





# Part D



20 Delivery and Implementation	162
20.1 Introduction	162
20.2 Governance	162
20.3 Partnership working	162
20.4 Funding sources	162
20.5 Land assembly and disposal	163
20.6 Monitoring and review	163
20.7 Projects and prioritisation	164



## 20.1 Introduction

20.1.1 This Area Action Plan aims to secure the long-term transformation of North East Enfield through new development and improvements to existing places. It identifies sites for new housing and employment, along with packages of environmental and transport projects to support the needs of the existing and future populations, and improve the quality of the environment.

20.1.2 This chapter is structured as follows:

- governance;
- partnership working;
- funding sources;
- land assembly and disposal;
- monitoring and review; and
- projects and prioritisation.

20.1.3 This chapter concludes by setting out how progress in implementing this AAP will be monitored by the Council.

## 20.2 Governance

20.2.1 The Council will set up a North East Enfield Area Action Plan Officer Working Group. This will be a new group reporting to the North East Enfield Area Partnership Board. The project group will be an officer advisory/implementation group made up of senior representatives from the following service areas and would have a project sponsor from senior management:

- Strategic Planning and Design;
- Neighbourhood Regeneration;
- Development Management;
- Housing;
- Property;
- Parks and Leisure; and
- Economic Regeneration.

20.2.2 The key role of the project group would be to manage the implementation of the North East Enfield AAP and oversee its delivery and its detailed briefs.

20.2.3 Other key roles of the group would be to:

- advise the project sponsor and report on progress against the plan on a regular basis;
- liaise with other relevant delivery arrangements for complementary projects to ensure synergy, transparency and co-ordination of any activity taking place in North East Enfield;
- oversee appropriate support for any new fora or groups that may need to be established to ensure that the Strategic Framework is delivered. These groups will have responsibility for bringing relevant parties together to create an action plan for either an agreed geographical area or functional area;

- the group will provide a bridge between those groups already in place and/or where activity goes beyond the remit of the strategic framework. This group could be used as a vehicle for fast-tracking any potential blockages for specific developments within the AAP area as well as an initial joint public sector appraisal body for third party for third party development proposals;
- the group will also have responsibility for managing the marketing and public relations activity relevant to the strategic framework. This will be done in conjunction with the Council and its partners; and
- completion of external funding applications.

## 20.3 Partnership working

20.3.1 The existing North East Enfield Partnership Board is made up of various stakeholders, Members and adjoining authority representatives. In line with its terms of reference its overall role of the NEEP is acts as important local platform, bringing together key stakeholders including: residents, the Council, NHS and health representatives from Enfield's Clinical Commissioning Groups, the Police, Voluntary and Community Sector representatives, schools, colleges and officers from Job Centre Plus, amongst others as well as overall guardianship of the North East Enfield area.

20.3.2 In terms of Habitats Regulations considerations, the London Borough of Enfield will work with Environment Agency, Thames Water and other consultees to ensure that proposed plans and projects do not have an adverse effect on water levels or quality in the European sites.

20.3.3 The activity of the North East Enfield Area Action Plan Officer Project Group would be reported to the North East Enfield Partnership Board meeting.

## 20.4 Funding sources

20.4.1 The transformation of North East Enfield will need to be supported by funding to deliver the required social and physical infrastructure. There are a number of funding streams that are available, including:

20.4.2 **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL):** CIL will become the principal means of funding infrastructure through the development process. CIL allows local authorities to charge a levy on new developments to raise funds to build the infrastructure to support growth. In London there are two levies: a Mayoral CIL to raise funds for Crossrail and a Local Authority CIL to pay for infrastructure such as transport, open space, schools, community and health facilities, leisure centres and energy.

20.4.3 The Council published its CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule for a six-week consultation period that ended in July 2013. The Council is reviewing the consultation responses and will then prepare a CIL Draft Charging Schedule

which will be subject to further consultation. The aim is to ensure that the CIL Charging Schedule is in place by the end of 2014.

**20.4.4 Section 106 Agreements:** The traditional role of Section 106 Agreements to fund infrastructure is changing as a result of the introduction of CIL. However, in the short term S106 will continue to have an important role in delivering affordable housing, revenue costs and to address site-specific issues such as access.

**20.4.5** Enfield Council adopted the S106 Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in November 2011. The S106 SPD is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The SPD sets out the circumstances in which a S106 agreement is likely to be required, and, where possible, provides details on the type and level of contribution required.

**20.4.6** On adoption of Enfield's CIL or after 6 April 2015 (whichever is first) the Regulations (Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 as amended) restrict the pooling of obligations to a maximum of 5 planning obligations for an item of infrastructure that is not intended to be funded by CIL, thereby significantly limiting the scope of S106.

**20.4.7** Revenue generated from CIL and pooled S106 contributions may be used, alongside other available funding, to jointly deliver infrastructure after the CIL charge has been adopted.

**20.4.8 Greater London Authority Funding:** Funding may be sought from a number of GLA funds, including the Mayor's Outer London Fund, the Growing Places Fund and the Mayor's Recovery Fund. The Council will work with the GLA to submit bids for the relevant projects set out in this AAP.

**20.4.9 Funding from the London Borough of Enfield:** The Council has a range of investment plans and agreements that can be used to support some of the projects identified in this AAP.

**20.4.10 Investment from other public bodies:** This may include the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, Canal and River Trust (formerly British Waterways), the Environment Agency, Transport for London and Network Rail.

**20.4.11 Private sector investment:** the private sector will fully or partly fund a number of the projects identified in this AAP. These projects will range from large-scale regeneration projects such as the Alma Estate where the housebuilder is leading the project to small-scale interventions such as improving shopfronts as part of a wider Council-led project to enhance a Local Centre.

## 20.5 Land assembly and disposal

**20.5.1** Land assembly will be a key issue in the delivery of development sites and infrastructure. Opportunities will be identified where it will be necessary to affect the use of CPO powers. The formal adoption of the AAP will be an important Factor in its implementation.

**20.5.2** The most likely organisation that would use CPO Powers is the Council. The entire procedure usually takes between 12-18 months, but this varies significantly depending on the number of objections received etc.

## 20.6 Monitoring and review

**20.6.1** The Council has a statutory requirement to prepare a Monitoring Report on the progress of local planning policy documents, the extent to which policies within these documents are being implemented and their effectiveness.

**20.6.2** Monitoring is needed to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future. By monitoring and studying trends it is possible to identify key challenges and opportunities for the future and enable policy to be adjusted or revised where necessary. Monitoring is also important to ensure that the aim of sustainable development is being achieved.

**20.6.3** The Council will prepare an annual Monitoring Report on the North East Enfield AAP that will:

- assess the extent to which policies in the AAP are being implemented;
- set out, where a policy is not being implemented, the reasons why and what steps will be taken to ensure it is implemented;
- make available up-to-date information collected for monitoring purposes;
- identify the significant effects of implementing policies in the AAP and whether they are intended; and
- set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

## 20.7 Projects and prioritisation

20.7.1 This AAP sets out a range of projects and initiatives, from low key interventions to major infrastructure projects. These projects will need to be prioritised, so that a rolling programme of implementation is carried over the lifetime of the AAP. This section sets out:

- enabling projects and early wins;
- prioritisation of other AAP projects; and
- requirements for supporting planning briefs.

20.7.2 The prioritisation of projects is as follows:

- enabling projects and early wins: 2013 - 2020;
- short term: 2015 - 2020;
- medium term: 2020 - 2026; and
- long term: 2026 - 2032.

## Enabling projects and early wins

20.7.3 There are a number of projects identified in this AAP that are already underway. The progress ranges from being identified in Council strategies, to securing funding, and - in the case of the Alma Estate - having a preferred developer on board. Table 20.1 below sets out the priority projects, which can deliver either an 'early win' or are critical to enabling other forms of development to happen (such as the West Anglia Mainline Enhancements project).

Project Ref	Project Description	Contingent upon	Lead Agencies	Outcome
4.3	Northern Gateway Access Package	Feasibility testing, securing planning consent	LBE, TfL	Modal shift to sustainable transport, better linkages within and to NEE, improved access to employment areas, improvement in air quality in residential areas
4.4	West Anglia Mainline Enhancements	Satisfactory alternative arrangements in case of closure of level crossings.	TfL, Network Rail, Rail Operator	Increased train frequencies, improved station environments, modal shift to sustainable forms of transport. Potential Crossrail 2 supported through improved infrastructure.
4.6	Pedestrian and cycle link - Route B: Greenville Cottages - Longfield Avenue - Albany Park - Turkey Brook - Lee Valley Park	Identified in LBE Cycle Routes Strategy Crossing of railway line requires coordination with Albany Park masterplan	LBE	Legible, safe and attractive route linking key destinations (Enfield Wash Local Centre, Albany Park, existing north-south cycle routes, and employment areas in east of AAP area). Encourages modal shift to sustainable transport and supports economic activity.
4.7	Pedestrian and cycle link - Route C: Brick Lane - Durants Park - Green Street - Lee Valley Park	Identified in LBE Cycle Routes Strategy	LBE	As above, but linking existing north-south cycle routes, Durants Park, Brimsdown Station, Enfield Highway Local Centre and employment areas in east of AAP area.
4.8	Pedestrian and cycle link - Route D: Southbury Road - Nags Head Road - Lee Valley Road	Identified in LBE Cycle Routes Strategy	LBE	As above, but linking existing north-south cycle routes, Southbury Station and the Lee Valley Regional Park
4.9	Pedestrian and cycle link - Route E: Lincoln Road - South Street - Wharf Road - Lee Valley Park	Identified in LBE Cycle Routes Strategy	LBE	As above, but linking employment areas to the west and east, north-south cycle routes, Ponders End High Street Local Centre and key community facilities on South Street.
9.3	Lee Valley Heat Network: district heating to the Alma Estate	Mitigation of project risks through development of detailed proposals. Working with developer of Alma Estate.	LBE, Alma Estate Dvpr	Flagship sustainable heating scheme for the regenerated Alma Estate, with the potential to expand the scheme to adjacent developments and pave the way for the wider Lee Valley Heat Network.
10.1b	Ponders End High Street: Focal Zone	Project has secured Outer London Fund monies, and design is under way.	LBE	Improved public realm incorporating more efficient parking and servicing to support economic activity, and resulting in a more attractive environment for pedestrians.
11.2	Alma Estate Regeneration	Planning permission	Alma Estate Dvpr, LBE	Transformation of residential area which upgrades image and identity of NEE as a whole.
11.3a	Ponders End Station: Station Square Improvements	Regeneration of the Alma Estate, cooperation with train operator	Alma Estate Dvpr, Train operator	Improved function and safety of station square, encouraging people to use train services to access local facilities

Table 20.1: Enabling projects and early wins

## Prioritisation of other AAP Projects

20.7.4 This section sets out the prioritisation of the projects identified within this AAP under the following headings:

- movement;
- housing;
- community facilities and services;
- green network and food growing; and
- character areas and proposal sites.

MOVEMENT					
Project Ref	Project Description	Contingent upon	Lead Agencies	Outcome	Priority / Timescale
<b>Pedestrian and Cycle links</b>					
4.5	Turkey Street-Ordinance Road-Enfield Lock Station-Lee Valley Park	Closure of level crossing at Enfield Lock. Coordination with streetscape improvements to Enfield Wash at Turkey Brook crossing	LBE	Legible, safe and attractive route linking key destinations (Turkey Street Station, existing north-south cycle routes, and local centres). Encourages modal shift to sustainable transport and supports economic activity	Medium Term
Route F	Hertford Road Cycle Route	Securing Mini-Holland bid funding	LBE	Significantly enhanced north-south link, connecting conveniently with east-west cycle links. Encourages modal shift to sustainable transport and supports economic activity	Short term
<b>Improvements to buses</b>					
4.11	Enhancing the bus network:	Support / action from bus operators and TfL	LBE, bus operators, TfL	Increased frequency on existing routes providing better access to employment areas, so supporting economic activity.	Short term
4.14	Improving bus services	Support / action from bus operators and TfL Development of coordinated strategy of traffic management measures	LBE, bus operators, TfL	Improved access to/from wider area,. More reliable transport, encouraging modal shift away from cars to more sustainable transport	Medium to long term
4.13	Maintaining bus accessibility at Enfield Lock	Support / action from bus operators and TfL	LBE, bus operators, TfL	Ongoing bus provision serving the north-east of the area	Medium to long term

Table 20.2: Movement projects

HOUSING		
Site	Status	Priority / Timescale
Former Middlesex University and High Street, EN3	Requires land assembly and development in accordance with Ponders End Central Planning Brief	Short to medium term
Robin Hall, Gardiner Close, EN3	Dependent of relocation of student accommodation.	Medium term
Alma Estate, EN3	Preferred developer selected, planning application expected 2014	Short term
Dujardin Mews, EN3	Due to start on site early in 2014. 44 units	Short term
The Rifles Public House, 600 Ordnance Road, EN3	Planning permission granted for 23 units	Short term
Former Public House, 173 South Street, EN3	Planning application submitted for 50 units	Short term
Old Post Office, 229 - 245 High Street, EN3	Completed - 12 units provided.	Completed
Glyn Road Car Park, Hertford Road, EN3	Feasibility study undertaken by LBE to provide 6 units.	Short to medium term
Swan Annex, Hertford Road, EN3	Feasibility study undertaken by LBE to provide 15 units as part of a mixed-use development	Short to medium term
Kettering Hall, 69 Ordnance Road, EN3	Site due to become available for development following completion of new community centre and GP surgery	Short to medium term
265 High Street, Hertford Road, EN3	Planning application submitted for 21 units	Short term
Former Conservative Club, 4 Derby Road, EN4 4AW	Building currently vacant. Previous planning permission for residential has expired,	Medium term
318 Lincoln Road, EN3	No plans as yet.	Medium to long term
Office conversion, Southbury Road	Coming forward as office to residential conversion under new PD rights	Short term
<b>TOTAL NO. OF UNITS</b>	<b>552</b>	

Table 20.3: Housing projects

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES					
Project Ref	Project Description	Contingent upon	Lead Agencies	Outcome	Priority / Timescale
7.1	Provide a new community facility	LBE strategy	LBE	New community facility to support increasing population	Short to medium term
7.1	Provide a new neighbourhood health centre	To be secured through Alma Estate Regeneration	LBE, Alma Estate Dvpr		Short term
14.1e	Improve Leisure Centre frontage	Partnership working with Leisure Centre operator	LBE	Improved frontage to Hertford Road, greater presence for key community facility	Medium to long
13.1b	Improve the Enfield Highway Community Centre	Partnership working with community	LBE, Community Centre		

Table 20.4: Community facilities and services projects

GREEN NETWORK AND FOOD GROWING					
Project Ref	Project Description	Contingent upon	Lead Agencies	Outcome	Priority / Timescale
8.1	Enhance open spaces identified within the policy  Improve St Georges Playing Field and Enfield Playing Fields to upgrade their status to Parks		LBE	Improved access to green space as set out in LBE Open Space Assessment	Short to long term
8.2	New public parks, playing pitches and/or children's play space to be introduced as part of new development schemes as appropriate to the scale of the development	Development site of appropriate scale coming forward	LBE, developers	New spaces provided within new development	Ongoing
8.3	Join green spaces together with strategic green corridors	Detailed strategy required identify location and nature of green routes on broad alignments shown in Policy 8.3	LBE	Connects green spaces, improving legibility of key routes, enhancing biodiversity and improving environmental quality of the NEE.	Long term
8.4	Investigate potential for re-introducing market garden. Identify location for new market gardening operations	Compatibility with Green Belt objectives	LBE	Furthers LBE Food Strategy	Short to medium term

Table 20.5: Green Network and Food Growing Projects



CHARACTER AREAS AND PROPOSAL SITES					
Project Ref	Project Description	Contingent upon	Lead Agencies	Outcome	Priority / Timescale
<b>Ponders End: High Street and Central Area</b>					
10.1a	Ponders End High Street: Improvements to the northern gateway	Partnership working with Tesco	LBE	Increased retail / ancillary space for Tesco, improved frontage to High Street, improved access for pedestrians	Medium Term
10.1c	Ponders End High Street: Improvements to the southern gateway	Partnership working with owners of Two Brewers Site	LBE	Improved environment helping to change perception of quality of the local centre	Short term
10.2	Ponders End Central	Land assembly	LBE	Significantly enhanced frontage to Ponders End High Street, delivery of new housing	Short Term
<b>Ponders End: South Street, Alma Estate and Station</b>					
11.1	Redevelopment of key sites and improvements to community buildings	Cooperation of individual landowners	LBE, landowners	Integrated development of sites to reflect quality of Alma Estate and Dujardin Mews, so creating a coherent quarter that can increase desirability of the area and hence raise land values (making other development schemes more viable)	Short to medium term
11.3b	Improvements to Ponders End Station, including new station building, improved crossing of the railway line and Mollison Avenue and improved connection with Wharf Road.	West Anglia Mainline Enhancements, investment by Network Rail / TfL	Network Rail, TfL, LBE	Improved access to both the employment areas to the east of the railway line and to the Lee Valley Regional Park, so supporting economic and leisure activity	Short to medium term
<b>Ponders End Waterfront</b>					
12.1a	Redevelopment of South Brimsdown	Landowner securing planning consent	Landowner	Development of high quality new employment, improved public access to waterfront	Short term
12.1b	Ponders End Waterfront: Mini City Farm	Securing Big Green Bid funding, partnership working with landowner	LBE	Achievement of objectives of Big Green Bid.	Short term
12.1c	Ponders End Waterfront: Heritage Community Orchard	Securing Big Green Bid funding, partnership working with landowner	LBE	As above	Short term
12.1d	Ponders End Waterfront: Canoeing facility	Securing Big Green Bid funding, partnership working with Canal and Rivers Trust	LBE, Canal and Rivers Trust	As above	Short term
12.1e	Ponders End Waterfront: Nature Reserve at South Meadow	Partnership working with landowner	LBE, Landowner	As above	Short term
12.1f	Ponders End Waterfront: Rail crossing at Duck Lees Lane	Cooperation of adjacent landowner, partnership working with Network Rail	LBE	Creation of good quality pedestrian cycle 'loop' connecting Ponders End to employment area east of railway line and towards LVRP	Long term

CHARACTER AREAS AND PROPOSAL SITES					
Project Ref	Project Description	Contingent upon	Lead Agencies	Outcome	Priority / Timescale
<b>Enfield Highway Local Centre</b>					
13.1a	Create a focal zone for the Local Centre through improved shopfronts and public realm works.	Partnership working with individual building / site owners	LBE	Improvements to Local Centre to support retail activity and provide community focus	Short term
<b>Enfield Wash Local Centre</b>					
14.1b	Create a strong, positive gateway at Turkey Brook. If possible, relocate estate agent and replace with use that can use external space (e.g. a cafe)	Relocating existing estate agents	LBE	Improvements to Local Centre to support retail activity and provide community focus	Short term
14.1c	Low key public realm improvements to enhance and support the retail.		LBE	As above	Short term
14.1d	Improve the southern gateway to the Local Centre, reorganise car parking, improve weak shop frontages and leisure centre frontage (Project 14.1e), improve east-west links.	Partnership working with individual building / site owners	LBE	As above	Short term
14.2	Encouraging development of the Co-operative Store frontage (or redevelopment of the site as a whole)	The Co-operative's plans for the site	Co-operative Store	Positive frontage to the Hertford Road / car park. Potential for mixed-use development including residential to contribute to NEE target	Short term
<b>Turkey Street Station and Conservation Area</b>					
15.1a	Public realm enhancement to announce the station entrance	Partnership working with train operator and Network Rail	LBE, Train Operator, Network Rail		Medium term
15.1b	Create a pocket park		LBE	Connected green spaces, building on previous successful projects in the area	Medium term
15.1c	Improve pedestrian and cycle provision to the west of the station		LBE	Improved access to station by sustainable modes of transport	Medium term
<b>Southbury Station Area</b>					
16.1a	Create an improved crossing point along with continuous cycle lanes on north and south sides of the road	LBE cycle routes strategy	LBE	Improved access to public transport and improved cycle route, encouraging modal shift to sustainable transport.	Short term
<b>Enfield Lock Station Area: Without West Anglia Mainline Enhancements</b>					
17.1a	Public realm, shopfront, junction and landscape improvements.	Partnership working with individual building / site owners	LBE	Improved quality of station approach, enhancing perception of public transport	Short term
17.1b	Improvements to the existing underpass		LBE	Improved access for pedestrian and cyclist	Short term
17.1c	Encourage redevelopment of sites to the south of Ordnance Road	Individual landowner co-operation	LBE	Improved station environs, changing perception of public transport	Short term



CHARACTER AREAS AND PROPOSAL SITES					
Project Ref	Project Description	Contingent upon	Lead Agencies	Outcome	Priority / Timescale
<b>Enfield Lock Station Area: With West Anglia Mainline Enhancements</b>					
17.2a	Low key public realm improvements, with two strong focal points	Partnership working with individual building / site owners	LBE	Improved quality of station approach, enhancing perception of public transport	Medium term
17.2b	Major improvements to station area, including: a new station building, new pedestrian-friendly shared surface areas either side of the railway, new ped/cycle crossing of railway land	West Anglia Mainline Enhancements, investment by Network Rail / TfL	Network Rail, TfL, LBE	Significantly improved station encouraging modal shift to sustainable form of transport	Medium term
17.2c	Encourage redevelopment of sites to the south of Ordnance Road	Individual landowner co-operation	Individual landowners	Improved station environs, changing perception of public transport	Medium term
<b>Enfield Lock Conservation Area</b>					
18.1	Public realm improvements including landscaping, shared surface treatments, decluttering, lighting and maintenance of landscape to keep views open		LBE	Key visitor attraction / leisure focal point enhanced	Medium term
<b>Brimsdown Station Area - without West Anglia Mainline Enhancements</b>					
19.1a	Improvements to Mollison Avenue / Green Road junction	Continuing to accommodate significant vehicular movements	LBE	Crossing easier for pedestrians and cyclists, so encouraging access to Brimsdown by sustainable modes of transport	Short term
19.1b	Encourage improvements to / redevelopment of existing employment to create higher quality frontage to Mollison Avenue	Partnership working with individual businesses / landowners	LBE	Improved perception of quality of Brimsdown area	Short term
19.1c	Streetscape and shopfront improvements, including better signage for station	Partnership working with individual building / site owners, and with Network Rail / train operator	LBE	Improved quality of station approach, enhancing perception of public transport	Short term
19.1d	Improvements to bus terminus on Green Road	Partnership working with bus operator	LBE, bus operator	Improved access to sustainable transport	Short term
<b>Brimsdown Station Area - with West Anglia Mainline Enhancements</b>					
19.2a	Station redevelopment, including new station building, creation of station squares, new crossing for pedestrians and cyclists	West Anglia Mainline Enhancements, investment by Network Rail / TfL	Network Rail, TfL, LBE	Significantly improved station encouraging modal shift to sustainable form of transport	Medium term
19.2b	Reconfigure / redevelop existing employment area	Cooperation of landowners	LBE	High quality gateway to Brimsdown area, helping to promote high quality employment	Medium term
19.2c	Improve public realm and shopfronts. Provide clearer signage to the station	Partnership working with individual building / site owners, and with Network Rail / train operator	LBE	Improved quality of station approach, enhancing perception of public transport	Medium term
19.2d	improve the bus terminus on Green Road	Partnership working with bus operator	LBE	Improved access to sustainable transport	Medium term

Table 20.6: Character Areas and Proposal Sites Projects

### Requirements for supporting planning briefs

20.7.5 This AAP sets out site-specific guidance for a number of development sites within North East Enfield. However, some sites would benefit from additional, more detailed guidance once there is more certainty about key infrastructure projects such as West Anglia Mainline Enhancements. The Council will therefore produce Planning Briefs for the following areas:

- an update to the Ponders End Central Planning Brief incorporating the changes set out within this AAP;
- the Brimsdown Station Area incorporating the changes required as a result of West Anglia Mainline Enhancements;
- the Enfield Lock Station Area incorporating the changes required as a result of West Anglia Mainline Enhancements; and
- a public realm strategy for the Hertford Road focusing on the key local centres.

20.7.6 In addition further technical work is required on the Northern Gateway Access Package, including transport modelling, environmental impact assessment and its economic impact, particularly on the employment areas.









21 Planning Policy Index	174
22 Evidence Base: Document List	175
23 Glossary	179



## Part B AAP Policy Framework

Policy 4.1:	Encouraging Modal Shift	48
Policy 4.2:	Improving the Quality of the Pedestrian and Cycling Environment	48
Policy 4.3:	Northern Gateway Access Package	50
Policy 4.4:	West Anglia Mainline Enhancement Project	50
Policy 4.5:	Turkey Street - Ordnance Road - Enfield Lock - Lee Valley Park Pedestrian and Cycle Route	55
Policy 4.6:	Greenville Cottages - Longfield Avenue - Albany Park - Turkey Brook - Lee Valley Park Pedestrian and Cycle Route	57
Policy 4.7:	Brick Lane - Durants Park - Green Street - Lee Valley Park Pedestrian and Cycle Route	59
Policy 4.8:	Southbury Road - Nags Head Road - Lee Valley Road Pedestrian and Cycle Route	61
Policy 4.9:	Lincoln Road - South Street - Wharf Road - Lee Valley Park	63
Policy 4.10:	A1010 Hertford Road	65
Policy 4.11:	Enhancing the Bus Network	66
Policy 4.12:	Maintaining Bus Accessibility at Enfield Lock	66
Policy 4.13:	Improving bus services	68
Policy 4.14:	Design of Road Network	69
Policy 5.1:	Affordable housing	73
Policy 5.2:	Mix of housing types	73
Policy 5.3:	Improving the public realm	73
Policy 6.1:	Improving existing industrial areas	80
Policy 6.2:	Improving the great Cambridge Road and Martinbridge Trading Estate	83
Policy 6.3:	Improving the Retail Parks	85
Policy 7.1:	Providing community facilities	87
Policy 8.1:	Enhancing existing open spaces	92
Policy 8.2:	Providing new open space	92
Policy 8.3:	Joining green spaces together	94
Policy 8.4:	Encouraging local food growing	94
Policy 9.1:	Sustainable Energy	97

## Part C Character Area and Proposal Site Policies

Policy 10.1:	Ponders End High Street	104
Policy 10.2:	Ponders End Central	108
Policy 11.1:	South Street Area	114
Policy 11.2:	Alma Estate regeneration	118
Policy 11.3:	Ponders End station	122
Policy 12.1:	Ponders End Waterfront	128
Policy 13.1:	Enfield Highway local Centre	132
Policy 14.1:	Enfield Wash Local Centre	136
Policy 14.2:	Redevelopment of Co-operative Site	136
Policy 15.1:	Turkey Street Station and Conservation Area	140
Policy 16.1:	Southbury Station area	144
Policy 17.1:	Enfield Lock Station area - Short term	147
Policy 17.2:	Enfield Lock Station area - Long term	148
Policy 18.1:	Enfield Lock Conservation Area	151
Policy 19.1:	Brimsdown Station Area - Short term	156
Policy 19.2:	Brimsdown Station Area - Long term	158

Document	Lead Author	Document	Lead Author
<b>Planning Policy</b>			
The Enfield Plan Core Strategy 2010 - 2025	LBE	Ordnance Road development: Kettering Hall and former Ordnance public house site	LBE
LDF Nov 2010 Proposals Map	LBE	Academy Street Application	LBE
Proposed Submission DMD March 2013	LBE	LBE Application – Former Middlesex University Site and Ponders End High Street	LBE
Proposed Submission DMD Proposals Map March 2013	LBE	Specialist Needs Housing Baseline Information	LBE
Proposed Submission DMD Final Policies Map Booklet	LBE	<b>Retail / Town Centres</b>	
NEEAAP: Baseline Report 2007 / SA Scoping	LBE	Enfield – A Study of Town Centres [2007]	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners
NEEAAP: Issues and Options 2008 / SA	LBE	Enfield Retail Study Update [2009]	Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners
NEEAAP: Interim AAP 2012 / Consultation Responses	LBE	Town Centres Uses and Boundaries Review (2013)	LBE
NEEAAP: SA Scoping Report	LBE	Enfield Retail Study (Procuring Consultants) Proposed 1st Draft by February 2014	TBC
Enfield's Local Plan Monitoring Report 2011	LBE	Draft Town Centres SPG January 2013	GLA
Statement of Community Involvement 2006	LBE	London Assembly Response – GLA Draft Town Centres Strategy	LA
<b>Housing</b>		LBE Response to Draft Town Centres SPG January 2013	LBE
Affordable Housing Viability Study 2009 [Final Version]	Adams Integra	Consumer Expenditure and Comparison Goods Floorspace Need in London Pre-Publication Report August 2013	Experian
Affordable Housing Viability Study 2009 [Final Version] [Appendices]	Adams Integra	<b>Employment / skills</b>	
Enfield Housing Trajectory Justification Report [2009]	LBE	Enfield Employment Study [2006]	Halcrow
Enfield Strategic Housing Market Assessment [2010]	ECOTEC	Enfield Employment Land Update [2009]	Halcrow
The London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Housing Capacity Study 2009	GLA	Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy	LBE
The London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Housing Capacity Study 2009-Appendix One	GLA	Employment Land Review, April 2012	Roger Tym & Partners
Estates Renewal Strategy– Selection Methodology/Approach (December 2013 Cabinet) Ongoing To Follow	LBE	Industrial Estates Strategy (ongoing) Final Report 2013	PBA
Garage Strategy 2013 (December 2013) Ongoing To Follow	LBE	Enfield Employment and Skills Strategy 2013 - 2016 (Ongoing Final Draft December 2013)	LBE

Document	Lead Author	Document	Lead Author
<b>Transport</b>		Cycle Routes In Enfield September 2013	LBE
Core Strategy Transport Assessment/Appendices [2009]	JMP	Strategic Map Car Clubs	LBE
A1010 Study	Halcrow	Enfield Mini Holland Bid Document, July 2013	LBE
A1010 Corridor Study	GVA	NGAR Background Documents/ Inquiry	LBE
Upper Lee Valley Transport Study	JMP	Brimsdown Riverside Walk Plan	LBE
Rail Options Study	Halcrow	<b>Flood risk</b>	
Freight by Water Feasibility Study	LBE	Enfield Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 [2008]	LBE
Enfield Cycle Action Plan 2013	SKM Colin Buchanan	High level Sequential Test [2009]	LBE
Cycle Routes in Enfield – Oct 13	LBE	Surface Water Management Plan (2012)	Drain London/ GLA
LB Haringey Cycle Map		SFRA Level 2	LBE
Enfield Greenways Plan – Proposed Routes 2011	LBE	<b>HRA / Ecology</b>	
Green Infrastructure and Open Environments: The All London Green Grid SPD March 2012	GLA	Habitats Regulation Assessment [2009]	LBE
NGAP Inspectors Report 2002 Inquiry	ODPM	Review of Enfield's Sites of Importance for Nature	
NGAP Modeling 2013 - Consultant Brief	LBE/TFL	Conservation Citations (2013)	LBE
NGAP Member Briefing Note 2012	LBE	Appropriate Assessment Screening May 2013	LBE
Epping Forest – NGAP Officer report	EFDC	Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan	LBE
Broxbourne – NGAP Officer report	BBC	<b>Sustainability / Energy</b>	
Ponders End High Street TFL Project – Consultant Brief (On-going procurement)	LBE/TFL	Enfield Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Study [2010]	AECOM
Ponders End High Street TFL Project – Winning Submission - Parsons Brinckerhoff	PB	Lee Valley Heat Network Feasibility Study	LBE
Ponders End High Street TFL Project – Initial Sketch – Issues and Opportunities	PB	Prefeasibility Study of the Viability of a Decentralised Energy	
Ponders End High Street TFL Project – Ideas Sketch	PB	Network in the context of the Upper Lee Valley (2011)	Parsons Brinckerhoff
Ponders End High Street TFL Project – Problems, Opportunities and Issues	LBE	Enfield 2020 Sustainability Action Plan	LBE
Future Crossing Points Engineering Study (To Follow)		Enfield Air Quality Action Plan	LBE
NGAP – Background Documents (To Follow)			



Document	Lead Author	Document	Lead Author
<b>Conservation / Heritage / Character</b>		<b>Infrastructure</b>	
Conservation Area Management Proposals [2007]	The Paul Drury Partnership	Infrastructure Delivery Plan April 2013	LBE
Conservation Area Management Proposals [2008]	The Paul Drury Partnership	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (ongoing – October 2013)	LBE
Updated Conservation Area Appraisals (ongoing December 2013) Draft Ponders End Flour Mills, Enfield Lock, Turkey Street CA Appraisal Received	The Paul Drury Partnership	Ponders End - Mapping of Community Facilities – 2011	LBE
Enfield Heritage Study [2008]	The Paul Drury Partnership	<b>Other</b>	
Enfield Characterisation Study [Feb 2011]	Urban Practitioners	Viability for CIL and Development Management Document, April 2013	Dickinson Serle
Enfield Urban Design Agenda	LBE	Economic Strategy 2011	LBE
Areas of Archaeological Importance Review (2013)	LBE	Enfield's Local Plan Monitoring Report 2011	LBE
Area of Special Character Boundary Review (2013)	LBE	Enfield Food Strategy and Action Plan	LBE
Report on Location of Tall Buildings and Important Local Views in Enfield (2013)	LBE	Education – Cabinet Report 051212 – Primary Expansion Programme	LBE
<b>Open space</b>		Education – Cabinet Report 190613 – School Expansion Programme Phase 2 2013/14-2011/18	LBE
Open Space Study	Atkins	Education – Cabinet Report 200612 – Strategy for the Provision of Primary Pupil Places	LBE
Lee Valley Regional Park Framework Authority	Lee Valley Regional Park	Education – NEEAAP Briefing Note – School Expansion Programme	LBE
Metropolitan Open Land and Green Chain Associated Open Space Review (2013)	LBE	NEEAAP – List of Schools	LBE
Open Space Policies Map Paper (2013)	LBE	NEEAAP – Schools Location Plan	LBE
Green Belt Review (2013)	LBE	Education - Cap 1 Review	LBE
Enfield Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2010-2020	LBE	Education – Expansion of Childcare Provision Within Children's Centres	LBE
Leisure Projects in the NEEAAP – Briefing Note	LBE	Enfield Children and Young People's Plan 2011-2015	LBE
Albany Park Masterplan Documents	LBE	The Foundation Years – Preventing Poor Children Becoming Poor Adults - 2010	HM Gov
		Early Interventions – The Next Steps 2011	HM Gov
		Early Intervention – Smart Investment/Massive Savings	HM Gov
		Early Education and Childcare 2013	HM Gov
		Enfield Play Strategy and Action Plan	LBE

Document	Lead Author	Document	Lead Author
Pre School Provision – Ward Analysis	LBE	<b>Consultations - Adjoining Authority / GLA/CLG - LBE Response</b>	
Childcare Sufficiency Data (6 Files)	LBE	Broxbourne Council Waltham Cross Town Center Strategy /LBE response 2012	
NEEAAP – Pre School Briefing Paper	LBE	Epping Forest Local Plan Issues and Options /LBE response 2012	
Enfield's Sport, Physical Activity and Physical Education Strategy 2009-2014	LBE	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority Park Framework/ LBE response 2012	
Enfield Safer and Stronger Communities board Partnership Plan – 2012-13	LBE	Crossrail 2 Strategic Options/LBE response 2013	
<b>Ponders End / Alma Estate</b>		GLA Town Centres SPD/LBE response 2013	
Ponders End: A Framework for Change Aug 2009	LBE / Enfield Strategic Partnership	<b>Property Matters</b>	
Ponders End Central Area SPD May 2011	LBE	HRA Sites Plan	LBE
Ponders End – A Framework for Growth 2009	Studio Egret West	LBE Property Disposals Sites	LBE
Ponders End Planning Briefs – Feasibility Report	AZ Urban Studio Limited	Glyn Road Car Park Proposals	LBE
Alma Masterplan - Submission - Preferred Developer Viability Report To Follow		Private Industrial Sites Availability	LBE
Ponders End Water Front Plan – Future Interventions	LBE	NEEAAP – LBE Property – Briefing Note	LBE
Ponders End Water Front Plan – Plan of Land Ownerships	LBE		
Heron Hall Pre-application Masterplan – Former Middlesex University Site, Ponders End	HH		
Land Title Heron Hall – Former Middlesex University Site, Ponders End, October 2013	HH/Land Registry		
OLF 2 North East Enfield Bid Document	LBE		
Ponders End Waterfront – ALGG Proposal	LBE		

Acronym	Subject	Explanation
	3/4 Tracking, 4-Tracking	The expansion of the eastern rail corridor from two railway tracks to three or four. This will allow more trains to run, so improving the frequency of services to North Eats Enfield. This is known both as the West Anglia Mainline 3/4 Tracking Project and as the West Anglia Mainline Enhancement Project.
	Accessibility	The ability of people, including elderly and disabled people, those with young children and those encumbered with luggage or shopping, to move around an area and reach places and facilities.
	Adoption	The stage of the adoption process at which the local planning authority can adopt, by resolution of the Council, local development documents as Council policy.
	Adoption Process	The statutory process by which a local planning authority prepares, publishes and formally adopts a local development document which is also a development plan document.
ASL	Advanced Stop Lines	ASLs are road markings at traffic lights that allow cyclists to stop in a position where they can be clearly seen by car drivers at the head of the stationary traffic.
	Affordability	A measure of whether housing can be afforded by certain groups of households.
	Affordable Housing	Housing intended to meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford to purchase, with the price being determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.  Affordable housing is divided into social rented housing and intermediate housing.  The terms affordability and affordable housing have different meanings.
	Annual Monitoring Report	Part of the local development framework which measures and assesses the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in local development documents are being successfully implemented. Also known as an AMR.
AAP	Area Action Plan	A local development document (which is also a development plan document) which sets out a strategy for the planning of areas having a concentration of proposals for change or where land uses and activities and planning issues are particularly complex.
	Area for Regeneration	An area constituting a borough ward in particular socio-economic need, defined on the basis of the index of the 20% most deprived wards in London.
	Baseline Report, Baseline Update Document	The Baseline Update, or Baseline Report is an initial document that collates information and evidence relevant to the formation of a planning policy document, such as an Area Action Plan.
	Biodiversity	A measure of the variety of, and number of individuals within different species of plants, animals and other life forms that are present in a defined area.
	Change of Use	A change in the way that land or buildings are used (see Use Classes Order). Planning permission is usually necessary in order to change the use from one use class to another.
	Character	The individual distinctiveness of an area, arising from a combination of natural and man-made elements with historic, socio-economic and other factors.
CfSH	Code for Sustainable Homes	A document providing a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. It is a means of driving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable home building. The Code measures the sustainability of a home against design categories, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package.
CHP	Combined Heat and Power	The combined production of heat, usually in the form of steam, and power, usually in the form of electricity.



Acronym	Subject	Explanation
	Community Destination	A place that local people need or want to get to on a regular basis. Examples includes schools, places of worship and GP surgeries.
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy	The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a new charge which local authorities in England and Wales will be empowered, but not required, to charge on most types of new development in their area. CIL charges will be based on simple formulae which relate the size of the charge to the size and character of the development paying it. The proceeds of the levy will be spent on local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the development of the area.
	Community Strategy	A strategy document required by the Local Government Act 2000 to be prepared and implemented by a local planning authority with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of its area by co-ordinating the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing a community strategy may be passed to a local strategic partnership, which include local authority representatives. Also known as a Sustainable Community Strategy.
	Comparison Goods	Retail items not bought on a frequent basis, for example televisions and white goods (fridges, dishwashers etc, and usually being the type of goods that people buy from the store offering the best value for money rather than the one closest to them.
CPO	Compulsory Purchase Order	A Compulsory Purchase Order is a legal function that allows Local Authorities to obtain land or property without the consent of the owner. It may be enforced if a proposed development is considered one for public betterment.
	Conservation Area	An area designated for the purpose of protecting the character of an area, and applied to areas of various sizes and characters, ranging from small groups of buildings to town squares or even open spaces. It may include one or more listed buildings.
	Conservation Area Character Appraisal	A published document defining the special architectural or historic interest that warrants an area being designated as a conservation area.
CPZ	Controlled Parking Zone	An area of the public highway within which specified hours of parking control apply. Such controls do not apply to private roads. Also known as a CPZ.
	Convenience Goods	Everyday essential household items, such as food.
	Core Policy	<p>A short clear statement of the matters which the local planning authority will take into account when it receives an application for planning permission. If the proposed development is not consistent with the policy, the local planning authority is likely to refuse planning permission unless there are exceptional circumstances affecting the site, which would make this particular development acceptable. Core Policies are set out in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>See also development management document for standards the Council will also take into account when determining planning applications.</p>
	Core Strategy	A Local Development Document setting out the long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives for the Local Planning Authority area. It includes a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework for achieving them. The Core Strategy has the status of a Development Plan Document.
	Curtilage	The area of land, usually enclosed, immediately surrounding a home or other building.
	Decent Home	<p>A dwelling which:</p> <p>meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing (ie lack of hazards) is in a reasonable state of repair has reasonably modern facilities and services; and</p> <p>provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.</p>
	Decentralised Energy	Decentralised Energy is electricity supplied from a large number of small, more efficient power plants. Decentralised energy can come from a range of sources, including renewables such as solar power, hydro-electric and wind power plants. For cities, CHP plants recover heat from the power generation process to heat homes and reduce overall emissions.
	Density	A measure of the intensity of development of a plot of land. One measure of residential density is the number of habitable rooms per hectare (hrha).
	Density Matrix	A residential development density control in the London Plan which seeks to achieve appropriate residential densities across London, based on the public transport accessibility level and character setting of the site and the characteristics of the scheme.
	Design and Access Statement	Statements are documents that explain the design thinking behind a planning application. For example, they should show that the person applying for permission has thought carefully about how everyone, including disabled people, older people and very young children, will be able to use the places they want to build.

Acronym	Subject	Explanation
	Development Control / Management	The process whereby a local planning authority receives and considers the merits of a planning application and whether it should be given permission, having regard to the development plan and all other material considerations.
DMD	Development Management Document	A document that sets out part or all a council's standards for new developments.
	Development Plan	A document that sets out policies and proposals for development and use of land and buildings within the area of a local planning authority. As set out in Section 38(6) of the Act, it consists of the relevant regional spatial strategy (or the spatial development strategy in the case of Greater London) and the development plan documents contained within its local development framework.
DPD	Development Plan Document	<p>A spatial planning document that is subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant regional spatial strategy, forms the development plan for a local planning authority area for the purposes of the Act. It can be, but is not limited to, a core strategy, site schedule or area action plan (where needed).</p> <p>DPDs are shown geographically on a proposals map. Individual DPDs or parts of a DPD can be reviewed independently from other DPDs. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its DPDs in its local development scheme.</p>
	Dwelling Mix	The mix of different types of homes provided on a site. For example, a scheme may include both houses and flats to provide for a wide variety of different types of households.
	District Centre	A group of shops and some service outlets serving part of an urban area and providing a geographic focus for it, separate from and smaller than a major centre, but larger than and with more variety than local centres.
	Diversification	The action of diversifying existing economic activity into new areas of business in order to broaden the return on capital or assets.
	Education Authority	A local government body responsible for providing education for pupils of school age in the area of that local government body.
	Energy Efficiency	Using the minimum amount of energy needed to produce a given result.
	Enfield Design Guide	A document to provide guidance on how development can be carried out in accordance with good design practice whilst retaining local distinctiveness (see Local Development Scheme for more details).
	Enfield Strategic Partnership	The body which produced the community strategy "Enfield's Future" for Enfield borough. See also strategic partnership.
	Environmental Impact Assessment	A procedure that must be followed in assessing the impact of certain types of development, usually more significant schemes, before they are granted planning permission. The procedure requires the developer to compile an Environmental Statement describing the likely significant effects of the development on the environment and proposed mitigation measures.
	Environment Statement	A document required to be prepared as part of the preparation of an environmental impact assessment describing the likely significant effects of proposed development on the environment and proposed mitigation measures, and which must be circulated to statutory consultation bodies and made available to the public for comment. Its contents, together with any comments on it, must be taken into account by the competent authority (eg local planning authority) before it may grant consent.
	Equality Impact Assessment	An Equality Impact Assessment examines a proposed or existing policy, plan, strategy or project to identify what effect its implementation may have on different groups in the community. It can anticipate and recommend ways to avoid any discriminatory or negative consequences for a particular group, and it also enables demonstration of the potential benefits for equality target groups arising from the proposed policy or project.
	Evidence Base	The information and data gathered by a local authority to demonstrate the soundness of the policy approach set out in local development documents, and including assessment of the physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.
	Examination-in-Public	see Independent Examination
	Fuel Poverty	<p>A household is said to be in fuel poverty if:</p> <p>they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)</p> <p>were they to spend that amount they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.</p>

Acronym	Subject	Explanation
GLA	Greater London Authority	A strategic body constituted under the Greater London Authority Act 1999, consisting of the Mayor of London, the London Assembly and staff, which has responsibility for producing regional strategic policy in a numbers of areas, including transport, economic development, planning, and the environment for the county of Greater London. Also known as the GLA. It produces the London Plan..
	Greater London Authority Road Network	see Transport for London Road Network
	Green Belt	A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, 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. The detailed boundaries of such areas are defined in a development plan of each relevant local planning authority.
	Green Corridors	Areas identified to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas and with the potential to act as vital linkages for wildlife dispersal between wetlands and the countryside. They can link housing areas to the national cycle network, town and city centres, places of employment and community facilities.
	Green Industry	An environmentally friendly industry such as renewable energy and material processing and recycling facilities.
	Green Network	The network of accessible, multi-functional green and open spaces.
	Green Roofs	Vegetated roofs, or roofs with vegetated spaces. Also known as eco-roofs.
	Growth Area	An area identified for new residential development to accommodate population growth, as outlined in the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan and in the case of London including the Thames Gateway and the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Corridor.
	Habitable Room	A room within a dwelling house, but excluding kitchens less than 13 m <sup>2</sup> ; bathrooms; toilets; sculleries not used for cooking; closets; pantries and storerooms; landings; halls; lobbies or recesses and offices or shops used solely for business purposes.
	Habitats Directive Assessment	In accordance with the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC the impacts of a land-use plan are assessed against the conservation objectives of a European Site, which includes Ramsar sites, and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Also know as Appropriate Assessment.
	Historic Parks and Gardens	Parks and gardens included in a Register kept by English Heritage, ranging 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 sweeping 18th-century landscaped gardens, Victorian exotica and post-war examples. A local development plan can include a Register of Local Historic Parks and Gardens.
	Housing Demand	The quantity of housing that households are willing and able to buy or rent.
	Housing Need	The quantity of housing required for households who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance.
	Housing Tenure	The financial and legal arrangements under which someone has the right to live in a house. The most frequent forms are tenancy, in which rent is paid to a landlord, and owner occupancy. Mixed forms of tenure are also possible.
EiP	Independent Examination	A formal hearing, presided over by an Inspector or a Panel of Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State, to consider the soundness of the development plan documents of a local planning authority or regional planning authority (eg the Greater London Authority). Also known as an Examination-in-Public (EiP).
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation	A ward-level index made up of six indicators (income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, housing and geographical access to services) for quantifying the degree of disadvantage in a ward, and which can help to identify areas for regeneration.
IBP	Industrial Business Park	Land designated as a Strategic Industrial Location that is suitable for businesses requiring a high quality environment.



Acronym	Subject	Explanation
IDP	Infrastructure Delivery Plan	The Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out what social, physical and green infrastructure is required in the Borough to support planned growth in the Local Development Framework. The delivery of a sound Local Development Framework is dependent on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
	Inspector's Report	A report issued by the Inspector or Panel who conducts an independent examination, setting out their conclusions on the matters raised at the Examination and detailing the amendments which they require the Local Planning Authority to make to the Local Development Document before it adopts the document. The requirements of an Inspector's Report are binding.
	Interim Direction Document	The Interim Direction Document sets out the principles of a policy document prior to it being drawn up.
	Intermediate Housing	Housing at prices and rents above those of social rented housing, but below market price or rents, and which meet the criteria for affordable housing. These can include shared equity products (eg HomeBuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent. It can include homes provided by private sector bodies or provided without grant funding. Where such homes meet the definition of intermediate housing, they may be considered, for planning purposes, as affordable housing. Whereas, homes that do not meet this definition, for example, 'low cost market' housing, may not be considered, for planning purposes, as affordable housing.
	Issues and Options	A document produced by a local planning authority during the early production stage of the preparation of Development Plan Documents and which may be issued for consultation to meet the requirements of Regulation 25 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
	Key Worker	A worker defined by the Government as being eligible by virtue of their type of employment for the purchase of housing provided by the Housing Corporation-funded Key Worker Living programme, and other workers employed in the public sector and not defined as a key worker but identified by the Regional Housing Board as eligible for the same housing purchase assistance.
LEAP	Local Equipped Area for Play	An unsupervised play area equipped for children of early school age and generally within five minutes' walking time of home. The area should be appropriate for children of 4-8 years of age.
	Lea or Lee	See River Lea, or Lee.
	Lee Valley Corridor	The area of strategically important development opportunities and existing industry either side of the River Lee, in parts of Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest boroughs.
LVHN	Lee Valley Heat Network	The LVHN is an opportunity to deliver a commercially sustainable decentralised heat network to the Upper Lee Valley.
	Lee Valley Regional Park	A 4,000 ha (10,000 acre) regional park that stretches for 42 km (26 miles) on both sides of the River Lee, from the River Thames to Ware in Hertfordshire.
	Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	A body constituted on 1 January 1967 under the Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966 with responsibility for the Lee Valley Regional Park and for developing a wide range of leisure, sport and recreation, including nature conservation facilities and the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.
	Lifetime Homes	Homes designed to meet the changing needs of the population from young children to the elderly, and thereby meeting the varying needs of numerous changes of occupiers in the same home by being designed to be accessible, adaptable and convenient and able to accommodate people with moderate mobility difficulties.
	Listed Building	An historic building recorded on a statutory list of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, on advice from English Heritage, to ensure that the architectural and historic interest of the building is carefully considered before any alterations, outside or inside, are agreed. A building is graded I, II* or II, with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. wells) within the curtilage.
	Local Centre	A small group of shops and service outlets serving a local catchment. Sometimes referred to as a neighbourhood centre.
	Local Development Document	A document which forms part of the local development framework and which can be adopted and revised as a single entity and includes development plan documents, supplementary planning documents and the statement of community involvement.
	Local Development Framework	A "folder" or suite of local development documents, drawn up by the local planning authority, which together with the relevant regional spatial strategy, and forms the development plan for its area. Also known as an LDF.

Acronym	Subject	Explanation
	Local Development Scheme	A document setting out the intentions of the local planning authority for its local development framework; in particular, the local development documents it intends to produce and the timetable for their production and review. Also known as an LDS.
	Local List	<p>A list compiled by a local planning authority of buildings of special local architectural or historic interest but which do not meet the criteria to be statutorily listed by English Heritage as listed buildings.</p> <p>Councils are empowered by PPG 15 to draw up local lists and to support them through appropriate planning policies with the intention that, by drawing attention to the special interest of these buildings, owners will be encouraged to take particular care when undertaking any alterations or extensions.</p>
	Locally Listed Building	A building included on a local list.
	Local Planning Authority	A body charged under the Act with the responsibility for preparing a local development framework for a specific area and for deciding whether development proposals should receive planning permission. In the case of Enfield Borough, Enfield Borough Council is the local planning authority. Also known as an LPA.
	Local Strategic Partnership	A partnership of stakeholders which is usually non-statutory and multi-agency and which develops ways of involving local people from the public, private, community and voluntary sectors in the planning processes which shape the future of their neighbourhood and how services are provided, resulting in production of a community strategy. The Enfield Strategic Partnership is the local strategic partnership responsible for producing Enfield's community strategy.
	London Development Agency	One of the Greater London Authority group organisations, acting on behalf of the Mayor of London, whose aim is to further the economic development and regeneration of London. Also known as the LDA.
	London Plan	Also known as the Spatial Development Strategy, this document was published by the Mayor of London in July 2011 and provides a strategic framework for the boroughs' Unitary Development Plans.
	London-Stansted- Cambridge- Peterborough Corridor	<p>A land corridor covering the areas around and between North London, Harlow, Stansted Airport and Cambridge. Also known as the LSPC.</p> <p>It has been prioritised for development and growth by the Government in its Communities Plan ("Sustainable Communities: Building for the future").</p>
LSIS	Locally Significant Industrial Sites	Area designated for employment uses and protected by planning policy.
	Major Centre	Important shopping and service centres, often with a borough-wide or larger catchment.
	Market Housing	Private housing for rent or for sale, where the price is set in the open market.
	Mayor of London	An elected politician who heads the Greater London Authority and is responsible for budgeting and strategic planning of some governmental functions across the whole of the region of London. These include transport, police, fire and emergency services, economic development and regional spatial planning.
MOL	Metropolitan Open Land	Strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London.
	Mixed Use Development	Development for a variety of activities on single sites (often within the same building) or across wider areas such as town centres and redundant industrial land.
	Modal Shift	A change between different modes of transport/ The term is usually used in relation to encouraging people to use more sustainable modes of transport (such as walking or cycling) in preference to the private car.
MUGA	Multi-Use Games Area	Multi-Use Games Areas are play spaces for more than one sport. They are normally surrounded by a mesh fence and have a variety of painted markings on the court for games such as basketball.
	National Planning Policy Framework	The National Planning Policy Framework was published by the government in March 2012. It sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.
NEAP	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play	A play area with equipment suitable for children of 8-14 years old, ideally located within 15 minutes walking time from home. The size of the play area should accommodate a minimum of 8 differing types of play equipment.

Acronym	Subject	Explanation
NGAP	Northern Gateway Access Package	NGAP is a multi-modal access package that is planned to incorporate a variety of improvement to transport, including: enhancements to the West Anglia Mainline; improved access to local Railway Stations; new or improved bus routes; a package of restraint measures to limit general traffic growth; and new vehicle link (NGAR) proposed between the M25 and Mollison Avenue.
NGAR	Northern Gateway Access Road	NGAR is part of NGAP, and is planned to provide a new road linkage between Bullsmoor Lane/Mollison Avenue (A1055) connecting to Junction 25 of the M25.
	Open Space	All areas free of development. This includes space of public value, such as public landscaped areas, playing fields, parks and play areas, and also including areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs, which can offer opportunities for sport and recreation or can also act as a visual amenity and a haven for wildlife.
	Opportunity Area	One of a number of areas identified in the London Plan for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility.
	Outer London	The Outer London boroughs are as follows: Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton, Waltham Forest.
	Outer London Commission	A body established by the Mayor of London to advise how Outer London can play its full part in the city's economic success.
	Place Shaping	A term created by Sir Michael Lyon in authoring "The Lyons Inquiry into Local Government" which advocates a more strategic role for local government and which is defined as: "the creative use of powers and influence to promote the general well-being of a community and its citizens". He states that this role should include the following: building and shaping local identity; representing the community; regulating harmful and disruptive behaviours; maintaining the cohesiveness of the community and supporting debate within it, ensuring smaller voices are heard; helping to resolve disagreements; working to make the local economy more successful while being sensitive to pressures on the environment; understanding local needs and preferences and making sure that the right services are provided to local people; and working with other bodies to response to complex challenges such as natural disasters and other emergencies.
	Preferred options document	One of the documents produced as part of the preparation of Development Plan Documents, and issued for formal public participation.
PIL	Preferred Industrial Location	Land designated as a Strategic Industrial Location that is particularly suitable for general industrial, light industrial, storage and distribution, waste management, recycling, utilities and other industrial related activities.
	Primary Capital Programme	A national scheme that aims to develop primary schools and primary age special schools across the country.
	Primary Care Trust	Statutory body responsible for delivering health care and health improvements to its local area. Also known as PCT and NHS Enfield.
	Public Realm	Areas that are accessible to everyone (whether publicly or privately owned). In urban areas. This includes most streets, squares and parks.
PTAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level	A quantified measure of the extent and ease of access by public transport to facilities and services, and the degree of access to the public transport network. Also known as PTAL.
RSL	Registered Social Landlord	Independent not-for-profit provider of housing, registered with the Housing Corporation under the Housing Act 1996.  An RSL may be an Industrial and Provident Societies, a registered charity or a company.
	Renewable Energy	Energy derived from sources that can be replenished at the rate at which they are used. For example, energy derived from sustainably farmed trees, the wind, water flow, tides or the sun.
	River Lea, or River Lee	Historically, the River has been called the "Lea", "Lee" or "Ley", the "Ley" spelling is seen in medieval documents but subsequently passed from common usage. Currently, "Lea" and "Lee" are the generally accepted spellings, with "Lea" used in reference to the original natural river and "Lee" referring to the canalised parts, such as the Lee Navigation. However, both spellings are often used. For the purposes of consistency and to avoid confusion, this AAP uses the spelling "Lee" when referring to the waterways in the area.

Acronym	Subject	Explanation
	Saved policy or plan	A unitary development plan or a part or parts of a unitary development plan which is exempted from a general order rescinding the plan or a class or classes of provisions of such plans.  Enfield's adopted unitary development plan was saved (continued in force) automatically for three years from the date of commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in 2004. At the expiry of this period in 2007 the Enfield UDP policies were required to undergo an assessment to assess their appropriateness for saving beyond this time period until such time as the UDP was replaced by the LDF. As a result of this assessment most of Enfield's unitary development plan policies were saved whilst 53 expired in September 2007.
	Section 106 Agreement	A legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 between a planning authority and a developer, in order to achieve the aims of relevant planning policies through ensuring that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken.
	Segregated Route	Cycle infrastructure consisting of marked lanes, shoulders and paths designated for use by cyclists and from which motorised traffic is generally excluded.
	Selective Vehicle Detection	SVD is the name of a bus priority system used by London Buses in order to allow traffic signals to selectively favour buses' movement through intersection by changing traffic light sequences and timings as buses approach.
	Service Industries	Service industries are part of the 'tertiary sector' of industry and involves the provision of services to other businesses as well as to consumers. Services may involve the transport, distribution and sale of goods from producer to a consumer, as may happen in wholesaling and retailing, or may involve the provision of a service, such as in pest control or entertainment.
	Shared Surface	Shared surfaces are spaces in which demarcations between vehicle traffic and pedestrians is minimised, often by removing features such as curbs, road surface markings, traffic signs, and regulations.
SIL	Strategic Industrial Location	One of a number of locations defined in the London Plan, and identified as a Preferred Industrial Location, Industrial Business Park or Science Park, the existence of which helps to ensure that sufficient sites of appropriate quality and attributes in appropriate locations are provided to meet the needs of the general business, industrial and warehousing sectors.
	Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation	A site which contains a significant example at borough level of a natural habitat which contains particularly species or assemblages of species which are rare in the borough or which contain important populations of species, or which is of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London.
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	A site originally identified by the Greater London Council, or later by the London Ecology Unit, London boroughs or Greater London Authority, chosen to represent the most significant wildlife habitats and emphasise the value of access for people. Also known as a SINC.  SINCs are classified into sites of metropolitan, borough and local importance for nature conservation.
	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	A site of importance for nature conservation which is, or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools) and is particularly important in areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites, as determined by the GLA. Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of a local area are defined as sites of local importance.
SMINC	Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation	A site which contains a significant example of a natural London habitat which contains particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or which is of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London. Also known as a SMINC.  SMINCs are of the highest priority for protection.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	A site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features (basically, plants, animals, and natural features relating to the Earth's structure). Also known as an SSSI.
	Sites Schedule	A development plan document setting out the allocations of sites for specific uses/developments.
SME	Small and Medium sized Enterprise	An independent business managed by its owner or part owners and having a small market share either by number of employees or turnover.



Acronym	Subject	Explanation
	Social Exclusion	A term for the result of people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems, such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.
	Social Infrastructure	Covers facilities such as health provision, early years provision, schools, colleges and universities, community, cultural, recreation and sports facilities, places of worship, policing and other criminal justice or community safety facilities, children and young people's play and informal recreation facilities. This list is not intended to be exhaustive and other facilities can be included as social infrastructure.
	Social Rented Housing	Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.
	Soundness	See test of soundness
	Spatial Planning	An ongoing process of managing change which goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This includes policies which can affect land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.
	Spatial Portrait	A succinct description of the area, designed to portray its individual character, key trends and the current 'drivers for change'.
	Statement of Community Involvement	A document which sets out the standards that a local planning authority will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions, and which is not a Development Plan Document but is subject to independent examination.
	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. European 'SEA Directive'(2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'. It is a tool for integrating environmental considerations into decision-making by ensuring that any significant environmental effects of the decision are taken into account, and must form an integral part of the adoption process for Local Development Documents and must be taken into account right from the initial stages of plan preparation. Also known as an SEA.
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Local planning authorities (LPA) are required to undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) as part of the planning process in accordance PPS25. SFRAs provide information about flood risk throughout the area of the LPA, either individually or combined with neighbouring LPAs. The SFRA will consider the effects of climate change on river and coastal flooding, identify the risk from other sources of flooding, and consider appropriate policies for development in or adjacent to flood risk areas.
	Strategic Partnership	A co-operative arrangement set up to bring together major public sector organisations, local businesses, community and voluntary groups, to create a healthy, prosperous, cohesive community living in a borough that is safe, clean and green and responsible for producing a Community Strategy.
	Strategic Road Network	see Transport for London Road Network
	Submission DPD	A stage in the statutory process for the adoption of local development documents that are also development plan documents. The local planning authority must submit the draft DPD, known as the submission DPD, to the Secretary of State for independent examination.
	Supplementary Planning Document	A local development document providing supplementary information in respect of the policies in development plan documents and not forming part of the development plan nor subject to independent examination. Instead the local planning authority can approve the document by formal resolution of the Council, but it must be subjected to full public consultation if it is to be accorded any weight in decisions on development proposals. Also known as an SPD.
	Sustainability Appraisal	The examination of a local development document to ascertain whether its policies and proposals reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors). Also known as an SA.

Acronym	Subject	Explanation
	Sustainable Community	<p>A community which achieves the objectives set out in the Government's "Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future":</p> <p>A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth Strong leadership to respond positively to change</p> <p>Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses, especially in the planning, design and long-term stewardship of their community, and an active voluntary and community sector</p> <p>A safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space</p> <p>Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land) Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres Buildings – both individually and collectively – that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources</p> <p>A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it</p> <p>A "sense of place" The right links with the wider regional, national and international community.</p>
	Sustainable Design and Construction	<p>A philosophy of creating buildings that meet the needs of building users and the wider community and minimises environmental impact by:</p> <p>adopting forms of design and construction that minimise adverse impacts on the environment and that protect and enhance the diversity of nature; providing buildings that enhance the quality of life of everyone both now and in the future; and designing and constructing buildings that are high quality working environments that lead to greater productivity.</p>
	Sustainable Development	<p>The core principle underpinning contemporary town planning in the UK, based on the ideal of ensuring a better quality of life through development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Government has set out four aims for sustainable development:</p> <p>social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; the prudent use of natural resources; and, the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</p> <p>These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.</p>
	Sustainability	see Sustainable Development
SUDs	Sustainable Drainage System	<p>A drainage system designed to:</p> <p>control the quantity of run-off from a development; improve the quality of the run-off ; enhance the nature conservation, landscape and amenity value of the site and its surroundings.</p> <p>SUDs deal with run-off as close to its source as possible and balance all three objectives, rather than focusing only on flood prevention. Two examples are Swales and basins which retain water for a period of time prior to discharge to a natural watercourse. SUDs are one of a number measures to manage flood risk.</p>
	Test of Soundness	<p>The testing of a Development Plan Document in terms of being based on good evidence and being prepared in accordance with all the necessary procedures including measures set out in the relevant Statement of Community Involvement.</p> <p>The full list of tests against which documents are assessed is set out in Planning Policy Statement 12.</p>
	Topography	A description (or visual representation on a map) of the shape of the land, for example, contours or changes in the height of land relative to sea level.
	Townscape	The general appearance of a built-up area, for example a street, a town or city.

Acronym	Subject	Explanation
	Transport Assessment	An assessment of the availability of, and levels of access to, all forms of transportation from a site.
TfL	Transport for London	One of the GLA group organisations, accountable to the Mayor of London, with responsibility for delivering an integrated and sustainable transport strategy and operation for London.
TLRN	Transport for London Road Network	The mayor's term for the Greater London Authority Road Network as described in the Greater London Authority Act 1999 and comprising 550 km of London's red routes and other important streets. .
UDP	Unitary Development Plan	A type of development plan introduced in 1986 and replaced by local development frameworks in the Act. Enfield's unitary development plan was adopted in March 1994.
	Urban Design	The design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, in villages, towns and cities, to create successful development.
	Urban Grain	The pattern, size and arrangement of street blocks and plots.
	Use Class	A category of landuse activities requiring planning permission which is set according to a use classes order. The uses are grouped into classes A, B, C and D and sui generis (a use not within a specific class). The classes are:  A1 (shops); A2 (financial and professional services); A3 (restaurants and cafes); A4 (drinking establishments); A5 (hot food takeaways); B1 (business); B2 (general industry); B8 (storage and distribution); C1 (hotels); C2 (residential institutions); C2A (secure residential institutions);  C3 (dwelling houses); D1 (non-residential institutions); D2 (assembly and leisure); Sui Generis (a use not within a specific class).
	Use Classes Order	A legislative mechanism under the terms of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Use Classes (Amendment) Order 2005, and the General Permitted Development (Amendment) Order 2005, which sets out when permission is or is not required for changes to the use of land and buildings, and the circumstances under which such changes can be undertaken.
	West Anglia Route Modernisation Enhancements	A project designed to provide significant capacity and other performance improvements on the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough rail route. Also known as WARME.

This document has been produced by Enfield Council in association with Tibbalds Planning and Urban Design, with additional assistance provided by Urban Graphics.



Tibbalds Planning & Urban Design  
19 Maltings Place  
169 Tower Bridge Road  
London SE1 3JB

Telephone  
020 7089 2121  
mail@tibbalds.co.uk  
www.tibbalds.co.uk



Telephone  
01234 353870  
info@urban-graphics.co.uk  
www.urban-graphics.co.uk





Strategic Planning and Design  
Enfield Council  
Civic Centre  
Silver Street  
Enfield  
EN1 3XY

Tel: 020 8379 1000  
[www.enfield.gov.uk](http://www.enfield.gov.uk)

