough portrait

2

# 2 Borough portrait

## 2.1 Enfield in the wider context

**2.1.1** London's northern most borough, Enfield lies on the edge of the open countryside and forms part of a wider network of open spaces, routes and watercourses, extending from the Lee Valley Regional Park to Hertfordshire, with good links to Central London and the wider south east (see figure 5).

**2.1.2** The eastern part of the borough lies in the valley of the River Lea (which includes parts of the Lee Valley Regional Park). The western half of the borough lies on higher ground and includes a mix of undulating parkland (including the grounds of former grand estates and historic houses) and farmland.

**2.1.3** Enfield also lies within close proximity to nationally or internationally important nature conservation sites, including Epping Forest (Special Area of Conservation), Lee Valley (Special Protection Area) and Broxbourne Woods (National Nature Reserve).

## 2.2 People

**2.2.1** Despite an ageing population, Enfield is younger compared to the rest of London and the UK. It is also becoming more diverse, largely thanks to inward migration from other parts of the UK and abroad. Over a third of the borough's residents are under the age of 18.

**2.2.2** Research suggests that people living in urban areas with more greenspace tend to be happier and experience lower levels of mental

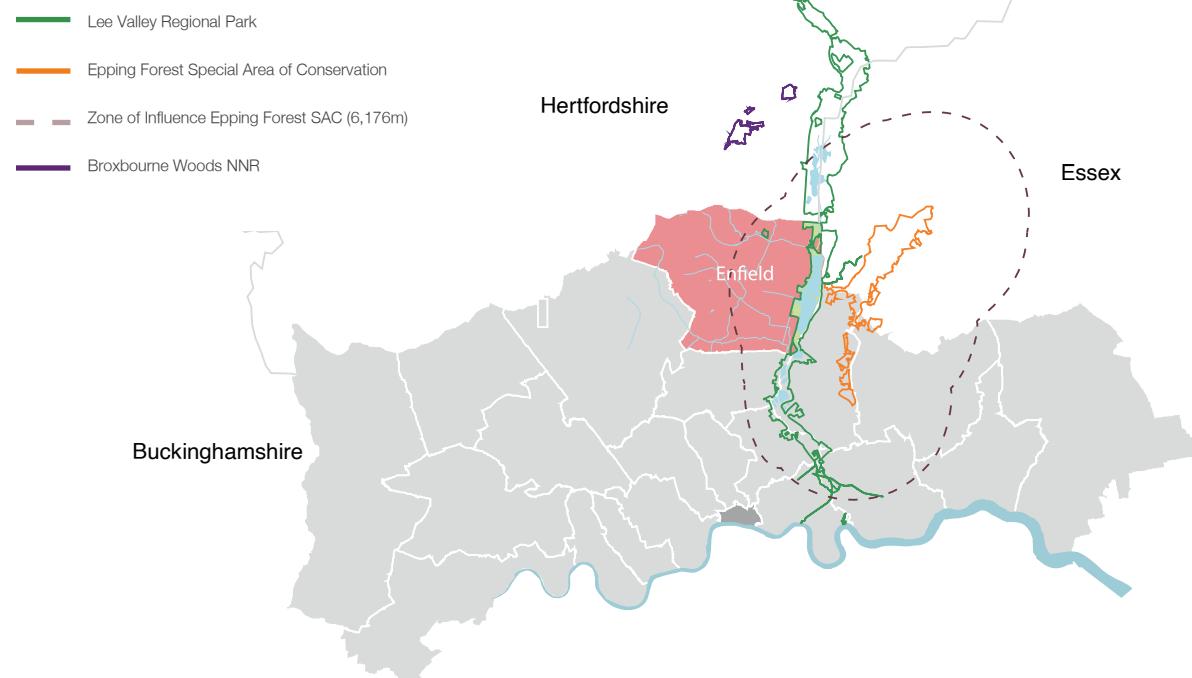
stress compared to those areas with less greenspace. Nevertheless, access to open space and nature varies considerably across the borough: the amount and quality of public parks and open spaces in deprived wards much worse than in more affluent wards.

**2.2.3** Average life expectancy in the borough is higher than the London and national average but there is wide variation between affluent wards in the west and deprived wards in the east. Enfield also

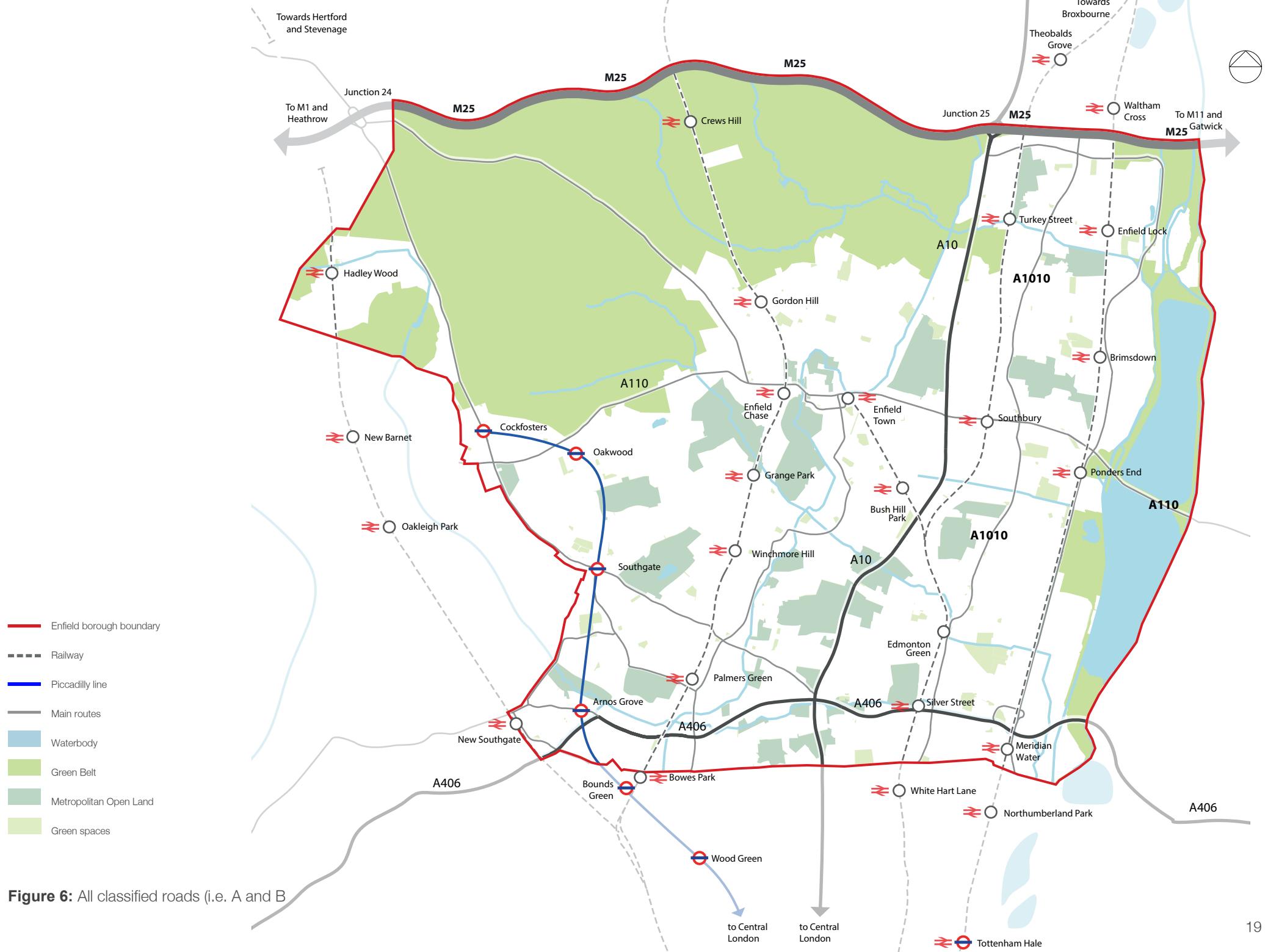
has some of the highest levels of obesity in London, especially among children and young adults.

**2.2.4** As Enfield's population gets older and requires more long-term care and support, we need to rethink how blue and green spaces are used, enjoyed and designed to meet the needs of residents, especially those with mobility difficulties (e.g. wheelchair users).

## 2.3 Places



**Figure 5:** The boundaries of the Lee Valley Special Protection Area



**2.3.1** Despite being one of the most populous boroughs in London, Enfield is remarkably green and borders on large expanses of water and open countryside (as illustrated in figure 6).

**2.3.2** Enfield has developed from a traditional rural enclave into a teeming urbanised environment, including green and leafy suburbs, vibrant town centres and large public parks. The open character of the borough provides an outstanding natural backdrop to several key visitor attractions and development sites.

**2.3.3** Enfield's parks and open spaces range from large county parks and river valleys through to small-scale amenity areas and enclosed pocket parks in more built-up-areas. These spaces also support a wide variety of species and habitats.

**2.3.4** Covering over a third of the borough's land area, the Green Belt (as shown on figure 6) is a protected area of open land around the edge of the main built-up area and contains areas of high landscape quality and historic value. Notable attractions include Enfield Chase (a former royal hunting ground and deer park), Capel Manor and the registered gardens of Trent Park, Forty Hall and Myddelton House.

**2.3.5** Water is a distinctive feature of the borough's landscape/townscape (see figure 6) and continues to serve the growing demands of London's population. This includes an extensive network of canals (River Lea Navigation), rivers (River Lea), reservoirs (William Girling and King George V) and lakes. This reservoir chain supplies much of London's drinking water which is collected

from the River Lea. The remainder is abstracted from the aquifer underneath north east London (including parts of Enfield).

**2.3.6** Enfield's urban river network is, however, largely hidden from view (due to culverts or diversion into underground sewers) and inaccessible. The New River – a man-made watercourse built in the seventeenth century to bring fresh water from Hertfordshire to London – is

a rare exception to this (see figure 22). The River Lea and its tributaries (Salmons Brook, Turkey Brook and Pymmes Brook) flow through the heart of Enfield's emerging growth areas (Meridian Water, Enfield Town, Edmonton Green and Ponders End) where there are significant opportunities to reconnect people and nature to the waterfront (e.g. new footpath and cycle routes).

**2.3.7** Enfield contains several priority habitats



**Figure 7:** Bury Lodge Wetlands

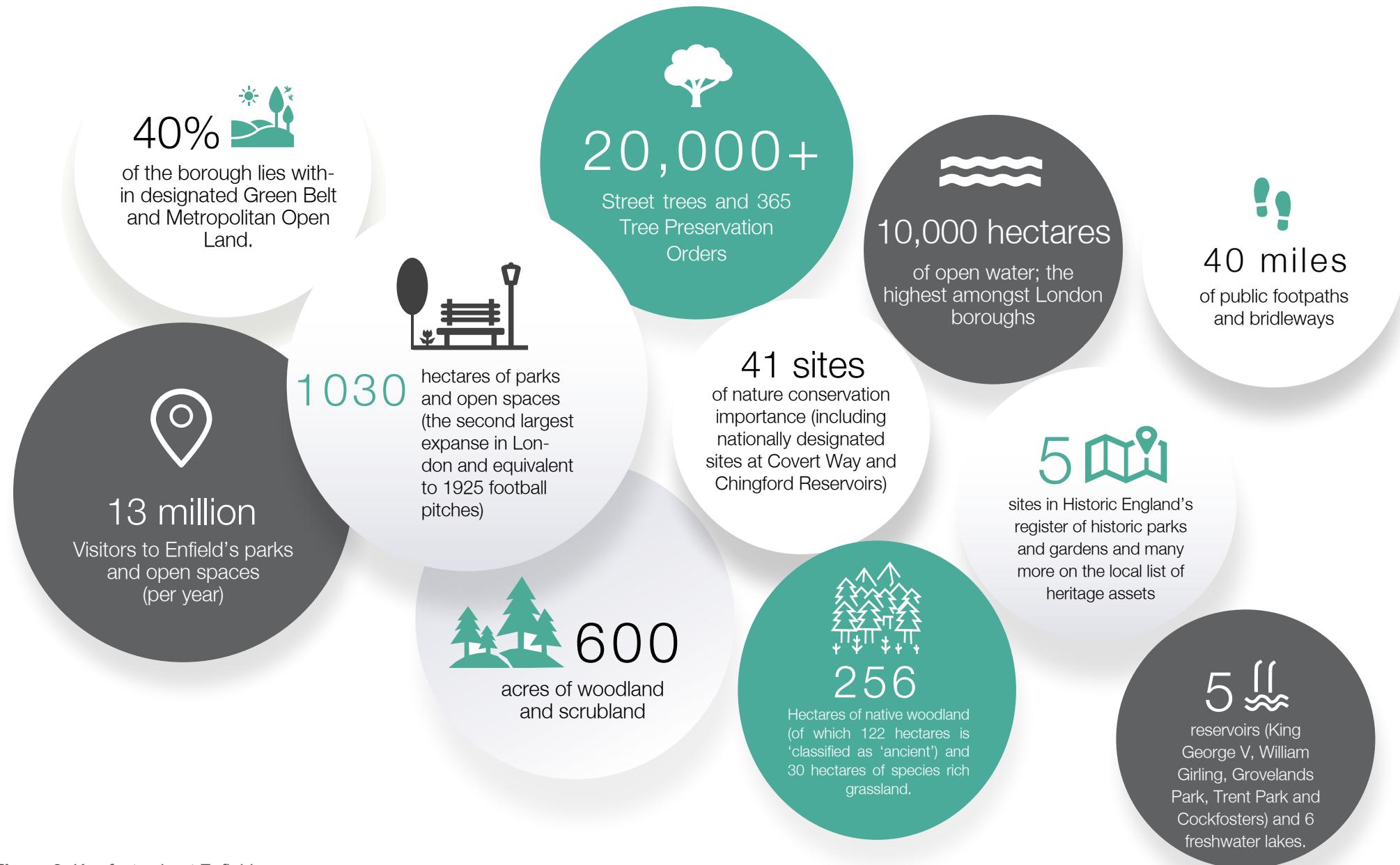


Figure 8: Key facts about Enfield

(e.g. grasslands and wet woodland) and species (e.g. bats, amphibians, reptiles and black poplar), mostly concentrated in the open countryside but also scattered across semi-natural corridors, such as railway lines and watercourses. Figure 10 overleaf shows the broad distribution of sites of nature conservation importance across the borough as well as opportunities to extend existing or designate new sites of nature conservation

importance.

**2.3.8** The King George V and William Girling reservoirs (known collectively as the Chingford Reservoirs) form the eastern boundary of the borough and are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest due to their nationally important populations of rare wildfowl and wetland birds. This

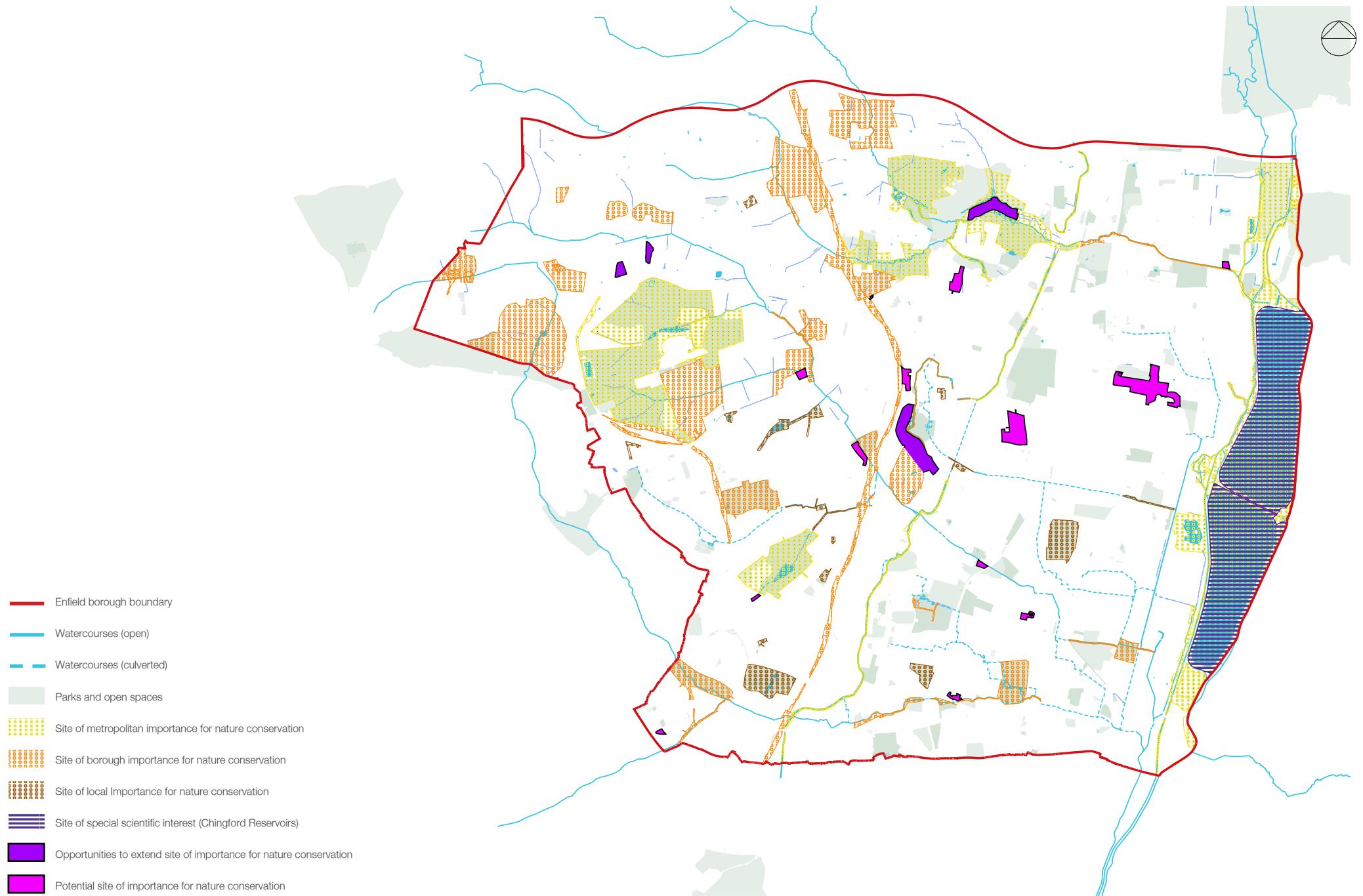
represents one of the largest and undisturbed areas of open water habitat in London.

**2.3.9** The table overleaf sets out an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities facing the borough's blue and green network.

**2.3.10** Forty Hall, one of the finest country estates



**Figure 9:** Forty Hall



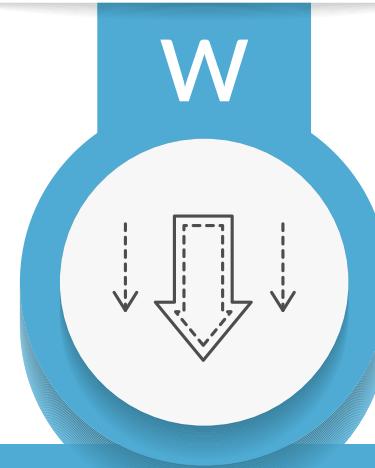
**Figure 10:** Broad distribution of nature conservation sites across the borough

# STRENGTHS



- Expanding network of cycle routes along key arterial roads (e.g. A105 and A110) and walking routes , including parts of the London Loop and Lee Valley Walk
- Extensive areas of open space and water space of significant amenity and environmental value
- Good quality and well-maintained public parks (e.g. Forty Hall has green flag status)
- Large number of playing pitches and sport courts
- High levels of satisfaction (two thirds of residents are satisfied with how our parks and open spaces are run and managed)
- Higher than average food-growing provision: Enfield currently has around a tenth of London's allotment land.
- Landscapes of significant heritage and cultural value (Many conservation areas contain extensive green spaces or important incidental spaces, often formed as part of planned estates. Important historic landscapes also exist at Myddelton House, Capel Manor and West Lodge Arboretum)
- Internationally and nationally important scarce plant and animal species (e.g. great crested newt and black redstart) and nationally scarce habitats (e.g. acid grasslands and watercourses).
- Building resilience to climate change (e.g. flood risk mitigation and warning systems)
- High proportion of woodland compared to the London average
- Good track record of delivering successful events and festivals
- Burgeoning industries and maker spaces (e.g. Enfield is recognised as a national centre of agricultural and horticulture excellence)
- World-class sport and leisure venues at Picketts Lock (the largest indoor and outdoor athletics centre in South East England) and Hotspur Way (Tottenham Hotspur training ground)
- Extensive network of public paths and cycle lanes

# WEAKNESSES



- East-west severance due to physical barriers (e.g. A10, A101, A1010, A1055 and level crossings/railway lines) and lack of direct routes to the Lee Valley Regional Park<sup>9</sup>
- Uneven distribution of parks and open space (e.g. children's play space). Deficiencies are acute in the eastern corridor (e.g. Edmonton Leeside) and parts of north east Enfield (see figure 11)
- Shortfalls of burial space (e.g. cemeteries).
- Significant deficiencies across the urban area in terms of access to open space and nature ( notably deprived wards in the east).
- Some greenspaces and waterspaces are privately owned, like railway lines and reservoirs, and have limited (e.g. Forty Hall and Myddelton House Gardens) or no access.
- Lack of quality outdoor playing pitches, all weather/floodlight surfaces and changing facilities.
- Lack of publicly accessible open space in densely built-up-areas (including outdoor sports)
- Lack of outdoor performance and distinct public spaces (e.g. town centres)
- Poor arrival experience from gateways (e.g. Enfield Chase, Southbury and Enfield Town)
- Higher prevalence of childhood obesity than most London boroughs
- Stark health inequalities (for instance, children from low income households are more than twice more likely to be obese than those in higher income households).
- Low levels of physical activity and sport participation
- Polluted watercourses along Salmons Brook, Pymmes Brook and the River Lea (due to road run-off and sewage discharge)
- Lack of active woodland management and good quality farmland (e.g. reliance on subsidies).
- Absence of greenery in densely populated urban areas (e.g. Edmonton, Edmonton Green and Southgate) and remote industrial areas
- Water quality: A number of Enfield's watercourses remain in culvert and have poor ecological status
- Pollution of surface and groundwater bodies as a result of drainage misconnections and historic land contamination in industrialised areas.

# OPPORTUNITIES



- Green tourism activities (e.g. recreation)
- Maximising the health and economic benefits of high-quality blue-green spaces
- Improving the accessibility and connectivity of the network to create strategic links between Enfield and other parts of London (e.g. Lee Valley Regional Park and Epping Forest) and beyond
- Providing safe legible access to play and recreational opportunities (especially in shared spaces) and better connect spaces with residential communities
- Creating new spaces (e.g. green roofs and mini forests, pocket parks) within high density/walls residential estates, particularly around tall buildings
- Increasing food production (e.g. allotment land) and sustainable/agroecological farming on existing farmland to support a ‘grown-in-Enfield’ food brand
- Increasing active participation through volunteering and training programmes
- Overcoming open space deficiencies and route fragmentation through new development, especially in deprived areas
- Improving the quality of housing and shared spaces (by way of new open space and accessibility standards)
- Reusing underutilised/disused land to grow food (e.g. community orchards) and

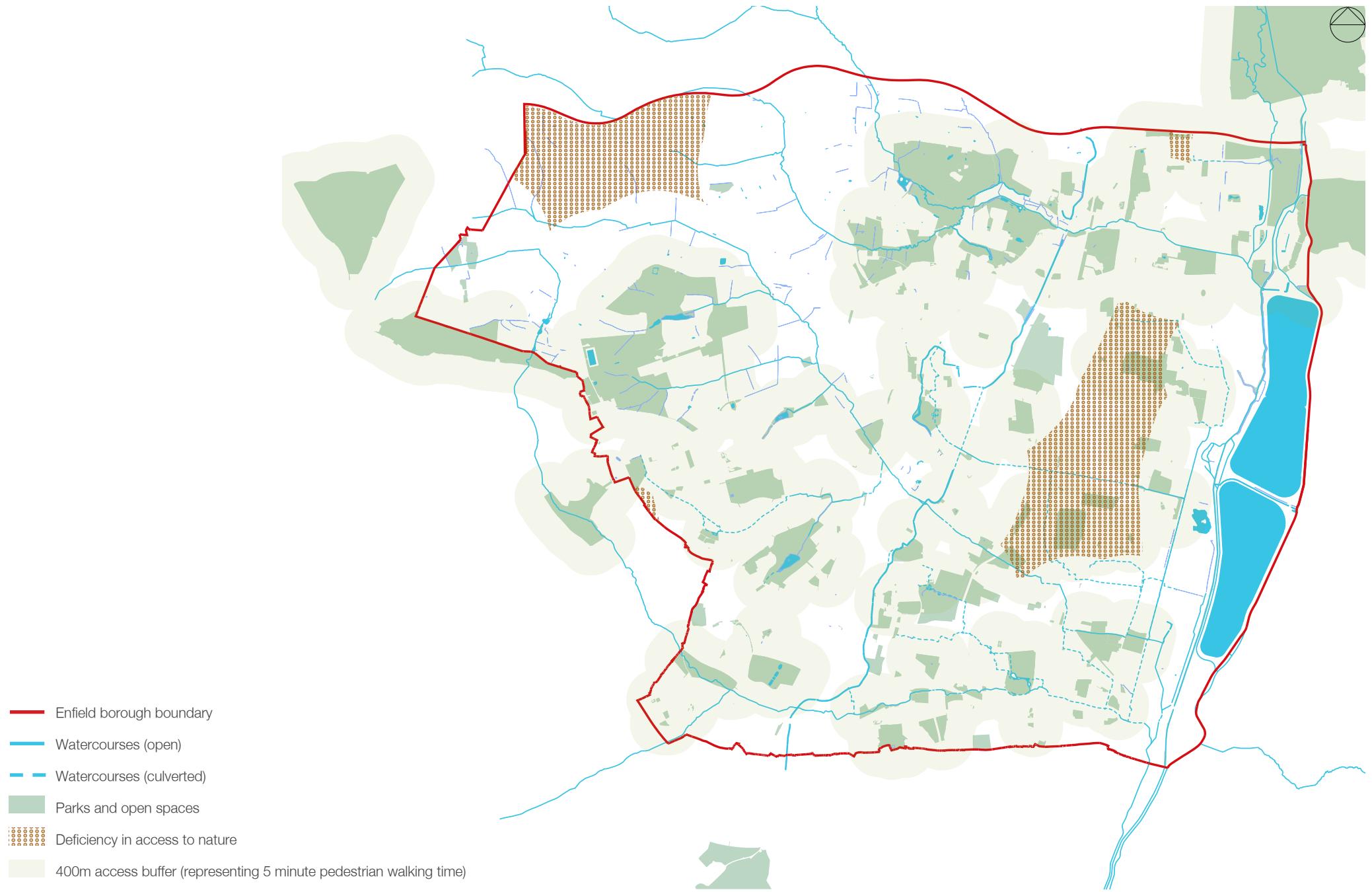
- create new meeting spaces, especially in densely built-up areas, such as Edmonton, Southgate, Enfield Wash and Enfield Town
- Shifting investment from grey-to-green infrastructure, transforming our streets into attractive tree-lined boulevards, particularly at gateway locations (e.g. interchanges)
- Creating an urban forest environment – tree-lined streets, new areas of native woodland and food-growing sites
- Expanding the woodland estate from the M25 motorway to Trent Park, Whitewebbs Park and the Lea Valley Regional Park
- Encouraging active water-dependent uses (e.g. mooring sites, outdoor swimming, fishing and kayaking)
- Outdoor sports provision: latent demand remains high and presents opportunities to increase participation
- Improving air quality at key junctions (e.g. M18, A1(M) and M180 motorways)
- Reconnecting existing A10/A1010 communities to open spaces and watercourses in the Lee Valley Regional Park
- Potential opportunities to enhance sites of national conservation importance through positive management, including designation of new sites (see figure 10)
- Enhance historic landscapes (e.g. Grovelands, Broomfield, Trent Park, Forty Hall and Whitewebbs)

# THREATS



- Budgetary pressures arising from ongoing maintenance and management of buildings and assets
- Increasing development and land use pressure (especially in the Lee Valley)
- Increasing water loss due to aging pipe networks, climatic impacts and over consumption
- Strong correlation between health inequalities, open space deficiencies, poor quality environments and levels of deprivation
- Potential adverse effects from pollution and increased recreational activities on the conservation status of the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation, Walthamstow Reservoirs SSSI and Lee Valley Special Protection Area.
- High exposure to air pollution (N02 and PM10) from traffic congestion along key arterial routes (e.g. A10 and A101). As a result, the entire borough has been declared an “air quality management area”.
- Enfield’s low-lying topography and urban form makes it vulnerable to the effects of climate change, particularly from river and surface water flooding and the urban heat island effect.
- Poor ecological status of some rivers and reservoirs
- Some historic parks and gardens are on the national register of heritage at risk (e.g. Grovelands Park, Broomfield Park and Trent Park) and require careful restoration.
- Fragile ecological heritage (e.g. Trent Park)
- Future growth will be directed towards areas that are subject to high flood risk, particularly along the eastern corridor (Lee Valley) and A406<sup>10</sup>.
- High proportion of residential and commercial properties at risk of flooding (e.g. 5 hospital sites and 19 schools)
- Insufficient food-growing spaces (some allotment sites are close to full capacity and have waiting lists).
- Threat of development pressure (especially high-density housing) on existing blue and green assets
- Presence of land contamination within or close to the Lea Valley Regional Park
- Aging tree stock (e.g. parks)





**Figure 11:** Areas of open space and deficiency in access to nature



# Shared vision, aims and objectives

3

# 3 Shared vision, aims & objectives

## 3.1 Our shared vision

**3.1.1** The following outlines our vision on the future development of the borough's blue and green network.

**By 2031, Enfield will be London's greenest borough, forming the cornerstone of London as a national park city.**

**3.1.2** Achieving this vision will bring a great number of benefits to our people and places. Some of the highlights are summarised below.

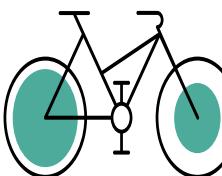
### Our people



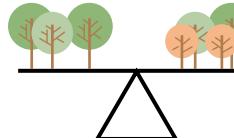
People in the borough will live longer and healthier lives, benefiting from cleaner air, water and improved access to open spaces and water spaces. Obesity rates will be closer to the London average.



Visitor numbers will exceed expectations and community involvement in the care and management of our parks and open spaces will be nationally recognised.



Levels of physical and recreational (e.g. cycle usage) and sports activity will match or exceed London and national averages. The longstanding gap between affluent (in the west) and deprived (in the east) wards in terms of access to open space, nature, sport and recreation facilities will have narrowed.



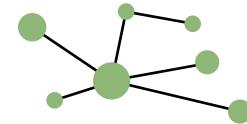
The longstanding gap between affluent (in the west) and deprived (in the east) wards in terms of access to open space and nature will have narrowed.

### Our places

A new continuous walking and cycling route (known as the 'green-loop') will extend from the open countryside along the river valleys and existing movement corridors into the main urban area of Enfield.



A network of green links will be created/enhanced within the loop to connect urban centres with blue-green spaces.



The arc of open countryside to the north and west of the main built-up area will be transformed into a publicly accessible parkland landscape, with over 300 hectares of new native species woodland (known as "Enfield Chase").



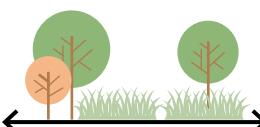
The Lee Valley Regional Park (London's largest open space and visitor attraction) will encompass new linear parks, routes, wetlands, water sport facilities and play spaces alongside high-density industry and homes, bringing nature into the heart of our urban communities.



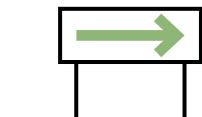
Enfield's streets and public areas will be significantly greener, safer and more active. In residential neighbourhoods, cars will no longer be the dominant mode of travel.



Sustainable drainage systems and street trees will align key routes leading into town centres and activate the public realm at key transport interchanges.



Enfield's historic landscape will be more accessible to visitors and its assets will be better revealed, interpreted and managed



**3.1.3** Building upon our existing strengths, as outlined in table 1 above, we aim to go further than the Mayor of London's target of achieving 50% green cover across the borough.

**3.1.4** Section 3.2 below explains how this vision will be delivered.

## 3.2 Aims & objectives

**3.2.1** In order to achieve this vision, we have established the following aims and objectives:

**Aim 1: Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield, whilst protecting and improving existing assets<sup>11</sup>**

- a** Avoid the net loss of open space, biodiversity and water space, whilst achieving net gains (e.g. increasing tree/woodland cover and creating new habitat)
- b** Create new high-quality parks and open spaces (e.g. play spaces) in association with new development, especially within areas with limited green cover (e.g. Ponders End, Meridian Water and parts of the Lee Valley)
- c** Retrofit blue-green infrastructure (e.g. green roofs, wildflower gardens and sustainable drainage systems) within estate regeneration schemes, former industrial locations and underused sites
- d** Maximise the positive benefits of the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and other types of open space and improve the quality of the

landscape on the urban fringe, including carbon sequestration andrewilding opportunities

- e** Restore and enhance historic parklands and associated visitor attractions
- f** Improve the quality, function, accessibility and value of our green spaces and water spaces (taking account of current and future needs)
- g** Main and expand the blue-green network through provision of private gardens, amenity space and verges.

**Aim 2: Ensuring our residents can access blue and green spaces within 15 minutes walking distance of their homes and businesses<sup>12</sup>**

- a** Prioritise pedestrians, cyclists, equestrians and public transport users along our streets and spaces to reduce car use, improve safety and promote active travel.
- b** Make use of passive and active recreation (e.g. well-designed playspaces) to improve physical health and reduce mental health problems
- c** Expand and improve the network of active travel routes, especially along river valleys and waterways, connecting spaces together
- d** Enhance east-west landscape connections along the arc of green wedges from the Lee Valley Regional Park to Trent Park, Whitewebbs Park, Enfield Chase, Enfield Town and Enfield Playing Fields
- e** Improve public access to Lee Valley Regional Park and associated spaces (e.g. reservoirs and lakes)
- f** Support people to make better use of our extensive network of public paths, especially through new developments (e.g. through better signposting, removal of overgrowth and conversion of footpaths into public use) and provide new inter-connecting paths to increase use/access to open spaces.
- a** Embed blue-green infrastructure into existing and new communities as part of new development using Sport England's active design principles<sup>13</sup>
- b** Secure safe, welcoming and socially inclusive spaces and routes in line with 'secured-by-design' principles that are easily accessible to all, including wheelchair users (e.g. better seating and external ramps/alternative means of access)
- c** Reduce the impact of noise, light and air pollution through green spaces and other interventions (e.g. tree-lined streets)
- d** Protect and enhance the open character and landscape/townscape quality of the borough's green and blue assets, especially within or close to key corridors, strategic nodes, designated areas and growth locations (e.g. social housing estates)
- e** Improve the quality of the public realm (including the innovative use of street furniture and public art installations) and sense of arrival into the borough from key gateway locations, including connections to nearby open spaces
- f** Improve the standard of management and on-

#### Aim 4: Achieving a fairer distribution of blue-green infrastructure to overcome deficiencies

going maintenance to facilitate the long-term sustainability of projects, including investigating alternative funding opportunities as well as innovative complementary measures.

- a Direct new investment to deprived communities and poor-quality environments so that everyone can access open spaces, nature and sport and recreation facilities close to where they live and work and can get involved in the design and layout of new blue-green infrastructure
- b Expand the network of open spaces and routes from the Lee Valley Regional Park into key growth areas: Meridian Water, Edmonton, Brimsdown, Enfield Lock and Ponders End
- c Maximise the opportunities to address deficiencies (e.g. access to nature) through the provision of high quality, publicly accessible open spaces, woodland, sport and recreation facilities, green grid routes and improvements to the existing network, particularly in the east

#### Aim 5: Creating wilder, more natural spaces to enable biodiversity to thrive, support the restoration of ecosystems and increase interest among people

of the borough (e.g. North East Enfield and Edmonton)

- d Remove obstacles to east-west movement and create new links (e.g. bridging over roads, railways and rivers)
- e Promote the active management and conservation of designated and non-designated wildlife sites and woodland estates
- f Facilitate the ecological enhancement of existing parks and open spaces (especially within areas of nature conservation deficiency) and create new sites where opportunities arise (e.g. Enfield Chase)
- g Increase biodiversity on our streets, open spaces and major roads (particularly adjacent to the North Circular Road and A10) through tree-planting/replenishment, wildflower meadows and grass verges (e.g. pollinators)



Figure 12: Tai chi lesson at Forty Hall

### Aim 6: Creating a healthy and safe water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought

- f Work with landowners and the public to address and reduce the spread of invasive species (e.g. Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam), chemicals (e.g. pesticides and herbicides) and pests or diseases (e.g. plane wilt and ash dieback) that affect trees, meadows and scrubs in the borough
- a Restore Enfield's river corridors (Salmons Brook, Turkey Brook and Pymmes Brook) through wetland creation and flood risk alleviation
- b Support the delivery of integrated water management plans, achieving good ecological



**Figure 13:** Picnic in the park, Pymmes Park

status of river and streams

- c Reduce the impact of surface run-off and fluvial flood risk downstream
- d Revitalise sport and leisure activities at the waterside (e.g. Banbury, William Girling and King George's reservoirs, Picketts Lock and Ponders End)
- e Open-up and increase public access to the borough's watercourses (through deculverting and renaturalisation) and associated underused spaces along existing corridors, linking green spaces and tourist attractions in an attractive landscaped setting (including the New River)
- f Encourage a more diverse range of water-dependent activities along the borough's watercourses, such as outdoor swimming, bird watching, barges, moorings, walkways, slipways, bridges and tunnels where appropriate

### Aim 7: Providing innovative and multi-functional spaces and activities to meet the needs of all users

- g Reduce or prevent water pollution and surface water run-off through the use of sustainable urban drainage systems in line with the principles set out in the Sustainable Drainage Design & Evaluation Guide
- h Protect the quantity of groundwater and its quality, including chemical status (e.g. correcting misconnected drains and monitoring discharges)
- a Enliven public spaces using festivals, events, meanwhile uses and creative projects to celebrate the culture and heritage of the borough
- b Encourage more sustainable food-growing (e.g. market gardening, food café initiatives and temporary use of allotment/vacant land and organic farming) to facilitate physical activity, boost productivity and alleviate poverty/social isolation in line with best environmental practice
- c Foster a greater sense of community ownership and pride in the local environment, especially through partnership working, fund-raising and community-based events
- d Promote creative approaches to urban greening (e.g. street trees, living walls and green/brown roofs) to reduce the heat island effect and provide sustainable drainage, especially in areas of deficiency such as industrial areas
- e Enhance and promote the wider community use of existing sport facilities, protect existing facilities from future loss and secure new facilities (e.g. playing pitches) in the right locations to meet existing and future demand and address obesity/inactivity levels<sup>14</sup>
- f Facilitate the shared use/co-location of facilities and spaces, especially within accessible locations (e.g. sport priority sites and other community facilities)
- g Provide appropriate and safe facilities (including changing rooms, seating, signage, accessible pathways, playgrounds and cycle storage)



# Enfield's blue and green infrastructure framework

4

# 4 Enfield's blue & green infrastructure framework

## 4.1 Making best use of our multi-functional network

**4.1.1** This section sets out our approach to protecting, enhancing and managing the borough's multifunctional network of blue and green infrastructure in line with the vision outlined above. It identifies:

- the key elements that make up the borough multi-functional network: corridors, spokes, nodes and important assets;
- the key areas of change where investment will be focussed to address deficits/surpluses and priorities across the borough; and
- a series of large-scale projects to deliver multiple functions and benefits across the wider network.

**4.1.2** This network (as illustrated on the concept plan overleaf) encompasses a range of different types and functions, locations, sizes and levels of accessibility and use, at varying scales, from the strategic to the site-specific level, both in rural and urban areas.

## 4.2 Components of the borough's blue & green network: nodes, corridors, links & priority locations

**4.2.1** As shown on figure 14, Enfield's blue and green network is made up of the following components:

- a Strategic nodes

- b Corridors of activity and movement
- c Urban green grids
- d Strategic links
- e Strategic programmes

### a Strategic nodes

**4.2.2** Definition: Strategic nodes (or hubs) are areas where the corridors and strategic routes of the blue and green network intersect.

**4.2.3** These hubs will be at the heart of our town centres and other locations where there are major concentrations of community and commercial facilities. These include:

- public transport interchanges at key gateways (e.g. town centres);
- large industrial estates, especially where there is poor access to nature and recreational facilities;
- leisure and recreation hubs along historic waterfronts (e.g. Lee Valley);
- historic parks and gardens and associated visitor attractions; and
- major areas of wetland and woodland.

### b Corridors of activity and movement

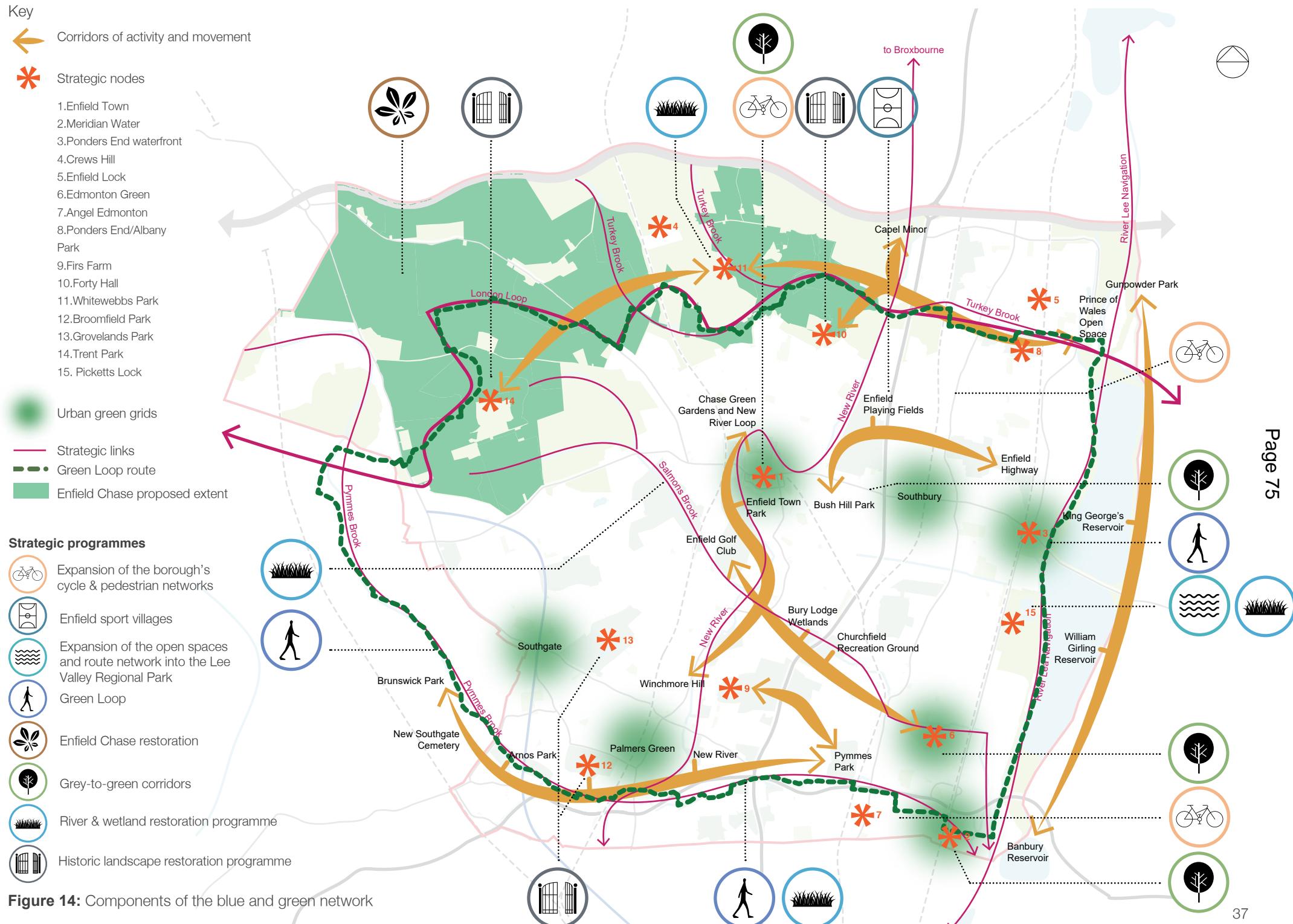
**4.2.4** Future infrastructure interventions within or close proximity to the strategic nodes will be

focussed around improving the gateways leading into key visitor attractions (e.g. county parks) and town centres and links to other open spaces through a series of connectivity and public realm enhancements. This includes new pedestrian/cycle routes, meeting spaces, public art installations, cultural facilities and better signage/wayfinding.

**4.2.5** Definition: Corridors are linear ribbons of blue and green spaces such as riparian rivers, recreational greenways, large areas of woodland and public parks. Existing railway lines also act as important linear green corridors that cross the borough that run north to south across the borough (e.g. London Overground and West Anglia Main Line). There are plenty of opportunities to create green corridors along the highway soft estate (e.g. species-rich verges, wetland swales and selective coppicing) and former industrial areas to attract a greater variety of wildlife and reduce noise and air pollution.

**4.2.6** These corridors (otherwise known as the 'green lungs' of the borough) connect to the nodes and strategic links of the wider network and offer significant opportunities to increase green cover and improve access to existing assets.

- Enfield Chase: Whitewebbs Park to Trent Park
- Moore Brook: Pymmes Park to Firs Farm
- Turkey Brook: Prince of Wales Open Space via Albany Park to Capel Manor/Forty Hill
- River Lea/River Lea Navigation: Banbury reservoir via King George & Willing Girling



reservoirs to Gunpowder Park

- Great Cambridge Road: Enfield Highway, New River, Enfield Playing Field and Bush Hill Park
- Salmons Brook: Enfield Golf Club, Bury Lodge wetlands, Cheyne Walk, Churchfield Recreation Ground, Edmonton Green and cemeteries
- Pymmes Brook: Pymmes Park, New River, Broomfield Park, Arnos Park, New Southgate Cemetery and Brunswick Park
- New River: Winchmore Hill, Enfield Town Park, Chase Green Gardens and New River Loop



**Figure 15:** Pocket park in Haselbury Road

**4.2.7** Connecting these spaces together will help to:

- reinforce routes and create positive links to existing and new neighbourhoods;
- enable wildlife to move across the landscape and support ecosystem functions; and
- create a more visually attractive environment.

**4.2.8** New development within or immediately adjacent to the strategic corridor (as shown on figure 14) will be expected to incorporate appropriate landscape and green elements to reinforce and enhance the green and open

character of spaces and routes along its length. Schemes should include new native planting and, where appropriate, water features, ecological habitats, softening hard edges and so on.

#### c **Urban green grids**

**4.2.9** Priority locations in the main urban area where there are significant opportunities to increase the amount of green cover (e.g. street trees, community gardens and green/brown roofs) and habitat.

- Enfield Town
- Meridian Water
- Southbury
- Southgate
- Palmers Green
- Edmonton Green
- Ponders End

**4.2.10** In addition, blue-green infrastructure interventions will be sought in areas outside of those specified on figures 14 and 17 and



paragraphs above through the policies set out in the Local Plan and other relevant guidance, such as supplementary planning documents.

#### d Strategic links

**4.2.11** Definition: Multi-user and active routes (including long distance footpaths , and national cycle lanes) which link communities to key

services, open spaces, leisure designations and water spaces across the corridors of activity and movement. These links can also function as wildlife corridors to facilitate the migration of species and habitats.

- London Loop
- New River Link (including an extension from

Enfield Town to Broxbourne)

- Pymmes Brook Link
- Turkey Brook Link
- Enfield Link
- Salmon Brook Link
- River Lea Navigation
- New River Path
- Lee Valley Walk
- Edmonton to Meridian Water Link (new)
- Enfield Chase to Crews Hill (new)
- Enfield Town to Southbury (new)

**4.2.12** The figure also shows existing areas of open space, water space and nature conservation designations and the key planned interventions across the network (as explained in more detail in section 4.4 below).

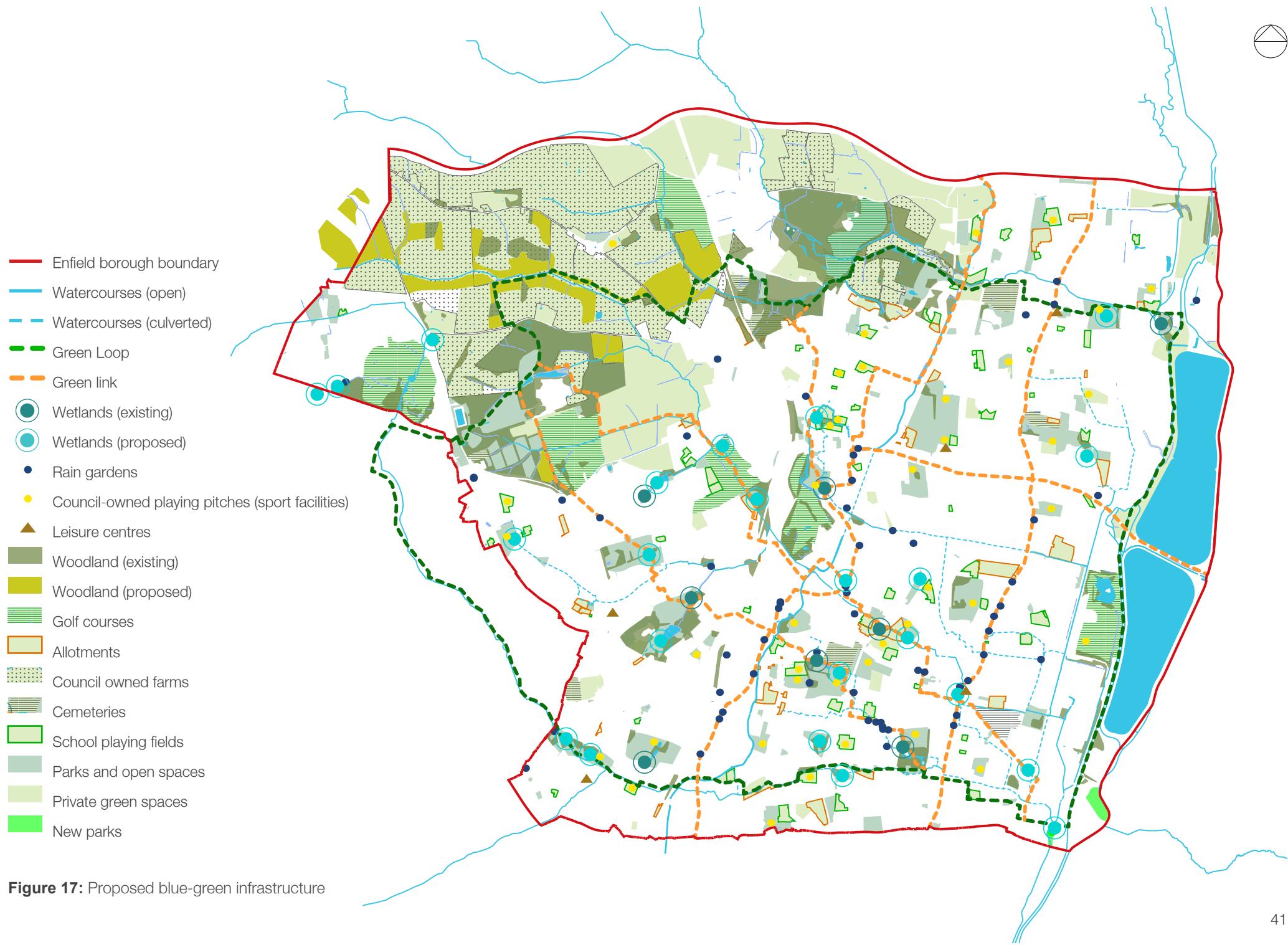
#### e Strategic programmes

**4.2.13** 8 strategic programmes have been proposed to deliver multiple functions and benefits across the borough's blue and green network in line with the vision and objectives set out in section 3.

- 1 Expansion of the borough's cycle and pedestrian networks



**Figure 16:** Tree planting at the Prince of Wales Open Space



- 2 Enfield sports villages
- 3 Expansion of the open space and route network within the urban area to improve links to the Lee Valley Regional Park
- 4 Green Loop
- 5 Enfield Chase
- 6 Grey-to-green gateways
- 7 Wetland and river restoration programme
- 8 Historic landscape restoration programme

**4.2.14** Delivery of these projects will depend upon on-going stakeholder engagement and the availability of funding (see section 5). Further detail on these projects (including delivery partners, indicative costs, risks and timescales) is presented in appendix 1.

### 4.3 Providing blue and green infrastructure within new development

**4.3.1** Decisions on blue and green infrastructure provision within new development will need to have regard to the policies set out in the Local Plan, London Plan and other relevant guidance (e.g. supplementary planning documents). Development proposals will be expected to take account of the standards in terms of quality, accessibility and quantity set out in the Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit when assessing provision. Good practice guides/tools relating to the provision of blue-

green infrastructure are available from government agencies (e.g. Natural England's Climate Change Adaptation Manual and Natural Green Space Standards) and departments (e.g. DEFRA's biodiversity metric).

**4.3.2** New development will also be expected to make a significant contribution to the borough's zero carbon targets set out in the Climate Action Plan. For instance, the Meridian Water scheme has an ambition to become a zero carbon by 2030 and carbon positive (net zero emissions) by 2040. Up to 30% of the site will be classed as green

infrastructure, featuring new parks, open spaces, trees and green links<sup>15</sup>.

**4.3.3** We will work with the development industry and other partners to deliver habitat creation, restoration or enhancement as a means of delivering biodiversity net gain in line with the objectives of the Biodiversity Action Plan, prioritising rare or threatened habitats and species\*, sites of importance for nature conservation (see figure 10) and areas that have low levels of access to nature (as shown on figure 11\*\*). This includes the use of



Figure 18: A105 Cycle Lane

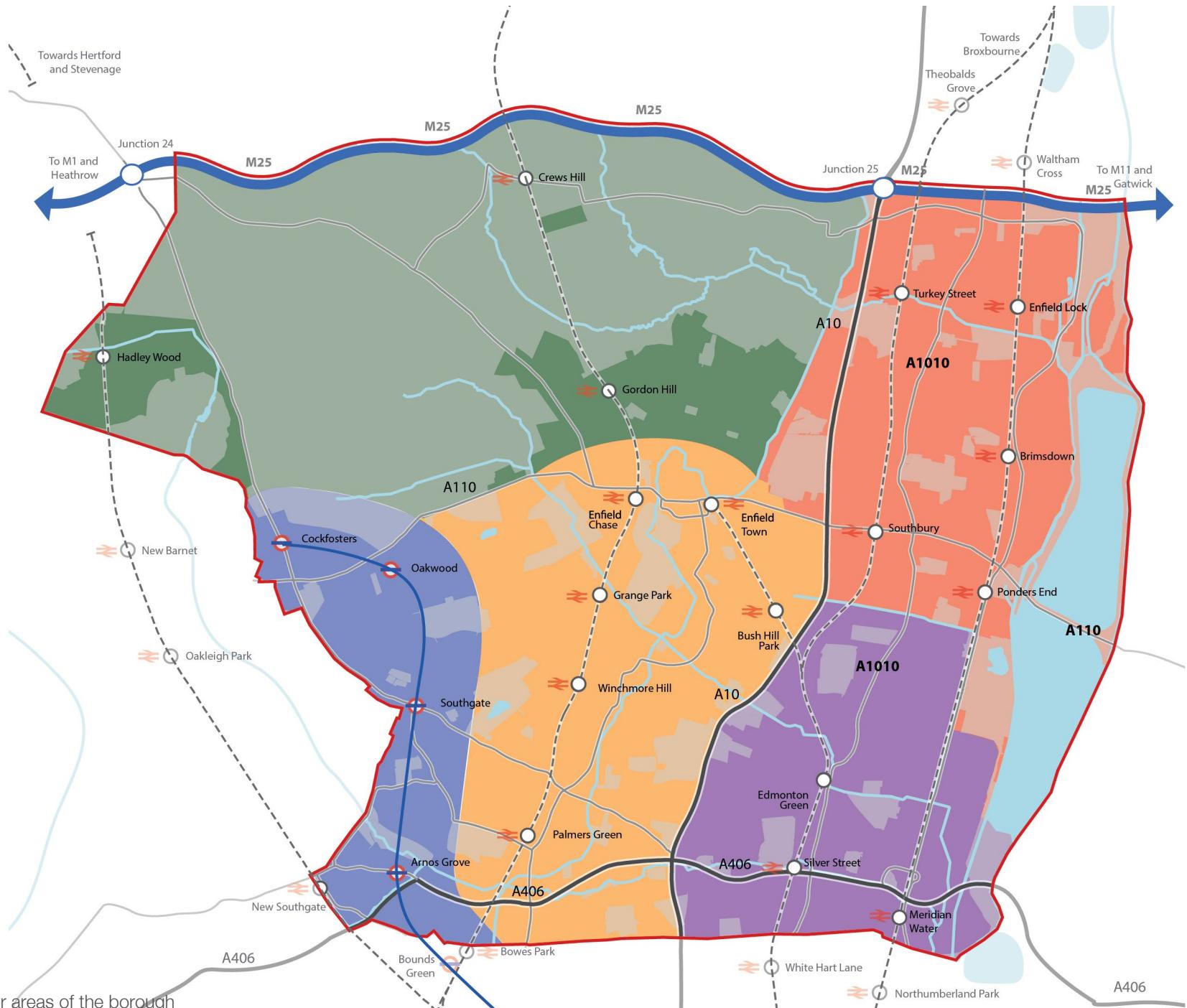


Figure 19: Character areas of the borough

swift bricks, bird boxes, living walls/roofs and other design features to increase biodiversity within new buildings and spaces.

## 4.4 Emerging priorities & areas of change

**4.4.1** As explained in section 2, Enfield has a rich array of blue and green assets which collectively form the basis of establishing an integrated and well-connected network across the borough and its hinterland. The geography of the borough can be broadly split into five discrete areas (as illustrated on figure 19 overleaf).

**4.4.2** A series of inset maps showing the broad location and scale of existing blue and green assets and the proposed interventions across each area of change is also provided below.

**4.4.3** These maps are based on information gathered from the following evidence base documents:

- Open space and sites of nature conservation importance audit data
- Active travel maps (healthy streets)
- Mapinfo files (e.g. watercourses, private gardens, public rights of way, tree and woodland coverage etc)
- Green infrastructure focus map (London Datastore, Mayor of London).

### Area 1: North Enfield

#### Crews Hill, Hadley Wood, Gordon Hill, Botany Bay, Enfield Chase, Forty Hill, Bulls Cross and Clay Hill

**4.4.4** Stretching from the M25 to Enfield Town and from Trent Country Park to the A10, this area encompasses large tracks of farmland and dense woodland and a dispersed pattern of small settlements. It forms the interface between built-up suburban areas to the south and east (e.g. Clay Hill, Enfield Chase and Bulls Cross) and agricultural land

to the west and north.

**4.4.5** The tributaries of the River Lee (Salmons Brook and Turkey Brook) flow eastwards across swathes of arable farmland and parkland from the Green Belt into existing residential suburbs (e.g. Clay Hill, Forty Hill and Bull's Cross) on the edge of the main built-up-area, parts of which are accessible and provide green corridor links.

**4.4.6** Overall, North Enfield is well served in

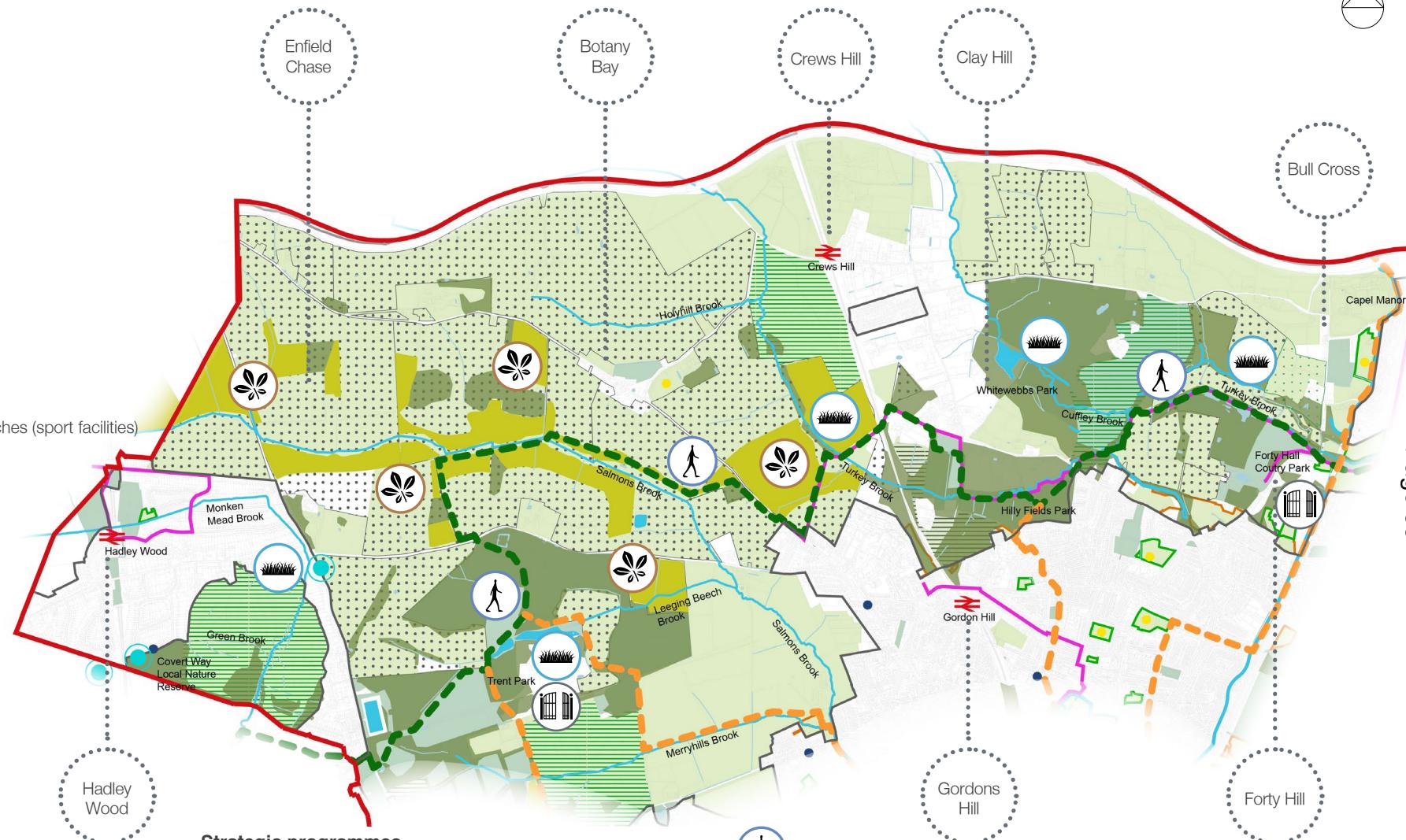


**Figure 20:** Trent Park, Cockfosters

\*\*Deficient areas are more than 1 kilometre walking distance from a site of nature conservation importance (as shown on figure 10).

- Enfield borough boundary
- Station
- Watercourses (open)
- Watercourses (culverted)
- Cycling route (existing)
- Cycling route (proposed)
- Green Loop
- Green link
- Green Belt
- Wetlands (existing)
- Wetlands (proposed)
- Rain gardens
- Improvements to nodes
- Council-owned playing pitches (sport facilities)
- ▲ Leisure centres
- Woodland (existing)
- Woodland (proposed)
- Golf courses
- Allotments
- Council owned farms
- Cemeteries
- School playing fields
- Parks and open spaces
- Private green spaces
- Lee Valley Regional Park
- New parks

- (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (A)
- 



### Strategic programmes

- Expansion of the borough's cycle & pedestrian networks
- Enfield sports villages
- Expansion of the open spaces and route network into the Lee Valley Regional Park

- Green Loop
- Enfield Chase
- Grey-to-green
- River & wetland
- Historic landscape restoration programme

Figure 21: Area 1 - North Enfield - proposed interventions

terms of accessible open space provision, including large public parks (e.g. Hilly Fields Park, Trent Park, Forty Hall and Whitewebbs Park) and cemeteries. Several long-distance walking routes (e.g. London Loop) traverse through this area, from Trent Park to the Lee Valley Regional Park. Many of these spaces, like Forty Hall, Capel Manor and Myddelton House, are associated with former country house estates.

**4.4.7** Much of this area lies within the open Green Belt, extending from east-to-west across areas of high landscape and historical value (e.g. Forty Hall and Capel Manor). There are significant opportunities to enhance the recreational potential and accessibility of the open countryside near to the main built-up-area.

**4.4.8** Capel Manor is home to a leading environmental college with an international reputation in forestry, arboriculture, saddlery, animal husbandry and horticulture. The college also runs an award-winning organic farm at Forty Hall, which includes a market garden, community orchard and a 10-acre vineyard (London's only commercial-scale vineyard).

**4.4.9** The landscape is well-maintained and has a strong network of wooded blocks and large mature hedgerow trees which punctuate the open arable landscape and provide the character of a well-wooded landscape. There are many points (particularly from the Ridgeway, Whitewebbs Lane and Stagg Hill) where long distance views across the rolling landscape can be enjoyed. This area also includes remnants of the former royal forest and hunting ground (known as Enfield Chase).

**4.4.10** More needs to be done to improve active travel options like new footpath and cycle links between the country parks/visitor attractions (e.g. Trent Park, Whitewebbs Park and Forty Hall) and other parts of the borough, such as deprived urban communities.

**4.4.11** The area also enjoys good access to important natural and semi-natural spaces. Covert Way (a local nature reserve) and adjoining open spaces (Monken Hadley Common and Hadley Wood) cut a generous green swathe through the western fringe of the borough extending to Trent Country Park and beyond. The Lee Valley Regional Park, on the eastern fringe of this area, cuts through large swathes of historic parkland and ancient and semi-ancient woodland.

**4.4.12** The Green Belt contains vast tracks of council-owned land but much of it is inaccessible to the public due to the lack of direct footpaths and physical barriers, such as river and rail corridors. There are pockets of open space deficiency in Hadley Wood, Enfield Chase and Gordon Hill.

**4.4.13** As part of this network, plans are afoot to harness water-based recreation and leisure opportunities within this area (e.g. Banbury/King George V reservoirs and Pickett's Lock) and improve links to adjoining communities.

## Area 2: North East Enfield

### Ponders End, Enfield Wash, Southbury, Brimsdown, Enfield Highway, Turkey Street and Enfield Lock

**4.4.14** This area stretches from the M25 motorway southwards to Ponders End and Lee Valley Regional Park. It comprises the diverse residential communities (e.g. Ponders End, Enfield Lock and Enfield Wash) along the main spine of Hertford Road; the attractive conservation areas at Turkey Brook and Enfield Lock; thriving industrial areas of Brimsdown and Innova Park; the network of inland waterways and the recreational and water spaces within the Lee Valley Regional Park (e.g. Picketts Lock).

**4.4.15** Overall, north east Enfield has good access to a wide range of different types of open space, including large urban parks (including Albany Park, Hoe Green Park, Prince of Wales and the Lee Valley Regional Park) and pockets of smaller green space.

**4.4.16** Covering the entire length of the area, the Lee Valley Regional Park acts as a green lung connecting Enfield to Hertfordshire, Essex and Central London. The park enjoys good access to award-winning country estates (including Trent Park, Forty Hall, Whitewebbs Park and Gunpowder Park) and important habitats (e.g. Rammey Marsh, King George's Reservoir and Swan and Pike Pool) and historic assets (e.g. Royal Small Arms Factory) via the Lee Navigation and other green grid links.

**4.4.17** However, the overall quality and quantity of open space per person within this area is below the recommended standard. The area has a shortage of public parks, playing pitches and children's play space and there are notable deficiencies within Brimsdown industrial estate, Southbury and Ponders End.



- Enfield borough boundary
- ➡ Station
- Watercourses (open)
- Watercourses (culverted)
- Cycling route (existing)
- Cycling route (proposed)
- Green Loop
- Green link
- Green Belt
- Wetlands (existing)
- Wetlands (proposed)
- Rain gardens
- Improvements to nodes
- Council-owned playing pitches (sport facilities)
- ▲ Leisure centres
- Woodland (existing)
- Woodland (proposed)
- Golf courses
- Allotments
- Council owned farms
- Cemeteries
- School playing fields
- Parks and open spaces
- Private green spaces
- Lee Valley Regional Park
- New parks



**Figure 22:** Area 2 - North East Enfield - proposed interventions

**4.4.18** Targeted improvements are needed to diversify and improve the quality of these spaces through the provision of new children's play provision, new planted gardens, natural or semi-natural areas (e.g. A1010 Hertford Road) and the greening of industrial estates. Some of the existing public parks contain areas of flat and bland open areas of grassland and lack direct connections to other green spaces.

**4.4.19** This area contains more waterspace than any other part of London due to its location on the River Lee and proximity to large reservoirs. However, much of this water is hidden from view and inaccessible to the general public (e.g. privately-owned land).

**4.4.20** Overall, north east Enfield has good north-to-south pedestrian and cycle links, particularly adjacent to the River Lee Navigation, Mollinson Avenue and Hertford Road. However, the presence of major arterial roads (A1010 and A10) and rail routes (e.g. East Anglia mainline) through this area creates a major barrier to east-west movement. The area also suffers from poor air quality along congested routes and poor access to railway stations.

**4.4.21** Some of the existing local centres (e.g. Ponders End, Enfield Highway and Enfield Wash) suffer from a poor-quality public realm and pedestrian arrival, especially at key gateways and junctions. These areas will require environmental improvements and public realm works in the form of junction upgrades, tree-planting, landscaping and pedestrianised areas.

### Area 3: Edmonton

#### Angel Edmonton, Meridian Water, Lower Edmonton and Jubilee

**4.4.22** This area is located in the south eastern part of the borough, extending from Pickett's Lock in the north to north east Tottenham / Northumberland Park in the south. The A10 (Great Cambridge Road) runs the entire length of the

western boundary of this area. Most of this area lies within the Upper Lea Valley and contains large expanses of industrial and residential land.

**4.4.23** This area also borders the London boroughs of Haringey and Waltham Forest. The River Lee Navigation and Lee Valley Regional Park run through the eastern part of this area, forming part of a major green corridor extending across



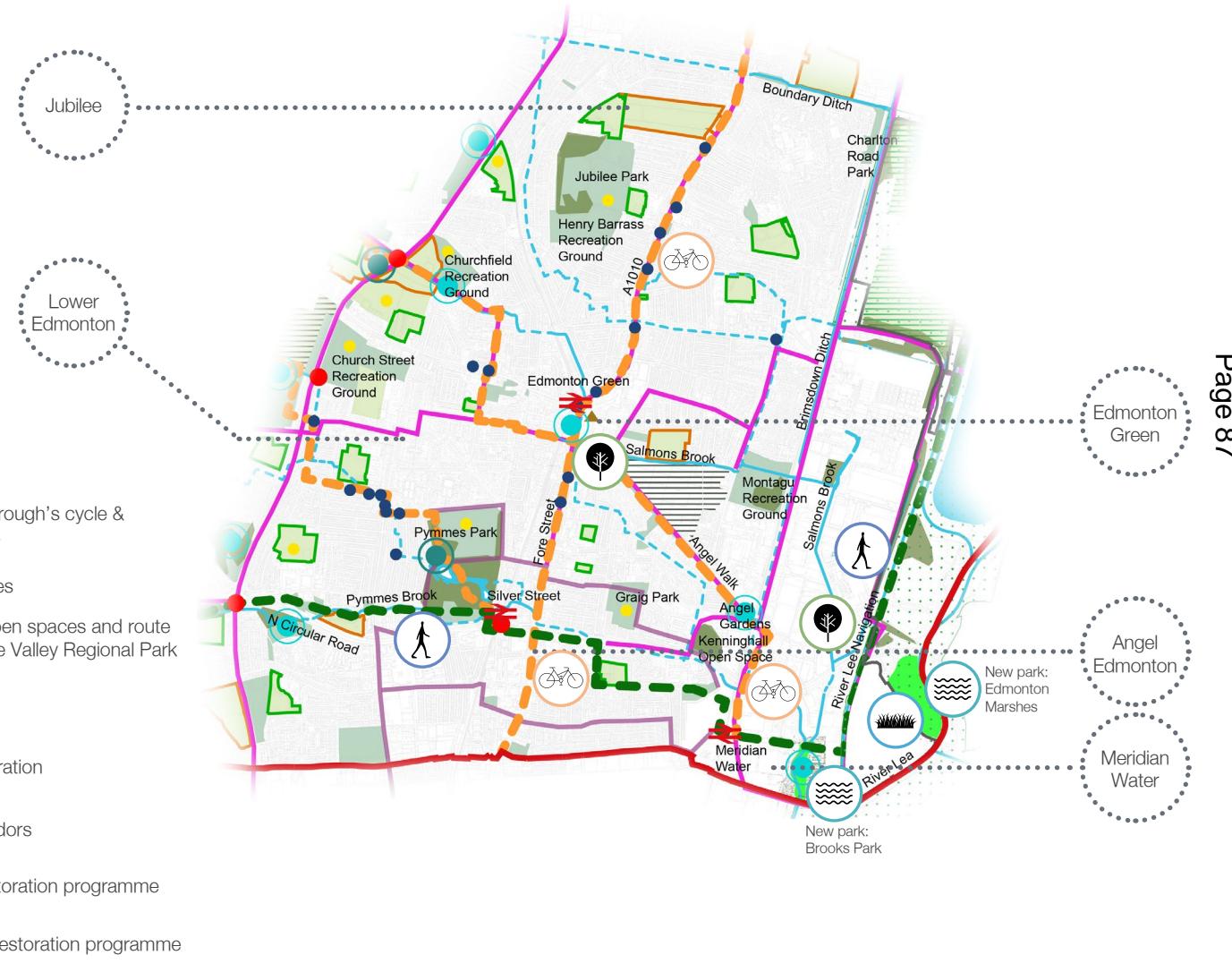
**Figure 23:** Firs Farm wetlands and playing fields, Winchmore Hill



- Enfield borough boundary
- ➡ Station
- Watercourses (open)
- Watercourses (culverted)
- Cycling route (existing)
- Cycling route (proposed)
- Green Loop
- Green link
- Green Belt
- Wetlands (existing)
- Wetlands (proposed)
- Rain gardens
- Improvements to nodes
- Council-owned playing pitches (sport facilities)
- ▲ Leisure centres
- Woodland (existing)
- Woodland (proposed)
- Golf courses
- Allotments
- Council owned farms
- Cemeteries
- School playing fields
- Parks and open spaces
- Private green spaces
- Lee Valley Regional Park
- New parks

### Strategic programmes

- Expansion of the borough's cycle & pedestrian networks
- Enfield sports villages
- Expansion of the open spaces and route network into the Lee Valley Regional Park
- Green Loop
- Enfield Chase restoration
- Grey-to-green corridors
- River & wetland restoration programme
- Historic landscape restoration programme



**Figure 24:** Area 3 - Edmonton - proposed interventions

several reservoirs and country parks from Enfield to the River Thames. A raised section of the North Circular Road (A406) is a major feature of the townscape, running east-to-west through this area.

**4.4.24** There are sites of international and national ecological importance within the vicinity of this area, including the Lee Valley Reservoir Chain (sites of special scientific interest) and the Lee Valley Special Protection Area/Ramsar site (Walthamstow Reservoirs).

**4.4.25** Residents in this area show the highest levels of dissatisfaction with open space in the borough. This is primarily due to the lack of open space provision (e.g. recreational and food-growing spaces) and the relatively poor accessibility to them. The Lee Valley Regional Park and existing open spaces to the west have relatively few connections or linkages with Meridian Water, Edmonton and Angel Edmonton, largely as a result of severance arising from the A406 (North Circular Road), A10 (Great Cambridge Road) and the River Lee, which helps explain why, fewer people walk or cycle to work in this area than the rest of the borough.

**4.4.26** In addition, opportunities will be taken within this area to:

- create small linear parks and a publicly accessible urban wetland as part of the future restoration of the reservoirs to address open space deficiencies in this area and improve access into the Lee Valley Regional Park;

- create key hubs along corridors (e.g. Pickletts Lock) and gateways into the Lee Valley Regional Park;
- improve existing open spaces and increase urban greening (e.g. pocket parks), particularly on the west side of Upper Edmonton and between Brimsdown and Ponders End;
- create a continuous urban park extending across several development sites (including new through routes to the wider green chain network); and;
- provide new allotment spaces and accessible open spaces through new developments (particularly within areas of deficiency).

**4.4.27** Open spaces in this area are generally poor in terms of quality/functionality and many feel unsafe. In addition, there is a strong correlation between areas of multiple deprivation and the supply and quality of open space in this area. The dense nature of existing residential areas (e.g. Angel Edmonton and Edmonton Green) and the limited availability of vacant land means that there are relatively few opportunities to accommodate new open spaces and public rights of way within this area. Some parts of this area suffer from a poor-quality environment (especially from former industrial activities) and high levels of flood risk.

**4.4.28** This area also contains several watercourses including the Lee Navigation flood relief channel, Salmons Brook and Pymmes Brook. However, the industrial heritage of the

**Figure 25:** The New River



- Enfield borough boundary
- Station
- Watercourses (open)
- Watercourses (culverted)
- Cycling route (existing)
- Cycling route (proposed)
- Green Loop
- Green link
- Green Belt
- Wetlands (existing)
- Wetlands (proposed)
- Rain gardens
- Improvements to nodes
- Council-owned playing pitches (sport facilities)
- ▲ Leisure centres
- Woodland (existing)
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- Golf courses
- Allotments
- Council owned farms
- Cemeteries
- School playing fields
- Parks and open spaces
- Private green spaces
- Lee Valley Regional Park
- New parks

### Strategic programmes

- Expansion of the borough's cycle & pedestrian network
- Enfield Sports Village
- Expansion of the open spaces and route network into the Lee Valley Regional Park
- Green Loop
- Enfield Chase restoration
- Grey-to-green corridors
- River & wetland restoration programme
- Historic landscape restoration programme

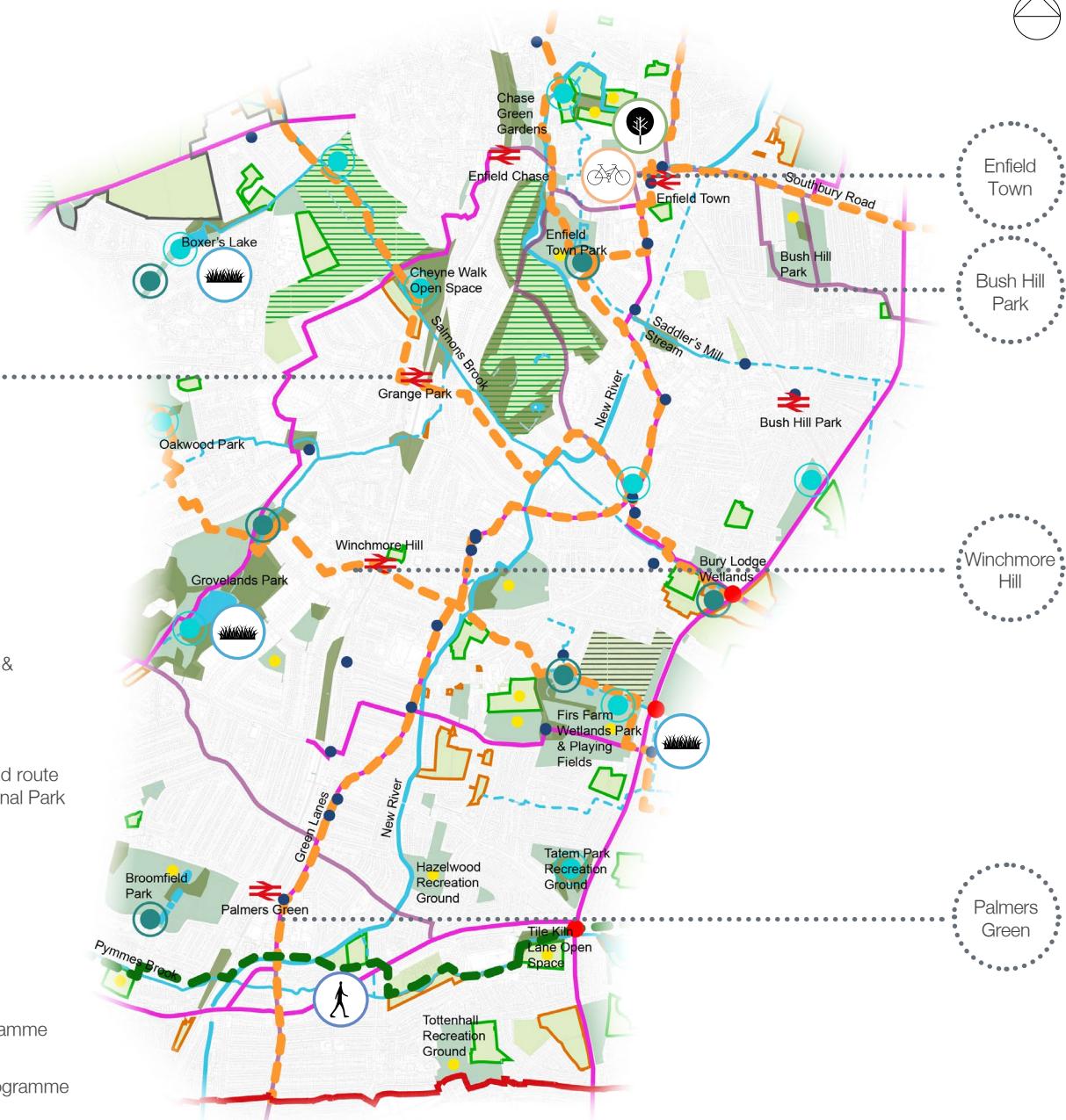


Figure 26: Area 4 - Central Spine - proposed interventions

watercourses in this area is fragmented, partially hidden and substantially degraded. Pymmes Brook and Salmons Brook both suffer from water and sewage pollution, although the quality of this water is gradually improving as upgrade works have recently been implemented at the Deephams sewage treatment plant in Edmonton. Despite the presence of large waterbodies, public access to these spaces is restricted and the relatively high embankments and lack of direct routes (e.g. footpaths) render them largely inaccessible to the public.

## Area 4: Central Spine

### Enfield Town, Palmers Green, Bush Hill Park, Winchmore Hill and Grange Park

**4.4.29** Spanning the central core of the main built-up-area, this area encompasses a mixture of suburban and urban-based residential communities linked to historic centres (e.g. Enfield Town, Palmers Green, Southgate Green and Winchmore Hill) and river corridors.

**4.4.30** There are several and extensive open spaces (e.g. Town Park, Chase Green and Millennium Jubilee Gardens) that encircle and frame the core town centre (Enfield Town) and surrounding residential communities. The New River (aqueduct) runs north-south through the heart of this area, linking together existing disparate open spaces. Enfield Town has good public transport links (e.g. overground, rail and bus stations) but access to them is restricted due to vehicular and pedestrian conflicts at key intersections.

**4.4.31** These areas are also subject to high surface water flood risk and future development and hardscaped spaces will exacerbate this. As such, it will be necessary to implement green infrastructure (sustainable urban drainage systems) widely across the catchment to manage surface water flood risk and enable development.

**4.4.32** There are significant opportunities to open-up more of the river corridors and urban green spaces (see figure 22) through Palmers Green, Winchmore Hill, Grange Park and Enfield Town at the New River, Saddlers Mill Stream/,

Salmons Brook and Pymmes Brook. Visibility of the green spaces (e.g. Town Park, Chase Green and the New River) and their connections to existing town centres could also be improved. Tree canopy coverage could be enhanced to link doorstep amenity spaces to local parks and natural greenspace and create new habitats. Open spaces define the character of the historic centres, such as market squares, church gardens (e.g. Enfield Town) and village greens (e.g. Winchmore Hill).

**4.4.33** Other important areas of publicly accessible open space in this area include Broomfield Park, Bush Hill Park and Firs Farm featuring award-winning wetlands and gardens (e.g. Broomfield Conservatory). Residents have reasonably good access to parks and semi-natural spaces (e.g. Cheyne Walk and World's End Lane) but there are limited opportunities to diversify existing open spaces within Palmers Green, Bush Hill Park, Southgate Green and Winchmore Hill to alleviate the identified deficiencies, such as children's playspace and food-growing land. There are acute pockets of deficiency in Highlands and Grange Park.



Figure 27: Sustainable urban drainage at Grovelands Park



- Enfield borough boundary
- ↗ Station
- Watercourses (open)
- Watercourses (culverted)
- Cycling route (existing)
- Cycling route (proposed)
- Green Loop
- Green link
- Green Belt
- Wetlands (existing)
- Wetlands (proposed)
- Rain gardens
- Improvements to nodes
- Council-owned playing pitches (sport facilities)
- ▲ Leisure centres
- Woodland (existing)
- Woodland (proposed)
- Golf courses
- Allotments
- Council owned farms
- Cemeteries
- School playing fields
- Parks and open spaces
- Private green spaces
- ::: Lee Valley Regional Park
- New parks

### Strategic programmes

- Expansion of the borough's cycle & pedestrian networks
- Enfield sports villages
- Expansion of the open spaces and route network into the Lee Valley Regional Park
- Green Loop
- Enfield Chase restoration
- Grey-to-green corridors
- River & wetland restoration programme
- Historic landscape restoration programme

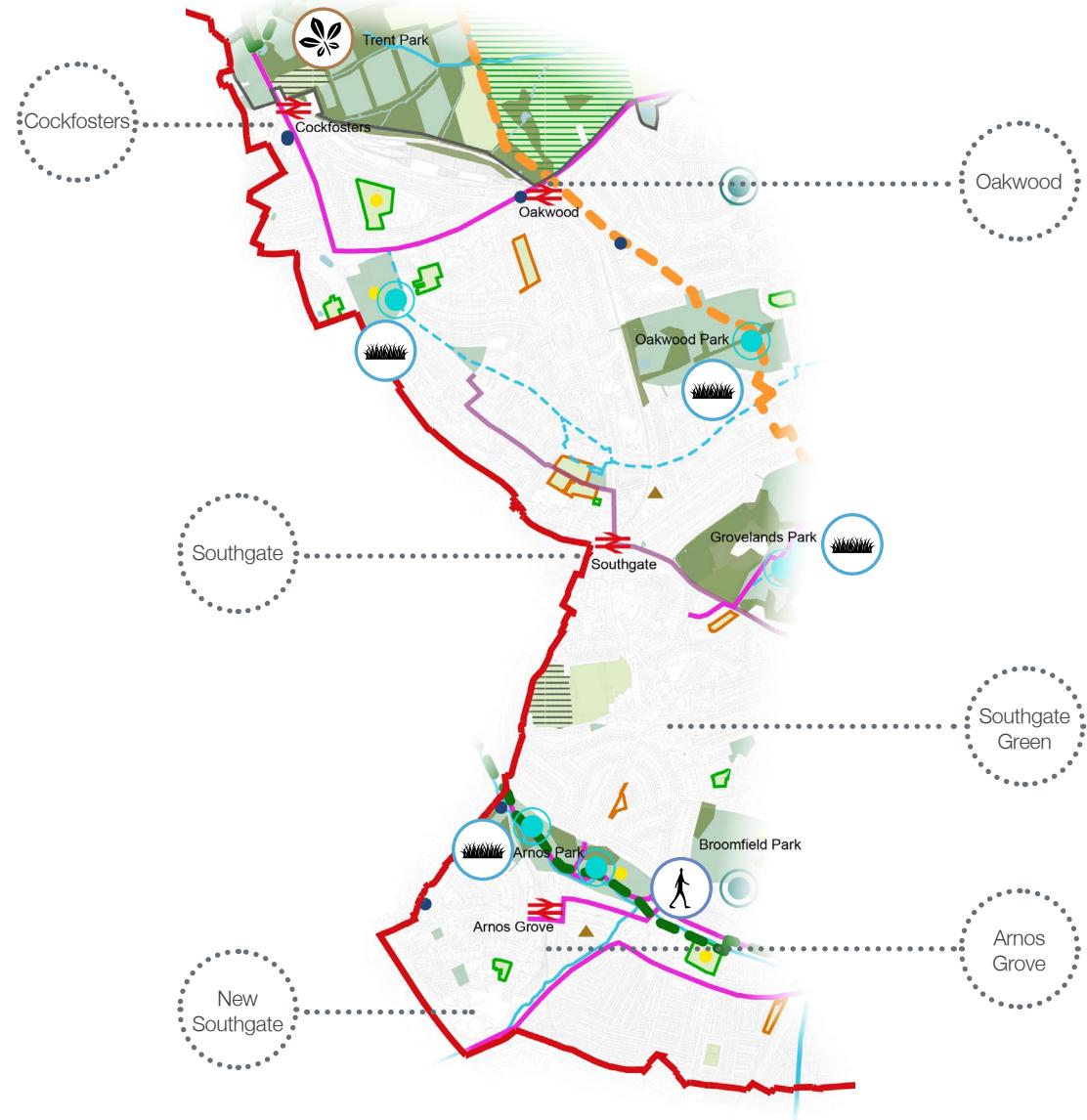


Figure 28: Area 5 - Piccadilly line corridor - proposed interventions

**4.4.35** The Cockfosters branch of the Piccadilly line features four tube stations: Oakwood, Cockfosters, Arnos Grove and Southgate. These stations form the centrepieces and architectural landmarks of the residential communities (of the same name) which grew up around them.

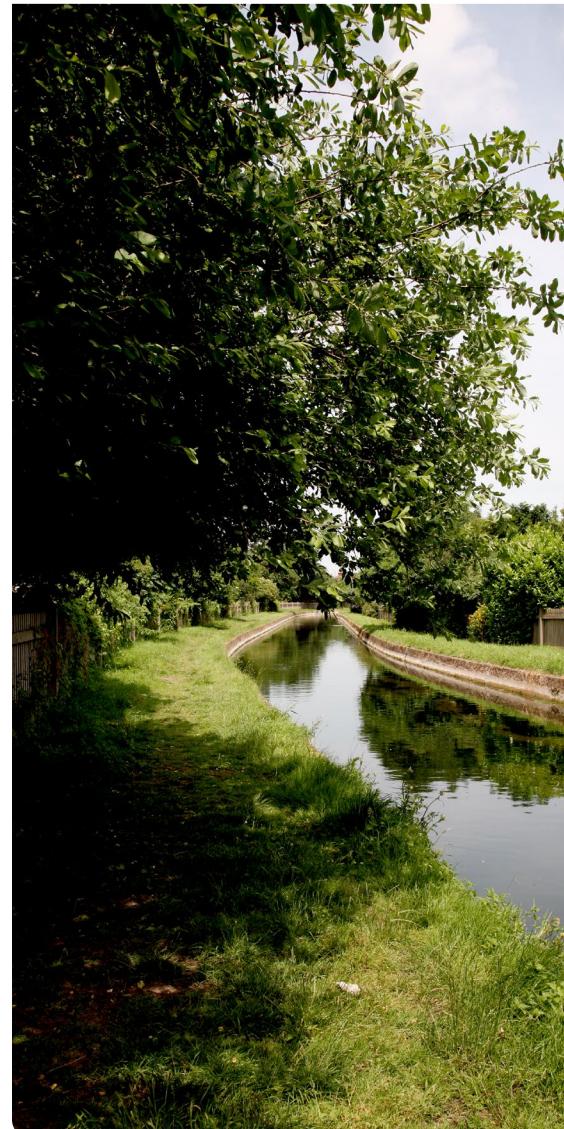
**4.4.36** The character of this area is closely associated with the development of the Piccadilly line in the early twentieth century, with its neo-Georgian and inter-war architecture and generous street pattern, including wide boulevards (e.g. Cockfosters), linear road verges (e.g. Oakwood) and the civic spaces around the listed stations (e.g. Arnos Grove and Southgate). However, the streetscape of some of these centres includes relatively little greenery and civic space.

**4.4.37** Open spaces are generally well distributed across this area ranging from large formal parks, such as Grovelands Park, Oakwood Park and Arnos Park) and sports grounds (e.g. Tottenham Recreation Ground and Boundary Playing Fields) through to small pocket parks and amenity spaces. These parks will require ongoing improvements (including the upgrading of existing facilities, safety and security measures, wetland creation and new connections) and regular maintenance through a holistic approach to partnership working.

**4.4.38** The Pymmes Brook (a tributary of the River Lea) runs through the entire length of Arnos Park, New Southgate Cemetery and Brunswick Park, where it connects with the Pymmes Brook Trail London Loop.

**4.4.39** Grovelands Park often described as the jewel in the crown of Enfield's public parks is an eighteenth grade 11\* listed park and garden

and lake covering some 40 hectares. It is also designated as a site of local nature importance.







# Delivering the strategy

5

# 5 Delivering the strategy

## 5.1 Delivering an integrated and multi-functional network

**5.1.1** This section sets out how we will work with the local community and other stakeholders to deliver an integrated, accessible, safe, coherent and multi-functional blue and green network across the entire borough.

**5.1.2** We will use the guidance set out in this strategy to:

- assess the quality of blue and green infrastructure within new development, including the design and masterplanning of key sites;
- outline the measures (e.g. design workshops and local events) that will be taken to involve the local community and other stakeholders in the process of identifying and implementing projects;
- guide the operational requirements of public services and functions, including on-going management and maintenance of assets (e.g. public parks); and
- explore funding and project opportunities (e.g. business cases) to maximise the the blue and green network, based on up-to-date mapping evidence.

## 5.2 Working with our partners

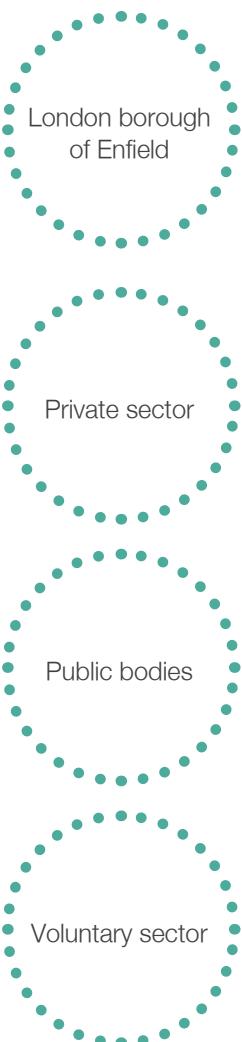
**5.2.1** The success of the strategy will depend on a range of partners working together to deliver blue and green infrastructure across Enfield (see figure 30) and the wider hinterland (see figure 5).

**5.2.2** We will establish a new cross-cutting partnership to lead on the delivery of blue and green infrastructure in Enfield, with representatives from public, private and voluntary sectors. This body will:

- champion the benefits of blue and green infrastructure to a wider audience, including government departments, arms-length bodies and national charities;
- support grassroots level involvement especially via organisations and partners already working with residents and community groups (e.g. neighbourhood forums, friends of parks groups, education providers and area partnership boards) in the creation, conservation, maintenance and management of blue and green infrastructure;



**Figure 29: Bury Lodge Wetlands**



## Who

We will use all the powers we have (including planning) to increase the quality of blue and green infrastructure in the borough and integrate it into the design and layout of new development as far as possible.

As the highway authority, we have wide-ranging responsibilities to provide a safe, efficient and active transport network, encouraging environmentally friendly transport solutions, such as walking and cycling (e.g. designation of new footpaths) and providing up-to-date information (e.g. definitive map of the public rights of way network).

We will also encourage the designation of assets of community and heritage value (e.g. locally listed buildings and spaces) that make a positive contribution to the character and well-being of the borough. Where necessary, we will take enforcement action where unauthorised works or activities would unacceptably harm public amenity and/or existing assets, such as protected trees, reservoirs and village greens.

We will also produce a range of guidance (e.g. supplementary planning documents and design codes) to help developers, landowners and decision makers deliver multi-functional blue and green infrastructure.

As the highway authority, we have wide-ranging powers and responsibilities to provide an efficient and active transport network, encouraging environmentally friendly transport solutions, such as walking and cycling.

We will use our own assets to support projects (e.g. new open spaces) where appropriate. We also lead on the delivery of projects within parks and other publicly-owned assets.

The private sector will fund or contribute towards the delivery of the projects and proposals set out in this document. We will continue to work with developers and landowners to ensure blue-green infrastructure is integrated into the design process from the outset (taking account of the views of the community and other stakeholders).

National: Environment Agency, Historic England, Natural England, Canal and Rivers Trust, Sport England, Forestry Commission and others (e.g. neighbouring authorities and sport governing bodies).

Regional/sub-regional: The Greater London Authority is the lead authority in the delivery and coordination of blue and green infrastructure across London. Transport for London is responsible for coordinating sustainable transport across London. It is taking a lead role in the development of the active streets network. We are also working with the Lea Valley Regional Park Authority and other partners (e.g. Thames21) to improve the Lee Valley Regional Park as a leisure, amenity and recreational resource and links to its visitor attractions, open spaces and wildlife habitats.

These bodies also provide potential match funding towards the delivery of projects and programmes.

We work with a range of environmental organisations such as the National Trust, RSPB, Thames21, London Wildlife Trust and Civic Trust to promote and manage our blue and green network.

There are also many active groups and associations in the local community that help manage and maintain our parks and open spaces, such as friends of parks groups, conservation committees and action groups. For instance, we work in partnership with the 28 friends of park groups and other volunteer groups to deliver a range of improvements (e.g. landscaping and wetland creation) and activities (e.g. outdoor events and education programmes) in our parks and open spaces, whilst making sure they are safe, welcoming, accessible, especially to wheelchair users, and capable of being maintained and managed to an appropriate standard (e.g. avoiding/minimising damage after events, such as litter and fly tipping).

**Figure 30:** Working with our partners

- oversee the implementation of priority projects and initiatives (as identified through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and appendix 2);
- establish appropriate funding and delivery mechanisms (see section 5 below) and regular monitoring (see figure 31); and
- liaise with partnerships across London and the south east (e.g. neighbouring authorities and county councils) to coordinate cross-boundary delivery of projects and programmes.

**5.2.3** In addition, we have set up a dedicated project team of specialists (e.g. engineers, planners and designers) to help coordinate the delivery of projects alongside this partnership and facilitate community engagement through the decision-making process. The project team will work with funding agencies to secure grant funding towards projects, where needed.

**5.2.4** We will also use this strategy to raise local community awareness of the importance of nature and increase their sense of ownership over the use and management of blue and green assets, primarily through education and training programmes, social media and marketing campaigns, cultural events and guided tours.

**5.2.5** We are working with community groups, businesses and other stakeholders to support the delivery of a diverse events programme (e.g. festivals, carnivals and charity functions) that will maximise the positive use of Enfield's parks and open spaces as destinations of enjoyment and relaxation<sup>17</sup>. This programme will, in turn, support local business/investment opportunities (e.g. sources of income through fundraising), stimulate

inward investment, improve the availability and accessibility of entertainment and culture, enhance community relations and promote the image of the borough.

**5.2.6** Strategic programmes and projects are proposed in appendix 2 (this is not an exhaustive list). Progress towards the delivery of these and other emerging projects will be reported on an annual basis through the Enfield Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

### 5.3 Funding mechanisms & sources

**5.3.1** Most infrastructure projects in the borough will be part-financed from monies secured through new development. Developers and landowners will be expected to contribute towards improvements to the borough's blue and green network as part of new development. This includes the creation of new open spaces and routes, either on or off site. Where appropriate, contributions will be pooled alongside other sources (e.g. match funding) to help deliver projects<sup>18</sup>.

**5.3.2** In many cases, project delivery will be dependent on other sources of funding and finance, such as grants and loans from public and voluntary bodies, lottery funding and capital receipts.

**5.3.3** Each year, we will produce a statement setting out how these monies will be spent over the next financial year and beyond. The latest infrastructure funding statement is available to view at [www.enfield.gov.uk](http://www.enfield.gov.uk).

### 5.4 Interactive mapping

- The Enfield Blue & Green Infrastructure Map is an interactive digital tool that will allow individuals and organisations to view and access information on:
  - the location of designated assets, corridors and nodes (see figure 2);
  - current and planned projects (as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and appendix 1);
  - areas of deficiency (e.g. public parks);
  - potential sources of funding (e.g. developer contributions); and
  - other (e.g. indices of deprivation).

**5.4.1** As a live document, this map will be updated on a regular basis to reflect the latest baseline information (e.g. project updates) as it evolves over time.

**5.4.2** Specific land use designations (e.g. open spaces, flood risk zones and wildlife corridors) and development site allocations are shown on the Policies Map which accompanies the adopted Local Plan.

### 5.5 Measuring the success of the strategy

**5.5.1** Progress towards the vision and aims of the strategy will be measured against the following high-level targets and indicators (as set out in figure 31).

| Aim  | Key performance indicator   | Baseline   | Targets (as a minimum)   |
|--|---|--|--|
| <b>Aim 1: Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield</b>   | Sport pitch provision   | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 sporthub sites at Enfield Playing Fields and Firs Farm</li> <li>• 4 new 3G football pitches</li> <li>• 2 new rugby pitches</li> </ul>   |
|  | Proportion of green cover on large developmentsites                                   | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% of green cover (e.g. open space, trees and green roofs) on strategic developmentsites (subject to viability and land availability)</li> </ul>   |
|  | Proportion of publicly accessible parks and open spaces                               | 1013 hectares                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 hectares of new publicly accessible open space (Meridian Water)</li> </ul>   |
|  | Number of hectares of new publicly accessible woodland established                    | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300 hectares of new publicly accessible and native species woodland</li> </ul>  |
|  | Proportion of biodiversity net gain   | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10% of biodiversity net gain on major developmentsites</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Aim 2: Ensuring our residents can access blue and green spaces within 15 minutes walking distance of their homes and businesses</b> | 15-minute accessibility catchments to borough-sized sites and above (1.2 kilometres)* | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus accessibility improvements in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enfield Chase / Slades Hill</li> <li>• Enfield Town station</li> <li>• Southbury</li> <li>• Lower Edmonton</li> <li>• Edmonton Green</li> <li>• Upper Edmonton</li> <li>• Bush Hill Park</li> <li>• Brimsdown / Enfield Highway</li> <li>• Palmers Green</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| <b>Aim 3: Making our places more distinctive, healthier, attractive and culturally inclusive</b>                                       | Increase the number of green flag sites   | Various (each year)                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1 publicly accessible park with green flag status per year</li> </ul>   |

| Aim   | Key performance indicator  | Baseline   | Targets (as a minimum)   |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Aim 4: Distribution of blue-green infrastructure to overcome deficiencies</b>  | Space of open space  | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following areas:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Southbury rail station</li> <li>Bush Hill Park</li> <li>Upper Edmonton</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|   | Increase playspace provision   | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus playspace improvements at Enfield Lock, Enfield Highway and Turkey Street</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Aim 5: Creating wilder, more natural spaces to enable biodiversity to thrive, support the restoration of ecosystems and increase interest among people</b> | Number of hectares of new woodland established                                       | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>300 hectares of new native species woodland</li> </ul>  |
|   | Number of new wetland sites  | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 new wetland sites</li> </ul>   |
|   | Enhancements to existing nature conservation sites                                   | 41 hectares                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase from baseline: 6 sites (upgrades or extensions) and 3 opportunity sites</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Aim 6: Creating a safe and healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought</b>  | Percentage of development in medium to high risk flood areas                         | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct development from areas of high to medium flood risk, where possible</li> </ul>   |
|   | Number of new food-growing spaces  | 75.40 hectares of allotment land                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase from baseline</li> </ul>   |
|   | Water quality of the borough's rivers  | This is a new indicator, so baseline is set at 0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve water quality from poor to good across Pymmes Brook and Salmons Brook</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Aim 7: Providing innovative and multi-functional spaces and activities to meet the needs of all users</b>  | Increase the proportion of sites under active conservation management (SINC network) | 30%  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All publicly owned sites subject to positive management</li> </ul>  |

**Figure 31:** Performance targets and indicators

**5.5.2** The aspirations set out in this strategy will be implemented through planning policies set out in the adopted Local Plan and will inform the preparation of planning applications and masterplans to secure delivery through development and maximise benefits of the borough's blue-green infrastructure network.





# Appendices

# Appendix 1: Strategic programmes

## 1 Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian networks



### Vision & objectives

Enfield's healthy streets programme forms part of the Mayor of London's healthy streets agenda to enable more Londoners to walk, cycle and use public transport. The programme aims to create places, streets and neighbourhoods that make walking and cycling feel safer and more convenient, reduce the number of short car journeys and encourage active travel. Our ambition is to increase the mode share of walking and cycling across all trips originating in the borough with a view to substantially increasing the number of active travel trips.



Figure 32: A105 Green Lanes

The scope of the healthy streets programme includes:

- delivering new high-quality cycleways (including more segregated routes) to create a joined up and coherent cycling network across the borough linking key destinations, such as (e.g. town centres, hospitals and transport interchanges);
- improving the quality and durability of surface treatments (e.g. worn or overgrown paths) and street furniture (e.g. signage and seating) and extending permissive informal links into the wider public rights of way network, where possible;
- making safer and more attractive residential streets through the creation of "quieter neighbourhoods" to reduce traffic speeds and the volume of through-traffic;
- providing enhanced cycle parking facilities in neighbourhoods and at key destinations (e.g. schools, public transport interchanges and major employment centres); and
- improving the quality of the public realm (e.g. junction upgrades and safer crossings) to help improve the vitality and viability of our town centres and make sustainable transport the natural choice, particularly for short journeys.

#### New cycle routes:

- A1010 North
- A1010 South - North Middlesex Hospital and

onwards into Haringey

- William Girling via River Lee Diversion to King George V (Chingford Reservoirs)
- Liveable Neighbourhoods
- Dedicated cycle routes into Enfield Town and Edmonton to encourage multi-modal commuting

New or upgraded walking routes:

- Meridian Water and the new Edmonton Marshes through to Pickett's Lock in the north and south into Haringey via Tottenham Marshes
- Lee Navigation towpath
- London Loop (e.g. new footbridges and community gardens)
- Edmonton Green to Meridian Water
- Pymmes Brook Trail
- Salmons Brook (from Hadley Wood to Meridian Water, with new links to the Green Loop)

**Timescale:** Short to medium term (5 years)

**Partners:** Highways England, local authorities

(e.g. Broxbourne, Haringey and Waltham Forest),

Transport for London, Greater London Authority

and local community groups. **Sources of funding:** Highway England (e.g. feasibility stage) and developer contributions.

#### Risks & challenges:

The trail routes will need to take account of the existing road network (to avoid traffic) and future development opportunities, making best use of the available space.

## 2 Enfield sport village



### Vision & objectives

This programme represents a very unique and exciting opportunity to deliver world class sports facilities at Enfield Playing Fields (Carterhatch) and Firs Farm (Winchmore Hill). These hubs aim to be recognised as centre of excellence, enhancing Enfield's reputation as a premier top sports destination.

### Projects & initiatives

- Intensification of outdoor sport activities (this could include skateboarding and climbing)
- Phased protection and enhancement of existing facilities, including all weather pitches/ courts, upgraded changing rooms, drainage improvements, lighting and car parking resurfacing
- Introduction of ancillary complimentary uses (e.g. creche and café)
- Integration of neighbouring assets (e.g. Southbury Leisure Centre) and new connections to neighbouring residential areas, greenways (e.g. New River) and public

transport routes (e.g. Southbury Road)

**Timescale:** Medium term (5-10 years)

**Partners:** Enfield Playing Pitch Steering Group, Sport England, Fields in Trust, Football Association, UK Athletics, Transport for London, Greater London Authority and local community groups.

**Sources of funding:** Developer contributions from nearby developments and other sources (e.g. Football Foundation)

**Risks & challenges:** Coordination of new development opportunities in the wider area.



Figure 33: Enfield Playing Fields

### 3 Expansion of the open space and route network within the urban area to improve links to the Lee Valley Regional Park



#### Vision & objectives

This project seeks to improve connections to the Lee Valley Regional Park from the west of the River Lea into the heart of the planned communities at Meridian Water, Brimsdown and Ponders End.



Figure 34: Cycling along the River Lee Navigation

As part of the expansion of the network, a series of new publicly accessible open spaces and river channels (Salmons Brook and Pymmes Brook) will be created to form a continuous green corridor along the River Lea and Lea Navigation Canal, with new links extending from the Green Belt into Edmonton, Brimsdown and Ponders End. The waterfront (including the non-towpath side of the Lee Navigation and Ponders End) will also be opened up to wider public access.

The open spaces and waterspaces of the park will sit alongside new high-density industry and homes.

#### Projects & initiatives

- Urban waterfront and sport/leisure opportunities at Picketts Lock, Banbury reservoir (e.g. sailing) and Lee Valley Leisure Complex/Lee Valley Athletics Centre (e.g. golf, indoor swimming, bowling, athletics, surfing and camping)
- Creation of new open spaces within high density waterside developments (e.g. playspace)
- In-channel enhancements to watercourses such as the creation of reedbeds in the Lee Navigation to soften hard banks, linking habitat between new or existing wetland areas and facilitating the movement of wetland mammals
- New cycle and pedestrian routes from Edmonton via Meridian Water and the Lee Navigation including improvements to the surfacing of the towpath as a shared space and access points to the Lee Valley Regional Park
- Maximise mooring opportunities and ecological enhancements (e.g. new 'tranquil' greenways)
- Open up access to Pymmes Brook at Wilbury Way

**Timescale:** Medium to long term (10-20 years)

**Partners:** Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, Natural England, Environment Agency, Thames 21, Haringey, Waltham Forest, Epping Forest Conservators, Thames Water and Canal & River Trust. **Sources of funding:** Housing Infrastructure Fund, developer contributions and GLA/TfL funding

**Risks & challenges:** Delays to development schemes

## 4 Green Loop

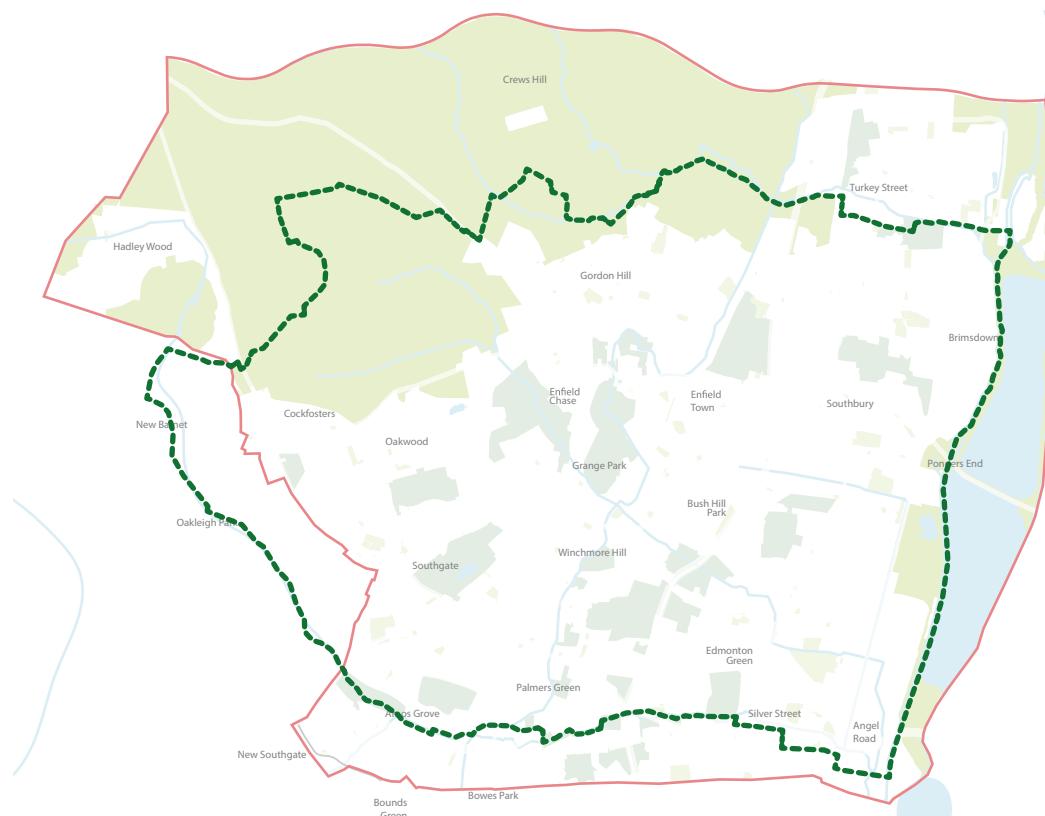


### Vision & objectives

The concept behind the 'green-loop' is to create a continuous arc of active travel infrastructure and open space from the Green Belt/Lee Valley

Regional Park into the main urban area along the river corridors and existing routes that will connect the east and west sides of the borough and beyond, ensuring that areas of natural beauty and heritage are within walking distance of most homes and businesses.

The green-loop will act as an 'urban promenade', drawing people from around the borough and



**Figure 35:** Green Loop

adjoining areas to a different kind of recreational destination: an urban trek through the heart of the borough - safe, green, active, vibrant and fun to all ages and abilities.

### Projects & initiatives

- Restoration of meadow habitats (e.g. Taten Park).
- Distinctive street design, landscaping, tree plantings and sequences of parks along the greenways will extend the experience of open spaces and nature into the streets of neighbourhoods. Appropriate signage will be provided along the existing routes it follows (e.g. New River) and nearby off-route railway stations, with information boards.

**Timescale:** Medium to long term (10-20 years)

**Sources of funding:** GLA/TfL, National Lottery Heritage Fund, capital programme, developer contributions & other types of match funding (e.g. community grants).

**Partners:** Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, Natural England, Environment Agency, Sustrans, Canal & Rivers Trust, GLA, TfL, Heritage England, landowners, developers & local community representatives.

**Risks & challenges:** Site-specific constraints (e.g. private ownership), physical barriers (e.g. level crossings and reservoirs) and development blight.

## 5 Enfield Chase restoration – woodland & habitat creation in Enfield



### Vision & objectives

This project aims to work with partners to create a new high quality landscape covering an area of the

size of Greenwich Park, with over 300 hectares of new publicly accessible woodland and extensive new footpath links on the site of the former royal hunting forest. Stretching across 1000 hectares, Enfield Chase will form one of the largest areas of managed sustainable farming, rewilded open space and woodland in London, creating a continuous green corridor of attractive landscape from Trent Park to Forty Hall in the Green Belt.



Figure 36: Salmons Brook valley - Enfield Chase

### Projects & initiatives

- Abundant tree planting along key arterial routes (e.g. A10 and A406) and cycleways to absorb traffic noise and pollution and improve the image of the borough
- Circular dual use routes to Whitewebbs Park, Trent Park and Forty Hall (via Hilly Fields)
- 30 hectares of publicly accessible woodland each year on average, including predominately native species, over the next 10 years - this would equate to around 234 tonnes of carbon dioxide savings (per hectare) per annum.
- Rewilding opportunities through woodland creation from Salmons Brook to Whitewebbs Park
- Natural flood management features (e.g. ponds and wetlands) at Salmons Brook
- Improvement of up to 3km of existing footpath along the London Loop to enhance public access from Trent Park to Hilly Fields Park
- Installation of new amenity features (e.g. footpaths, glades and picnic areas)
- Protection and enhancement of key views and vistas across the open Green Belt

**Timescale:** Medium term (10-20 years)

**Partners:** Forestry Commission, Greater London Authority, Thames21, farm owners and tenants.

**Sources of funding:** GLA, TFL, Forestry Commission, DEFRA and developer contributions.

**Risks & challenges:** The trail route will need to take account of new development in the wider area and the existing road network. There is also a need to improve public transport and pedestrian/cycle links to Enfield Chase from other parts of the borough.

## 6 Grey-to-green corridors: Breathing new life into Enfield's main thoroughfares



### Vision & objectives

This programme aims to transform the key routes leading into the borough's town centres (e.g. A110,

A10, Fore Street and Silver Street) and major employment areas into urban green boulevards planted with mature trees and meadows, with a strong emphasis on flood protection.

### Specific projects & initiatives

New sustainable drainage systems along roadside carriageways and verges to offset surface water



**Figure 37:** Rain gardens at Haselbury Road

run-off, with an array of wildflowers and plants;

- Meridian Water: De-culverting and naturalising water channels along the Pymmes Brook and Salmons Brook to create a more open and natural river environment and overcome flood risk from blockages.
- Edmonton Green: De-culvert Salmons Brook through the town centre to create a more open and natural river environment
- Enfield Town: Public realm improvements to key gateways: Little Park Gardens, St Andrew's Church and the Civic Centre (e.g. market square) and the new River Loop along Southbury Road.

**Timescale:** Medium to long term (10-20 years). In the longer term, these corridors could be extended into other parts of the network.

**Partners:** Environment Agency, Thames21, GLA, TfL, Canal & Rivers Trust, private landowners & local community groups

**Sources of funding:** GLA/Liveable Neighbourhoods, TfL and developer contributions,

**Risks & challenges:** Development blight, utility barriers (e.g. cables) and disruption (e.g. construction noise and traffic)

## 7 Enfield's river & wetland restoration programme



### Vision & objectives

This is an on-going programme of community-led initiatives aimed at restoring Enfield's urban rivers (Salmons Brook, Pymmes Brook and Turkey Brook) and renaturalising the water system across the Lea



Figure 38: Town Park Wetlands

catchment area. These rivers suffer from pollution, mainly from misconnected plumbing, sewage overflows and pollutants from roads.

Works will include the creation of new rain gardens, reedbeds and rain planters to improve water quality and reduce flood risk (especially downstream) as well as deliver other multiple benefits, such as habitat restoration and flood plain naturalisation.

### Projects & initiatives

- Natural flood risk management projects at Forty Hall, Trent Farm, Salmons Brook, Brooks Park, Turkey Brook and Whitewebbs Park
- Retrofitting: Street tree replacement works (typically 500 per year) and upgrading to SUDS trees, especially along existing roadside verges and new housing estates
- Upgrades to drainage infrastructure as part of new development
- Rivers and wetland creation/restoration within public parks (e.g. Albany Park, Arnos Park, Chase Green, Durants Park and Grovelands Park) and wetlands (e.g. Firs Farm and Glenbrook)
- Capital works to protect properties at risk of flooding and improve biodiversity and sustainable drainage within the lower Lee catchment (Lee2100)
- Interpretive trail signs and appropriate markings (e.g. blue walking trails)
- Deculvert/daylight key sections of the Pymmes Brook, Turkey Brook and Salmon Brook (e.g. Edmonton Green, Arnos Park and Brook Park) and remove barriers (e.g. concrete blocks and weirs) to fish passage (subject to funding and land acquisition etc)
- Rewilding opportunities to reintroduce water voles, otters and beavers into Enfield's rivers and support kingfisher nesting and barbel breeding

**Timescale:** Short to medium term (5-10 years)

**Partners:** Thames 21 (with assistance from Thames Water and the Environment Agency) and local community representatives.

**Sources of funding:** DEFRA, Thames Water, Environment Agency and GLA.

**Risks & challenges:** Uncertainty over funding sources in the short term.

## 8 Historic landscape restoration programme



### Vision & objectives

The aim of the project is to work with partners to improve the condition of all designated historic landscapes across the borough, especially council-owned sites at Broomfield, Trent and Grovelands.

These landscapes are associated with the former grand estates on the edge of London: Broomfield House, Forty Hall, Grovelands, Myddelton House and Trent Park, forming jewels in the crown of Enfield's unique heritage. Three of the parks (Broomfield Park, Grovelands Park and Trent Park) have been eroded or suffer from split ownerships and changing management protocols<sup>20</sup>. Together, they comprise the highest concentration of historic parks 'at risk' in London.



**Figure 39:** Trent Park

### Specific projects & initiatives

- Landscape remediation where historic significance has been harmed or eroded
- Agreed management protocols on split ownership sites to include mowing regimes and succession planting
- Volunteering and heritage engagement opportunities
- Improve condition of structures and monuments
- Heritage interpretation, new signage and directed routes
- Opportunities to protect fragile ecologies
- Protection and enhancement of key views
- Conservation management plans of all our registered parks -approved/adopted

**Timescale:** Medium term (10-20 years)

**Partners:** Historic England, Parks and Gardens Trust and private owners (Grovelands, Forty Hall and Trent Park).

**Sources of funding:** National Heritage Lottery Fund, Heritage of London Trust, Historic England, Natural England and developer contributions to undertake repairs, prepare conservation management plans and secure community engagement to improve landscape and boost wellbeing.

**Risks & challenges:** Divided site ownerships, limited funding opportunities and resourcing landscape improvements.

# Appendix 2: Glossary

**Active travel:** A mode of transport which involves some form of physical activity such as walking, cycling and jogging to get from one designation to another – including travel to and from places we live, work, play and visit.

**Biodiversity net gain:** An integrated approach designed to improve the condition of our natural assets and the ecosystems services that flow from them in the context of development.

**Blue-green infrastructure:** This is a catch-all term which refers to natural and semi natural features including fields, woods, rivers, lakes and gardens that are found between and within our built-up areas. It is an integrated network of multi-functional open spaces and water spaces.

**Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM):** A widely used method to assess the relative sustainability of non-residential developments.

**Community infrastructure levy:** A standard charge on most types of development in the borough that is used to fund a wide range of infrastructure projects (including open space and public transport improvements) to meet the demands arising from the borough's growth. Exceptions to this charge include schools, health facilities, charitable development and self-build housing.

**Conservation areas:** An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of

which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

**Development plan:** Enfield's development plan is made up of the following documents:

- London Plan
- Local Plan
- Any Neighbourhood Plans which come forward

The development plan sets out specific policies to guide the use of land and buildings, acting as the starting point in the assessment of planning applications.

**Ecological assessment:** A systematic evaluation of the potential ecological impacts of the development (based on current and future conditions) and the proposed measures to mitigate them (either on or off site).

**Greater London Authority:** A top-tier administrative body covering the Greater London area. It is composed of two parts: the London Assembly and the Mayor of London as defined under legislation. The London Assembly scrutinises the activities of the Mayor of London in the public interest.

**Green Belt:** A designation around the built-up-area of the borough which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. Its purposes are to:

- check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;
- prevent neighbouring towns from merging;
- safeguard the countryside from encroachment;

- preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

**Green flag awards:** This is the national quality benchmark that recognises and rewards well-managed and publicly owned parks and green spaces. Awards are given on an annual basis and winners must apply each year to renew their green flag award status. Enfield's parks have won several green flag awards over the years.

**Green grid:** A network of inter-linked high quality and multi-functional open spaces, watercourses and other corridors.

**Green roofs or living roofs:** These are roofs covered in vegetation/planting. These are classified into three main types:

- Extensive (lightweight, low maintenance option)
- Intensive (heavier weight and deeper vegetation but more costly to maintain)
- Semi-intensive (combination of the two other options)

**Historic Environment Record:** Information services which provide access to details on historic assets and landscapes covering a defined geographic area held in an on-line database.

**Historic parks and gardens:** These range from town gardens and public parks to the great country estates, and reflecting the styles and tastes of past generations, from Medieval knot gardens and deer parks to 18th-century landscaped gardens,

Victorian exotica and post-war examples. Statutory parks are listed on Historic England's register (e.g. Trent Park).

**Infrastructure Delivery Plan:** This sets out what infrastructure is required to support the levels of growth set out in the Local Plan, how it will be funded, who will deliver it, and when it will come forward.

**Lee Valley Regional Park:** A 4,000 hectare (10,000 acre) regional park that stretches over 26 miles on both sides of the River Lee, from the River Thames to Ware in Hertfordshire, featuring a mosaic of open spaces, reservoirs, heritage parks, and a diverse mix of leisure and recreation activities (653 hectares, or 16.27% of the total park area, lies within the borough of Enfield). However, the park represents an underused asset and parts of it remain inaccessible to the public..

**Lee Valley Regional Park Authority:** A statutory body that runs and manages the Lee Valley Regional Park and wide range of leisure, sport and recreation, including nature conservation facilities

**Local list of heritage assets:** A list of heritage assets that are valued as distinctive elements of the local historic environment.

**London Plan:** The London Plan is the spatial development strategy covering the Greater London area. In London, Local Plans must be in general conformity with the London Plan.

**Meanwhile uses:** This term refers to the short-term use of vacant property (e.g. shops or offices) or land until it can be brought back into permanent use. Meanwhile uses include events, exhibitions, artist studios, pop-up shops and market stalls.

**Metropolitan Open Land:** Strategic open land within or adjacent to the urban area of Enfield that contributes to the structure of London and has the same protection as the Green Belt.

**Mini/tiny forests:** This initiative seeks to bring the benefits of a native forest – reconnecting people with nature and bringing awareness of environmental issues, helping to mitigate the impacts of climate change, as well as providing nature-rich habitat patches to support urban wildlife – right into the heart of our urban areas and civic spaces. As they are just the size of a tennis court, they can fit into urban areas where space is often at a premium.

**Multifunctionality:** This term refers to the integration and interaction of different green and blue infrastructure functions or activities on the same piece of land

**Nature recovery network:** A network of linked corridors of environmentally rich habitat that allow plants and animals to move from place to place and enables species to adapt to change

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** This document sets out the government's planning policies and how these will be applied.

**National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG):** An online resource providing up-to-date government guidance on the planning system

**Open space consolidation:** Combining open space and other green features into a well-designed and more effective, coherent whole. Open space should complement other spaces and be integrated into the wider public realm, thus avoiding fragmentation across sites and allowing a greater range of activities and functions.

**Policies Map:** A map illustrating the policies and proposals of the Local Plan.

**Priority habitats and species :** Priority habitats are a range of semi-natural habitat types that have been identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action. In Enfield, these include rivers, hedgerows, ponds, lowland (mix deciduous, beech and yew) woodland, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland meadows, traditional orchards, wet wood and arable field margin. The vast majority of these habitats can be found within the north and north west of the borough from the Lee Valley across to Trent Park.

Priority species are groups of rare or threatened species in Enfield (bats, black poplars, amphibians and reptiles). A full list of priority habitats and species recorded in Enfield can be found in the accompanying audit.

**Public art:** Fixed artworks which members of the public are able to access and appreciate. Works

may be sited in the public, civic, communal or commercial domain, in semi-public or privately owned public space, or within public, civic or institutional buildings. Artworks can form part of the structure or decoration of buildings, landscapes and streetscapes.

**Public parks:** Publicly accessible sites comprising pocket, local, linear open space, district, metropolitan and regional parks. This amounts to over third of the total open space in Enfield.

**Public realm:** The space between and surrounding buildings and open spaces that are accessible to the public and include streets, pedestrianised areas, squares, river frontages.

**Ramsar sites:** Wetlands of international importance (e.g. Lea Valley Special Protection Area)

**Section 106 agreements:** These are legally-binding agreements negotiated between local authorities, developers and landowners through the planning application process. The agreement will contain a planning obligation to enable us to secure, or the developer to offer, restrictions on the use of the land or the operation of the development or to make contributions towards infrastructure and facilities (e.g. affordable housing).

Financial contributions are usually payable on the commencement of the proposed development following the granting of planning permission. In certain circumstances, developers will be able to request staged payments or instalments (e.g. large, multi-phased developments).

**Sites of nature conservation importance :** These are

non-statutory areas of land (also known as wildlife sites) that are designated due to their importance to nature conservation.

In Enfield, there are three grades of sites of nature conservation importance:

- Sites of metropolitan importance. These are the best examples of wildlife habitats in London, and they often contain rare plants and animals.
- Sites of borough importance. These sites are important wildlife habitats in a borough perspective.
- Sites of local importance. These sites ensure everyone has easy access to nature close to home.

**Special areas of conservation (SACs):** Designated area to conserve natural habitats and wild fauna and flora of international importance.

**Special protection areas (SPAs):** Designated area to protect rare, vulnerable and migratory birds of international importance.

**Strategic development:** Proposals involving over 100 homes or 10,000 square metres of floorspace.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):** A document which helps explain how policies and proposals in the Local Plan will be applied and implemented.

**Sustainable drainage systems:** A sequence of water-management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water and protect against flooding. Examples include ponds, reed beds, drainage channels, soakaways, swales and porous driveways.

**Urban greening:** This term covers a wide range of natural (e.g. street trees) and purpose-built features (e.g. nest boxes, green walls and rain gardens). Increasing urban green cover is a key policy requirement of the London Plan.

**Village greens:** A protected area of common land within a village or other settlement. The register of village greens and associated maps are held at the Civic Centre (Silver Street, Enfield).

**Zone of influence :** A 6.2 kilometre buffer zone surrounding the Epping Forest Special Protection Area (based on the distance the majority of visitors will travel to visit) that is used to determine the recreational impact of proposed housing developments on the area.

All residential development within the zone of influence (as shown on figure 5) that has the potential to increase recreational pressure on the forest will require a financial contribution to appropriate mitigation measures, such as well-designed open space and new or improved active travel routes.

The above measures also relate to other European sites in which Enfield sits within the zone of influence. This includes the Lee Valley Special Protection Area and Ramsar (both the site in the south in Waltham Forest and the site to the north straddling Essex and Hertfordshire) as well as the Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods SAC to the north of Enfield (in Hertfordshire). Recreation surveys and the location of these sites across areas of open countryside mean there is unlikely to be a significant risk of increased recreation pressure from development in Enfield. As such, the provision of mitigation measures in respect of these other sites may not be required in Enfield.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Other health benefits include reduced physical illness (e.g. cardiovascular disease, coronary heart diseases and stroke and type 2 diabetes), noise reduction and reduced social and health inequalities.

<sup>2</sup> <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/improvingaccesstogreenspacereview.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Mental Health Needs Assessment for Enfield (NHS, 2016)

<sup>4</sup> Public Health Profiles (Public Health England)

<sup>5</sup> Further details about the concept of the 'national park city' and how it will work in practice can be found from [www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/parks-green-spaces-and-biodiversity/london-national-park-city](http://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/parks-green-spaces-and-biodiversity/london-national-park-city).

<sup>6</sup> For instance, Enfield is a partner of CAMELLIA (Community Water Management for a Liveable London and BEGIN (Blue Green Infrastructure through Social Innovation). Further details about the research projects can be found at <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/environmental-and-water-resource-engineering/research/camellia> and <https://keep.eu/projects/19128/>

<sup>7</sup> Understanding climate change from a global analysis of city analogues (PLOS, 2019)

<sup>8</sup> London Environment Strategy (Mayor of London,

2018)

<sup>9</sup> Many of these transport links serve central London, running north-to-south. However, this effectively sever links between communities in the east and west of the borough, contributing to social/economic disparities.

<sup>10</sup> Enfield's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provides information on the extent of flood risk within the borough.

<sup>11</sup> The Enfield Climate Action Plan sets out a target to achieve a 25% net increase in blue-green infrastructure, including new parks, habitat creation/restoration, improved access to waterways and green roofs. Sections 4-5 of the strategy sets out further detail on how this target will be achieved.

<sup>12</sup> Based on a typical walking speed of 3mph, this equates to 0.75 miles or 1.2 kilometres.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/active-design>

<sup>14</sup> The Enfield Playing Pitch Strategy sets out priority locations/actions to facilitate the provision of football, rugby, hockey and tennis pitches (grass and artificial) to meets the needs of existing and future residents.

<sup>15</sup> The 30% target has been established based on comparable exemplar developments in London,

such as Elephant and Castle and Kings Cross (Meridian Water Sustainability Strategy, October 2020).

<sup>16</sup> Further detail on the proposals in this area can be found in the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority's Park Development Framework (Banbury Reservoir to Picketts Local and King George V Reservoir to Rammey Marsh).

<sup>17</sup> For further information, please refer to the Parks and Open Spaces - Outdoor Events Policy (July 2020).

<sup>18</sup> In Enfield, there are two types of contribution: the community infrastructure levy and section 106 agreements as explained in the glossary at appendix 2).

<sup>19</sup> Further details on accessibility catchment areas are set out in the Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit.

<sup>20</sup> These registered parks and gardens have entries on the Historic England register of heritage at risk.



**Contact Enfield London Borough Council**

Civic Centre  
Silver Street  
Enfield  
EN1 3XY

[www.enfield.gov.uk](http://www.enfield.gov.uk)

Plan Making category  
Enfield's new Local Plan and Heritage Strategy



## Equalities Impact Assessment – Part 1 – Initial Screening

|   |               |            |   |       |                           |
|---|---------------|------------|---|-------|---------------------------|
| Details of Officer completing this form:  |               |            |   |       |                           |
| Name:   | Marcus Harvey | Job Title: | Head of Parks, Open Spaces and Leisure  | Date: | 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2021 |
| Dept:   | Place         | Service:   | Environment and Operations  |       |                           |
| What change is being proposed? Provide a brief description (and title if applicable)  |               |            |   |       |                           |
| Adoption of the Enfield Blue and Green Strategy (which supersedes the now expired Parks and Open Spaces Strategy)   |               |            |   |       |                           |
| Briefly summarise the key objectives and expected outcomes of the change and explain why it is needed   |               |            |   |       |                           |
| The strategy sets out the long-term approach to the protection, management and expansion of the blue and green network, with an ambition to become the greenest London borough, also supporting the borough's aim to be carbon neutral by 2040.                                       |               |            |   |       |                           |
| Does the proposal?  |               |            |   |       |                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Affect service users, employees or the wider community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |               |            |   |       |                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have a significant impact on how services are delivered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   |               |            |   |       |                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plan to withdraw a service, activity or presence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   |               |            |   |       |                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plan to introduce a new service or activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |               |            |   |       |                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aim to improve access to, or the delivery of a service <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |               |            |   |       |                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involve a significant commitment of resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>   |               |            |   |       |                           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Relate to an area where there are known inequalities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |               |            |   |       |                           |
| <b>If you have answered NO to all of the questions above then the screening process is complete and you do not need to complete Part 2 – Full Equality Impact Assessment or Part 3 – Action Plan. This decision must be signed off by our Head of Service or Equality Lead below.</b> |               |            |   |       |                           |
| Sign off by Head of Service:  |               |            |   |       |                           |
| Name:   | Jon Sharkey   | Signature: |  | Date: | 10/05/21                  |
| <b>Please note:</b> If equality issues are identified during the course of the policy, plan or practice development/review, the EqIA Initial Screening will need to be revisited. This may result in a full EqIA being required where it previously was not.                          |               |            |   |       |                           |

## **Equalities Impact Assessment – Part 2 – Full Assessment**

**NB if there is likely to be an impact on different groups of staff as a result of this proposal, please also complete a restructuring predictive EQIA form**

If Yes answered to questions 3-6 above – please describe the impact of the change (including any positive impact on equalities) and what the service will be doing to reduce the negative impact it will have.

The Blue and Green Strategy sets out a strategic framework which supports the creation of an integrated and high-quality network of open spaces, routes, habitats, and water spaces, which promote positive health and wellbeing outcomes.

The strategy supports the blue-green infrastructure which can make a significant contribution to addressing inequalities and delivery better health outcomes. The strategy aligns closely with the recommendations of the Enfield Poverty and Inequality Commission and also permits the cross cutting theme of achieving an ‘equal Enfield’ (as outlined in the Council Plan) into practice.

## Tackling Socio-economic inequality

**Indicate Yes, No or Not Known for each group**

How and when will you monitor and review the effects of this proposal?

Every 12 months

## Equalities Impact Assessment – Part 3 – Action Plan

|                                    |                                     |  |                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Title of decision/proposal:</b> | Adoption of Green and Blue Strategy |  |                    |                                |
| <b>Team:</b>                       | Place                               |  | <b>Department:</b> | Parks, Open Spaces and Leisure |
| <b>Service manager:</b>            | Marcus Harvey                       |  |                    |                                |

| Identified Issue                                    | Action Required | Lead Officer  | Timescale/<br>By When | Costs | Review Date /<br>Comments |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| This EQIA may need to be reviewed in 12 months time | review document | Marcus Harvey | in 12-months time     | None  | May 2022                  |
|   |                 |               |                       |       |                           |
|   |                 |               |                       |       |                           |

Please insert additional rows above if required

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| <b>Date to be Reviewed:</b> | May 2021 |
|-----------------------------|----------|

### Approval by Head of Service

|              |             |                   |  |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Name:</b> | Jon Sharkey | <b>Signature:</b> |  |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--|

On completion this form should be emailed to [joanne.stacey@enfield.gov.uk](mailto:joanne.stacey@enfield.gov.uk) and be appended to any decision report that follows.

## Inclusivity

In the design and delivery of services we **must** consider:

- **People** - The behaviour of staff who deal directly with the public or are taking decisions about how to provide facilities or services to the public
- **Places** - The buildings or other places where services are delivered
- **Resources** - Advertisements and marketing, written materials e.g. leaflets, websites and internet services, telephone access and call centres.

Council staff should treat everyone with dignity and respect. This enables us to provide good customer service (not just without unlawfully discriminating but more generally) and can make complaints less likely. How staff behave towards the public in relation to their protected characteristics will be at the heart of whether the Council delivers services without unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation and whether it makes reasonable adjustments for disabled people.

This also applies to how services are planned. This is the point at which a decision might be made, a rule applied or a way of doing things worked out which will affect how someone accesses services. If this has a worse impact on people with a particular protected characteristic than on people who do not have that characteristic, then it will be indirect discrimination unless the decision, rule or way of doing things can be objectively justified.

## Characteristics Protected under the Equality Act 2010

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Sex</b>                                   | Sex can mean either male or female, or a group of people like men or boys, or women or girls.   |
| <b>Age</b>                                   | Age groups can be quite wide (for example, 'people under 50' or 'under 18s'). They can also be quite specific (for example 'people in their mid-40s'). Terms such as 'young person' and 'youthful' or 'elderly' and 'pensioner' can also indicate an age group.   |
| <b>Disability</b>                            | A physical or mental condition which has a substantial and long term-impact on the ability to do normal day-to-day activities. This also covers progressive conditions, even if normal day-to-day activities can be undertaken; an individual is protected as soon as they are diagnosed with a progressive condition. The Act also covers past disabilities that an individual has recovered from.   |
| <b>Race</b>                                  | Race can mean colour, or nationality (including citizenship). It can also mean ethnic or national origins, which may not be the same as current nationality.  |
| <b>Religion or Belief</b>                    | Religion or belief can mean any religion, for example an organised religion like Christianity, Judaism, Islam or Buddhism, or a smaller religion like Rastafarianism or Paganism, as long as it has a clear structure and belief system. The Act also covers non-belief or a lack of religion or belief.  |
| <b>Marriage or Civil Partnership</b>         | Marriage can either be between a man and a woman, or between partners of the same sex. Civil partnership is between partners of the same sex.   |
| <b>Sexual Orientation</b>                    | Whether an individual is heterosexual, gay, lesbian or bisexual. This also covers how an individual choose to express sexual orientation, such as through appearance or the places they visit.  |
| <b>Pregnancy, Maternity or Breastfeeding</b> | It is unlawful to treat a person unfavourably due to a past or present pregnancy. Additionally for 26 weeks following the day of the birth it is also unlawful to treat a person unfairly because they have given birth or are breastfeeding. Additionally at work it is unlawful to discriminate against a person who is pregnant, has a pregnancy-related illness or is on maternity leave.   |
| <b>Gender Reassignment</b>                   | It is unlawful to discriminate against a person who is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person's sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex. Medical intervention is not an essential part of gender reassignment. Most common definition is a person 'whose gender identity does not match the sex/gender they were assigned at birth' but it is also used as an umbrella term to include all 'gender identities,' cross-dressers and transvestites. |

**London Borough of Enfield****Council****Meeting Date: 19<sup>th</sup> May 2021****Subject:** Independent Persons appointment**Cabinet Member:** Not applicable**Director:** Director of Law & Governance**Key Decision:** Non-Key**Purpose of Report**

1. The Localism Act 2011 requires all local authorities to appoint at least one independent person whose views are sought and taken into account by the local authority before it makes a decision on an allegation that has been investigated.

The independent view and expertise they bring on conduct issues is vital to the proceedings. The Monitoring Officer consults one Independent person on all complaints received and they provide considered advice and guidance on complaints and other issues that arise.

**Proposal(s)**

2. Council to agree, as recommended by the Councillor Conduct Committee, to appoint Joan Mansfield to the role of Independent person for a period of 2 years, and to extend the appointment of Christine Chamberlain until May 2022 so that the committee retains 2 Independent person posts.

**Reason for Proposal(s)**

3. To implement the requirement of the Localism Act in relation to local authorities to appoint Independent Persons to advise on ethical matters of councillor conduct.

**Relevance to the Council Plan**

4. Promoting good conduct on the part of members will have a positive effect on their representational role and a consequential impact on communities.

**Background**

5. The role of an independent person was created as one of the measures of the Localism Act which received Royal Assent in November 2011 and came into effect on 1 July 2012. The Act made fundamental changes to the system of regulation of standards of conduct for elected and co-opted

members of local authorities placing a duty on local authorities to promote and maintain high standards of conduct for its elected and co-opted members.

6. The Localism Act 2011 provided that all local authorities had to appoint an Independent Person(s) to assist the Council in promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct amongst its members. Enfield appoints two Independent Persons.
7. The Councillor Conduct Committee agreed on the 2nd December 2020 to recruit to the posts. The term of office for one of the posts expires at the AGM in 2021. The other post was due to expire in June 2021, however the committee agreed to recommend to Council, a further extension of a year for this appointment to ensure continuity, expertise and experience is retained by the Council.
8. Interviews took place by the Councillor Conduct Committee on the 10<sup>th</sup> March, and an offer of appointment was made subject to approval by Council.
9. The main role of an Independent Person is to be available to be consulted on complaints against councillors and ethical governance issues. They provide an independent viewpoint, looking at issues from the point of view of an ordinary member of the public.
10. Enfield independent persons work closely with the Monitoring and Deputy Monitoring Officers, considering whether complaints against councillors meet the criteria for investigation. They are consulted before a decision is made and on the outcomes of any investigated complaint. On top of this they can offer advice on other standards' matters, including to the member who is subject to an allegation.

### **Main Considerations for the Council**

11. The Localism Act 2011 states that Independent Persons must be appointed through a process of public advertisement, application and competitive appointment by a positive vote of the majority of all members of the Authority.

### **Safeguarding Implications**

12. The new Independent Person will receive the same training as councillors to ensure that they are aware of any safeguarding implications that may arise in the course of their duties.

### **Public Health Implications**

13. Not applicable

### **Equalities Impact of the Proposal**

14. The proposals within this report by providing an Independent advisor will help to ensure fair, equal and consistent treatment in the consideration of complaints against councillors for all parties concerned.

### **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

15. Not applicable

### **Risks that may arise if the proposed decision and related work is not taken**

16. That the Councillor Conduct Committee and the Monitoring Officer would be unable to rely on the impartial advice and guidance that an Independent Person can provide.

### **Risks that may arise if the proposed decision is taken and actions that will be taken to manage these risks**

17. There are no risks associated with taking the action.

### **Financial Implications**

18. The proposals set out in this report will be contained within existing budgets. Independent persons are paid an annual allowance of £500, plus travel expenses.

### **Legal Implications**

19. All legal implications are contained within the report.

### **Workforce Implications**

20. None.

### **Property Implications**

21. None.

### **Other Implications**

22. None.

### **Options Considered**

23. To extend the term of appointment of both post holders for a further 2 years, however, it was felt this would compromise the independent nature of the role.

### **Conclusions**

24. Council is asked to approve the appointment and appointment extension to the Independent Persons posts.

Director of Law & Governance  
Jeremy.Chambers@enfield.gov.uk  
020 8132 4799

Date of report: 19<sup>th</sup> May 2021

Background Papers  
None