

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

Reference (chapter, paragraph number, figure)	Page	Proposed change
General		<i>Enfield's Blue and Green Strategy (2021-2031)</i> <i>Adopted version</i>  <i>Public consultation on the draft strategy: November-December 2020</i>
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 " <i>Canal &amp; River Trust</i> "
Foreword	4	<i>overcome physical severance and exposure to air, light and water pollution;</i>
Foreword	4	<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>  <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>  <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>  <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>
Foreword	4	<i>Councillor Guney Dogan</i>  <i>Enfield London Borough Council, May 2021 November 2020</i>
Consultation on the Enfield Blue and Green Strategy	6	<i>Consultation on the Enfield Blue and Green Strategy</i>  <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>  <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><i>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.</i></p> <p><b>How to respond</b></p> <p><i>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). 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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><b>What happens next</b></p> <p><i>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)</i></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 <del>s</del> 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 <del>s</del> 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 <b>and improving</b> existing assets</li> <li>• Aim 6: Creating a healthy <b>and safe</b> 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, <b>living walls and</b> 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, <b>reservoirs and ground water aquifers</b> that intersperse and connect our rural villages and urban communities.</i>
1.3.1	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>reduced crime and antisocial behaviour (e.g. <b>well-designed and maintained greenspaces</b>)</i></li> </ul>
1.3.1	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>renewable energy generation (e.g. <b>thermal heat and micro-hydro <del>water</del></b>)</i></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>

1.5.2	16	<i>This strategy has been prepared alongside other relevant strategies and plans, including the <b>Biodiversity Action Plan</b>, 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.</i>
1.7 What happens next? 1.7.1	17	<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>  <i>Parks and open spaces</i> <i>Waterspaces (including watercourses and waterbodies)</i> <i>Flood risk and water management</i> <i>Public realm and urban greening</i> <i>Heritage and landscape</i> <i>Biodiversity and geodiversity</i> <i>Woodland and trees</i> <i>Leisure and recreation</i> <i>Active travel routes (e.g. cycling and walking)</i>
1.7.2	17	<i>These actions will be reviewed on an annual basis through the borough's capital programme.</i>
1.7.3	17	<i>Alongside this strategy, <del>We</del> have <del>also</del> published the following supporting documents:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i><b>Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit:</b> This provides an up-to-date <del>audit</del> assessment of the borough's blue and green network, including open spaces, water spaces, <del>nature conservation sites</del>, green grid links and heritage assets. It also <del>provides a review of the objectives set out in the Biodiversity Action Plan borough's priority habitats/species</del> 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		<i>A glossary of terms is provided at the back of this document (see appendix 21).</i>
New paragraph number		New paragraph after 1.7.4:  <i>We will also publish a detailed action plan setting out how the vision and aims of the strategy will be achieved.</i>
Health & well being	14	Add footnote:  <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>  <i>*Mental Health Needs Assessment for Enfield (NHS, 2016)</i>

		<p>Add footnote:</p> <p><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></p> <p><i>*Public Health Profiles (Public Health England)</i></p>
	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 <del>zero</del> 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	<p>Main road routes:</p> <p>Insert "all classified roads" (i.e. A and B roads)</p>
Figure 6: Existing blue-green infrastructure	21	Add reference to " <i>Bush Hill Park</i> "
2.3.4	22	<p>Insert after last sentence:</p> <p><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></p>
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 <del>Canal</del>), 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, <del>Ponders End</del>, 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 <del>habitats (including priority habitats) and</del> sites of nature conservation importance across the borough as well as opportunities to extend existing or designate new sites of nature conservation importance.</i>

2.3.9	24	<i>The table overleaf sets out an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, <b>threats and opportunities</b> <del>and challenges</del> facing the borough's blue and green network</i>
Figure 8: Key facts about Enfield	23	<i><del>1030</del> <b>900</b> hectares of parks and open spaces (the second largest expanse in London <b>and equivalent to 1925 football pitches</b>)</i>
Figure 8: Key facts about Enfield	23	<i><del>5</del> <b>reservoirs</b> (King George V, William Girling, Grovelands Park, Trent Park and Cockfosters) <b>and 6 freshwater lakes</b></i>
Figure 8: Key facts about Enfield	23	<i><b>10,000 hectares of open water; the highest amongst London boroughs</b></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 <del>Lee Valley Regional Park</del>) or no access.</i>
Weaknesses	26	Insert the following bullet point:  <i><b>Lack of quality outdoor playing pitches, all weather/floodlight surfaces and changing facilities.</b></i>
Weaknesses	26	Insert the following bullet point:  <i><b>Absence of greenery in densely populated urban areas (e.g. Edmonton, Edmonton Green and Southgate) and remote industrial areas</b></i>
Weaknesses		Insert the following bullet point:  <i><b>Water quality: A number of Enfield's watercourses remain in culvert and have poor ecological status</b></i> <i><b>Pollution of surface and groundwater bodies as a result of drainage misconnections and historic land contamination in industrialised areas.</b></i>
Strengths	26	<i>Good quality and well-maintained public parks (e.g. Forty Hall has <del>several</del> <b>have</b> green flag status)</i>
Strengths	26	Insert new bullet point:  <i><b>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)</b></i>
Strengths	26	Insert new bullet point:  <i><b>Extensive network of public paths and cycle lanes</b></i>
Weaknesses	26	<i>East-west severance due to physical barriers (e.g. A10, A101, <b>A1010, A1055</b> 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 (<b>especially in shared spaces</b>) and better connect spaces with residential communities</i>
Opportunities	27	<i><del>Reusing</del> <b>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</b></i>
Opportunities	27	<i>Increasing food production (e.g. allotment land) and sustainable/agroecological farming on existing farmland <b>to support a 'grown-in-Enfield' food brand</b></i>
Opportunities	27	Insert new bullet point:  <i><b>Enhance historic landscapes (e.g. Grovelands, Broomfield, Trent Park, Forty Hall and Whitewebbs)</b></i>

Opportunities	27	Insert new bullet point:  <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 <del>public footpaths</del>, 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, <b>fishing</b> and kayaking)</i>
Threats	27	Insert new bullet point:  <i>Presence of land contamination within or close to the Lea Valley Regional Park</i>
Threats	27	Insert new bullet point:  <i>Ageing tree stock (e.g. parks)</i>
Threats	27	Insert a new footnote:  <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>*Enfield's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provides information on the extent of flood risk within the borough.</i></i>
Threats	27	<i>High proportion of residential and commercial properties at risk of <b>flooding</b> (e.g. 5 hospital sites and 19 schools)</i>
Opportunities	27	<i>Creating new spaces (e.g. green roofs/walls, <b>mini forests</b> and pocket parks) within high density residential estates, particularly around tall buildings</i>
3.1 Our shared vision 3.1.1	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The following outlines <del>a draft</del> <b>our</b> vision on the future development of the borough's blue and green network.</li> </ul>
3.1 Our shared vision		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
3.1 Our shared vision Our people	32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Levels of physical, recreational (e.g. cycling) and <b>sports</b> activity will <b>match or</b> 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, <b>sport and recreation facilities</b> will have narrowed.</i></li> </ul>
Our shared vision Paragraph 3.1.2 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 <b>existing</b> movement corridors into the main urban area</i>
Our shared vision Paragraph 3.1.2 Our places	33	<i>The Lee Valley Regional Park (London's largest open space <b>and visitor attraction</b>) 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>

Our shared vision Paragraph 3.1.2 Our places	33	<i>Sustainable drainage systems and <b>street</b> 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: <i>Achieving a 25% increase in blue-green infrastructure in Enfield, whilst protecting <b>and improving</b> 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> <b>tree/woodland cover and creating new habitat and biodiversity</b>)</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. <b>Ponders End, Meridian Water and parts of the Lee Valley</b>)</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, <b>wildflower gardens</b> 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:  <i><b>h Maintain and expand the blue-green network through provision of private gardens, amenity spaces and verges.</b></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, <b>equestrians</b> 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> <b>Enfield Chase, Enfield Town and Enfield Playing Fields</b></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. <b>through better signposting, removal of overgrowth and conversion of footpaths into public use</b>) and provide new inter-connecting paths to increase use/access to open spaces.</i>

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:  <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, <del>and</del> 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 <del>spaces</del></i>  <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>  <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>  <i>d <del>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)</del></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 <del>(including endangered, rare or threatened)</del> 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 <del>the borough’s network</del> 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>

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	<i>e 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)</i>
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:  <i>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</i>
Aim 6: Creating a healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought.	35	Aim 6:  <i>Creating a healthy and safe water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought</i>
Aim 6: Creating a healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought	35	<i>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)</i>
Aim 6: Creating a healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought	35	<i>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</i>
Aim 6: Creating a healthy water environment, with increased resistance to flooding and drought.	35	Insert new objectives after f:  <i>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 &amp; Evaluation Guide</i>  <i>h Protect the quantity of groundwater and its quality, including chemical status (e.g. correcting misconnected drains and monitoring discharges)</i>
Aim 7: Providing innovative and multi-functional spaces and activities to meet the needs of all users	35	<i>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</i>
Aim 7: Providing innovative and multi-functional spaces and	35	<i>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</i>

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 meet 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.	<b>33</b>	<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	<i>Pymmes Brook: Pymmes Park, New River, Broomfield Park, Arnos Park, and New Southgate Cemetery and Brunswick Park (both in the London borough of Barnet)</i>
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 Urban green grids	40	<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>
4.2.9 Strategic links	40	<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>
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>

		<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	<i>1 Expansion of the borough's cycle and pedestrian networks 2 Enfield Sports Villages 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</i>
4.2.12	42	<i>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.</i>
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 <del>adopted Local Plans (including the area action plans)</del>, London Plan and other relevant guidance (e.g. supplementary planning documents). <del>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).</del> 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 <del>audit of the blue and green network</del>, 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	<i>Insert new paragraph after 4.3.1:  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	<i>New development will also be expected to make a significant contribution to the borough's <del>net</del> zero carbon targets set out in the Climate Action Plan.</i>
4.3.2	44	<i>Insert a new paragraph after 4.3.2  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.  *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, goshocks and stocks) are listed in the Biodiversity Action Plan.  **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	<i>Crews Hill, Hadley Wood, Gordon Hill, Botany Bay, Enfield Chase, Forty Hill, Bulls <del>C</del>ross and Clay Hill</i>
Area 1: North Enfield	46	<i>Add a new sentence at the end of the paragraph:</i>
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>

		<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:  <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 4.4.11	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>
4.4.12	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 <del>and includes areas of natural conservation importance, (e.g. River Lea Navigation and King George's Reservoir).</del> 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:  <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 Ends"
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*  Add footnote:  <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 <del>to meet existing needs</del> (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 <del>as a result of due to the</del> severance arising from the A406 (North Circular Road), A10 (Great Cambridge Road) and the River Lee, <del>which helps explain why As a result,</del> 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>

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 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>

		<i>(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;</i>
5.2.2	58	<i>establish appropriate funding and delivery mechanisms (see section 5.23 below) and regular monitoring (see figure 31); and</i>
Figure 30: Working with our partners	59	<i>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)</i>
Figure 30: Working with our partners	59	<i>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 Lea 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 <del>land</del> to support projects (e.g. new open spaces) where appropriate. <del>This may include selling sites to developers or other agencies.</del> 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 <del>all the our planning</del> 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>  <i>As the highway authority, we have wide-ranging <del>powers and</del> responsibilities to provide a safe, <del>n</del> 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>  <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 <del>this e</del> 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:  <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**

<b>Aim</b>	<b>Key performance indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets (as a minimum)</b>
<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>	1013 hectares	<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>	<p><i>15-minute accessibility catchments to borough-sized sites and above (1.2 kilometres)*</i></p> <p><i>Add footnote</i></p> <p><i>*Further details on accessibility catchment areas are set out in the Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit.</i></p>	<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>	Various (each year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1 publicly accessible park with green flag status per year</li> </ul>

		<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 5.4.1	61	<p><i>The Enfield Blue &amp; Green Infrastructure Map is an interactive digital tool (<del>under development</del>) 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 networks ( <del>healthy streets</del> )
1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets)	64	<p>The scope of the healthy streets programme includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 <del>(e.g. town centres, hospitals and transport interchanges)</del>;</li> </ul>
1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets)	64	<p>The scope of the healthy streets programme includes.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets)	64	<p>Risks &amp; challenges</p> <p>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.</p>
1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle & pedestrian network (healthy streets)	64	<p>Partners</p> <p>Highways England, local authorities (e.g. Broxbourne <del>Borough Council</del>, Haringey and Waltham Forest), Transport for London, Greater London Authority and local community groups</p>

<p>1. Continued expansion of the borough's award-winning cycle &amp; pedestrian network (healthy streets)</p>	<p>64</p>	<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>• <i>New River Path, from Enfield Town to Waltham Cross</i></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>• <i>Dedicated cycle routes into Enfield Town and Edmonton to encourage multi-modal commuting</i> <del>Liveable Neighbourhoods</del></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>• <i>Lee Navigation towpath</i></li> <li>• <i>London Loop (e.g. new footbridges and community gardens)</i></li> <li>• <i>Edmonton Green to Meridian Water</i></li> <li>• <i>Pymmes Brook Trail</i></li> <li>• <i>Salmons Brook (from Hadley Wood to Meridian Water, with new links to the Green Loop)</i></li> </ul>
<p>Figure 31: A105 Green Lanes (Cycle Enfield Scheme)</p>	<p>64</p>	<p>A105 Green Lanes <del>(Cycle Enfield Scheme)</del></p>
<p>2. Enfield Sports Village</p>	<p>65</p>	<p>Amend title to say:</p> <p><i>" Enfield <del>Ssports Villages</del>"</i></p>
<p>2. Enfield Sports Village</p>	<p>65</p>	<p><i>Vision &amp; objectives</i></p> <p><i>This <del>programme project</del> represents a very unique and exciting opportunity to deliver world class sports facilities at Enfield Playing Fields (Carterhatch) and Firs Farm (Winchmore Hill). These <del>this</del> hubs <del>aims</del> to be recognised as centre of excellence, enhancing Enfield's reputation as a <del>premier top</del> sports destination.</i></p>
<p>2. Enfield Sports Village</p>	<p>65</p>	<p><i>Refurbishment of the art deco Queen Elizabeth II Stadium (Enfield Playing Fields)</i></p>
<p>2 Enfield Sports Village</p>	<p>65</p>	<p><i>Projects &amp; initiatives</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Intensification of <del>outdoor sport existing</del> activities <del>to create outdoor sport hubs</del> (this could include skateboarding and climbing)</i></li> <li>• <i>Phased protection and enhancement of existing facilities, including all weather pitches/courts, <del>upgraded</del> changing rooms, drainage improvements, lighting and car parking resurfacing</i></li> <li>• <i>Introduction of ancillary complimentary uses (e.g. creche and café)</i></li> <li>• <i>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)</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Partners</i></p>

		Enfield Playing Pitch Steering Group, Sport England, <i>Fields in Trust</i> , Football Association, <i>UK Athletics</i> , Transport for London, Greater London Authority and local community groups
3. Expansion of the open space and route network within the urban area to improve links to the Lee Valley Regional Park	66	The waterfront (including <del>the non-towpath side of the River</del> Lee Navigation <del>Canal</del> and Ponders End) will also be opened up to wider public access.
3. Expansion of the open space and route network within the urban area to improve links to the Lee Valley Regional Park	66	<p>Project &amp; initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban waterfront and <i>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 <del>on</del> 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>Vision &amp; objectives</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>Projects &amp; initiatives</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>Sources of funding</p> <p><i>GLA/TfL, <del>Sustrans, Canals &amp; Rivers Trust</del>, 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 <del>parkland</del> 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 <del>site</del> of the former royal hunting forest. Stretching across 1000 hectares, Enfield Chase will form one of the largest areas of <i>managed sustainable farming, rewilded</i> open space and woodland in London, creating a <del>continuous</del> <i>contiguous</i> green corridor of attractive <del>landscape parkland</del> from Trent Park to Forty Hall in the Green Belt.</i>
5 Enfield Chase restoration – woodland & habitat creation in Enfield	68	<p>Projects &amp; initiatives</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, <del>and</del> 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	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><i>Insert footnote:</i></p> <p><i>*These registered parks and gardens have entries on the Historic England register of heritage at risk.</i></p>
Vision & objectives:		

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	<b>Biodiversity net gain:</b> 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.
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:  <b>Green flag awards:</b> 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.
Appendix 2: Glossary	73	<b>Lee Valley Regional Park:</b> 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, <del>reservoirs</del> 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 <del>is</del> park represents an underused asset and parts of it remains <del>largely</del> inaccessible to the public.
Appendix 2: Glossary	73	Insert a new definition:  <b>Mini/tiny forests:</b> 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.
Appendix 2: Glossary	74	Insert a new definition:  <b>Ramsar sites:</b> Wetlands of international importance (e.g. Lea Valley Special Protection Area)
Appendix 2: Glossary	74	Insert a new definition:  <b>Special areas of conservation (SACs):</b> Designated area to conserve natural habitats and wild fauna and flora of international importance
Appendix 2: Glossary	74	Insert a new definition:  <b>Special protection areas (SPAs):</b> Designated area to protect rare, vulnerable and migratory birds of international importance
Appendix 2: Glossary	74	Insert a new definition:  <b>Strategic development:</b> Proposals involving over 100 homes or 10,000 square metres of floorspace.
Appendix 2: Glossary	74	Heading needs to be coloured:  <b>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD):</b> A document which helps explain how policies and proposals in the Local Plan will be applied and implemented
Appendix 2: Glossary	74	<b>Sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS):</b> A sequence of water-management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water

		<i>and protect against flooding. Examples include ponds, reed beds, drainage channels, soakaways, swales and porous driveways.</i>
Appendix 2: Glossary	74	<p>Insert a new definition:</p> <p><b>Urban greening:</b> <i>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></p>
Appendix 2: Glossary	74	<p>Insert a new definition:</p> <p><b>Village greens:</b> <i>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></p>
Appendix 2: Glossary	74	<p>Insert the following definition:</p> <p><b>Zone of influence:</b> <i>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></p>
Notes	75	<p><del>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.</del></p>