

4. Sustainable Enfield

Introduction

- 4.1 The 2018 Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change report has served as a timely reminder of the need to take action at all levels to address climate change. A changing climate will have severe and enduring social, economic and environmental implications. Climate change is also an issue of social justice. Enfield's geography means that more deprived communities are affected by increased flood risk, and the instabilities associated with a changing climate are likely to disproportionately affect those with fewer resources to effectively respond.
- 4.2 In 2019, Enfield Council signed a climate emergency pledge which committed the Council to become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030. In 2020, the Council adopted the Climate Action Plan, which sets the ambition for Enfield to be a carbon neutral borough by 2040. In order to deliver on this ambition, this plan chapter sets out requirements to address the energy implications of new development, reduce waste, and support effective adaptation to a changing climate.
- 4.3 The policies in this chapter focus on key aspects of sustainability and supporting the transition to net zero carbon development. However, the need to create a sustainable future for Enfield underpins the plan as a whole, and many of the wider policies in this plan are crucial to delivering this – not least those relating to sustainable transport, compact mixed-use communities, the public realm, and blue-green infrastructure enhancement. Taken together, this policy framework is crucial to delivering sustainable places fit for the challenges of the twenty first century.

4.1 Strategic Policy SP SE1: Responding to the climate emergency

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	SE1	Responding to the climate emergency
<p>The Council will work with partners to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. use all planning tools available to meet the 2040 net zero carbon borough commitments set out in the Climate Action Plan¹; 2. encourage innovative approaches to tackling climate change, reducing air pollution, managing flood risk and promoting sustainable infrastructure; 3. require high-quality and verifiable low energy development which maximises on-site renewable energy generation; 4. prioritise heat decarbonisation, with no new gas connections, ensuring all heating and hot water to be provided through low carbon sources; 5. ensure where appropriate development supports the expansion and decarbonisation of the Borough's heat network; 6. ensure development is designed for resilience in a changing climate, supporting future adaptability and mitigate the risk of overheating (including through considering the orientation of buildings and using trees for shading); 7. reduce flood risk (including through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems), improve wastewater infrastructure in line with the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan; 8. require developments to embed design and operation that is aligned with sustainable waste management in operation, the minimisation of waste and the uplift of recycling targets; and 9. embed circular economy approach to building design and construction to reduce waste, support reuse and minimise embodied carbon, prioritising retrofit first. 		

Explanation

- 4.1.1 This over-arching policy seeks to ensure that all new developments (including non-residential development) contribute to a reduction of carbon emissions. Enfield's Climate Action Plan ² sets out the Borough's strategic and coordinated approach towards addressing climate change.
- 4.1.2 The Local Plan will play an important role in helping the Borough respond to the climate emergency. It provides the planning framework for climate change mitigation and adaptation in respect of future use and management of land within Enfield. Clear carbon reduction targets have been set to support this ambition and deliver energy efficient development in accordance with the energy hierarchy set out in the London Plan.

¹ <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/environment/enfield-climate-action-plan-2020-environment.pdf>

² <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/environment/enfield-climate-action-plan-2020-environment.pdf>

4.2 Policy DM SE2: Sustainable design and construction

DRAFT POLICY DM	SE2	Sustainable design and construction
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All development, including new developments, change of use, conversions and refurbishments, will be required to submit a sustainable design and construction statement. The statement should set out how sustainable design principles have been integrated into a design-led approach, including the consideration of the construction and operational phases of development. The statement should be proportionate to the nature and scale of development proposed with a sufficient level of detail to demonstrate that the relevant policy requirements have been satisfied. 2. Major residential development of 10 or more dwellings are required to work towards achieving Home Quality Mark (HQM) 4.5* with a minimum certification level of 4*. 3. Non-residential development with a combined gross floorspace of 1,000 square metres floorspace or more must work towards achieving Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) 'outstanding' with a minimum certification level of 'excellent'. 		

Explanation

- 4.2.1 This policy sets out our approach to ensuring that sustainable design and construction principles inform new development Part 1 relates to all new developments and requires a proportionate sustainable design and construction statement as part of planning applications. For major developments the sustainable design and construction statement should refer and/or complement other detailed statements including:
- energy use, operational and whole-life carbon emissions and reporting, as set out in the energy strategy (see policies SE4, SE5 and SE7);
 - landscape design and urban greening – demonstrate an integrated approach to hard and soft landscape design which maximises urban greening, soft landscaping and sustainable drainage measures;
 - air quality, as set out in the air quality impact assessment (see policy ENV1);
 - integrated water management and sustainable drainage, as set out in the drainage strategy (see policy SE10), and
 - waste reduction, adaptive reuse and whole life carbon emissions, as set out in the circular economy statement (see policy SE3).
- 4.2.2 Minor developments should include proportionate information on the key areas set out above. This information could form part of a design and access statement. Part 2 relates to major domestic developments and sets aspirations and minimum requirements using the HQM assessment framework. Part 3 relates to non-domestic development and sets aspirations and minimum requirements using the BREEAM assessment framework. Developments may be able to use alternative assessment frameworks where these have been approved by the local planning authority.
- 4.2.3 Metrics, targets and standards set out in following policies (SE3, SE4 and SE5) should inform and, if necessary, take precedence over the HQM and BREEAM standards set out here.

4.3 Policy DM SE3: Whole-life carbon and circular economy

DRAFT POLICY DM	SE3	Whole-life carbon and circular economy	
<p>1. All major development proposals will be required to meet the below objectives through the provision of a circular economy statement. Proposals should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. prioritise reuse and retrofit of existing buildings wherever possible before considering the design of new buildings b. minimise environmental impact of materials by reusing materials on-site where possible, and specifying sustainability-sourced, low impact and re-use or recycled materials c. design for durability and flexibility. Demonstrate how the design and construction of the development enables buildings and their constituent materials, components and products to be disassembled and reused at the end of their useful life; d. evidence where, so far as is possible, the circular economy has been promoted through leasing or rental arrangements for building systems, products and materials; and e. demonstrate how circular economy principles have informed the design and implementation of energy (including heating and cooling), water and waste infrastructure. <p>2. Major development proposals are required to calculate whole life-cycle carbon emissions through a nationally recognised whole life cycle carbon assessment, in line with London Plan Policy SI 2, or subsequent successor policies and associated guidance. Developments should demonstrate actions taken to reduce life-cycle carbon emissions with the aim of achieving the targets set out in Table 4.1, or higher future standards set by national or regional policy.</p>			
<p>Table 4.1 Whole life cycle carbon targets</p>			
	1st January 2023 (or Local Plan Adopted)	1st January 2025	1st January 2030
Domestic	<600 kgCO ₂ e/m ²	<450 kgCO ₂ e/m ²	<300 kgCO ₂ e/m ²
Non-Domestic	<800 kgCO ₂ e/m ²	<650 kgCO ₂ e/m ²	<500 kgCO ₂ e/m ²

Explanation

- 4.3.1 Up to a fifth of carbon emissions associated with UK building stock comes from embodied emissions associated with new builds. Embodied emissions are defined in paragraph 9.2.11 of the London Plan. Even as buildings become more energy efficient, significant emissions are associated with embodied carbon – this source can represent 40-70% of whole life carbon emissions of a low carbon building.³
- 4.3.2 To address this challenge and reduce whole life cycle carbon emissions, this policy seeks to ensure that new development addresses core circular economy principles in a circular economy statement for approval (Part 1). Major developments should

³ LETI (2020) Climate Emergency Design Guide

evidence how they have taken actions with the aim of meeting the targets set out in Table 4.1.

4.4 Policy DM SE4: Reducing energy demand

DRAFT POLICY DM	SE4	Reducing energy demand	
<p>1. All developments (resulting in the creation of one or more dwellings or 500 sq.m. or more non-residential gross internal area (GIA), including new build, change of use, conversions and major refurbishments) should deliver a high level of energy efficiency, in alignment with 'Be Lean' stage of the energy hierarchy and demonstrate a space heating demand, to meet the following targets:</p>			
<p>Table 4.2 Space heating demand targets</p>			
	1st January 2023 (or Local Plan)	1st January 2025	1st January 2030
All developments	30 kWh/m ² /yr	20 kWh/m ² /yr	15 kWh/m ² /yr
<p>2. All developments (resulting in the creation of one or more dwellings or 500sqm or more non-residential GIA, including new build, change of use, conversions and major refurbishments) should meet the following energy use intensity (EUI) targets for operational energy use:</p>			
<p>Table 4.3 Operational energy use targets</p>			
	1st January 2023 (or Local Plan)	1st January 2025	1st January 2030
Domestic buildings	105 kWh/m ² /yr	70 kWh/m ² /yr	35 kWh/m ² /yr
Non-domestic buildings	170 kWh/m ² /yr	110 kWh/m ² /yr	55 kWh/m ² /yr
<p>3. Developments that demonstrate meeting Passivhaus equivalent certification, or subsequent replacement systems, will have demonstrated compliance with this policy.</p>			
<p>4. Major developments (resulting in the creation of ten or more dwellings or 1,000sqm or more non-residential GIA, including new build, change of use, conversions and major refurbishments) are required evaluate the operational energy use using realistic information on the intended use, occupancy, and operation of the building to minimise any performance gap. They shall demonstrate this through compliance with the above targets using a design for performance methodology such as Passivhaus PHPP⁴ or CIBSE⁵ TM54 Operational Energy or any updating successors.</p>			
<p>5. All major developments shall monitor and report on energy use for five years after occupation.</p>			

⁴ Passive House Planning Package

⁵ Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers

Explanation

- 4.4.1 In order to effectively address the carbon emissions of buildings it is important to minimise in-use energy consumption. Energy consumption should be evidenced through the provision of an energy statement. Part 1 seeks to reduce space heating demand, while part 2 seeks to reduce operational energy use.
- 4.4.2 The standards set in Part 2 relate to gross internal area (GIA), and excludes the contribution made by renewable energy.
- 4.4.3 The 'performance gap' of buildings describes the disparity between anticipated energy use and actual performance and is an issue of concern. Parts 4 and 5 of the policy seeks to ensure the reporting of accurate information to inform future policy development. This is key to closing the performance gap. Part 5 requires major developments to monitor and report on energy usage in line with London Plan paragraph 9.2.10.

4.5 Policy DM SE5: Greenhouse gas emissions and low carbon energy supply

DRAFT POLICY DM	SE5	Greenhouse gas emissions and low carbon energy supply
<p>1. All developments (resulting in the creation of 1 or more dwellings or 500sqm or more non-residential GIA, including new build, change of use, conversions and major refurbishments) are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide an energy statement demonstrating how emissions savings have been maximised on site at each stage of the energy hierarchy. b. Achieve carbon reduction as far as possible on-site meeting minimum reductions as set out in the table below, or London Plan/subsequent national policy, whichever is higher. <p>2. All major residential developments of 10 or more dwellings and non-residential development of 500sqm GIA or more will be net-zero carbon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A cash in lieu contribution to meet net-zero carbon will only be considered acceptable in instances where it has been clearly demonstrating that no further savings can be achieved on-site, due to site constraints or limitations. Residual regulated emissions are to be offset at a rate in line with Table 4.4. 		
<p>Table 4.4 On-site carbon reduction targets</p>		
	Minimum on-site total reduction in CO2	Residual emissions carbon offset fund contribution
Major residential development of 10 or more dwellings (including new build, change of use, conversions and major refurbishments)	Net-zero with minimum 45% on-site reduction	Tiered offset
Minor new build residential development of 1 or more dwellings ⁵	45% minimum on-site reduction with	£1500 flat fee per dwelling
Minor residential change of use and conversions resulting in the creation of 1 or more dwellings	35% minimum on-site reduction	£1000 flat fee per dwelling
Non-residential development of 500sqm GIA or more (including new build, change of use and major refurbishments)	Net-zero with minimum 45% on-site reduction	Tiered offset
<p>3. All new developments (resulting in the creation of one or more dwellings or 500sqm or more non-residential GIA) are required to install low carbon heating and hot water, there should be no on-site combustion of fossil fuel. New developments should not be connected to the gas grid, except for in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>4. Any new energy networks should prioritise non-combustible, non- fossil fuel energy as the primary heat source. Temporary fossil-fuel primary heat sources must only be installed for a maximum of five years prior to connection to an approved low carbon</p>		

heat source and interim emissions should be reflected in energy statements and subsequent calculations and offset payments.

5. Development proposals will be expected to address an area's energy infrastructure requirements, as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Developments should seek to connect to a decentralised energy network where the operator is willing to extend. All such developments shall comply with the Enfield Decentralised Energy Networks Supplementary Planning Document and subsequent updates.
6. If connection to a decentralised energy network is not possible, large-scale major developments proposals (200 or more dwellings or 10,000sqm or more non-residential) will be expected to consider the integration of new energy networks in the development, with consideration for future connection to the boroughs heat network. This consideration shall form part of the development proposals and take into account the site's characteristics and the existing cooling, heat and power demands on adjacent sites where readily available.
7. Developments will be expected to install on-site renewable energy equating to a minimum of 120kWh/m² (based on the building footprint) be met unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not practically viable, e.g. on a heavily over shaded site or where there are conflicting spatial limitations due to the use of heat pumps.

Explanation

- 4.5.1 Net-zero carbon is defined as when the amount of carbon emissions associated with the building's operational energy on an annual basis is zero or negative. A net zero carbon building is highly energy efficient and powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources, with any remaining carbon balance offset.
- 4.5.2 A tiered approach has been used to incentivise carbon savings on-site. Contributions should be calculated in line with Figure 4.1:

Figure 4.1 Carbon offset tiers

	0-60%	Residual regulated emissions are offset at a rate of £XX/tCO ₂ over 30 years.
	60-80%	Residual regulated emissions are offset at a rate of £XX/tCO ₂ over 30 years.
	80-100%	Residual regulated emissions are offset at a rate of £XX/tCO ₂ over 30 years.

- 4.5.3 The most up to date carbon factors must be adopted for all carbon assessments. Operational energy emissions are required to be reporting adopted standardised format following the GLA's Energy Assessment Guidance and supporting carbon emissions reporting spreadsheet, or subsequent updates or replacements.
- 4.5.4 This policy encourages the expansion of decentralised energy in the Borough. Carbon neutral development cannot entirely be achieved through building efficiency alone and use of zero and low carbon methods of energy generation is supported, including connections to decentralised energy networks.

4.5.5 Where connection to an existing or future decentralised energy network is feasible and viable, a commitment to a connection may be secured via a legal agreement as part of the planning application. The Enfield Decentralised Energy Network Supplementary Planning Document provides more detailed technical design guidance relevant to commercial and residential developments, requiring them to connect to or contribute towards decentralised energy networks. Where appropriate, we will work with infrastructure providers to facilitate the provision of infrastructure (including the safeguarding of routes and sites) to support new and expanding decentralised energy networks.

4.6 Policy DM SE6: Renewable energy development

DRAFT POLICY DM	SE6	Renewable energy development
<p>1. Development involving renewable and low carbon energy (including micro-generation and stand-alone schemes) will be supported where it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. protects local amenity and include appropriate stand-off distances between technologies (e.g. wind turbines) and sensitive uses; b. has no unacceptable adverse impacts including cumulative impacts on the built and natural environment, having regard to its proximity to sensitive receptors (including high quality landscapes such as river valleys, reservoirs and regional parks, parts of the urban fringe and strategic views from the Green Belt, areas of special character and areas of Metropolitan Open Land); c. can incorporate suitable mitigation measures to minimise, offset and overcome any adverse impacts; and d. can reclaim the land to a suitable and safe condition and use (e.g. agriculture or nature conservation) once it ceases to operate. 		

Explanation

- 4.6.1 Renewable energy generation is encouraged by this policy. The generation of renewable energy helps to decarbonise the electricity supply, and is essential to delivering carbon neutral development, as the energy efficiency policies in the local plan can only go so far.
- 4.6.2 Parts 1 to 4 of this policy seeks to ensure that potential negative impacts can be avoided or effectively mitigated.

4.7 Policy DM SE7: Climate change adaption and managing heat risk

DRAFT POLICY DM	SE7	Climate change adaption and managing heat risk
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To avoid exacerbation of the urban heat island effect, improve micro-climate conditions and provide thermally comfortable environments, development proposals must demonstrate how the risk of overheating will be mitigated. 2. Developments will be required to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. provide adequate mitigation measures to minimise overheating including landscaping, tree planting and the use of blue-green infrastructure; and b. optimise the layout, orientation, materials, technology and design of buildings and spaces to minimise any adverse impacts on internal and external temperature, reflection, overshadowing, micro-climate and wind movement. 3. Major developments must undertake overheating assessments in line with the cooling hierarchy set out in the London Plan (or any successor plan) taking account of future climate change. All developments are required to undertake a detailed analysis of the risk of overheating and submit evidence as outlined as set out in GLA's Energy Assessment Guidance and any updating successors. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate how passive measures have been optimised from the outset to reduce overheating risk (e.g. form, orientation, glazing ratio). b. External and passive shading will be expected to form part of major proposals – and should be demonstrated to be considered for the purpose of meeting overheating standards prior to active or user-reliant systems being proposed (e.g. boost ventilation, internal blinds or active cooling). c. All modelling shall also be assessed against 2050 local weather files in addition to the current version of local data and extreme scenarios. d. The energy statement should include a description for considerations for future resilience including opportunities for adaption. 		

Explanation

- 4.7.1 Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of extreme heat events in the Borough. Heat risk is becoming an increasingly important issue, particularly in the context of a growing population and global climate change. This policy therefore requires all new development to be designed to manage heat risk, address internal and external temperatures and improve human comfort.
- 4.7.2 Development proposals should address the London Plan's cooling hierarchy to mitigate overheating and avoid reliance on air conditioning systems. This cooling hierarchy includes measures such as passive ventilation, active low-carbon cooling systems, mechanical ventilation, energy efficient design, high ceilings, shading and green infrastructure, which can all serve to reduce internal temperatures. The use of blue-green infrastructure and urban greening as sustainable cooling options for both internal and external environments is strongly encouraged.
- 4.7.3 To properly assess risks of overheating, applicants should refer to the latest Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) guidance on assessing

and mitigating the risk of overheating in new developments, including TM59 for domestic development and TM52 for non-domestic development. The Mayor of London's Energy Planning Guidance (and any updating successor) should be referenced.

- 4.7.4 Severe hot weather events can discourage physical and outdoor activities. Development will therefore be expected to be designed to promote a comfortable environment, so that shaded areas are integrated into the public realm and other indoor amenity spaces are cool and well-ventilated. Where necessary, a contribution to cooling measures for spaces and streets outside the development boundary may be appropriate, for example, to make the public realm more comfortable and attractive for walking and cycling in line with the healthy streets approach set out in the London Plan.
- 4.7.5 All major development proposals will be expected to submit an energy statement. This should clearly set out how measures at the higher end of the cooling hierarchy have been considered and given priority through the design-led approach. The council will seek to resist proposals that use measures at the lower levels of the hierarchy unless there is evidence to demonstrate that this is necessary, for example, for reasons of technical feasibility.
- 4.7.6 Whilst developers will be required to manage and mitigate heat risk, it is recognised that the feasibility of measures will need to be commensurate with the nature and scale of development. We recognise that minor developments, and in particular householder extensions, may have limited scope to implement some measures at the higher end of the hierarchy. However, in all cases, developers should investigate potential measures and incorporate these wherever possible. The urban heat island effect can be mitigated through the cumulative positive impacts of smaller developments. For this reason, the loss of established soft landscape features without replacement will be resisted in all cases and new soft landscaping will be encouraged, wherever possible.

4.8 Policy DM SE8: Managing flood risk

DRAFT POLICY DM	SE8	Managing flood risk
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New development must avoid and reduce the risk of flooding and not increase flood risk elsewhere. New development must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. assess the risk of flooding from all sources including fluvial, surface water, groundwater, sewer and reservoir as identified in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) or any subsequent reviews/updates of the evidence base on flooding; b. be appropriate according to its flood risk vulnerability classification (as defined in the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework); c. be designed to be safe for a 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) event with the appropriate allowance of climate change; and d. be appropriately located (according to the sequential test) and informed by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). 2. Development proposals that require a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) should be prepared in accordance with the latest SFRA. Feasibility of the development should ensure that all opportunities to avoid and reduce flood risk are identified and maximised; this should include early engagement with the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA). 3. All new development at risk of flooding must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. preserve overland flood and flow routes, where applicable; b. ensure no net loss of flood storage on site for both fluvial and surface water flood risk, or in exceptional circumstances, provide adequate offsite compensatory storage; c. demonstrate that it will be safe throughout its lifetime, taking into account the vulnerability of its users, which includes the provision of flood warning arrangements and evacuation plans; d. maintain or provide new or upgraded flood infrastructure at a sufficient standard of protection and/or provide a financial contribution towards measures which reduce and mitigate against flood risk; e. incorporate flood resilient and flood resistant design measures where there is residual risk; f. apply appropriate construction techniques to limit potential disturbance to natural groundwater flows (for example, where basements or deep strip foundations are proposed), such as the use of drainage measures or piled foundations; g. where the development is for essential infrastructure, the measures must ensure that the site is designed to remain operational when floods occur; h. manage surface water as part of all development to reduce run-off through sustainable drainage systems; and i. prevent the loss of permeable surfaces/areas of soft landscaping and maximise the use of blue-green infrastructure as potential sources of flood storage. 4. Where applicable, evidence should be provided so that we can assess whether the requirements of the sequential test of sites across the Borough have been met and, where an exception test is required, demonstrate that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the development would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk; 		

- b. the development is on developable previously developed land or, if this not the case, that there are no reasonable alternative sites on developable previously-developed land; and
 - c. the development will be safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.
5. Developments that are subject to or result in unacceptable levels of flood risk on site or increase flood risk to third parties will not be permitted due to being deemed unsafe. This includes changes of use (to more vulnerable uses), householder developments (such as extensions, basements and retaining walls) and redevelopment of brownfield sites. In some cases, permitted development rights may be removed as described in the SFRA. Proposals will be refused which provide an unacceptable standard of safety.
 6. Developments in proximity to culverts and watercourses must have a minimum of 8 metre set back (unless otherwise agreed with the Environment Agency, LLFA, Thames Water and the Canal and River Trust) with a means to facilitate river naturalisation, ecological enhancements and de-culverting, which improves maintenance of land drainage, enhances local amenity and improves the ecological function of river corridors.
 7. Development must assess, protect and improve groundwater quality, particularly where it occurs within an inner source protection zone (as shown on the Policies Map) or on sites where historic contamination is likely to present a significant risk to groundwater.

Explanation

- 4.8.1 The number of properties at risk of flooding is high compared to most other local authorities, due to the large network of watercourses in Enfield, which form a key part of its landscape. These watercourses drain from the western part of the Borough to the River Lee that flows down the eastern part of the borough, which was historically an area of marshland. The underlying pattern of geology and the effects of urbanisation mean that Enfield is susceptible to fluvial, surface water and groundwater flooding.
- 4.8.2 Although groundwater flooding is considered to be low relative to fluvial and surface water flooding, large parts of the borough experience localised groundwater flooding, which can be exacerbated by the development of basement levels. Therefore, groundwater flood risk assessments will be required where basement levels are proposed, as set out in the SFRA.
- 4.8.3 Enfield's drainage system consists of separate surface water and foul water drainage systems and as well as large open watercourses and drainage ditches. Most surface water outfalls into the nearest watercourse. Consequently, a range of flood risk solutions are required to manage flooding from all types of sources and ensure Enfield's residents and workers are not faced with unacceptable risks of disruption.
- 4.8.4 New development should be located appropriately to avoid risks of flooding from all sources as directed by the SFRA and NPPF. The policy criteria above will also ensure developments reduce the causes of flooding.
- 4.8.5 Developments must prepare a site-specific FRA in line with the guidance set out in the SFRA. In some cases, developments that are located in flood zone 1 may be subject to the 1-in-100 year plus climate change flood extent. The assessment of

flood risk should also include the risk of blockages in culverts and overland flow routes.

- 4.8.6 Applying the sequential test and exception tests will help to direct development to the lowest risk areas unless there is a clear justification for an alternative higher risk location. Development in areas subject to flood risk will only be acceptable provided the development is safe throughout its lifetime, it provides wider sustainability benefits that outweigh flood risk, and there are no reasonable alternative sites on developable land. Where climate change is expected to increase flood risk in developed land, opportunities to relocate development must be sought, in line with the NPPF.
- 4.8.7 Where the sequential test shows that there are no suitable available alternative sites in lower flood risk areas and development is required, the most vulnerable elements of a development should be located in the lowest risk parts of the site.
- 4.8.8 To be classed as 'safe', the development must:
- provide a dry access route above the 100-year plus climate change flood level or, where appropriate modelled data exists, an access route within the "very low hazard" area of the floodplain⁶ to and from any residential development should be provided; and
 - set finished floor levels at least 300mm (fluvial) or 150mm (surface water) above the 1% AEP plus climate change flood level. To achieve this without increasing flood risk elsewhere, it must be shown that there will be no net loss of flood storage and that overland flow routes will not be obstructed. For this reason, basement levels will not be permitted in areas subject to fluvial and surface water flood risk.
- 4.8.9 Flood resilience is a design measure that reduces the damage to buildings from flooding. Examples of flood resilient design measures include raising electrical circuits and other services and using appropriate floor and wall coverings. Flood resistance measures aim to prevent flood waters from entering properties, examples include fitting flood-proof air brick covers, closed cell insulation and non-return valves to drainage systems.
- 4.8.10 The flood mitigation measures employed must have regard to any specific measures identified in SFRA (levels 1 and 2), Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 4.8.11 In some cases, developments may be located in sensitive catchment areas or may be subject to residual flood risk. In these cases, a financial contribution will be requested towards offsite flood mitigation measures in line with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and SFRA.
- 4.8.12 Development proposals should provide a sustainable drainage strategy to demonstrate how it meets the requirements of policy DM SE10 and that the risk of flooding will not be increased as a result of the development. In some cases, it may not be possible to meet the criteria for safe development. This may be considered acceptable, as an exception to the normal rules, for developments that involve the change of use of existing buildings where there are no viable alternatives available. In this situation an evacuation plan must be prepared to demonstrate the following:

⁶ Environment Agency's Flood Risk Assessment Guidance for New Development R&D Technical Report FD2320)

- A safe access route in the “very low hazard” area of the floodplain (as defined by FD2320) will be available no longer than 24 hours after the onset of the flooding for a 1 in 100-year plus climate change event.
- An access route within the “danger for some” or “danger for most” area of the floodplain (as defined by FD2320) is available to and from the development.
- Appropriate flood resistance and resilience measures have been employed
- A safe, dry refuge area is available at all times (for example, if the ground floor is classified as unsafe, the refuge area should be on an upper floor).

4.9 Policy DM SE9: Protection and improvement of watercourses

DRAFT POLICY DM	SE9	Protection and improvement of watercourses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development in close proximity to the Borough’s network of watercourses will be expected to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. have an adequate set back from the watercourse (open or culverted) to allow for maintenance, river restoration and habitat enhancement. The distance applied will be determined having regard to the nature of the development and the type of watercourse subject to further consultation with the LLFA, Environment Agency, Thames Water and the Canals & River Trust; b. not involve the culverting or loss of any watercourse; c. involve the de-culverting of a watercourse where it is deemed appropriate from consultation with the LLFA; and d. enhance the ecological, flood risk, water quality aesthetic and amenity quality of the watercourse and apply the objectives of the Thames River Basin Management Plan. 2. Development on or adjacent to watercourses must not: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. result in deterioration in a watercourse; or b. prevent its ability to achieve the objectives in the Thames River Basin Management Plan. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Where possible, it should also implement the mitigation measures identified in Thames River Basin Management Plan. 3. Development on any land required for current and future flood management, which would adversely affect the delivery of flood defence schemes, will be refused 4. Where a Water Framework Directive assessment is required to undertake some works on or adjacent to a watercourse., the developer will need to contact the Environment Agency and provide information to demonstrate that the above requirements can be met or to otherwise justify the development. 		

Explanation

- 4.9.1 The protection of existing flood defences is important because the failure of these assets could have severe consequences and pose a risk to life and property. New development should therefore be set back from defences and watercourses to ensure that there is space and access available to allow for future maintenance. Development should also be set back from watercourses to preserve their settings and to minimise the risks to the development.
- 4.9.2 Failure of flood risk management infrastructure, such as raised defences and culverts, can lead to rapid inundation of the areas benefiting from defence with unexpected and catastrophic results. More sustainable practices, including the restoration of river corridors by providing more space for rivers to flow and flood naturally with a catchment based approach are therefore preferred.
- 4.9.3 The naturalisation of watercourses releases the potential for additional waterflow and flood storage and provides amenity and biodiversity value. Development should realise opportunities for de-culverting existing watercourses and there will be a general presumption against further culverting.

4.10 Policy DM SE10: Sustainable drainage systems

DRAFT POLICY DM	SE10	Sustainable drainage systems
<p>1. A Sustainable Drainage Strategy will be required for all developments to demonstrate how the proposed measures manage surface water as close to its source as possible and follow the drainage hierarchy in the London Plan. All developments must maximise the use of and, where possible, retrofit Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) which meet the following requirements:</p> <p>Suitability</p> <p>2. SuDS measures should be appropriate having regard to the proposed use of site, site conditions/context (including proximity to Source Protection Zones and potential for contamination) and geology. In accordance with SuDS good practice guidance, developments must aim to maximise source control SuDS measures.</p> <p>Quantity</p> <p>3. All major developments must achieve greenfield run off rates (for 1-in-1 year and 1-in-100-year events with the allowance of climate change or achieve Qbar if one control is employed).</p> <p>4. All other development should achieve as close to greenfield run off rates as possible and must maximise the use of SuDS, including source control SuDS measures resulting in net improvement in water quantity and quality.</p> <p>5. For developments discharging directly to watercourses, greenfield runoff rates will not always be the optimal solution in terms of managing flood risk at catchment scale. An appropriate discharge rate must be agreed with the LLFA. Achieving greenfield runoff rates for lower order events (e.g. the 1-in-2 year event) can ensure water quality and other benefits are still achieved.</p> <p>Quality</p> <p>6. All developments must have regard to best practice and follow the SuDS management train by providing a number of treatment phases corresponding to their pollution potential and the environmental sensitivities of the locality. As part of the SuDS management train, source control SuDS measures such as rain gardens, green roofs, permeable surfacing etc. must be utilised across the whole site to capture the first 5mm of rainfall to minimise the mobilisation of silts and contaminants.</p> <p>7. Measures should be incorporated to maximise opportunities for sustainable development, improve water quality, biodiversity, local amenity and recreation value.</p> <p>Functionality</p> <p>8. The system must be designed to allow for flows that exceed the design capacity to be stored on site or conveyed off-site with minimum impact. Clear ownership, management and maintenance arrangements must be established.</p> <p>Other</p>		

9. Where appropriate, developments must incorporate relevant measures identified in the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy⁷.
10. The criteria above can be demonstrated through the submission of a SuDS strategy at full planning application stage.
11. Developments must consider SuDS provision in the earliest phases of the design process as the SuDS strategy affects the layout of the development and has a direct effect on landscaping, urban greening and biodiversity.

Explanation

- 4.10.1 Effective management of surface water will reduce the risk of flooding, pollution and other environmental damage.
- 4.10.2 As all areas of the Borough are either in an area at risk of flooding or upstream of an area at risk of flooding, any development has the potential to increase the risk of flooding further down the catchment. Even minor developments, such as modifications to individual properties, contribute significantly to the overall runoff characteristics of a given catchment area when their cumulative effect is considered. Consequently, all developments must maximise the use of SuDS, including previously developed sites.
- 4.10.3 The Council has developed two SuDS proformas which are designed to assist developers in identifying what SuDS measures are required depending on the scale of development (see table 10.1). All developments must also make every effort to retain and enhance permeable surfaces, flood storage and flow routes to mitigate possible increases in flood risk elsewhere. SuDS should be provided on site so that they are managed as part of that development in accordance with the drainage hierarchy set out in the London Plan:

Table 4.5: Sustainable drainage systems proformas

Guidance proforma	Development type
<u>Minor developments</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Householder developments (e.g. extensions, crossovers, minor outbuildings, change of uses) • Minor developments up to 1 unit, or with a footprint of less than 250m²
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor developments 2 units of more, or with a footprint of 250m² or more⁸ • All major developments

⁷ <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/environment/flooding-information-local-flood-risk-management-strategy-2016.pdf>

⁸ In cases where developments of 2 or more units are likely to have a significant impact on surface water drainage, the more detailed proforma should be utilised

- 4.10.4 The selection of SuDS measures must be appropriate to the site and the nature of the proposed development and/or operations. Local geology, areas of sensitive groundwater supplies (e.g. Source Protection Zones) and the pollution potential of certain uses may constrain the ability of a site to rely on full infiltration. However, this does not mean that SuDS should not be implemented – designs that deliver the key benefits of SuDS, flood risk management and pollution mitigation, can be achieved on any type of development regardless of the ground conditions through the use of measures such as impermeable liners where required. Developers must use information on local conditions (including the SFRA, SWMP, LFRMS and information held by other organisations) to inform/justify their selection of SuDS measures.
- 4.10.5 National, regional and local SuDS policies encourage the multiple benefits of green infrastructure SuDS to be realised: these include water quality, biodiversity, amenity, air quality and a reduction in noise pollution and the urban heat island effect – these contribute to improved public health and wellbeing as well as providing wider environmental benefits. To facilitate delivery, make efficient use of available space, and maximise the overall benefits, SuDS should be integrated into landscaping schemes. Almost all landscaped features have the potential for above ground storage. Well-designed SuDS can also contribute to a developments the London Plan's urban greening factor and open space requirements.
- 4.10.6 To maximise SuDS performance, it is important to follow the principles of a SuDS management train. This term describes a series of SuDS components used in sequence to treat, store and control runoff. Source control SuDS measures such as rain gardens, green roofs and permeable paving, form part of the “treatment” component of the management train and should be utilised for the majority of the hardstanding and roof runoff. These features should be designed to capture the first 5mm of rainfall and improve the water quality of the runoff generated from the site. “Pipe-to-pond” solutions where runoff is directed straight into a storage feature without passing through a source control measure should be avoided, as this often results in polluted and silted storage features which pose management problems. This also means that source control SuDS measures should be utilised upstream of proprietary treatment measures (e.g. petrol interceptors) as a treatment component of the SuDS management train. Some developments may require a series of treatment components, corresponding to the pollution potential and environmental sensitivities of the site. To be effective, SuDS need to be properly maintained. Maintenance issues can be simplified by keeping SuDS above ground. Examples of above ground SuDS features include basins and ponds, green roofs, permeable surfaces, water butts and swales. By keeping such features above ground, when problems do occur, they are generally obvious and can be remedied simply using standard landscaping practice.
- 4.10.7 There may be cases where an offsite contribution towards SuDS measures and flood alleviation will be required, particularly where developments fail to achieve policy requirements or are located in sensitive catchments.
- 4.10.8 SuDS should be designed in accordance with best practice guidance such as the SuDS Manual, DEFRA's Non-Statutory technical standards and Enfield's Design and Evaluation Guide⁹.

⁹ Further guidance on drainage strategies can be found on our website at <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/sustainable-drainage-systems/> along with the SuDS proformas for minor and major developments.

Have your say...

SE1: Responding to the climate emergency

4.1.1 Are there any other measures that should be included in the Local Plan to help tackle the climate emergency?

SE2: Sustainable design and construction

4.2.1 Is this the right way to support sustainable design and construction? Have we addressed the necessary key considerations?

SE3: Whole-life carbon and circular economy

4.3.1 Is this the right way to reduce embodied emissions and help to embed circular economy principles in new development?

Question SE4: Reducing energy demand

4.4.1 Is this the right approach to reducing space heating demand and in-use energy consumption?

Questions SE5: Greenhouse gas emissions and low carbon development

4.5.1 Is % over Part L the right measure for reducing greenhouse gas emissions?

4.5.2 Is this the right approach to incentivise on-site renewables?

Question SE6: Renewable energy development

4.6.1 Is this the right approach to properly managing the potential impacts of renewable energy development?

Question SE7: Climate change adaption and managing heat risk

4.7.1 Does this policy set out a robust framework for managing heat risk?

5 Addressing equality and improving health and wellbeing

Introduction

5.1 This section outlines policies to ensure development contributes towards creating healthier places and reducing inequalities across the Borough in line with the objectives of the Enfield Health and Well Being Strategy, Enfield Transport Plan, Blue and Green Strategy and London Plan.

5.1 Strategic Policy SP SC1: Improving health and wellbeing of Enfield's diverse communities

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	SC1	Improving health and wellbeing of Enfield's diverse communities
<p>1. Proposals will be expected to contribute to healthy and active lifestyles and include measures to reduce health inequalities through the provision of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. access to sustainable modes of travel, including safe cycling routes, attractive walking route and easy access to public transport to reduce car dependency; b. access to green infrastructure, including to blue corridors, open spaces and leisure, recreation and play facilities to encourage physical activity; c. access to local community facilities, services and shops, which encourage opportunities for social interaction and active living; d. access to local healthy food opportunities, allotments and food growing spaces; e. an inclusive development layout and public realm that considers the needs of all, including the older population and disabled people; and f. active design principles which supports wellbeing and greater physical movement as part of everyday routines. <p>2. Development within the following categories will be expected to show how they will address any adverse health impacts and contribute to improving the health and wellbeing of the Borough through the submission of a health impact assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential developments comprising 50 or more units • Major and strategic development within areas of poor air quality¹⁰ • Education, health, leisure and community facilities • Care homes/sheltered accommodation • Hot-food-takeaways, drive-through restaurants, betting shops and payday loan shops. <p>Where significant impacts are identified, measures to mitigate the adverse impact of the development should be incorporated within the proposed scheme and, where possible, achieve positive gains (taking account of the priorities set out in the Enfield Health and Wellbeing Strategy).</p>		

¹⁰ As set out in the Air Quality Assessment

Explanation

- 5.1.1 Health and wellbeing is a cross-cutting theme, which has links to many other parts of the Local Plan. Our environment is a key determinant of people's health and wellbeing. The planning system plays a key role in the physical and mental wellbeing of the population. A healthy environment can promote wellbeing and healthy lifestyles for all and can contribute to a reduction in health inequalities.
- 5.1.2 Like other parts of London, Enfield faces a range of health inequalities, such as rising obesity rates and increasing prevalence of long term diseases like diabetes, heart failure and dementia. Overall, life expectancy is higher than the London and national average, but the gap between the deprived and more affluent wards of the Borough continues to widen.
- 5.1.3 Health impact assessments (HIAs) are designed to screen and test the health implications arising from proposed development (especially on vulnerable groups) and recommend mitigation and enhancement measures. These assessments will be expected to follow the recommended guidance set out in the latest Healthy Urban Planning Checklist (Healthy Urban Development Unit). This checklist should be used at the earliest possible stage of the planning process to inform the design, layout and composition of the proposed development (including ongoing management or monitoring arrangements). The level of detail required will depend on the scale, nature and location of the proposed development.
- 5.1.4 The list set out in part 2 above is not exhaustive: there may be other categories of development where the submission of a health impact assessment will be required under the Environmental Impact Assessment regulations (for instance, where it would affect sensitive or vulnerable populations).
- 5.1.5 Applicants should use the NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit's "Planning Contribution Model for London" to calculate costs and financial contributions. These contributions will usually be spent on capital projects. However, it may be appropriate to seek a revenue contribution within opportunity areas over a fixed period to cover the gap between the arrival of a new population and their inclusion within the Department of Health funding allocations.

5.2 Strategic Policy SP SC2: Protecting and enhancing social and community infrastructure

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	SC2	Protecting and enhancing social and community infrastructure
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development involving the loss or release of a community building or use to other uses will not be supported unless evidence can be provided as part of the planning application to demonstrate it has been: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. offered to the market for the range of existing lawful uses (typically non-residential institutions, such as places of worship, schools and community halls) over a 12-month period, at a market rent or sale price benchmarked against other equivalent properties in the area; b. declared surplus to requirements or adequate replacement provision can be provided elsewhere; c. shown to be unsuitable in size and scale to its location which already has good access to facilities which meet similar local needs where these arise; and d. the opportunities to share the use of the existing site or co locate services have been fully explored and are shown to be impractical. 2. New or improved community facilities should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. be located within or adjacent to the Borough's designated town centres (as shown on the Policies Map) and neighbourhood shopping parades, unless they are within walking distance of public transport, pedestrian and cycling routes or form part of a recognisable or planned cluster/hub of community facilities; b. be outward-looking, creating a strong active frontage which is not set back from the street so that they are welcoming, safe and inclusive; c. optimise the use and capacity of the site; d. avoid the loss of housing and employment floorspace and significant harm to the amenities of neighbouring properties and uses; e. operate as a multifunctional space offering fair and affordable access to the public (including protected groups) and sufficient capacity/flexibility to meet a range of needs (e.g. shared spaces or co-located uses), especially outside of core hours; and f. put in place appropriate maintenance and management arrangements, taking account of the needs of other infrastructure providers. 3. Contributions will be sought towards new school places to meet the needs arising from new housing development (excluding care homes), taking account of available capacity within existing schools and the number of pupils it will generate, from early years through to secondary education. New or expanded schools will be expected to incorporate specialist provision where demand exists and make reasonable adjustments to support the needs of the disabled and mobility impaired. In exceptional circumstances, a contribution towards off-site outdoor play space will be accepted in the vicinity of the school in lieu of on-site provision. 4. Contributions will be sought towards additional health and social care facilities, taking account of the latest strategic health needs assessment, pharmaceutical assessment and relevant NHS estate strategies. 		

Explanation

- 5.2.1 This policy seeks to secure the timely provision of new or enhanced community facilities in association with development to meet the changing demands and identified needs of the borough's growing population, preferably towards the defined town centres (as set out in chapter 10) and other accessible locations, such as public transport corridors. In the context of this policy, community provision includes:
- education and training;
 - health and leisure facilities,
 - children's playspace;
 - places of worship;
 - burial spaces;
 - libraries;
 - pubs and cultural uses; and
 - provision related to community safety and security, such as police and emergency services.
- 5.2.2 Proposals involving the loss of an existing community use will be resisted, except in exceptional circumstances (see part 1). Where the loss of a community use can be justified, the applicant will need to explore the opportunity to accommodate an alternative community use which would better meet local needs, in line with relevant strategies.
- 5.2.3 Community facilities will be expected to operate as flexible and multi-purpose spaces to accommodate a range of uses and activities tailored to suit the needs of different groups, organisations and individuals. Community facilities should also be accessible to all users and designed to be visible from the street (for instance, active frontages and welcome entrances facing onto the public realm).
- 5.2.4 Where appropriate, planning obligations will be sought to secure new and improved community facilities to mitigate the impact of new development in suitable locations across the Borough (as defined in part 2). Estate regeneration schemes and other major developments will be expected to provide essential services (e.g. health, education and childcare facilities) within the site or a nearby location within walking distance (e.g. a neighbourhood parade) to meet the needs arising from the new occupants.
- 5.2.5 All major developments involving the provision of community facilities (e.g. secondary schools and primary health care) must optimise the use of the site through a design-led approach. Developers will be expected to test the feasibility of innovative design options, such as multi-storey buildings, outdoor social space above the ground floor level, flexible spaces and the co-location of community facilities (e.g. early year facilities within primary school sites and active ground floor units along the high street).
- 5.2.6 New education facilities (including specialist provision) will be expected to comply with relevant guidance from the Department for Education, Sport England and other relevant national governing bodies. Planning applications will need to include details of the indicative catchment area of the proposed school and provide an assessment of the impact of the scheme on the local highway network and pedestrian and cycle movement through the site. Future needs will be met through expansion or redevelopment of existing school sites and new site allocations (as shown on the Policies Map).

- 5.2.7 The Council will continue to work with infrastructure providers and relevant groups to ensure that community facilities and services are developed and modernised to meet changing requirements and reflect the new approaches to the delivery of services.

Questions

1. How best can the ELP provide for our future community needs to secure a sustained high quality of life and well-being having regard to future growth?
2. Are there any specific issues regarding educational provision that you consider need to be addressed with respect to new development?
3. How do you consider that health issues should be addressed in the Local Plan? How can new development encourage healthy lifestyles?
4. Do you have any other issues/comments?

6 Blue and green Enfield

Introduction

- 6.1 This chapter relates to the 'green' (e.g. parks, open spaces, woodland, street trees and footpaths) and 'blue' (e.g. reservoirs, lakes and waterways) elements of Enfield's infrastructure. The policies set out below explain how this network will be protected, maintained and enhanced through new development in line with the place-making principles set out in chapter 2 of the plan and the long-term vision of Enfield as a 'deeply green and distinct place'.

6.1 Strategic Policy SP BG1: Blue and green infrastructure network

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	BG1	Enfield's blue and green infrastructure network
<p>1. Proposals will be expected to contribute to the creation of a more integrated, multi-functional and accessible blue and green infrastructure network and address deficiencies in quantity, quality and access across the borough. This will be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. protecting and enhancing areas of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land to maintain their function, quality and openness; b. ensuring development protects and enhances significant ecological features, achieves biodiversity net gain and maximises opportunities for urban greening through appropriate landscaping schemes and the planting of street trees; c. reviewing Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and areas of biodiversity deficiency every five years to ensure development contributes as appropriate to the borough's nature recovery network; d. improving the quality, character, value and accessibility of existing publicly accessible open spaces and water spaces across the borough, in line with the priorities of the Blue and Green Strategy; e. maximising green grid links to enhance access through walking, cycling and public transport to key destination points (e.g. town centres), community facilities and publicly accessible open spaces, especially along rivers and waterways; f. protecting, improving and enhancing access to blue spaces and the wider water environment and improving relationship with the river and naturalising the riverbank through the removal of hard engineered walls and culverts and introducing new habitats to the river corridor; g. protecting and enhancing existing residential moorings located on the River Lee; h. maximising opportunities to create and increase publicly accessible open space and outdoor sports (including playing pitches and ancillary sporting facilities) with a range of sizes across a range of users, particularly in locations which experience the highest level of deficiency within the borough; i. protecting and enhancing the borough's habitat and wildlife resources, including linking green spaces with identified wildlife corridors, protecting and enhancing species and habitats identified in the Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit and London Biodiversity Action Plan or updated equivalent, and creating new nesting and roosting sites; and 		

- j. supporting community food growing through development and building new partnerships with social enterprise and voluntary organisations that aspire to designate important local open spaces as local green spaces.
2. Future blue-green interventions will be prioritised in the following locations (as shown on the key diagram) through:
- a. creation of a continuous 'green-loop' – a walking and cycling route extending from the open countryside, via the river valleys, into the main urban area and onto the Lee Valley Regional Park and Enfield Chase;
 - b. provision of world-class sport villages at Enfield Playing Fields, Hotspur Way and Firs Farm;
 - c. expansion of routes into the Lee Valley Regional Park alongside open spaces and river corridors;
 - d. naturalisation and catchment restoration of Salmons Brook, Turkey Brook and Pymmes Park through natural flood management
 - e. creation of a new publicly accessible landscape (Enfield Chase – London National Park City) comprising new woodland, open space and extensive rewilding;
 - f. new continuous and publicly accessible linear parks (including Brooks Park and Edmonton Marshes) across strategic development sites;
 - g. grey-to-green corridors: Public realm improvements along main routes (e.g. A10, A406 and A101) and at key stations and town centre gateways, such as sustainable drainage systems (e.g. rain gardens, buffer strips and wildflower verges), civic squares and water features;
 - h. new crossings/bridges over the A10, A406 and Lee Valley line to overcome east-west severance;
 - i. sensitive restoration and enhancements of registered historic parks and gardens (Trent Park, Grovelands Park, Myddelton House Gardens and Broomfield Park) and associated visitor attractions; and
 - j. revitalisation of open spaces and leisure/recreational activities at Banbury Reservoir, Picketts Lock, Hotspur Way, Ponders End and Whitewebbs Park.

Explanation

- 6.1.1 As an outer London borough, Enfield boasts some of the finest parks, gardens, woodlands and open spaces in Britain, attracting millions of visitors every year. This includes:
- over 1,000 acres of open space (the second largest expanse in London);
 - over 300 hectares of woodland and scrubland;
 - 20,000 plus street trees;
 - reservoirs and 6 freshwater lakes;
 - Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (which covers over 40% of the total land area);
 - 41 sites of nature conservation importance; and
 - 100 km of watercourses - the greatest length of any London borough.
- 6.1.2 As shown on figure x, Enfield's blue-green network extends from the River Lee (including the Lee Valley Regional Park) in the east to open areas of undulating landscape and parkland in the west and north, with good links to Central London and adjoining boroughs. However, parts of this network remain fragmented and inaccessible to the public, largely due to physical severance (e.g. railways and roads) and the lack of direct routes to open spaces. Open space distribution is very uneven

between affluent and deprived areas and there are shortfalls of playing pitch provision, play space and burial space. The Lee Valley is largely deficient in terms of access to open space and nature (as shown on figure xx).

- 6.1.3 Many of the borough's conservation areas contain extensive green spaces or important incidental spaces, often formed as part of planned estates (e.g. Trent Park and Forty Hall). Important historic landscapes also exist at Myddelton House, Capel Manor and West Lodge Arboretum. Grovelands Park, Trent Park and Bloomfield Park are identified on the heritage at risk register and require sensitive restoration.
- 6.1.4 This policy seeks to promote the continued protection, management and expansion of the borough's blue and green network, as an integrated whole, in response to the climate change emergency and on-going health crisis. Detailed boundaries (including nature conservation sites, parks, public rights of way and watercourses) are set out on the Policies Map.
- 6.1.5 Enfield's long-term ambition is to become the greenest borough in London at the cornerstone of London's national park city (as outlined in the Blue and Green Strategy). A series of strategic or landscape-scale interventions have been identified across the borough (as shown figure xx below) to help us achieve this vision.
- 6.1.6 Development proposals will be expected to deliver improvements to open spaces, sustainable drainage systems, river corridors, green chain links and ecological networks in line with the principles of environmental gain set out in the government's 25 Year Environmental Plan.
- 6.1.7 The Blue and Green Strategy should be used as a starting point to guide the provision of blue-green infrastructure within new development. Good practice guides and tools are also available from the Mayor of London (e.g. All London Green Grid Supplementary Planning Guidance) and government agencies, including Natural England's Climate Change Adaptation Manual and Natural Green Space Standards. Blue-green infrastructure must form an integral component of new neighbourhoods and should be integrated into the wider network, such as the linear corridors, strategic nodes and green grid links identified on figure xx.
- 6.1.8 We will work with developers and other partners to facilitate the delivery of projects and programmes set out in the Blue and Green Strategy and other relevant strategies (taking account of the priorities identified in the latest audits and future management/maintenance arrangements) through the use of developer contributions and various external funding sources.

Figure 6.1: Enfield's blue-green network

Placeholder for diagram

6.2 Strategic Policy SP BG2: Protecting nature conservation sites

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	BG2	Protecting nature conservation sites
<p>1. Development will be expected to protect, maintain and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity value of the borough's international, national and local wildlife and geological sites in line with the following principles.</p> <p>International</p> <p>2. Development will not be permitted where it would adversely affect (directly or indirectly) the integrity of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), unless it meets the requirements set out in the regulations¹¹. Where such potential exists, applicants should seek advice from Natural England to determine whether a habitat regulations assessment would be required as part of the planning application. The assessment will need to demonstrate that the development will not adversely impact on the integrity of a SPA or SAC.</p> <p>3. Development involving over 100 new homes within 6km of the boundary of the Epping Forest SAC (known as the "zone of influence") will need to secure appropriate mitigation and avoidance measures in the form of strategic alternative nature green space (SANG) to offset any potential effects arising from increased recreational pressure and air pollution on the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (either 'alone' or 'in combination' with other relevant plans and proposals) in consultation with Natural England, Epping Forest Conservators and other relevant bodies.</p> <p>National</p> <p>4. Development will not be permitted where it would adversely affect (directly or indirectly) the integrity of Covert Way Local Nature Reserves, William Girling Reservoir and Chingford Reservoirs Site of Special Scientific Interest, as shown on the Policies Map). Exceptions will only be made where the benefits of the development would clearly outweigh the impacts on the special conservation features of the site and appropriate measures are provided to mitigate and/or compensate harmful impacts.</p> <p>Metropolitan, borough and local</p> <p>5. Development affecting the integrity of a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (as shown on the Policies Map), priority habitats/species, non-designated sites or features of biodiversity interest (directly or indirectly) will only be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the mitigation hierarchy has been applied in line with the London Plan to offset the loss of habitats and species; it will protect, restore, enhance and provide appropriate buffers around wildlife and geological features as well as links to the wider ecological network; and the benefits of the proposed development would clearly outweigh the adverse impact on the biodiversity and geodiversity value of the site. 		

¹¹ 2006 Natural Environment & Rural Communities) Act (as amended), 1981 Wildlife & Countryside Act (as amended) and 2020 Environment Bill

Explanation

- 6.2.1 This policy sets out a hierarchy of designated and non-designated nature conservation sites, from international to local scale. As the hierarchy implies, the level of protection afforded to nature conservation varies according to the value and status of the site.
- 6.2.2 While there are no designated sites of international importance in the borough, new development could have the potential to adversely affect the integrity of the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation, Lee Valley Special Protection Area and Wormley Hoddesdonpark Woods Special Area of Conservation from the effects of air pollution and increased recreational pressure. Development will be resisted where it would cause significant adverse harm to the integrity of these sites.
- 6.2.3 Appropriate improvements will be sought within the zone of influence in the locations shown on table 6.1 below to mitigate the effects of air pollution and recreational pressure on the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation through the use of financial contributions in line with the requirements of Natural England and the Epping Forest Conservators.

Table 6.1: Proposed mitigation strategy to offset the impacts of development upon the Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation

Type of mitigation	Locations
Recreational pressure – Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG)	
Environmental enhancements within the National Park City designation (as defined on the Policies Map)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enfield Chase • Lee Valley Regional Park • Trent Park
New areas of publicly accessible open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meridian Water and other strategic site allocations
Access enhancements to the Lee Valley Regional Park (as set out in the Blue and Green Strategy) to facilitate active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of deficiency (access to open space and nature, as shown on figure xx)
Leisure and water-based sport provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banbury Reservoir (in the London borough of Haringey) • Pickett's Lock • Ponders End
Habitat creation and enhancement along wildlife corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of nature conservation interest (as shown on the Policies Map).
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributions to other projects identified through the Blue and Green Strategy
Enfield's blue-green network	
Introduction of electric vehicle charging points in new developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town centres, major growth areas and areas of high density

Type of mitigation	Locations
Reducing vehicle fleet emissions (e.g. non-fossil fuel buses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the targets set out in the Climate Action Plan¹²
Promoting high speed broadband	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directed to areas with poor broadband speeds
Promoting sustainable transport choice and public transport improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directed to areas of poor public transport accessibility (PTAL)
More stringent parking standards than the London Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spaces per number of bedrooms (areas of good public transport accessibility)
Woodland and tree features to reduce nitrogen deposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major trafficked roads and areas of poor air quality (as defined on figure xx)

Figure 6.2: Areas of deficiency

Map showing areas of deficiency

¹² <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/environment/climate-action/>

- 6.2.4 Applicants will also need to provide details of the phased implementation of the residential development / access to new public open spaces and recreation facilities and details of site access management and monitoring to demonstrate that adverse effects on the integrity of international sites can be avoided / mitigated over the lifetime of the development, in consultation with Natural England and Epping Forest Conservators.
- 6.2.5 Where a designated site or priority species/habitat is likely to be adversely affected, an ecological assessment will be required as part of the planning application. Protected species and priority species of plants and animals are defined in the Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan, Species of Conservation Concern in London and Species of Principal Importance in England. The ecological assessment should include:
- an evaluation of the characteristics (biodiversity and geodiversity interests) and current and future conditions of the site; and
 - details on how the proposed development will protect, replace and enhance existing biodiversity on the proposed site, including measures to wildlife habitats and features aimed at particular species.
- 6.2.6 In cases where biodiversity and geodiversity will clearly be affected, new development will be expected to follow the principles set out in the mitigation hierarchy within the London Plan. Where compensation is sought, it would need to adequately offset the impact on the site of nature conservation importance or protected/priority species through the provision of an alternative site or habitat.

6.3 Strategic Policy SP BG3: Biodiversity net gain, rewilding and offsetting

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	BG3	Biodiversity net gain, rewilding and offsetting
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All development proposals shall be considered in light of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, mitigate and compensate) to protect most valuable ecological features of the site and minimise harm to nature. Measures will also be sought to increase or improve biodiversity through the restoration and re-creation of priority habitats and ecological networks and the protection and recovery of protected wildlife populations, especially where there are gaps across existing corridors. 2. Applicants must submit an action plan setting out how biodiversity will be improved as a result of the development to offset the loss or degradation of natural habitat on site (using the DEFRA metric model). The action plan will need to provide evidence of how the development will achieve a minimum of 10% net gain, including habitat creation, preferably on site. 3. Where the 10% minimum requirement cannot be met on site, or would be better served elsewhere, adequate off-site compensation provision must be provided to an equivalent of better standard to offset the loss of habitats arising from the proposed development. Provision will be directed towards projects that contribute to Enfield's nature recovery network and other biodiversity and landscape-scale conservation priorities, particularly within the following locations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Areas of nature deficiency (e.g. Enfield Chase and Chingford Reservoirs) b. Riparian corridors c. Bug life B-line (as shown on figure 6.3). 		

Explanation

- 6.3.1 This policy sets out how development proposals will be expected to enhance and increase biodiversity and mitigate or offset the harm arising from the loss of natural habitats (e.g. trees and river corridors) and ecological features, in response to the plan's objective to create a distinct and leading part of London. Net gain¹³ is used as a proxy to measure the potential harmful effects arising from a development and calculate biodiversity net gain (e.g. habitat creation or enhancement).
- 6.3.2 The Environment Bill proposes to introduce a 10% mandatory requirement for biodiversity net gain within development¹⁴. Net gain measurements should be calculated using Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs'(DEFRA) biodiversity metric (an online tool) to establish the nature of the harm to biodiversity and the quality of the new green benefits arising from development as well as the anticipated costs of achieving a 10% level of net gain. In line with best practice, the

¹³ Biodiversity net gain is the achievement of measurable gains for biodiversity through new development and occurs when a development leaves biodiversity in a better state than before development.

¹⁴ The government is considering how mandatory net gain will apply to different sites. There may be targeted exemption for some brownfield sites, as well as those with specific ownership characteristics, such as self-build schemes. Householder development (such as extensions) may also be exempt and the government is considering how net gain will apply to minor development schemes, including whether they are subject to a lower net gain requirement.

provision of compensation to address residual biodiversity impacts will not be permitted unless the steps of the mitigation hierarchy (enhance, avoid or minimise, restore, compensate and offset habitat loss) set out in the London Plan have been followed and all opportunities to avoid and then minimise negative impacts have been pursued.

- 6.3.3 Developers will be expected to submit a detailed action plan to ensure that biodiversity measures can be properly considered at the planning application stage, including details of the pre-development biodiversity value of the site and the steps taken to avoid any adverse effects from development.
- 6.3.4 As a general rule, biodiversity gain should be provided on site. Where this is not practicable or viable (e.g. due to its size or location), off-site mitigation measures will be sought from developers to achieve net gain of at least an equivalent standard. Any contributions will be calculated on a site-by-site basis, based on the cost of mitigation.
- 6.3.5 Contributions will be sought towards enhancements to the nature recovery network such as the creation of buffer zones, removal of invasive species, planting of native species and river restoration projects (as set out in the Blue and Green Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan). Applicants should also consider opportunities to upgrade and enhance existing sites of nature conservation importance (as shown on the Policies Map) and habitat corridors within non-designated areas. In line with DEFRA guidelines these measures will need to be maintained over a minimum of 30 years.

Figure 6.3:

Diagram

6.4 Strategic policy SP BG4: Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	BG4	Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enfield's Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land will continue to be protected from inappropriate development (as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) and, where possible, enhanced. The boundary of these areas is shown on the Policies Map. 2. Development within or adjacent to the Green Belt / Metropolitan Open Land should not have a significant detrimental impact on the openness of the Green Belt / Metropolitan Open Land and respect the character of its surroundings. 3. The positive use and management of the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land will be supported where it is integrated with the wider blue-green infrastructure network and consistent with the strategic purposes of these designations. 		

Explanation

- 6.4.1 This policy seeks to protect and safeguard the extent of the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (as shown on the Policies Map and figure xx) and enhance the beneficial use of this land through positive management.
- 6.4.2 These green assets contribute to the overall suburban and rural setting of the borough, open up access to green and blue spaces (e.g. outdoor sport and recreation) and the wider blue and green infrastructure network and contain diverse uses including agriculture, open space, wildlife sites and historic assets.
- 6.4.3 The Green Belt is a permanent area of open countryside that wraps around the north and east of the built-up area of Enfield and contains a mixture of arable farmland, green space and woodland. Metropolitan Open Land is strategic open land within the built-up-area that contributes to the physical structure of London and includes a number of public parks (e.g. Trent Park, Grovelands Park and Broomfield Park) and parts of the Lee Valley Country Park. Metropolitan Open Land is afforded the same status and level of protection as the Green Belt in line with the London Plan.

6.5 Strategic Policy SP BG5: Green belt and edges of the countryside/urban area

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	BG5	Green Belt and edges of the countryside/urban areas
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inappropriate development within the Green Belt (as shown on the Policies Map) will not be permitted. Development that is not inappropriate will only be permitted where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the siting, scale, height and bulk of the proposed development is sympathetic to and compatible with the primary aim of preserving the openness of the Green Belt; b. it has regard to site contours, displays a high standard of design and landscaping to complement and improve its setting, and takes all measures to ensure that the visual impact on the wider Green Belt is minimised; c. the nature, quality, finish and colour of materials blend with the local landscape (as defined in the Character of Growth Study) to harmonise with surrounding natural features; and d. appropriate parking provision, safe access, egress and landscaping is provided to ensure vehicles are parked safely and that the development does not prejudice the openness of the Green Belt. 2. Limited infilling within existing settlements (villages and hamlets) and the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites within the Green Belt will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the development would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt; b. the development would not lead to an increase in the developed proportion of the site; and c. the development would not lead to any significant increase in motorised traffic generation, as evidenced through a suitable traffic modelling tool. 3. Agricultural, horticultural and forestry workers accommodation will only be permitted within the Green Belt where it can be demonstrated that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the associated agricultural unit is economically viable and has sound long-term prospects; b. the dwelling is essential to sustain the viability of the farming enterprise; c. there is no suitable alternative accommodation in the vicinity of the proposed site; d. no existing dwelling serving or closely associated with the holding has been sold, leased or otherwise disposed within the past three years; and e. it is of a scale, design and layout appropriate to its surroundings. 4. Wherever possible, worker accommodation within the Green Belt should be sited as close as possible to existing buildings or dwellings. 5. Temporary buildings in the Green Belt will be granted permission up to a maximum of three years, over which period a planning application can be submitted to erect a permanent building on the site, subject to an agricultural worker occupancy condition. 		

Explanation

- 6.5.1 Development that is not inappropriate in the Green Belt is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework. This includes some forms of development on previously developed sites, limited infilling within existing settlements and essential agriculture and forestry worker housing. However, there are some situations that may allow certain developments to take place in the Green Belt that under any other circumstances would not be allowed. These are known as 'very special circumstances'. When attempting to prove very special circumstances the onus is on the applicant to prove that the exceptional nature of the proposal outweighs the harm that it would cause to the Green Belt.
- 6.5.2 Applicants should demonstrate through design and access statements how the development has been designed to reduce the visual impact on the Green Belt and how it will improve the attractiveness and quality of the landscape through positive enhancements (including hedgerows and tree planting of native species).
- 6.5.3 Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites and temporary accommodation will not be inappropriate subject to meeting the criteria set out in parts 2 and 3 above.

6.6 Policy DM BG6: Protecting open space

DRAFT POLICY DM	BG6	Protecting open space
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development involving the loss of designated open space (with the exception of Metropolitan Open Land) will be resisted unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. it provides essential ancillary facilities (e.g. changing rooms, play equipment and footpath/cycle links) that will enhance the function, use, accessibility and enjoyment of the existing open space; b. it is temporary in nature and the open space will be restored back to its original purpose; c. it provides new outdoor space, the recreational and sporting benefits of which would outweigh the harm resulting from its loss; and d. replacement open space can be re-provided (as part of the wider development site or within a suitable alternative location within the catchment area) of equivalent or better-quality provision which is accessible to the public. 2. Developments on existing designated open space (as shown on the Policies Map) will be expected to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. promote the multifunctional and shared use of the existing open space, including schools, private sports facilities and playing pitches, subject to satisfactory management arrangements being put in place; and b. avoid harm to the ecological, heritage or recreational value of the existing open space or the flood risk levels within and beyond the boundaries of the site. 3. Development will not be permitted on private or semi-private outdoor amenity space such as residential gardens and communal areas within housing estates and other similar non-designated open spaces (e.g. food growing plots) unless the loss of such space can be compensated and the development has overriding planning benefits. Amenity spaces should be designed to be flexible so it can be easily adapted in response to changing needs, such as growing food. 		

Explanation

- 6.6.1 This policy aims to ensure that new development does not unduly harm the integrity and open character of existing open space (as designated on the Policies Map) and contributes to its enhancement and/ or expansion, responding to the plan's vision of creating a deeply green place. Some types of development (e.g. changing rooms, play equipment and seating) will be acceptable in principle within areas of open space. However, it must relate to the scale and function of the existing open space and be ancillary to its main function.
- 6.6.2 In some cases, existing open space could be replaced or re-provided (as part of a comprehensive redevelopment and/or estate regeneration scheme) where it would enhance the quality of provision within or close proximity to the development site (e.g. reconnect previously inaccessible or fragmented areas of open space or provide a larger and more useable area of consolidated open space). The loss of outdoor sport and recreational facilities will be protected against unjustified loss in line with the requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

6.7 Policy DM BG7: Watercourses

DRAFT POLICY DM	BG7	Watercourses
<p>1. Development within or adjacent the borough's watercourses will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> avoid the net loss or covering of watercourses (unless it is a water-dependant or water-related use in appropriate locations and of appropriate scale); incorporate suitable setbacks to protect the water's edge and contribute towards its restoration as well as active frontages along the waterfront, where appropriate; conserve and enhance views across the water and its open character; and provide ecological and biodiversity enhancements to water spaces, having regard to the principles of the Biodiversity Action Plan and the design/landscaping of the public realm. <p>2. Development within or adjacent to the borough's waterspaces should promote opportunities that facilitate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> continuous public access along towpaths, especially where there is fragmentation; the provision of water-related uses and sport and recreation activities, notably at Meridian Water, Banbury Reservoir and Ponders Lock; water-borne freight and passenger transport along the River Lea Navigation, where possible; and de-culverting urban rivers to create naturalised edges, improve links to green spaces and increase the visibility of the riverside, where possible. <p>3. Permanent residential and commercial moorings (e.g. marinas and boatyards) alongside associated ancillary facilities and access requirements will be supported where they are located away from the main course of the River Lee and the Lee Navigation Canal and do not have adverse impacts on navigation, biodiversity, micro-climate, amenity of surrounding residents and the public enjoyment of the water space.</p>		

Explanation

- 6.7.1 This policy seeks to protect, maintain and enhance the quality, quantity, accessibility and usage of the borough's existing network of watercourses (as shown on figure 6.7). In the context of this policy, watercourses relate to any area of water (permanently or intermittently) that exists in the borough, as described in table 6.2. below.

Table 6.2: Categories of watercourses

Category	Description	Examples
Watercourses	Main rivers and other smaller streams, whether they are open or culverted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Lee, Turkey Brook, Salmons Brook and Pymmes Brook (among other smaller ones)
Inland waterways	Navigable stretches of water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Lee Navigation

Category	Description	Examples
Artificial watercourses	Man-made structures originally constructed to convey drinking water to London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New River – main section runs north-south through the borough • New River Loop – an abandoned section which routes through part of Enfield Town and surrounds.
Reservoirs	Man-man structures which supply drinking water to London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lee Valley Reservoir Chain (William Girling and King George V) • Lakes (Trent Park Lower Lake & Grovelands Park) • Nearby assets (e.g. Banbury Reservoir and Lockwood Reservoir)

- 6.7.2 Collectively, these assets have played a critical role in the development of the borough and London as a whole, acting as important trade routes, water supply hubs and sources of energy and heat. The River Lee, Enfield Lock, Lee Navigation and New River also have significant industrial heritage and nature conservation value. However, much of this network remains inaccessible or hidden from public view, due to the presence of underground culverts (for instance, along the Salmon Brook, New River Loop/Saddlers Mill Stream), high embankments (e.g. William Girling Reservoir) and the lack of crossing points.
- 6.7.3 Proposals seeking to improve public access to the Chingford reservoirs will need to consult with Thames Water to ensure its operational function and ongoing structural integrity can be maintained and mitigate any potential risks to public safety and health.
- 6.7.4 Contributions will be sought from developments along or close to the waterfront to deliver improvements to open spaces, natural habitats, flood alleviation and public access, particularly within areas of open space and nature deficiency (see figure xx) and fragmentation. Where development is sited near to a watercourse, it will be expected to contribute towards the restoration and naturalisation of the river/stream and maximise opportunities to enhance the floodplain using natural flood management techniques.
- 6.7.5 There is a strong presumption against development which adversely affects the character and effective operation of the water network (for example, where it involves the loss or covering of watercourse, such as culverting and development platforms). New development will be expected to maximise the benefits of its proximity to the waterside and its natural setting.
- 6.7.6 Proposals which generate freight water-borne movements will be encouraged along the Lee Navigation, especially where industrial premises (e.g. Edmonton Ecopark) are located. Applicants will need to demonstrate using robust evidence that operations will not cause excessive disturbance to habitats.

6.8 Policy DM BG8: Urban greening and biophilic principles

DRAFT POLICY DM	BG8	Urban greening and biophilic principles
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New development will need to demonstrate how it will exceed the urban greening factor targets set out in the London Plan and how the green features (e.g. brown roofs and living walls) will be maintained throughout the life of the development in line with the principles of biophilic design. 2. New development will be expected to promote opportunities to restore, create and enhance Enfield's tree and woodland resource and improve links to existing assets, including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Enfield Chase, Trent Park and Salmons Brook, with priority given to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. densely built-up urban areas (e.g. Edmonton, Ponders End, Southbury, Brimsdown and Southgate) which are deficient in terms of access to nature, open space and woodland and experience high levels of deprivation; b. areas of poor air quality along busy radial and orbital routes (e.g. A10, A110 and A406); c. the arc of publicly-owned land between Enfield Chase, Crews Hill and Lee Valley Regional Park; and d. areas of flood risk (including river corridors) to mitigate the impact of new development on the wider catchment. 3. In particular, new development will be required to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. retain and protect trees and hedgerows of landscape and biodiversity value on and adjacent to the site, especially those which are healthy and offer a clear public amenity benefit; b. use available roof space and vertical surfaces to install green or brown roofs, living walls and low zero carbon technologies (subject to viability and other planning considerations); c. maximise the provision of soft landscape treatment, amenity space (e.g. garden terraces) and new tree planting (including the use of large, shade-producing trees, pollinator friendly, non-native species and indigenous species, where possible); and d. provide adequate separation between the built form and the trees (including having regard to shading arising from existing trees and buildings and proximity to wildlife sites). 4. Development that will involve the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland, veteran trees, ancient hedgerows, trees covered under preservation orders and other trees of significant amenity or biodiversity value, either directly or indirectly, will be resisted. Where exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated to justify the removal of such trees, adequate compensation measures must be put in place (subject to consultation with Natural England and the Woodland Trust) through a long-term management plan. 5. All new streets (including new cycle lanes and roads) should be tree-lined. Proposals to remove trees on existing streets will be resisted. Any improvements to the public realm must include a high proportion of greenery (including trees, landscaping and other types of planting) and active spaces. 		

Explanation

- 6.8.1 This policy seeks to maximise the opportunities to encourage the greening of the borough's urban and rural environment through landscaping, the planting of new woodland and street trees, provision of garden roofs and spaces, soft landscaping treatment, other planting and restoration of channelised or culverted watercourses, as appropriate. Implementing such measures will not only improve the aesthetic value of the borough but also provide multiple environmental benefits, such as biodiversity enhancements, surface water run-off attenuation, urban cooling, noise attenuation, energy savings, improve insulation and water purification to remove pollutants.
- 6.8.2 The target is based on the urban greening thresholds and scoring matrix set out in the London Plan. Applicants will need to meet the target or provide evidence to justify why this target cannot be achieved. Particular priority will be given to biodiversity enhancements and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in the application of the urban greening assessment. The assessment should also outline how the urban greening measures will be maintained over the lifetime of the development. We will take a flexible approach where delivery of the urban greening factor would detract from the heritage significance of a building, monument or conservation area and historic park and garden. Urban greening should also form an integral part of the design and layout of public realm schemes and small-scale developments.
- 6.8.3 Urban greening measures such as green/brown roofs, living walls, trees and landscaping should be integrated into the design and layout of new development to maximise the environment benefits from habitat creation, building insulation, sustainable drainage and cooling. The type and extent of green roof/living wall provision sought will depend on the structure and form of the proposed development (including building orientation and function of the roofspace) and the character and context of the site (including proximity to sensitive receptors, such as noise-intensive activities and heritage constraints). Extensive green roofs are required to have a substrate depth of 75-150mm, unless it can be demonstrated that this is not feasible. The substrate depth should be varied within this range to maximise biodiversity benefits. Where recreational or amenity space is sought, intensive green roofs should be installed with deep substrates to attenuate surface water runoff and harvest rainwater on site. Further guidance on the installation and maintenance of living roofs or walls can be found in the Green Roof Organisation Code.
- 6.8.4 Applicants are advised to seek qualified expertise from a suitably qualified arboriculturist prior to the initial design phase to ensure that any works to trees are carried out in line with relevant British standards and other guidance. Where development necessitates the removal of trees and hedgerows, adequate replacement provision of an equivalent value will need to follow the requirements set out in CAVAT, i-Tree Eco, or another similar valuation system. Where appropriate, planning conditions or legal agreements will be used to secure the retention of existing trees and landscape features within the site (especially those which are significant in terms of amenity and nature conservation).
- 6.8.5 Works to protected trees (e.g. TPOs) or trees situated within a conservation area) must ensure the long-term health of each tree and retain and enhance amenity value of the surrounding area. Where appropriate, new TPOs will be introduced within and adjacent to new development to protect the amenity of important trees. Enfield has

vast tracks of ancient woodland, much of which forms part of the former royal hunting ground (known as Enfield Chase) and remains vulnerable to land use change.

- 6.8.6 Green/brown roofs or low/zero carbon technologies present design solutions to the energy efficiency targets set out in policies (see chapter 4) at a cost commensurate with carbon abatement schemes. Where it is claimed that such installations are not technically feasible or economically viable (due to site constraints, design and orientation etc), this must be clearly evidenced within the sustainable design and construction statement.
- 6.8.7 Tree-lined streets within new development should incorporate a mix of native species (semi-mature) and other green features, such as sustainable urban drainage. Where possible, new trees should be evenly placed on either side of the street. These streets should also be well-connected and offer a choice of direct routes to key designations (e.g. town centres), with particular attention given to ensuring accessibility and safety to the elderly or disabled.

6.9 Policy DM BG9: Allotments and community food production

DRAFT POLICY DM	BG9	Allotments and community food production
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals will be expected to include measures that increase or promote food production (from productive landscaping through to food growing spaces, such as roof gardens, allotments and community orchards) and access to healthy and affordable food. Existing allotment sites are shown on the Policies Map. 2. Existing allotments will be protected from development. Proposals should not result in a net loss of allotment provision. 3. Provision of allotments and community food growing sites will be supported as part of new development (including within site allocations) to meet identified needs, especially within areas of deficiency and parts of the urban fringe. Food growing provision will be sought within areas of incidental open space within housing estates and business parks, areas of good quality agricultural land (e.g. farm enterprises), road verges and vacant or underused sites (as a meanwhile use). 4. New food growing spaces should be accessible to everyone and integrated with other uses (e.g. sport and play facilities) and supporting services (e.g. water supply and irrigation), where possible. 		

Explanation

- 6.9.1 Benefitting from good access to agricultural farmland and water resources, Enfield is a leading centre in the development of sustainable food production and horticulture. Food growing space ranges from allotments, nurseries and garden orchards (e.g. Forty Hall) to community supported agriculture (e.g. farm shops) and commercial production enterprises (including London's only commercial-scale vineyard at Capel Manor). We want to encourage people to grow their own food in Enfield and maximise the benefits of food growing spaces, such as providing social interaction, reducing stress and anxiety, encouraging exercise and providing places to relax and unwind. By law, we have a duty to provide a sufficient number of allotment plots to meet current and future demand. However, many of the borough's allotments are near to or at capacity, especially in urban areas. Some plots also remain overgrown. Allotment waiting lists are also increasing in response to rising demand from residents, with notable deficiencies in the Lee Valley, Palmers Green, Bush Hill Park and Winchmore Hill.
- 6.9.2 Food growing provision within new development could take the form of dedicated food growing areas as well as within communal planting schemes, such as fruiting trees, shrubs and bushes. Particularly where sites are constrained or tightly defined, developments should utilise rooftops, walls or balconies as growing spaces and innovative solutions, where possible. Community or private food growing facilities should be affordable, functional and accessible to all those who wish to take part. Participants should also be able to access supporting services, such as water (water butts or mains water supply) and tool storage. Where a health impact assessment is required as part of a planning application, this should include consideration of how the development will support access to green space, exercise and healthy food.

6.10 Policy DM BG10: Burial and crematorium spaces

DRAFT POLICY DM	BG10	Burial and crematorium spaces
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1. Proposals to reuse, expand and extend burial and crematorium spaces (as defined on the Policies Map) will be supported where they meet identified needs.
2. Additional land will be set aside (as shown on the Key Diagram and Policies Map) to meet the current and future burial needs of Enfield. New burial, memorial and associated facilities will be required to fit sensitively into the London National Park City designation.
3. Development involving the provision of reuse, expansion, extension, new burial and/or cremation spaces or related facilities must demonstrate how it will:
 - a. adequately meet the requirements of the various faith groups within the borough, including groups where burial is the only option;
 - b. be appropriately located and within close proximity to the community it is tended to serve; and
 - c. appropriately respond to potential flood risk (as shown on the Policies Map) and air and water pollution issues through the incorporation of mitigation measures.
4. New cemeteries or burial grounds in the Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there are no suitable sites outside of Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land. These sites do not have to be within the borough boundary of Enfield.
5. Sites set out in Table 6.3 are allocated for burial and cremation uses and defined on the Policies Map. Further information on site allocations is presented on the site proformas in Appendix B. The proformas indicate key requirements and considerations that need to be taken into account as sites come forward for development.

Table 6.3: Sites allocated for burial and/or cremation uses

Site ID	Site address
SA59	Alma Road Open Space
SA60	Firs Farm Recreation Ground (part)
SA61	Sloeman's Farm
SA62	Church Street recreation ground for crematorium

Explanation

- 6.10.1 Enfield is, like many other London boroughs, facing serious shortage of burial space - a situation which will exacerbate as the population increases and the lack of funeral space drives up costs. Enfield has among the highest burial requirements in London. Space is running out due to land shortages and rising burial demand. Enfield Crematorium, for instance, will be completely full before the end of this decade.
- 6.10.2 Faith groups in the borough have specific burial requirements. Muslim burials mainly take place at the Tottenham Cemetery in Edmonton and there are four Jewish cemeteries in the borough: Western Synagogue Cemetery, Federation of Synagogues Cemetery, Western Synagogue Cemetery and Adath Yisroel Cemetery and Bulls Cross. The council will continue to work with religious groups and other partners (e.g. cross-boundary authorities) to meet future burial need requirements as well as tackle burial space shortages during the plan period.
- 6.10.3 In order to meet the Borough's need the preferred approach is set out in the policy to securing sufficient burial space in the right locations to meet the needs of the borough's diverse communities over the plan period. This includes: the reuse and intensification of existing sites (e.g. churchyards and cemeteries) in the urban area; the provision of new burial spaces (including new allocations in the Green Belt) and extensions to existing designated sites and adjoining virgin land.
- 6.10.4 New burial plots should be located away from areas of flood risk (as shown on the Policies Map), air quality hot spots and sources of ground water pollution. Proposals will be refused where they are at risk of flooding or would cause flooding to other burial plots (irrespective of whether there are no other suitable sites within the borough).
- 6.10.5 As part of the ELP, the Council has identified five policy options and their associated benefits and dis-benefits, set out below. We are inviting stakeholder's thoughts on these alternatives and suggestions of other alternatives through consultation questions. For the next draft of the Local Plan the key issues section will be removed from the policy and the policy options removed from this section of the Plan to make the document more streamlined, but at this stage it was felt helpful to include in this draft for consultation to inform stakeholders of the issues being contended with.

Policy options for DM BG10: Burial and cremation space

Policy options for BG10	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred option
<p>A. Do nothing</p>	<p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Means that local authority provision would be rapidly exhausted ➤ Increased reliance placed on independent denominational provision ➤ Increased reliance on neighbouring authorities (at a higher cost to residents) 	<p>No</p>
<p>B. Meet our objectively assessed needs ourselves in the urban area and extension of existing sites</p>	<p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The borough has already taken a proactive approach to identify capacity within existing cemeteries and to use them whilst retaining the quality of the provision required. ✓ There is the opportunity to identify existing burial sites where extensions could be possible (i.e. adjacent to open, undeveloped land). Other forms of provision which could easily intensify – like local churchyards. ✓ The borough could provide a small or large number of additional plots depending on the size of extension. ✓ Opportunity to identify additional capacity if adjoining land is owned by the Council, within the local green infrastructure network. <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Extension and further intensification is not likely to be feasible to meet the identified need. ➤ The feasibility of extending sites must be considered on a site by site basis as it will depend on a wide range of factors, specifically whether it is physically possible, and potential environmental impacts caused by extensions, and the current uses and roles fulfilled by such land. ➤ Timescales for extensions unknown. 	<p>No</p>

Policy options for BG10	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred option
<p>C. Meet our needs through the re-use of graves</p>	<p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This approach is already occurring in the borough at Lavender Hill cemetery and is considered a sustainable way of ensuring enough burial space is available in the borough. ✓ Reuse of graves could be intensified further helping to ease land pressure. <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This option has potential sensitivity and controversial implications and is not suitable in some places e.g. consecrated land. ➤ There is no scope to reuse graves at Edmonton Cemetery as this has been exhausted from 2011 to 2019. 	<p>No</p>
<p>D. Set a reduced target</p>	<p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The borough has already taken a proactive a proactive approach to identify capacity within existing cemeteries and to use them whilst retaining the quality of the provision. ✓ Other forms of provision have been explored including the intensification of local churchyards. <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The borough could set itself a reduced target, but this would mean that local authority provision would be rapidly exhausted. ➤ There is increased reliance placed on independent denominational provision and an increased reliance on neighbouring authorities (at a higher cost to residents). 	<p>No</p>
<p>E. Meet our objectively assessed need with assistance from duty to cooperate partners</p>	<p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From consultation feedback on the Burial Needs Assessment 2020, it was clear that people generally preferred to be buried within their local area, so the meeting unmet need in other authorities is likely to be less popular with residents 	<p>No</p>

Policy options for BG10	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred option
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In addition, as part of the assessment, DTC engagement was undertaken and it is not understood whether adjacent authorities have sufficient understanding of their own provision and future requirements to support a co-operative dialogue and approach at this stage. 	
<p>F. Meet our objectively assessed need in the urban area first and new sites in the Green Belt</p>	<p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Meets the borough's needs in full ✓ New sites could facilitate a broader offering of cemetery spaces ✓ 2x potential sites to meet needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sloeman's farm for cemetery and ○ Church Street Recreation Ground for crematorium ○ 	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Questions</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is Policy BG10 the right approach to meet our needs? 2. Do you think it is acceptable to plan for a shortfall of space within the borough boundary and promote cross border expansion instead? 3. If you think we should meet local needs, where should it be? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More burial space in the urban area – where? • Intensification of suburban areas? • Build on some public open space? • Release of Green Belt land on the edge of the borough? • If other, please specify 		

6.11 Policy DM BG11: Blue and green infrastructure plans

DRAFT POLICY DM	BG11	Blue and green infrastructure plans
<p>1. A blue-green infrastructure plan must be submitted alongside major planning applications to demonstrate how the development will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. prevent net loss, damage or deterioration to blue-green assets (including areas of amenity and ecological value); b. contribute towards delivering identified opportunities and priorities set out in the Blue and Green Strategy, particularly in areas where there is poor or unequal access to open space and nature (see figure xx); c. establish a clear hierarchy of open spaces and public rights of way through the site and integrate them into the wider blue-green network; d. incorporate appropriate landscape and green elements (including new native planting, setbacks/ buffer zones and water features) to reinforce and enhance the open character of open spaces and routes along the corridors and strategic nodes shown on figure xx and mitigate the impacts of pollution; e. help people and wildlife adapt to the impacts of climate change, including naturalised forms of flood storage and additional tree planting; f. take account of tranquillity and offer generous biodiversity rich open spaces; g. maximise public access and use of blue-green infrastructure, with clear demarcation between public and private spaces and routes; and h. maintain and manage blue-green features throughout the life of the development (including safety and security arrangements, staffing and upkeep of facilities). 		

Explanation

- 6.11.1 This policy requires the preparation of blue and infrastructure plans to accompany planning application submissions to guide the design and layout of major developments. Masterplans will be required to embed and integrate the overarching principles and proposed interventions of the blue-green infrastructure network set out in the Blue and Green Strategy and policy BG1.
- 6.11.2 Developers should undertake an evaluation of the green and blue assets and facilities in the vicinity of the proposed development, in terms of their quantity, accessibility, quality and value to local communities. Each plan should set out a clear vision of how blue and green infrastructure will transform and outline the priorities / planned interventions across the site and wider area

Have your say...

Policies SP BG1 to BG5 and DM B6 to 9

General questions

- How best do we protect and enhance our environment in the face of increasing growth and development pressures?
- Do you think we should work with other stakeholders, funding bodies and developers to identify opportunities to promote and enhance the natural environment, and incorporate net gains for biodiversity?

Policy DM BG9: Allotments and food growing

Is this the right approach to encourage food production?

Should we protect allotments from development?

7 Design and character

Introduction

- 7.1 One of the core planning principles of the NPPF is to secure high quality development and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. Design is not just about how a development looks, but is also about how well it works and meets the needs of users. It plays an essential role in the functioning of places. Well-designed buildings, places and spaces help to create attractive environments that set a positive context for the development of successful places and sustainable healthy communities.
- 7.2 The Council is committed to achieving high quality design that responds to the distinctive character of the borough. Delivering good design is a key element of the ELP. There are many different principles that go into delivering good design including visual factors, functionality, sustainability and local distinctiveness.
- 7.3 Individual places within the borough have their own distinctive characters which have evolved over time. They are valued by local communities as part of the heritage of the area. The council has carried out a detailed review of the character of its rural and urban areas in the form of a Characterisation Study that considers local character attributes. This document (and any updating successors) will be one of the factors taken into account when the council is assessing the design quality of development proposals. The council will produce a Borough Wide Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document to illustrate in detail what it considers to be high quality design for the borough as a whole.

7.1 Strategic Policy SP DE1: Delivering a well-designed, high quality and resilient environment

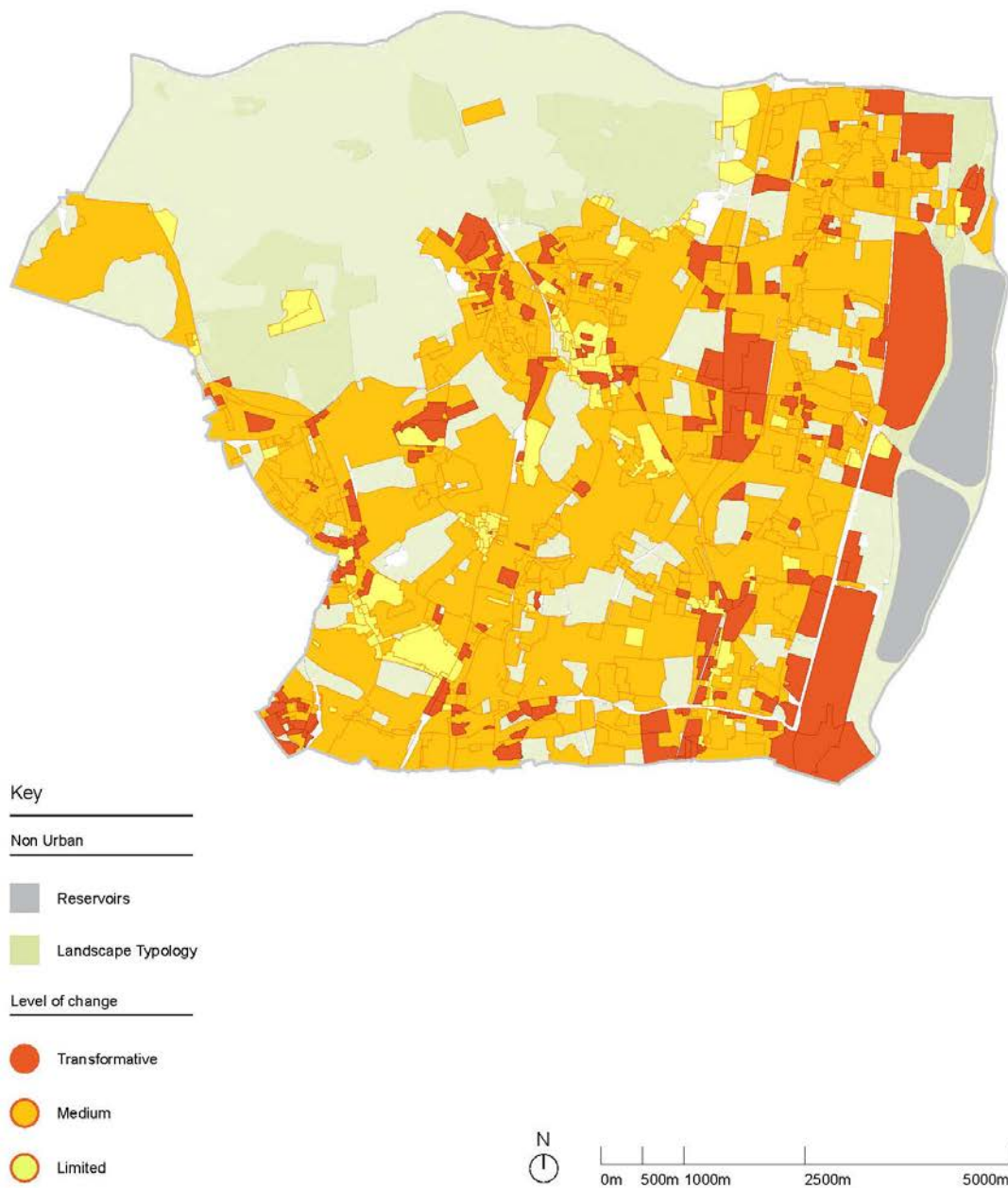
DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	DE1	Delivering a well-designed, high quality and resilient environment
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All developments and interventions in the public realm must be high quality and design-led. Applications for development that are not suitable for their intended function, that are inappropriate to their context, or which fail to have appropriate regard to their surroundings, will be refused. 2. Development must take the opportunities available to improve an area in accordance with following characteristics of well-designed places: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. context – development that enhances the surroundings, maximising the value that the context can bring, including complementing and referencing heritage and natural assets. The design of development must begin with an understanding of, and response to, its context; b. identity – development that is attractive and distinctive. Locally distinctive or historic patterns of development, landscape and culture that make a positive contribution to quality of life and a place’s identity should be reinforced; c. built form – development must provide a coherent pattern of development where public and private spaces, including buildings, are clearly distinguished, safe and secure; d. movement – development must be accessible, inclusive, and easy for all to get to and move through around. It must connect well with other places, put people before private vehicles and integrate land uses with sustainable modes of transport. Development should be easy to understand with recognisable and intuitive routes, intersections and landmarks; e. nature – developments should embrace biophilic design principles, enhance nature and draw it into the urban environment, providing opportunities for all to access it. Development must connect to functional ecological corridors and habitats. Important ecological links must form a structuring principle of any new development. f. public spaces – all spaces, including streets, should be safe, social and inclusive. They must be attractive, uncluttered and suitable to their intended function. g. uses – Development should contribute to places that provide variety and choice through the provision of a mix of compatible uses that work together to create viable places that respond to local needs. h. homes and buildings – The interior spaces of all buildings and individual homes must be functional, healthy and sustainable, reflecting the most up to date best practice guidance. i. resources – Developments must be efficient and resilient in their use of resources both in construction and operation. j. lifespan – Developments must be durable and flexible enough to, as far as possible, respond to economic, social, environmental and technological change. Their design and materials should ensure long term resilience and minimise ongoing maintenance. 3. All development should create safe and secure places and comply with the principles of Secured by Design. 		

Explanation

- 7.1.1 The Local Plan contains a number of specific policies on design intended to address specific issues identified through the plan's evidence base and engagement. However, all new developments must meet high standards of design and therefore, even where use-specific policies are not included in the Local Plan, the Council will assess all applications in line with the above policy. The identified characteristics set out above are set out in the National Design Guide.
- 7.1.2 The Council endorses many best practice publications and will use these and their successors to help determine whether developments are meeting the policy's requirements. These include, but not limited to the Urban Design Compendium (Housing Corporation and English Partnerships, 2007), Manual for Streets (Department for Transport, 2007) as well as guidance produced on behalf of the Greater London Authority.
- 7.1.3 In all cases, development should respect and complement the distinguishing positive characteristics of an area, paying particular attention to the immediate context. This does not necessarily mean creating replica development. Contemporary and innovative design can often enhance local identity, while reinforcing the positive aspects of an area's built form. Likewise, proposals will be required to address cumulative design-related issues identified in the evidence base, such as the loss of street greenery, architectural detailing, boundary treatments and the visual impact of car parking. The Council has undertaken a Character of Growth study to inform the development of the local plan and ensure that new development responds to the unique qualities of the borough and its communities. The study builds on the work completed in the Enfield Characterisation Study (2011) and describes the existing character of the borough by:
- updating the categorisation of the borough to account for recent developments;
 - assessing the quality of existing areas using assessment against the characteristics listed in the National Design Guide and other material, such as more detailed conservation area character appraisals;
 - assessing the presence of local 'drivers of change', for example the presence of existing low-density development in relation to high levels of access to public transport or proximity to town centres;
 - making recommendations for the level of change (transformative, medium, limited) to the character that would be supported through development proposals; and
 - proposing the form of development ("types" or "typologies") that will be supported in each area based on the existing context and level of change proposed, including the consideration of how tall buildings should be defined in different areas, where tall buildings might be appropriate and what heights should be considered.
- 7.1.4 The high-level outputs from this draft assessment can be seen in Figure 7.1 and in the accompanying Character of Growth interim report. Interactive maps of the outputs of the study are also available to view in more detail at <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/evidence-base/> . The Council will consult the Metropolitan Police on all applications involving major development. In areas with high crime rates, achieving secured by design certification may be required as a condition of planning consent. Where a conflict exists between secured by design principles and other urban design objectives, applicants must explain their reasoning behind the compromises made in their design and access statement.

Figure 7.2: Scale of change recommendation

Scale of change Recommendation



7.2 Policy DM DE 2: Design process and Design Review Panel

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE2	Design process and Design Review Panel
<p>1. Design and access statements</p> <p>a. Applications accompanied by design and access statements that do not clearly document the design evolution and rationale behind the proposal will not be accepted. They must include an analysis of the site constraints, opportunities and an assessment of how the context has influenced the design.</p> <p>2. Pre-application</p> <p>a. All applications should seek pre-application advice. Applications for significant major development should be informed by a thorough and genuine pre-application process. This will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. engagement in a planning performance agreement (PPA) that sets a target committee date, expectations and programme of meetings; and ii. engagement with the borough's Design Review Panel, unless advised otherwise. Smaller major schemes are referable after first pre application meeting and may be reviewed by the Design Review Panel at a 'minor majors' workshop session. Large schemes (and GLA referable schemes) will need to attend multiple panels at early, intermediate and pre-submission stages. <p>b. All major applications must demonstrate a meaningful engagement with local communities that give them real power to shape development. When appropriate, applications should be presented to a planning panel.</p> <p>c. Applicants may be required to provide 3D digital massing models suitable for collation by the planning team to assess cumulative impact of development. This could be in a form that accommodates software, such as VU.City.</p> <p>3. Planning applications and post-planning:</p> <p>a. Design quality must be maintained through to building completion by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. ensuring maximum detail appropriate for the design stage is provided to avoid the need for later design amendments that negatively impact quality (to include smoke vents, rainwater goods, grills, signage and other items to be affixed to or interrupt the elevations): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. For major or contentious schemes (such as those within a conservation area or a tall building) a higher level of detail must be submitted. b. Important design features will be identified and agreed with officers, with input from Design Review Panel members or other independent technical experts. ii. ensuring the wording of the planning permission, associated conditions and legal agreements provide clarity regarding the quality of design; and iii. avoiding deferring the assessment of the design quality of large elements of a development to the consideration of a planning condition or reserved matter (for example through the requirement for the submission of a design code); and iv. requiring that, for important schemes such as those affecting heritage assets, the architect appointed as design lead for the project up to and including planning approval must be retained for the duration of the design and construction of the project. Shall the architect not be retained then a payment 		

under the section 106 agreement is due to directly employ the architect or another to provide “design guardian” services. This is to ensure that the original design intent is retained up to completion of the project.

Explanation

- 7.2.1 All new proposals in the borough must meet the design process requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and London Plan. The more detailed processes and actions set out in the policy will help ensure development delivers good design.
- 7.2.2 The Enfield Design Review panel will play a key role in assessing the quality of proposals and providing expert, independent scrutiny of proposals. This will follow the guidance laid out in the London Quality Review Charter. It is important that design quality is maintained throughout the development process from the granting of planning permission to completion of a development. Changes to designs after the initial planning permission has been granted are often allowable as minor amendments, or in the case of outline applications, in the form of additional necessary detail. However, even minor changes can have a substantial effect on design quality, environmental quality and visual impact. The cumulative effect of amendments can often be significant and should be reviewed holistically. Sufficient design detail needs to be provided in approved drawings and other visual material, as well as in the wording of planning permissions to ensure clarity over what design has been approved, and to avoid future amendments and value engineering resulting in changes that would be detrimental to the design quality.
- 7.2.3 The Council will require key details that are submitted with the planning application to be highlighted as such so that the case officer will know to escalate and involve the design officer in the assessment and discharge of conditions. The scope of the Design Guardian is to be limited to the review of external elevations or items impacting the aesthetic look and feel of the building. This may include, for example, internal items that can be seen externally and any mechanical and electrical packages identified as requiring ‘architect’s review’ that have an impact on the elevations. The scope of Design Guardian can be increased to include the review of key internal spaces including communal areas, principle lobby areas and amenity spaces. The contractor and their design team remain fully responsible for all technical, contractual, and statutory compliance matters.
- 7.2.4 Citizen participation should be part of the design process to an extent where people have meaningful say and engagement over the process and development. This should come at an early stage and fully inform the participants of the pros and cons and not be a “tick box” exercise limited to minor aesthetic preferences. In this way, local people are empowered to shape and therefore support development, both helping to improve the design outcome but also ease the proposal through planning.

7.3 Policy DM D3: Inclusive design

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE3	Inclusive design
<p>1. All development will be expected to contribute to creating more accessible, welcoming and inclusive spaces and places and to demonstrate how this has been achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. All development proposals will need an Inclusive Access Statement as part of the Design and Access Statement and as appropriate to the scale of development¹⁵. Applications without this will be refused. b. All development proposals will need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. reflect the borough's diverse population; ii. demonstrate responsive engagement with affected user groups with relevant protected characteristics as appropriate to the scale and type of development; iii. support ease of access and independent, dignified approach to, access around and exit from all types of development as part of building inclusive neighbourhoods; iv. provide flexible spaces that can support adaptation to accommodate changing requirements; v. facilitate independent access to new development that minimises separation vi. support dignified emergency evacuation provision; vii. provide Changing Places facilities as consistent with the amended Building Regulations Approved Document Part M as a minimum; and viii. identify access enhancements for heritage assets affected while maintaining the significance of the asset and its setting. 		

Explanation

- 7.3.1 Inclusive design approaches will benefit all of the borough's communities in seeking to reduce barriers to participation and encouraging ease of access and flexible forms of development. Inclusive design will encompass consideration of the journey to and through places, arrival, access through a site and departure.
- 7.3.2 Enfield has a diverse population with many groups with protected characteristics. Early and responsive engagement with affected communities and relevant groups with protected characteristics will be encouraged and responsive engagement for larger schemes must be demonstrated through an Inclusive Design Statement within the Design and Access Statement as appropriate.
- 7.3.3 Creating inclusive neighbourhoods relies upon consideration of how space is accessed and social networks built. Development proposals must show through the Inclusive Design Statement how access has been considered for more than the immediate site including connections into and out of the area. Access audits should be used as a first stage in the process of understanding barriers to access for building refurbishment or repurposing and almost always where a heritage asset is affected.
- 7.3.4 Development should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate the needs of current and future users without requiring significant restructure. Occupants will continue to feel welcome, safe and supported in their local environment at different stages of life.

¹⁵ Inclusive Access Statement should follow the criteria set out in paragraph 3.53 of the London Plan 2021

- 7.3.5 Separation reinforces barriers to inclusion and can result in social isolation. New development should always demonstrate through the Inclusive Design Statement how separation has been avoided through the design process. Where existing property is refurbished then mitigatory measures should be identified.
- 7.3.6 Emergency escape provision for disabled people should be dignified, legible and well-maintained. Manual handling for escape purposes does not preserve individual dignity and should only be used as a last resort. Evacuation lifts allow for significantly greater independent use. The Inclusive Design Statement should show Emergency escape has been addressed. All measures should be fit for purpose.
- 7.3.7 Changing Places facilities are an essential provision for supporting disabled people and their carers to leave home with confidence. The provision of Changing Places Facilities is now covered by the amended Building Regulations Approved Document Part M for places of assembly, recreation and entertainment and collections of smaller buildings if they are newly built or undergoing major refurbishment. These locations should be the minimum provided and proposals should seek to identify other locations through early engagement.
- 7.3.8 Historic buildings and landscapes are often perceived as barriers to participation. Almost all heritage assets are capable of some access enhancements without harm to the significance of the asset. Applicants should undertake access audits of heritage assets at the earliest opportunity to identify enhancements that are consistent with the significance of the asset and with guidance available from Historic England.

7.4 Strategic Policy SP DE4: Putting heritage at the centre of place making

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	DE4	Putting heritage at the centre of place making
<p>1. The council will continue to review and update local heritage designations including conservation area designations, appraisals and management proposals, the local heritage list and archaeological designations, on the advice of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS). Designations will be according to published criteria.</p> <p>2. New development within the borough should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. align with the aims and objective of the Heritage Strategy; b. respond to the cultural, built and landscape heritage of existing communities and take opportunities to integrate it into the sustainable growth agenda; c. better reveal heritage which is not formally recognised, valued or understood; d. seek to remove heritage assets from the Heritage at Risk Register in collaboration with Historic England and other relevant stakeholders; e. improve access to cultural, built and landscape heritage. Proposals should demonstrate how inclusive design to heritage assets has been assessed and integrated; and f. contextual development affecting heritage assets or their setting should be of sufficient design quality to become future heritage. <p>3. Development proposals should demonstrate a clear understanding of the heritage significance of the site and its surrounding context and how proposals will conserve and enhance that significance, using available published and archival resources including the GLHER. Heritage statements must demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the significance of heritage assets affected by proposals; b. the contribution made by their setting; c. the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of any heritage assets affected; and d. any supporting information required to assess the impact of proposals. <p>The level of detail should be proportionate to both the significance of the heritage asset(s) affected and the scale of development.</p> <p>4. Non-designated heritage assets identified as part of the planning process should be assessed in line with the local heritage list criteria.</p> <p>5. Where a development has the potential to impact archaeological remains, developers should submit with their application an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and potentially an evaluation report in order to assess the significance of the archaeological resource.</p> <p>6. Archaeological remains of national significance should be preserved in situ. Where a proposal affects archaeological remains of regional or local significance, developers should mitigate harm as appropriate in relation to the significance of the remains and record evidence to be deposited with the Greater London Historic Environment Record and the local archive.</p>		

7. A full understanding of the impacts of the proposals on the setting of the heritage asset at a scale appropriate to the significance of the asset and scale of proposed development. Appropriate techniques for assessment may include annotated photos; 3D wirelines or wireframe; photomontage; verified views; 3D modelling software. Applicants are encouraged to take advantage of new technology to demonstrate accurately the impact of a development upon a heritage asset or its setting. The level of detail required will depend upon the scale of development / change. Through pre-application advice services we will work with applicants to clarify and define what information will be required to assess development proposals.
8. Where development is of a sufficient scale to affect area character as identified in the Enfield characterisation studies and conservation area character appraisals a characterisation study will be required. This will demonstrate impact on historic character typologies as identified in the Enfield Characterisation Study (2011) and conservation area character appraisals or subsequent emerging and adopted documents.

Explanation

- 7.4.1 Our long-term aspirations for management of the borough's heritage are contained in Making Places: Enfield Heritage Strategy Supplementary Planning Document¹⁶. Applications for development will be expected to demonstrate how proposals maximise the benefits of heritage for place making and community wellbeing.
- 7.4.2 This policy responds to the plan's objectives of creating a distinct and leading place by ensuring that heritage in Enfield is about more than standing structures and designed landscapes. It may be reflected in patterns of land use or community and cultural practices as much as key historic structures. Communities across the borough are engaged with its heritage in different ways. Local conservation study groups and The Enfield Society worked with the Council on the Local Heritage Review; many other groups and organisations are engaged with different expressions of heritage in less formal ways. The role of memory and storytelling in place making and heritage is expressed through oral history and reminiscence projects, faith practices, trails, festivals and events. This work is supported by the Council's Museum and Local Studies Library and Archives services. The Council will continue to explore how diverse communities engage with local heritage and create a sense of place as the borough grows.
- 7.4.3 In some cases, the importance of a local heritage asset, whether designated or not, can be linked with a certain use or purpose or with cultural practices connected to it. This could for example be a public house or a local place of worship which, in addition to its central function also has a purpose and significance at the centre of a local community, as a meeting place and as a venue for local gatherings and activities. These uses and the associated interaction of the public with the building may combine to be as significant as the building itself in representing and demonstrating local character and therefore a change of use may constitute a significant loss to local heritage and culture, even if the building is retained.
- 7.4.4 Sufficient information is necessary to make an assessment of harm for applications affecting heritage assets. Applications will not be validated where they are submitted without heritage statements, as appropriate to the asset's significance. Details of

¹⁶ <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/heritage-strategy/>

what should be included in a heritage statement will be included in an appendix in the next plan and should be prepared by qualified heritage experts. References should include but are not limited to the Heritage Strategy, characterisation studies, Conservation Management Plans for both buildings and landscapes, Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Proposals and the Local Heritage Register.

- 7.4.5 Gaps in the evidence base for the historic environment have been identified. These include recognition of the relative significance of waterways which are to the historic development of the borough, particularly in the east. Enfield has an unusual number of very significant historic waterways including the River Lee, the C18th Lea Navigation and the C17th New River all central to the development of London and Enfield. A network of cycle and footpaths and heritage walks recognises and makes positive use of these assets.
- 7.4.6 Designed landscapes of historic significance will include, but not be limited to: formal parks and gardens; burial grounds and cemeteries; semi-rural spaces; waterways; landscape associated with planned estates; formal greens; front and back gardens and street trees. Conservation Area character appraisals and management proposals set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enhancement of all of the borough's conservation areas. Development in conservation areas should demonstrate how the proposals are consistent with identified priorities and their distinctive place character. Inclusions on the Local Heritage Register have been assessed against the criteria in Historic England's Conservation Principles. They have special local interest for their evidential, historical, aesthetic or communal value. Their significance as heritage assets will be a material consideration in applications. Inclusions and new proposals for the list will continue to be reviewed as new information is forthcoming.
- 1.4.1 Inclusions on Historic England's register of heritage at risk will be the focus of conservation and potential opportunities for enhancement. Heritage assets can be at risk from lack of maintenance, unauthorised development or deliberate neglect. Appropriate enforcement action will be taken where there are assets of both designated and non-designated heritage significance. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset will not be taken into account. This will apply to both designated and non-designated heritage assets. Demolition of heritage assets will only be accepted where there is evidence that all options for retention, repair and re-use have been fully explored including those options which may not realise the highest economic viability of the asset.
- 1.4.2 Where appropriate, opportunities to enhance heritage including townscapes will be identified at early stage in area-based policy proposals including but not limited to masterplans, area action plans, town centre studies, conservation area appraisals and management plans. Public realm strategies and the use of design codes can secure a consistency of materials that will be of particular use for highways and area-based proposals in conservation areas or affecting the setting of heritage assets.
- 1.4.3 Early engagement on major schemes affecting heritage assets will be encouraged to ensure that heritage is central to place making and conserved and enhanced as appropriate to its significance. Planning Performance Agreements and the Design Review Panel offer opportunities for the review of major development proposals and the pre-application service for smaller schemes.

7.5 Policy DM DE5: Strategic and local views

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE5	Strategic and local views
<p>1. Development is required to positively contribute to the setting and integrity of important long-distance views (as set out in table 7.1 and figure 7.2) and shorter-distance local views (as identified in conservation area character appraisals and supplementary planning documents).</p> <p>2. Where developments are likely to be visible within designated important views, the council will require the production of accurate visual representations of the development from the surrounding area and from different points within the viewing corridor. Dynamic models, such as VuCity, will often be sufficient. For schemes with a greater impact, fully rendered and verified visual representations may be required in line with the guidance contained within the London View Management Framework Supplementary Planning Guidance¹⁷. Development will only be supported where the applicant can demonstrate that it does not harm or obstruct the views identified.</p> <p>3. Where appropriate, opportunities to create new attractive views and vistas as well as local landmarks should be explored.</p>		

Table 7.1: Long distance views

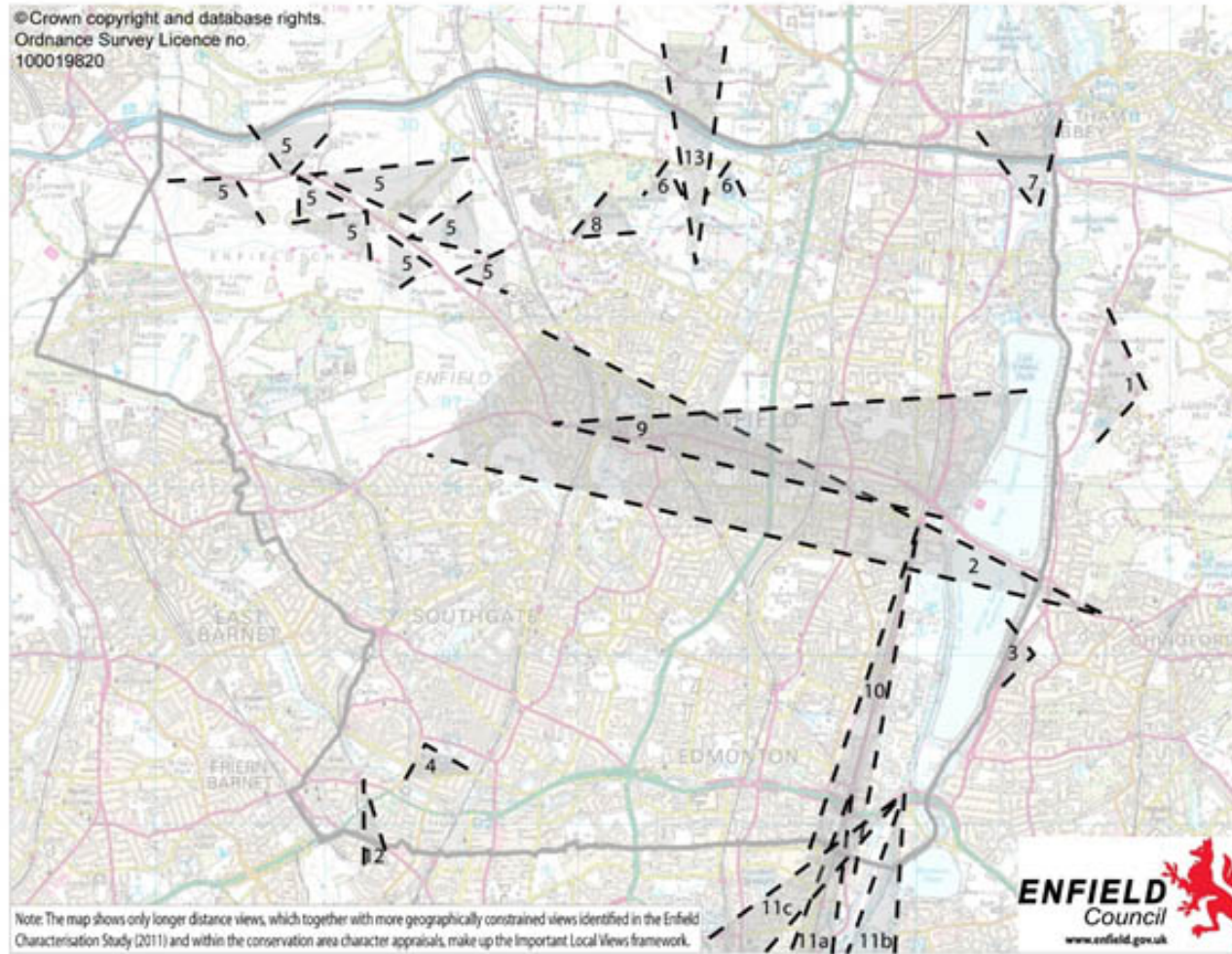
Longer distance important views		Summary of location of main viewing point
1.	Barn Hill	Epping Forest District Council off Daws Hill near Sewardsbury Essex E4
2.	King's Head Hill	London Borough Waltham Forest – Kings Head Hill junction with The Ridgeway Chingford E4 7EA
3.	Mansfield Park	London Borough Waltham Forest – entrance junction of Mansfield Hill / The Ridgeway / Old Church Road Chingford E4
4.	Broomfield Park	Range of views from north west corner of the park (Cannon Hill / Aldermans Hill entrance) looking south into Haringey
5.	The Ridgeway (A1005)	Spectacular and extensive range of long distance views from The Ridgeway down to Chase Court Gardens junction
6.	Whitewebbs Lane	No set viewpoint but a range of panoramic views mainly looking south across Forty Hall are obtained moving along Whitewebbs Lane and form public footpaths leading off Whitewebbs.
7.	Rammey Marsh	Long distance views across the marshes to the open Essex countryside beyond the M25.
8.	Clay Hill	Views from junction with Theobalds Park Road, Flash Lane and Strayfield Road.

¹⁷ <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/london-plan-guidance-and-spgs/london-view-management>

Longer distance important views		Summary of location of main viewing point
9.	Approach to Enfield Town	From the top part of Windmill Hill near the junction with The Ridgeway down to Chase Court Gardens junction
10.	Ponders End	From the bridges over the railway line Nag's Head Road (A110) and Meridian Way (A1055)
11.	Meridian Water	Raised road infrastructure offer views across the valley of both natural and urban features. The tall buildings in the City of London (view 11a) and Canary Wharf (11b) are visible to the south and Alexandra Palace (11c) to the south west, can be seen from a number of locations within the Meridian Water Masterplan area
12.	New Southgate	View from Station Road looking south towards Alexandra Palace
13.	Forty Hall	Views from / to Forty Hall across the historic parkland

Figure 7.3: Important local views

Important Local Views: Longer Distance Views



Explanation

- 7.5.1 Enfield has a number of attractive views of skyline ridges and landmarks that make a significant positive contribution to the borough's townscape and landscape. These views provide corridors that help to make a significant contribution to a person's ability to understand the geography of the borough and its position within the wider north London context. They make an essential contribution to the character and identity of Enfield in line with the National Design Guide. Adopting a positive approach to managing these views and landmarks over the long term is important, particularly given the increasing pressure to accommodate growth and new development within the borough.
- 7.5.2 The London Plan identifies and protects Strategic Views which include significant buildings, urban landscapes and riverscapes that help to define London at a strategic level. Whilst there are no strategic views traversing Enfield, there are a number of important local views that warrant protection and positive management. In addition, a number of local landmarks have been identified because they add to the distinctive quality of the townscape and provide points of visual interest. These Local Views and Landmarks are listed in Table 7.1 and shown on Figure 7.3.
- 7.5.3 Development should seek to enhance public access to viewing locations through public realm improvements. Opportunities should also be taken to create new local views and vistas. Proposals for major development, including where multiple sites are to be brought forward comprehensively, present particular opportunities to enhance views. Consideration should be given to the layout, orientation and height of buildings and spaces to enhance existing viewing corridors, or introduce new ones, to help reveal townscapes and landmarks. Proposals should also maximise the visual amenity provided by watercourses in the borough.

7.6 Policy DM DE6: Tall buildings

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE6	Tall buildings
<p>Location</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The principle of tall buildings will be supported in appropriate locations. Different definitions of “tall building” are used throughout the borough to reflect local context (as explained in figure 7.3). If a proposal is defined as tall, it will be assessed against the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Figure 7.3 identifies areas where tall buildings could be acceptable (subject to the criteria contained in this policy) along with indicative maximum heights. This map is available as a layer on the Policies Map. Tall buildings should only be developed in locations that are identified as potentially suitable. b. Locations marked as potentially appropriate for tall buildings do not allow for a blanket height across the area. Height will only be supported as part of a coherent strategy. All other policies within the development plan remain relevant in determining the detailed location, form and design of buildings. It should be noted that many of the locations include sensitivities, including those related to heritage assets, and therefore more detailed analysis will be needed to justify proposals. <p>Design quality</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Proposals involving tall buildings must demonstrate how they will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. be of the highest architectural and urban design quality (in terms of materials, silhouette, proportion, finishes and the treatment of the public realm); b. relate well to the character of the immediate context and its surroundings, taking account of building heights, topography and the pattern of adjoining streets (both existing and planned); c. not harm the significance of heritage assets, including their settings and protected views; d. provide high quality private and communal amenity and play space in accordance e. activate the street frontage; f. be carefully sited to avoid creating a wall of tall buildings or isolated and poorly defined buildings and spaces; g. avoid adverse impacts on the microclimate (including wind and overshadowing) and amenity of the site and surrounding area (including appropriate modelling); h. provide a positive contribution to the skyline that considers views in the medium, short and long distance as well as contribution to a cumulative impact across an area. 3. Applicants must submit 3D models of their designs in an agreed format to allow a full assessment of the tall building (or cumulative impact of a cluster of tall buildings) across the borough as part of the planning application process. <p>Safety</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Tall buildings must be safely designed to protect residents and users from fire and other emergency situations. Extra scrutiny will be applied at planning stage to ensure 		

safety is considered from design inception, including the materials and construction system proposed.

Figure 7.4: Definition of tall buildings

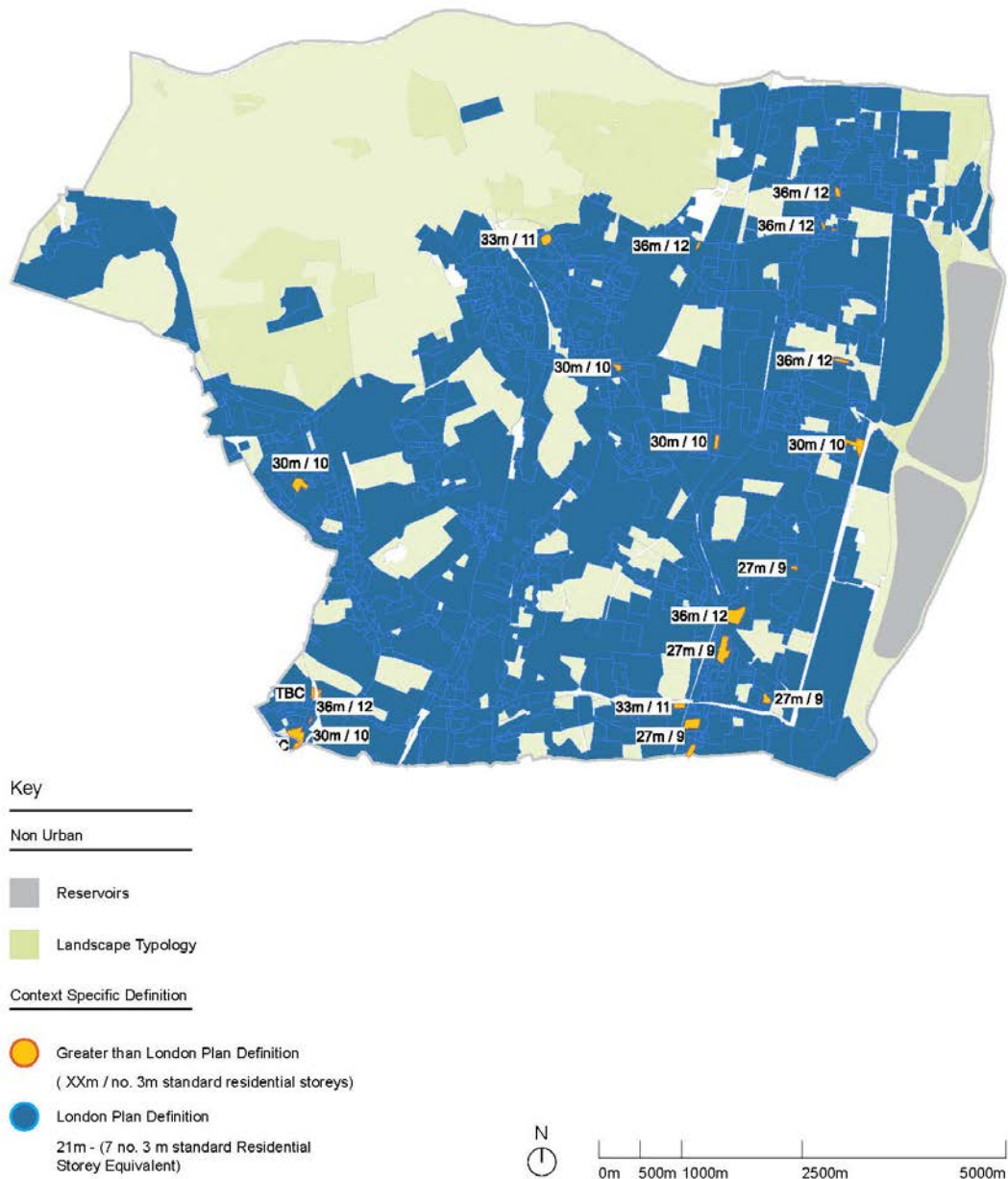
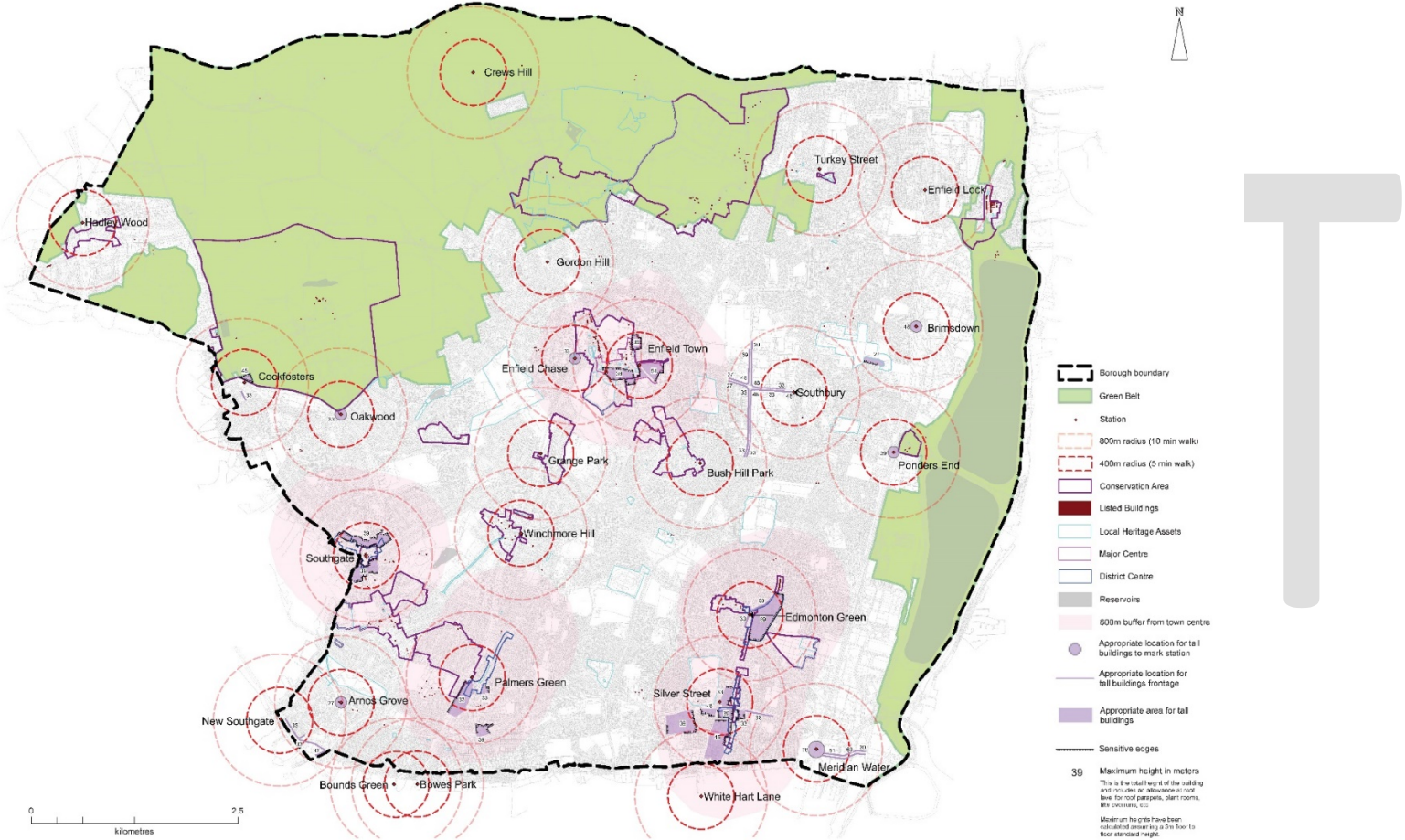


Figure 7.5: Appropriate locations for tall buildings



Explanation

7.6.1 The London Plan defines a tall building as those which are “taller than their surroundings and cause a significant change to the skyline”. Context is important and therefore this policy defines what is considered tall in the context of different areas within the borough Figure 7.4. These definitions are shown in Figure 7.3 and as part of the ELP’s evidence base <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/evidence-base/>

7.6.2 There are significant opportunities to optimise the provision of new homes and businesses while providing a form of development at a human scale which is responsive to the surrounding context. Figure xx illustrates the areas where tall buildings may be acceptable. This is based on a rigorous assessment of townscape, character and the sustainability of the location for higher density development. However, these are broad areas of potential change. More detailed siting and appropriate height of tall buildings must always be proportionate to the level of importance of the location (i.e. the level of relevance to the local and wider community and the degree to which the building helps people to identify locations and navigate the borough) and should be determined following the criteria below, in line with the London Plan:

- Location marks a point of visual or civic significance (e.g. educational buildings, hospitals, leisure centres, community centres, administrative buildings). Some height may be appropriate to respond to the scale of existing infrastructure (such as large roads and junctions). However, the height should be consistent with the importance of these locations and should not imply important locations in medium and longer views.
- Location is near or within a town centre. This relates to the centres of Enfield Town, Edmonton, Angel Edmonton, Palmers Green and Southgate. Proportionate height may also be acceptable in larger local centres with good public transport access and amenities. Tall buildings might be considered in close proximity to town centres if within a short walking distance (up to 800m as measured along the actual walking route) and appropriate within the context where this does not adversely impact on the visual hierarchy of the location.
- Location has good (or planned) public transport access (generally “PTAL 4” and above, but more detailed analysis of the level of service and the destinations and travel times is recommended). Stations may also justify some height, although due to the context, a height meeting the definition of “tall” may not always be appropriate.

7.6.3 Carefully sited tall buildings can help optimise the development potential of sites and can make a positive contribution to the skyline, denoting areas of activity and core functions by providing landmarks. They are often visible over a wide area. At an early stage of the design process, applicants will need to consider the impact of tall buildings and high-density development in terms of scale, massing and height (both within and outside of the tall building areas) on heritage assets and their setting and other areas of sensitivity within the borough (including waterside environments, nature conservation sites and countryside/open locations, such as the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land). However, it is acknowledged that the juxtaposition between the open countryside and visible elements of the borough (including landmark buildings) can make a positive contribution to the townscape and the

skyline, particularly where there are other strong drivers for height and in the absence of other sensitivities.

- 7.6.4 Tall buildings are not the only solution to delivering high quantities of housing. In Enfield, tall buildings should form part of a comprehensive approach to development, such as an area-wide masterplan or site allocation. Where this is not the case, proposals should explore alternative building forms that achieve similar densities. For instance, mansion blocks, terraces or stacked maisonettes can achieve the same number of homes or floor space without excess height. These buildings can offer advantages in terms of better amenity and less costly maintenance.

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7.7 Policy DM DE7: Creating liveable, inclusive and quality public realm

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE7	Creating liveable, inclusive and quality public realm
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All development will be expected to contribute to improving the quality of the public realm in terms of its connectivity, legibility, permeability, accessibility and visual appearance. 2. Proposals affecting the public realm will be expected to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. be consistent with best practice (such as Manual for Streets or later equivalents) and any locally specific guidance produced, or endorsed by, the council. b. take account of the hierarchy of streets (primary, secondary and quiet neighbourhoods) and spaces as well as focal buildings, landmarks, squares, nodes and gateways; c. retain existing traditional materials, boundary treatments and street furniture in situ unless it can be replaced to at least an equivalent standard or re-used within the wider development; d. adopt a consistent palette of surfacing and street furniture along routes, squares and road verges which can be maintained and replaced/repared with the same or similar durable materials; e. open up links and improved sightlines to civic buildings, transport hubs, high streets and areas of open space, where possible; f. enhance the area's character through planting in new, upgraded or replacement primary and secondary routes by lining with trees or by including appropriate sustainable drainage systems or other biophilic interventions; g. resist the creation of gated communities or privatised areas of pseudo public realm, which do not promote socially inclusive and cohesive neighbourhoods or connectivity between places; h. create safe and accessible routes and spaces to all users (particularly the disabled and mobility impaired people and children in pushchairs) which are well-lit and meet inclusive design; i. incorporate appropriate safety and counter-terrorism measures to mitigate risks (e.g. anti-social behaviour) without compromising the aesthetic and functionality of streets and public spaces, particularly within crowded spaces or important civic spaces; j. clearly differentiate between public and private spaces and locate building entrances in prominent, publicly accessible locations; k. avoid excessive visual clutter and provide good quality signage and lighting to improve wayfinding; l. integrate high quality public art into the public realm, especially at gateway locations or other appropriate landmarks; m. design out concealment points and dead spaces at ground floor level; n. increase activity and natural surveillance at ground floor while meeting the minimum defensible space standards; o. provide accessible entrances and good access to public facilities (e.g. public toilets, water fountains, baby changing facilities, cycle changing and shower facilities and wayfinding opportunities) to help meet the Healthy Street indicators; p. sensitively integrate bin/waste storage and car parking so it does not overly dominate the public realm; and 		

- q. provide shelter at appropriate locations where seating has been installed and no other alternatives are provided and which respond to appropriate sunlight and micro-climate conditions, for example, the sunny side of the street.
3. Proposals affecting the health of the borough's streets will be expected to:
 - a. prioritise and support pedestrian and cycle movement;
 - b. promote road safety and safer cycling and pedestrian movement around town centres and transport nodes and traffic-calming measures within residential areas; and
 - c. ensure electric vehicle charging points are located off street or on the carriageway in accessible locations, avoiding creating obstructions on footways and integrate them sensitively to reduce the impact on the visual aesthetics of the public realm and minimise appearance of clutter along the streetscape.
 4. Contributions will be sought towards public realm improvements from residential developments comprising 11 or more units in the place making areas (SS1 and PL1-10). Contributions from non-residential uses will be assessed on a site-by-site basis, taking account of the location, nature and scale of the proposed development and the extent of public access to the site and wider public realm.

Explanation

- 7.7.1 The public realm can be defined as any space that is free and open to everyone. The Council will consider producing a Public Realm Design Guide, defining the network and hierarchy of public realm across the borough, design guidelines and a palette of materials.
- 7.7.2 The public realm is the key connecting element running through Enfield, linking to the wider context and should be considered the initial impression of the borough. Enfield's public realm should:
 - be liveable - focussing on improving health, wellbeing and reducing impact of noise levels for all users.
 - be inclusive – providing a safe, convenient, legible and accessible environment to all users.
 - achieve quality - demonstrating local distinctiveness/sense of place, walkability, cyclability, stop-ability, sustainability, increasing active frontages, increasing natural surveillance, including defensible space, providing planting and access to nature, detailing/furniture and maintenance arrangements.
- 7.7.3 The design of the public realm should denote the importance of routes and spaces by following a clear street hierarchy (primary, secondary and quiet routes) and clearly demonstrate how each street meets the liveable, inclusive and quality principles above. The relationship between the public realm and other public spaces and activities should be carefully considered to provide a continuous journey between them and incorporating other functions, such as outdoor seating and play as appropriate.
- 7.7.4 Public realm enhancements will be focussed around town centres, conservation areas, commercial areas, civic spaces (including schools, recreation and leisure uses), transport hubs, cycle routes, footpaths, towpaths and river walks (as set out in the area-based policies).

- 7.7.5 Developing local distinctiveness and a sense of place throughout the public realm is a fundamental aspect of the transition of the borough's opportunity areas into high-density and balanced neighbourhoods comprising a broad mix of uses.

7.8 Policy DM DE8: Design of business premises

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE8	Design of business premises
<p>1. All new business premises must make efficient use of land and maximise their contribution to the urban environment. Having regard to viability and the operational requirements of the proposed use, a proposal for business premises will only be permitted where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. facilitates movement through the provision of suitably located, safe, naturally lit and publicly accessible routes; b. positively addresses the public realm: publicly accessible and more active areas should front the public realm and be located close to the site entrance. Ground floor uses adjacent to the public realm should have high levels of visual permeability. Building entrances should be prominently located and clearly indicated through the architecture and/or massing of the building. The amount and location of fenestration, landscaping, means of enclosure, architectural detailing and lighting should all help to create a pleasant and safe environment for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles at all times of the day; c. clearly differentiates between public and private areas and respects any appropriate, existing building lines. In the absence of such a feature, the development should establish one; d. provides inclusive access arrangements and encourages commuting via cycle and on foot, and where possible provides supporting facilities such as showers and lockers; e. wherever possible, locates servicing, parking and refuse to the rear, sensitively locating and screening these where visible from the public realm; f. is flexibly designed so as to be suitable for a number of different businesses and to facilitate conversion to alternative uses, subdivision and/or amalgamation of units; g. through layout, landscaping and other site features, helps to mitigate the potential for negative impacts on surrounding uses, including consideration of access arrangements for different uses within the site and wider area; h. ensures that the massing and facades of buildings are made visually interesting through architectural detailing, height variation and fenestration. Consideration will need to be given to how the development will appear when viewed from the surroundings and in long views; i. respects the grain and character of the surrounding area, for example by wrapping larger buildings in smaller units to maintain activity, character and visual interest; j. uses materials that are high quality and considers how, through the use of local materials and those used in surrounding buildings, a distinct character and area identity can be created, enhanced or preserved; k. maximises opportunities for the inclusion of urban greening measures and integration with existing blue and green infrastructure; l. creates a good quality of internal environment including provision of natural daylighting and ventilation; and 		

- m. does not conflict with historic land / building use where this use contributes to the character, appearance and significance of a heritage asset or historic area.
2. Proposals involving co-location with residential uses will be supported where it:
 - a. minimises overlooking between residential and industrial units and ensures good quality amenity space for each dwelling. This can be achieved, for example, by using top lighting for the industrial spaces and therefore reducing the need for windows overlooking the residential units.
 - b. incorporates measures to ensure acoustic and other environmental mitigation (such as odours, dust and vibration). This can be achieved, for example, with the introduction of winter gardens, triple glazing or mechanical ventilation into the residential buildings on effected facades.
 - c. addresses movement, access and servicing by separating routes for different uses.
 3. Larger proposals must consider improving connectivity to walking and cycling infrastructure; access to sustainable public transport; access to green spaces / pocket parks; places to eat and drink; creche and nursery facilities for employees.

Explanation

- 7.8.1 There is no reason why the quality of environment of places that accommodate employment uses should be of poor quality. These are places in which many people spend a large portion of their daily lives and as such they should be attractive and comfortable environments that provide amenities and facilities that contribute to a good quality of life. This policy will help to secure improvements to the urban environment, create flexible, sustainable buildings, facilitate access to and through employment areas and encourage new businesses to locate to Enfield. The policy is supported by best practice urban design publications including: Industrial intensification and co-location study (Mayor of London, 2020) and Practice Note on Industrial Intensification (Mayor of London, 2018), Evidence supporting the need for a higher quality environment is contained in the Enfield Characterisation Study (2011). The criteria within the above policy will be applied to all industrial and commercial development proposals.
- 7.8.2 The highest standards of design will be sought in areas where a higher quality environment is necessary, including within regeneration areas and commercial centres, adjacent to open spaces or waterways; in the transition zone with other uses; or along public routes connecting people and facilities.

7.9 Policy DM DE9: Shopfronts and advertisement

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE9	Shopfronts and advertisement
<p>1. Development involving the creation of new, or alterations to existing ground floor frontages and shop fronts within town centres and other non-industrial locations will only be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the frontage maintains visual interest and does not have a detrimental impact on the streetscene; b. the frontage respects the rhythm, style, materiality and proportions of the building/group of buildings of which they form part of (including the upper floors), avoiding damage to existing pilasters, capitals and other significant features, and where possible reinstating lost features important to the character of the street or building; c. separate access to the upper floors of the building is maintained. d. any security shutters proposed are internally mounted, located behind the fascia and visually permeable; e. it does not create deep fascia zones (except where it would respect the character of adjoining premises); f. the street number is displayed within the frontage; and g. no more than 10% of the glazed area is obscured at any time, and a window display is included and maintained at all times. Window displays should be lit at night using dedicated energy efficient fittings. h. new and redeveloped shopfronts established on corner sites will be expected to utilise both elevations to help activate and contribute to natural surveillance. <p>2. Advertisements must be of an appropriate size and type in relation to the premises and to the street scene:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adverts should not become visually dominant, nor lead to visual clutter. b. Advertisements should not normally extend above the ground floor. c. Fascia boards must be of a height and depth consistent with the traditional proportions of the building. d. Advertisements should not normally project forward of the building line unless this is part of an established and positive character. e. Internally illuminated signs, box fascias or projecting box signs will not be supported in conservation areas or where they negatively impact designated or non-designated heritage assets. They will be refused elsewhere unless the proposal is: of limited height; recessed into the fascia area (not projecting forward from the façade); contained between flanking pilasters; or where the proposed advertisement type is a positive feature of the building upon which it is proposed. Internal illumination of the entire sign will rarely be acceptable. Externally illuminated fascias and bracketed sign boards may offer an acceptable alternative. <p>3. Within conservation areas and for other designated and non-designated heritage assets, the size, siting and illumination of new advertisements must conserve or enhance the heritage asset and protect the special characteristics and overall visual amenity of the heritage asset and its setting. Opportunities should be taken to replace</p>		

existing advertising signage where it is of a design, location or materials that cause harm to the heritage asset or its setting.

Explanation

- 7.9.1 To ensure shopfronts are attractive, secure and of a high-quality design, this policy requires that new shopfronts and related alterations respect the scale, character, materials and features of the buildings of which they form part and the surrounding context.
- 7.9.2 “Ground floor frontages” refers to all non-residential development outside designated industrial areas. The majority of these developments are those offering services to the public that are traditionally integrated within the street and located in town or local centres. However, the policies also apply to business premises located away from such centres. Frontages are defined as any ground floor element of the building that abuts the public realm.
- 7.9.3 The attractiveness of individual shops and other business premises concentrated within the borough’s town centres is of prime importance to the vitality of existing shopping streets and the perception of the borough. Applicants should look to surrounding buildings, similar buildings elsewhere, historic records (e.g. photos) and remaining architectural features to develop an appropriate shopfront and advertisement designs¹⁸.
- 7.9.4 Larger businesses sometimes occupy adjacent buildings, which may be of a similar age and character or may have been built at different periods. In either case it is seldom appropriate to attempt to unite separate shop units under one entablature. Separate vertical sub-divisions should be maintained. Where they have been removed in the past, they should be reinstated as part and parcel of proposals for new shop fronts. Similarly, in cases where adjoining buildings have different floor heights, ceiling heights or building lines, it is almost never appropriate to impose uniform alignments of fascias, either in elevation or in plan.
- 7.9.5 In the right context advertisements can enhance the appearance and vitality of an area. However, where they are poorly designed or located and where too many signs have been installed, they can cause considerable damage to visual amenity by cluttering the built environment and detracting from the quality of the area.
- 7.9.6 Internally illuminated projecting box-signs are not appropriate within conservation areas or for other designate or non-designated heritage assets and will only rarely be considered suitable elsewhere, since they are usually unduly obtrusive in the street scene, appearing clumsy during the day and distracting at night. Bracketed signboards, externally illuminated as appropriate, will often be an acceptable alternative. However, as with any sign, particular care should be taken to ensure that architectural features are not damaged when any sign is installed.
- 7.9.7 The recent tendency to install disproportionately deep fascias will be resisted, notwithstanding the existence of any deep fascias on adjoining premises. Every effort will be made to secure the reinstatement of fascias according to the traditional proportions of the buildings to which they are fitted.

¹⁸ Including archive images held in the borough’s Local Studies Library and Archive

- 7.9.8 The requirement to light window displays at night and include visually permeable, internally mounted shutters reflects the need to maintain safety and reduce the fear of crime within centres outside of business hours. It is necessary to limit the degree to which glazed areas are obscured (i.e. items fixed directly to the glazing which prevent visual permeability) to maintain both visual amenity and safety through protecting active frontages. This requirement will normally be implemented through a planning condition as part of a planning consent.
- 7.9.9 Shop fronts should use a consistent palette of materials and consider the relationship with the neighbouring shop fronts to create a cohesive aesthetic along the shopping street/place and its impact on the public realm. Access to the upper floors of the buildings should always be maintained. In cases where separate access to upper floors does not exist, we will attempt to secure its provision through negotiation when examining new shop front proposals and encourage access to these via main routes and street frontages to encourage continual activity.
- 7.9.10 Fascias, like shop fronts, should be divided in accordance with the architectural pattern and traditional divisions of the buildings on which they are fixed. Burglar alarms should always be fitted in the least obtrusive position possible (preferably immediately above the fascia) and any associated wiring should be run within the building or otherwise concealed.

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7.10 Policy DM DE10: Conserving and enhancing heritage assets

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE9	Conserving and enhancing heritage assets
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development proposals will be required to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. conserves and enhances the significance of heritage assets, and puts them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b. utilises the borough’s heritage resource to realise wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits for affected communities; c. makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; d. draws on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character and identity of a place; and e. demonstrates the value of embodied carbon within existing heritage assets as part of a ‘whole house’ approach. 2. Enfield will expect development proposals to make a positive contribution to the borough’s regeneration and unique character as described in the Local Plan evidence base including, but not limited to the Enfield Characterisation Study and Character of Growth study, Heritage Strategy SPD, masterplans, conservation area character appraisals and management proposals. 3. Great weight will be given to the asset’s conservation and consideration of harm will be weighed against all other material considerations. 4. The Council will support proposals which respond to the setting of heritage assets and conserve and enhance those elements of the setting that make a positive or neutral contribution to the heritage asset. 5. When considering the impact of proposals, there should be regard to the cumulative effect of minor changes on heritage assets and consideration of past harm. 6. Proposals affecting heritage assets should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. take opportunities to conserve, enhance or better reveal heritage significance through directed S106 contributions to secure heritage benefits (public benefits) where harm cannot be minimised or otherwise mitigated; b. improve thermal and energy efficiency where there is evidence of a ‘whole house approach’ which has balanced the significance of the heritage asset and identified alterations which are suitable, well integrated, and sustainable; and c. conserve and enhance heritage at risk to secure a long term and sustainable use appropriate to its significance. 		

Explanation

- 7.10.1 Enfield's heritage is dynamic and constantly added to as the borough evolves and interactions between local people and assets change. Heritage is therefore about positive management of change making creative use of heritage assets and their settings for regeneration and placemaking engaging communities and promoting design quality.
- 7.10.2 Heritage assets are an irreplaceable part of the borough's unique character and identity. Heritage significance will be assessed according to interest as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Development affecting the significance of an asset may include, but is not limited to: the introduction of new structures/objects; alterations; complete or partial demolition; removal of buildings/features or parts thereof; development in the curtilage of an asset or demolition of assets within the curtilage of a structure, the introduction of signage or advertisements; changes of use (including the use of open spaces); subdivision or fragmentation; changes to landscaping; the removal of built or landscape features or parts thereof; or any other form of development which fails to conserve and enhance the asset or its setting.
- 7.10.3 Enhancement of a heritage asset can take many forms, including, but not limited to: restoration, repair, removal of inappropriate development, increasing access, increasing visibility, increasing the educational value, conversion to a more appropriate use or enhancement of the asset's setting. Only rarely will there be no opportunity for enhancement.
- 7.10.4 The Council has published a Character Appraisal and Management Plan for each conservation area in the Borough. Development in conservation areas should demonstrate how the proposals are consistent with identified priorities and their distinctive place character. Article 4 directions exist for a number of the borough's conservation areas and are an important tool in the management of development and to protect their significance. In conservation areas particular regard will be had to shopfronts and advertisements.
- 7.10.5 Lack of visibility from the public realm does not equate to a lack of harm. The built environment is experienced in the round and consideration must be given to the impact upon views of heritage assets from private land as well as from within the public realm. Conservation is an evolving practice and not all previous development may be consistent with current best practice or national / local policies. We will support the development which seeks to address previous interventions which have had a negative impact upon the character, appearance or significance of a heritage asset or its setting.
- 7.10.6 The cumulative impact of incremental small-scale changes may have as great an effect on the significance of a heritage asset as a larger scale change. Where the significance of a heritage asset has been compromised in the past by development unsympathetic to the asset or its setting, consideration still needs to be given to whether additional change will further detract from, or can enhance, the significance of the asset. We will resist development which has the potential to cause cumulative harm through repeating previous harmful interventions or setting a precedent for further development of a similar nature. Exceptional design quality will define good growth in historic areas. In some instances, replication and reference to the design characteristics of a heritage asset or area will be appropriate. In other cases, a contemporary and contextual design response may be more appropriate to conserving an asset's significance.

- 7.10.7 The conservation and enhancement of heritage will anchor successful place making as part of growth. This can include but is not limited to the contribution to area-wide placemaking from distinctive landmarks, scale and grain, architectural design, texture and mix of material and architectural detail, distinctive patterns of development, characteristic patterns of use, public realm and landscape and waterway design and features.
- 7.10.8 In 2019 Enfield Council declared a climate emergency. We will support holistic approaches to improving the energy efficiency of traditional buildings which demonstrate a clear understanding of construction, location, environment, historic significance, services and occupant behaviour. Assessments should take into account the existing embodied carbon within the fabric of traditional buildings; the carbon required to implement the proposed intervention; the carbon payback period; and, alternative options for realising a similar carbon reduction.
- 7.10.9 Where development proposals include the demolition in whole or part of a heritage asset, it is important to recognise the carbon embodied within the existing structure and include this in a whole life assessment of the buildings carbon emission.

DRAFT

7.11 Policy DM DE11: Landscape design

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE10	Landscape design
<p>1. Proposals will be expected to take account of the quality, distinctiveness and the sensitivity of the borough's areas of landscape character (including the river valleys of Salmon, Turkey and Pymmes brooks, Enfield Chase/Trent Park, Forty Hall, Lee Valley reservoirs, registered parks and gardens and Theobolds Estate) and restore, conserve and enhance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the landscape character and distinctiveness of the area, including its biodiversity and cultural value and tranquillity; b. the distinctive setting and identity of settlements (beyond the urban area) and buildings and the wider landscape, including strategic and local views; c. the visual quality of the rural-urban fringe, marking a clear distinction between the urban edge and wider countryside; d. the pattern of woodland, forests, trees, field boundaries, vegetation and other distinctive landscape features; e. the special qualities of the historic landscapes, rivers, waterways, wetlands, lakes and ponds, and their surroundings; and f. the topography of the area, including sensitive skylines, ridgelines and geological features. <p>2. Where impacts are likely to be significant, an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development on the borough's landscape (as defined in the Characterisation Study) will be required, taking account of its time-depth, scale, massing, design, height, form, layout and orientation and the measures to mitigate or minimise any adverse impacts (e.g. cumulative).</p> <p>3. All developments will be expected to provide a high quality, comprehensive hard and soft landscape scheme that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes links to the wider blue-green infrastructure network; b. retain existing landscape features (e.g. trees, shrubs, hedges) which contribute positively to the setting and character and historic significance of the area; c. provides sustainable drainage systems and designs that facilitate floodplain compensation and preservation of flood flow routes, where appropriate; d. generous tree, shrub and hedgerow planting consisting of appropriate species and nursery stock in the context of location, role and prominence of the landscape feature, and to provide year-round interest; e. incorporate suitable wildlife habitats, including micro-habitats f. create new areas of landscape planting which are visually attractive, safe and easily accessible, using local styles and materials, where possible or recreate areas of lost or eroded historic landscape character; g. contextually appropriate, robust and low maintenance surfacing materials within public areas, including more attractive finishes (including block paving) in key focal spaces and lightly trafficked carriageways; and h. a long-term management strategy with clear responsibilities and regimes to maintain the upkeep of all external areas. 		

Explanation

- 7.11.1 Enfield's landscape and topography ranges from the farmland and woodland ridges (e.g. Enfield Chase) and areas of open parkland in the west (e.g. Trent Park) and landscaped gardens (e.g. Forty Hall), river valleys (e.g. Lea) and floodplains to the east, reflecting its important position between urban London and rural Hertfordshire. Information of the characteristic traits of the borough's landscape can be found in the Enfield Characterisation Study, Heritage Strategy and conservation area management plans. New development proposals will need to respect the character and appearance of the borough's landscape and its valued features, including areas of woodland and farmland, public parks and historic landscape.
- 7.11.2 Landscaping should be considered as an integral part of any development scheme at an early stage in the planning process and landscaping schemes should be approved (including details on the layout of hard and soft landscaping, structural planting, materials, lighting and long-term maintenance/management) before work on site commences. New planting will be particularly important on development sites that abut the countryside to soften the urban edge.

7.12 Policy DM DE12: Civic and public developments

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE12	Civic and public developments
<p>1. Development involving the construction of civic buildings, institutions and other buildings providing services to the public will be supported where it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. faces onto the street (including all main entrances) and includes an active frontage that interacts with its surroundings and encourages community use; b. is designed to provide a landmark appropriate to the importance and setting of the function, aiding legibility of the wider area; c. builds flexibility into its design and layout to allow adaptable spaces that can be used to meet current and future unanticipated needs over its lifetime (e.g. shared learning spaces); d. is designed to be naturally ventilated to maximise daylight, shade (e.g. use of high ceilings in communal spaces) and social interaction; e. communicates the importance and function of the building through architectural cues and appropriate and attractive signage, paving and street furniture which is integrated into the built fabric; f. positively addresses the public realm through means of enclosure, landscaping and the location and design of parking and servicing (car parking should be located at the rear of the building, where possible); g. puts inclusive access arrangements in place so that all users can move freely throughout the site and opportunities to facilitate ancillary/alternative uses are maximised; and h. maximises opportunities for the inclusion of urban greening measures, biophilic design principles and integrates with existing blue and green infrastructure. <p>2. Large-scale civic developments (especially those occupying more than one building) must consider whether public access through the site is necessary to facilitate</p>		

movement within the area. In this instance, way-finding infrastructure may also be required.

Explanation

- 7.12.1 Civic/public buildings and institutions are defined as any building that provides a public service, or to which the public has a high degree of access. These can include but are not limited to: police and fire stations; educational facilities, health care facilities, leisure and cultural facilities; community halls and gathering spaces; administrative centres and government buildings. By their very nature, these buildings tend to stand out from surrounding uses and act as landmarks.
- 7.12.2 This policy seeks to ensure that new public buildings of civic importance or extensions to existing civic buildings and spaces achieve the very best standards of design and fit well into the surrounding public realm, creating a renewed sense of identity and civic pride, championing urban greening and the principles of sustainable design.
- 7.12.3 Larger institutions, however, have the potential to create a barrier to movement, especially when security measures are introduced to limit access to the site. Measures set out in part B above such as the creation of internal streets can maintain security while preserving/creating public routes along desire lines. This includes consideration of parking, drop off provision and other points of access and egress.

7.13 Policy DM DE13: Housing standards and design

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE13	Housing standards and design
<p>1. New residential development will only be supported if it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is appropriately located, taking into account the nature of the surrounding area and land uses, access to local amenities, and any proposed mitigation measures; b. is of an appropriate scale, bulk and massing; c. preserves the amenity of existing and new occupiers in terms of daylight, sunlight, outlook, privacy, overlooking, noise and disturbance, having regard to best practice, including BRE guidance on daylight and sunlight; d. meets or exceeds the minimum internal space standards set out in the London Plan (and any updating successors); e. provides a well-designed, flexible and functional layout, with adequately sized rooms in accordance with the Mayor of London's Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, Building Regulations, BREEAM Home Quality Mark and other best practice guidance documents; f. meets standards in local and the Mayor of London's guidance relating to accessible housing. Ten per cent of all units (of different sized homes) should be wheelchair accessible or easily adapted for wheelchair users to meet national standards for accessibility and adaptability (Category M4(2) of Building Regulations. The building as a whole should be designed to be accessible for 		

- wheelchair users. All buildings with wheelchair or adaptable housing at above ground floor must include two lifts providing access to those units;
- g. provides adequate access, parking, cycle parking and refuse storage which do not, by reason of design or location, adversely affect the quality of the street scene;
 - h. ensures that hardstandings do not dominate the appearance of the street frontages or cause harm to the character or appearance of the property or street, and are permeable wherever possible;
 - i. ensures that boundary treatments do not dominate or cause harm to the character or appearance of the property or street and maintain visibility splays. In the case of front boundary treatments, the height should not normally exceed one metre; and
 - j. is attractive and well designed and there should be no discernible difference between tenures within a local area.
 - k. Habitable rooms should have at least one window where the distance to unobscured windows and/or unscreened external amenity space of neighbouring residential occupiers is at least 18m, unless it can be demonstrated that this would not result in housing with inadequate daylight/sunlight or privacy for the proposed or existing development.
2. Even where it meets BRE guidance on daylight and sunlight, no part of a proposed development should have elements above ground floor that are within 11 metres (horizontally) of an existing residential window serving a habitable room (drawing a 45 degree line from the edges of the existing window).
 3. New residential development above ground floor must be set back from the edge of existing amenity space by a minimum of 1.5 metres for every total storey of new development proposed, irrespective of daylight and sunlight implications. i.e. beginning with 3 metres for 2-storey development.
 4. Side and rear facing windows overlooking adjacent sites will not be permitted above ground floor unless:
 - a. they are necessary to achieve positive surveillance (such as the overlooking of side alleys, streets); or
 - b. they do not result in an adverse degree overlooking and loss of privacy to existing occupiers; and
 - c. it can be demonstrated that their including will not preclude development of a similar form on the adjacent site.
 5. Consideration may be given to the use of high-level windows or obscured glazing, obscure view/angled windows, use of level changes, staggered windows that achieve the above requirements.

Explanation

- 7.13.1 This policy will ensure that development is high quality, sustainable, has regard for and enhances local character, can meet the existing and future needs of residents, and protects the residential amenity of neighbouring properties.
- 7.13.2 Distancing between developments serves a number of purposes: it helps to maintain a sense of privacy; it avoids new development being perceived as oppressive and/or overbearing; and it ensures adequate amounts of daylight and sunlight are available for all occupiers. Residential extensions are set out in Policy DM DE15 and should accord with the above standards.

7.14 Policy DM DE14: External amenity standards

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE14	External amenity standards																
<p>1. New development must provide good quality private amenity space that is not significantly overlooked by existing development and meets or exceeds the following minimum standards:</p>																		
<p>Table 7.2: Minimum external amenity space</p>																		
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Maximum intended occupiers</th> <th>Minimum external amenity space</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>5sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>5sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>6sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>7sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>8sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>9sqm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6+</td> <td>9sqm+1sqm for each potential additional occupier</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Maximum intended occupiers	Minimum external amenity space	1	5sqm	2	5sqm	3	6sqm	4	7sqm	5	8sqm	6	9sqm	6+	9sqm+1sqm for each potential additional occupier
Maximum intended occupiers	Minimum external amenity space																	
1	5sqm																	
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4	7sqm																	
5	8sqm																	
6	9sqm																	
6+	9sqm+1sqm for each potential additional occupier																	
<p>2. All amenity space contributing to the minimum standard must:</p>																		
<p>a. be a minimum of 1.5 metres wide and be provided in one contiguous area. Additional amenity space does not have to meet this requirement; and</p> <p>b. have level access from the dwelling it serves.</p>																		
<p>3. All private ground floor amenity space, which is the sole source of amenity for a home, must be located at the rear or side of the building (the latter being acceptable if this is adequately screened from publicly accessible areas without the need for occupiers to erect personalised screens).</p>																		
<p>4. Private amenity space should achieve good levels of sunlight in line with BRE guidance.</p>																		
<p>5. In addition to the standards for private amenity space set out above, developments containing homes with 2 or more bedrooms must either have larger private amenity spaces or have access to a communal amenity space (either at ground floor or as a podium courtyard/roof terrace) that:</p> <p>a. is not accessible to the public;</p> <p>b. is of a suitable size and containing facilities and landscaping suitable to the number and type of units it serves. As a minimum, this should allow space for external cooking and dining, soft landscaping, areas for relaxation and play;</p> <p>c. is overlooked by windows and/or balconies of the development it serves;</p> <p>d. is directly accessed from communal circulation cores (and each individual dwelling where possible);</p> <p>e. is accessible to wheelchair users and other disabled people; and</p>																		

f. has suitable management arrangements in place.

Explanation

- 7.14.1 Amenity space associated with housing provides opportunities for play, exercise, sport, biodiversity, socialising and to engage in interests such as gardening and food growing. Access to multi-functional amenity space can enhance the 'liveability' and enjoyment of people's homes.
- 7.14.2 Private amenity space is defined as open space which is accessible only to the resident/residents of the dwelling. It does not include space used for purposes such as access roads, driveways, garages/car ports/car parking spaces, outdoor storage areas; or landscaped areas which provide a setting for the development such as front gardens.
- 7.14.3 A minimum standard of provision is necessary to ensure that any amenity space provided is functional. It is acknowledged that providing private amenity space as part of flatted development may present different challenges than housing schemes due to the higher numbers of units which are accommodated and distributed across different storeys on the site. However, both types of development still need to offer access to good quality amenity space as a mixture of private and communal provision.
- 7.14.4 The overall quality and design of amenity space is also important to how successfully it functions, screening to facilitate privacy, accessibility, sunlight to allow for prolonged usage and management arrangements can help to create a space which is attractive and inviting therefore promotes the use of the space for leisure and relaxation.
- 7.14.5 In areas exposed to excessive noise or air pollution, winter gardens will be considered as an alternative to external amenity instead of balconies, subject to acceptable design and access to light.
- 7.14.6 The standards for private amenity space do not take into account the potential for loss of amenity space resulting from permitted development extensions. In these circumstances the council may remove permitted development rights to ensure that the minimum standard of amenity space is retained.
- 7.14.7 The minimum requirement will not represent an acceptable standard of provision on all sites, there will be cases where new development will be required to provide more amenity space, such as when the development is within an area with identified open space or play deficiencies, or where amenity space makes a greater contribution towards setting and the character of areas, having regard to Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and other parts of the evidence base.
- 7.14.8 Development should demonstrate in the design and access statement how the design of the amenity space accords with best practice.

7.15 Policy DM DE15: Residential extensions

DRAFT POLICY DM	DE15	Residential extensions
<p>1. Rear extensions</p> <p>a. Proposed extensions will only be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. there is no impact on the amenities of the original building and its neighbouring properties;ii. adequate amenity space and the maintenance of satisfactory access to existing garages or garage/parking space is retained; andiii. there is no adverse visual impact. <p>b. Single storey extensions must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. not exceed 3 metres in depth beyond the original rear wall in the case of terraced and semidetached properties, or 4 metres for detached dwellings.ii. in the case of a flat roof, the single storey extension should not exceed a height of 3 metres from ground level when measured to the eaves with an allowance of between 3.3-3.5 metres to the top of a parapet wall.iii. for pitched roofs the extension should not exceed 4 metres in height when measured from the ridge and 3 metres at the eaves. <p>c. Extensions above ground floor must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. not exceed a line taken at 45-degrees from the edge of the nearest original first floor window to any of the adjacent properties;ii. where appropriate, secure a common alignment of rear extensions; andiii. not be highly visible from the public realm if this adversely impacts on the character of the area. <p>2. Side extensions</p> <p>a. Extensions to the side of existing residential properties will only be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. they do not result in the creation of a continuous façade of properties or 'terracing effect' which is out of character with the locality. A minimum distance of 1 metre from the boundary with adjoining property should be maintained. A greater distance may be required depending on the size and nature of the residential plots, and to prevent adverse impacts on the streetscene and residential amenity;ii. they maintain an acceptable distance from the back edge of the pavement on the return frontage to the flank wall. This will be assessed having regard to the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. the need to maintain a direct relationship with the established building line and vista to the properties adjoining at the rear;b. the character of the local area;c. the bulk/dominance of the structure along the street frontage and its subordination in relation to the original dwelling;d. the need for adequate visibility splays; ande. the need to retain an adequate amount of amenity space. <p>3. Roof extensions</p> <p>a. Roof extensions to residential properties will only be permitted where they are:</p>		

- i. of an appropriate size and location within the roof plane and, in the case of roof dormers, being visually subordinate, inset from the eaves, ridge and edges of the roof as well as any existing features such as valley gutters and chimneys (insets should normally be between 500-750mm);
 - ii. in keeping with the character and materiality of the property, and not dominant when viewed from the surrounding area;
 - iii. limiting rooflights to less prominent roofslopes with their placement, size and number being considered so as to relate to the style, proportions and arrangement of the lower elevation and the prevailing roofscape of the locality.
- b. Roof extensions to the side of a property must not disrupt the character or balance of the property or a pair or group of properties of which the dwelling forms a part.
 - c. Roof dormers on front facing roofs will generally only be permitted if they do not materially affect the character of the area and are not dominant or intrusive when viewed from the surrounding area.
 - d. Placement of rainwater goods, soil pipes and other services/vents should not be to the aesthetic detriment of the property or roofscape.
 - e. Proposals for flat roof dormers within a conservation area, or setting of a listed building, will be refused.

4. Outbuildings

- a. Outbuildings to residential properties will only be permitted where:
 - i. the building must be ancillary to the use as a residential dwelling;
 - ii. the design should have regard to topography;
 - iii. it should not normally project forward of the front building line; and
 - iv. it should maintain an adequate distance from the dwelling and be of an appropriate height and bulk so as not to adversely impact on the character of the local area and amenities of neighbouring properties.
- b. The size, scale and siting of the development must not have an unacceptable impact on the adjoining properties in line with other policies in this plan.

Explanation

- 7.15.1 Extensions to residential properties can be an efficient and, in difficult housing markets, more affordable and practical way of adapting to household changes. However, extensions may disrupt the established pattern and form of development and therefore may have impacts on residential amenity. There should be no chamfering of edges to avoid the policy although a well-designed extension with a single stepped wall may be acceptable, although the length of the step should be reasonable and the design should not be dictated by the need to maximise the depth of the extension at the expense of the overall aesthetic.
- 7.15.2 Where there are existing extensions on adjacent properties built either as permitted development or with planning permission, the criteria set out in above will apply as from the original dwelling regardless of the depth of the adjoining extensions, although if an extension of greater depth is justified to secure a common alignment of rear extensions, this may be permitted.
- 7.15.3 Outbuildings can provide space for activities ancillary to the residential dwelling such as space for a study, gym or playroom/summer house. The scale of the development will be expected to be proportional to its ancillary function, and therefore be subordinate within the site.

- 7.15.4 Roof and side extensions, due to their visibility, can have a more discernible impact on the streetscene. Uniformity in architectural treatments, such as roof lines, and the rhythm of building widths are important to maintaining a continuity of character across parts of Enfield. Side facing dormers, in particular, can result in awkward development forms and disrupt the balance of a row of terraced or pair of semi-detached houses, where roof treatments are mirrored.
- 7.15.5 Side extensions can, if developed right up to the side boundaries adjoining neighbouring properties, lead to a 'terracing' effect, as semi-detached or detached properties becomes attached via extensions to those adjoining properties. In many cases, this would be out of keeping with the character of the locality and therefore a clear separation between the built form needs to be maintained.
- 7.15.6 As a minimum, there needs to be a 1 metre separation from the side boundary, however, where this would give rise to a very large extension due to the size and nature of the residential plot, a greater distance may be required. The determining factors for the degree of separation include the impacts on the street scene and residential amenity (privacy, outlook, daylight, sunlight). Developers should also consider appropriate access for ongoing maintenance purposes.
- 7.15.7 Where the property is already at the end of a row of terraces, the circumstances are different and therefore the separation distance from the back edge of the pavement is important. Corner/end of terrace properties occupy prominent places along a street frontage, maintaining a separation from the pavement on a return frontage will help to ensure that side extensions on these properties are not overly dominant.
- 7.15.8 Where the property is within a conservation area, or setting of a listed building, flat roof dormers will rarely be considered appropriate. New dormers should respect the prevailing character and appearance of the roofscape and not cause additional / cumulative harm. Lack of visibility from the public realm does not equate to a lack of harm and consideration will be given to the impact upon all types of views at varying scales. The placement and design of dormers should be visually subordinate to the roofslope and relate to the style, proportions and arrangement of the lower elevation. Where a dormer has the potential to cause harm to a heritage asset, a greater level of detail will be required at application stage to ensure a high-quality intervention.

8 Homes for all

Introduction

- 8.1 The Enfield Local Plan supports the delivery of new housing to meet local needs. Determining the scale, distribution and type of new homes to be delivered is a very important role of the new Local Plan. The borough's starting point is to make the best and most efficient use of previously developed land to minimise the amount of new land required for house building in non-urban areas and the redevelopment of existing sites at higher densities in the suburban areas, changing the use of some employment sites, tall buildings in the placemaking areas and development on other previously developed windfall sites
- 8.2 The Council has determined that to meet the level of need for housing in the borough, there will need to be a limited amount and plan led development and redevelopment on land currently designated as Green Belt. Our preferred strategic locations have been identified in Policies SS1: Spatial growth and strategy and place making policies PL 9 and 10. Further sites have also been identified in spatial policies for housing (H1), employment sites (E1) and burial and cremation needs (BG10).
- 8.3 In order to support housing growth for all, we will monitor the supply of housing land to ensure that a five-year supply of deliverable sites is maintained as required by legislation. The council will also keep under review the monitoring and updating of housing land supply data through the Authority Monitoring Report <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/monitoring/>.

8.1 Strategic Policy SP H1: Housing development sites

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	H1	Housing development sites
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1. The Enfield Local Plan will provide for at least 24,920 new dwellings in the plan period up to 2039, equating to 1,246 homes per year.
2. The following sites are allocated for housing development and defined on the Policies Map. Further information on site allocations is presented on the site proformas in Appendix B. The proformas carry the status of policy and indicate key requirements and considerations that need to be taken into account as sites come forward for development.

Table 8.1: List of sites to be allocated for housing development

Site Allocation Reference	Site address	Proposed land use	Estimated capacity
Enfield Town (PL1)			
SA1	St Anne's Catholic High School for Girls, Enfield	Housing	236
SA2	Palace Gardens Shopping Centre Enfield	Housing	350
SA3	100 Church Street, Enfield	Housing	56
SA4	Enfield Town Station and the Former Enfield Arms, Genotin Road	Housing	100
SA5	Enfield Civic Centre	Mixed Use	150
SA6	Southbury Road Superstore Area	Mixed use	291
SA7	Oak House, 43 Baker Street,	Housing	55
Southbury (PL2)			
SA8	Sainsburys Crown Road	Mixed use	1,041
SA9	Colosseum Retail Park	Mixed use	1,587
SA10	Morrisons, Southbury Road	Mixed use	892
SA11	Southbury Leisure Park	Mixed use	450
SA12	Tesco store, Ponders End, 288 High Street, Enfield	Mixed use	350
Edmonton Green (PL3)			
SA13	Edmonton Green Town Centre	Mixed use	1,173
SA14	Chiswick Road Estate (Oswald and Newdales)	Housing	272
Angel Edmonton (PL4)			
SA15	Joyce Avenue and Snells Park Estate	Housing	1,217
SA16	Public House 50-56 Fore Street London	Housing	68
SA17	Upton Road and Raynham Road	Housing	198

SA18	South-east corner of the North Middlesex University Hospital Trust of Sterling Way, London	Housing	400
Meridian Water (PL5)			
SA19	IKEA store; Tesco Extra, 1 Glover Drive; Meridian Water Willoughby Lane And Meridian Way	Mixed use	5,000
Southgate (PL6)			
SA20	ASDA Southgate, 130 Chase Side, Southgate	Mixed Use	165
SA21	Southgate Office Village 286 Chase Road London.	Mixed Use	125
SA22	M&S Food	Mixed Use	150
SA23	Minchenden Car Park and Alan Pullinger Centre, 1 John Bradshaw Road, Southgate N14 6BT	Housing	48
New Southgate (PL7)			
SA24	Arnos Grove Station Car Park	Housing	162
SA25	Site between North Circular Road and Station Road	Mixed Use	230
SA26	Station Road, New Southgate	Mixed Use	203
Crews Hill (PL9)			
SA27	Land at Crews Hill	Housing	3,000
Chase Park (PL10)			
SA28	Land at Chase Park	Housing	3,000
SA29	Arnold House (66 Ridgeway)	Housing	106
Other proposed site allocations outside of the place making areas (urban areas)			
SA30	Claverings, Centre Way, London N9 0AH	Mixed use	587
SA31	Cockfosters Station Car Park (Parcel b) Cockfosters Road, Barnet	Housing	316
SA32	Sainsburys Green Lanes	Mixed use	299
SA33	Blackhorse Tower, Holbrook House And Churchwood House and 116 Cockfosters Road	Housing	200
SA34	241 Green Street Enfield	Mixed use	148
SA35	Land at former Wessex Hall Building	Housing	110
SA36	188-200 Bowes Road, London	Housing	86
SA37	Main Avenue Site	Housing	82
SA38	Land at Ritz Parade	Mixed Use	79
SA39	Travis Perkins Palmers Green, Bridge Drive, Broomfield Lane	Mixed Use	76
SA40	Land known as Brimsdown Sports Ground EN3 7LL, EN3 7QZ, EN3 7RN EN3 7RP	Mixed use	50 homes and community uses
SA41	Albany Leisure Centre and Car Park and 55 Albany Road, Enfield	Housing	30

SA42	Fords Grove Car Park	Housing	24
SA43	Lodge Drive Car Park (incl. Depot), Palmers Green	Housing	18
Other proposed site allocations outside of the place making areas (outside urban areas)			
SA44	Land opposite Enfield Crematorium (known as The Dell). Great Cambridge Road	Mixed Use	270
SA45	Land between Camlet Way and Crescent West, Hadley	Housing	160
		Total	23,610

Explanation

Amount and distribution

- 8.1.1 The NPPF requires local authorities to meet the full objectively assessed need for housing unless the impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the NPPF as a whole, or specific policies indicate that development should be restricted. This is placed against the background of positively seeking opportunities to meet need and the ELP takes a positive approach to providing for the identified level of need across the Borough as noted in the spatial strategy of the plan.
- 8.1.2 The London Plan sets out ten-year housing targets and directs local authorities to include the relevant borough level targets within their local plans. Boroughs are also required to set a positive planning framework to meet and wherever possible, exceed the London Plan housing targets. For Enfield, the ten-year strategic housing target is 12,460 net housing completions (or 1,246 net completions per year).
- 8.1.3 The ELP's preferred approach is set out in the spatial strategy, which proposes the provision of 24,920 new homes within the borough in strategic locations as identified in 'Policy SS1: Spatial growth and strategy' including sites in existing settlements, strategic areas within the Green Belt, and a limited number of sites which will be released from the Green Belt due to the exceptional circumstances identified by this Local Plan. The spatial strategy pursues the more intensive use of urban land, particularly in the place making areas as identified in Chapter 3 of this plan.
- 8.1.4 The result of the step change in the level of housing provision within each of the place making area will result in higher urban density development and the regeneration and renewal of existing sites. Outside of the place making areas, we are also allocating a number of smaller brownfield sites which will make a valuable contribution towards meeting the identified need for housing. There is a number of sites where a mix of uses is proposed including housing, employment, retail and community facilities and details are provided on the individual site proformas.
- 8.1.5 The Council will be supportive of new residential development on the number of small sites that are impractical to identify in advance which unexpectedly become available during the plan period providing that the sites are suitable and appropriate for residential development. This source of land recycling is expected to provide for at least an additional 1,650 new dwellings over the plan period based on recent trends (see Table 8.2 below).

- 8.1.6 National policy and guidance require the objective assessment of the future need for housing over a functional housing market area; an area which reflects the key functional relationships between places where people live and work. The assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing that meets the household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change.
- 8.1.7 Enfield forms part of a wider Strategic Housing Market Area and has close links with other Housing Market Areas in neighbouring areas. The Council has worked collaboratively with the other authorities to address our unmet need.
- 8.1.8 The approach to identifying sites seeks to meet the identified need for housing in line with the expectations of national policy and guidance. It is important to note that the ELP's housing requirement does not represent the only source of new dwellings that can be accommodated. Additional accommodation created through the extension of properties and some forms of shared accommodation do not require planning permission but will still make an important contribution to meeting housing needs as will provision arising from changes to permitted development rights.

Housing provision

- 8.1.9 The ELP aims to accommodate a significant increase in housing provision over the plan period in line with the objective of the plan to create a nurturing place. This includes continued work to identify emerging windfall sites and working with other agencies such as the Greater London Authority, to ensure that the optimum use of surplus land and facilities is made to accommodate need, and working with Neighbourhood Plan groups to identify further sites for housing. The borough's total housing supply over the plan period is indicated in Table 8.2 and will comprise homes from a variety of sources in addition to the Local Plan's site allocations.

Table 8.2: Housing supply – sources of supply over the plan period up to 2039 (net number of homes)

Category	Amount
Completions since 1 April 2019	429
Allocations (as defined in Strategic Policy SP H1: Housing development options)	23,610
Other deliverable sites identified in the Housing Land Availability Assessment (HELAA)	2,914
Other developable sites identified in the Housing Land Availability Assessment (HELAA)	810
Unidentified small windfall schemes	1,650
Total	29,413^[2]

^[2] This excludes current permissions/completions associated with allocations.

- 8.1.10 Informed by our spatial development strategy, the anticipated distribution of housing makes provision for approximately 29,000 new dwellings over the plan period up to 2039. A significant contribution of 23,610 new dwellings towards meeting this target will be made by sites allocated for housing in the urban area and a number of Green Belt sites to accommodate new dwellings. This approach recognises the need to support the delivery of larger units and increasing the provision of affordable homes.
- 8.1.11 The Council expects a high proportion of developments in urban areas to be in the form of flatted developments and therefore rely on lower density greenfield developments to deliver more family housing.

Housing delivery and targets

- 8.1.12 National policy requires that we are able to demonstrate a rolling five-year housing land supply from the date of adoption. This must take account of both the deficit accrued until that point and a 20 per cent buffer moved forward from later in the plan period. Without a rolling five-year supply of homes or where the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) indicates that the delivery of housing was substantially below the housing requirement over the previous three years, the policies are the most important for determining a planning application would not be considered up to date.
- 8.1.13 National policies states that where possible the deficit accrued since the start of the plan period should be met within the first five years. Given the step change in housing requirement compared to past delivery rates, the accrued backlog is significant. Whilst the plan includes numerous smaller sites capable of being delivered early in the plan period, there are a number of strategic sites that have longer lead in times.
- 8.1.14 Further details of the sites that are considered to be key to delivering the strategy are provided in the site allocations policy of the Local Plan and shown on the Policies Map. The key infrastructure requirements on which the delivery of the plan depends is set out in the infrastructure delivery schedule or the latest Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Details of all the sites that are expected to be delivered are set out in the Council's latest Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA). The expected phasing of sites is set out in the Housing Trajectory, included in the ELP's Topic Paper on Housing. This will be updated annually in the Council's Monitoring Report.
- 8.1.15 Our analysis of unimplemented planning permissions suggests close to 16% of all permitted housing schemes were not implemented and subsequently lapsed. The number of identified homes in the Local Plan is therefore higher than the Council's proposed housing target. This will allow the Council to acknowledge any shortfall in housing delivery and plan to meet and exceed the identified housing target of 25,000 homes up to 2039.

Options for housing development sites

- 8.1.16 As part of the ELP, we have identified three policy options and their associated benefits and dis-benefits, set out below. We are inviting stakeholder's thoughts on these alternatives and suggestions of other alternatives through consultation questions. For the next draft of the Local Plan the key issues section will be removed from the policy and the policy options removed from this section of the Plan to make

the document more streamlined, but at this stage it was felt helpful to include in this draft for consultation to inform stakeholders of the issues being contended with.

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Policy Options for H1: Housing development sites

Policy options for H1 Housing development sites	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred Option
<p>A. Do nothing</p> <p>This option continues with the approach set out in the Core Strategy seeking to focus development in the urban area in order to maximise the use of brownfield land and promote a sustainable pattern of development. However, continuing with this approach without looking for additional growth options to accommodate the borough's future development needs could lead to adverse impacts for the borough and its residents.</p>	<p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ currently we are placed under the presumption in favour of “sustainable development”, which means planning permissions for development could be granted on appeal, leading to uncontrolled and sporadic development in the Green Belt against the wishes of the local community. ➤ this eventuality could also severely undermine the ability of the Council to plan for and deliver transformational change. ➤ the viability of many sites in the urban area for housing is constrained by their small size and high build costs ➤ the limited number of new homes that could be delivered under the current approach would fundamentally undermine economic growth in Enfield, and potentially lead to increased levels of in-commuting and congestion on local roads, or the loss of future investment due to a lack of high quality and affordable housing for the future workforce; ➤ the limited viability of sites in the urban area means that developer contributions for affordable housing and the provision of new community facilities will be difficult to achieve and deliver; ➤ additional housing development in the urban area could increase the strain on existing community facilities (schools and health) where there is already limited physical scope and capacity to meet existing needs. 	<p>For the reasons set out, continuing with the current spatial strategy alone is not considered a realistic or viable option.</p> <p>To do so would lead to production of a local plan which would ultimately be found unsound by an Inspector at Examination.</p> <p>Moreover, it would also constrain the future growth of the Borough and miss the significant opportunities to make Enfield a place of growing opportunity for future generations, the green heart of London where all our communities thrive.</p>
<p>B. Plan for the baseline growth of 17,000 homes over the plan period</p>	<p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ maintains existing Green Belt boundaries and reduces the need for development in the Green Belt 	<p>No</p>

Policy options for H1 Housing development sites	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred Option
<p>This option seeks to plan for 1,246 homes a year up to 2029 and around 500 homes from 2029 to 2039.</p> <p>It continues to support and facilitate redevelopment of urban sites and wider regeneration of urban areas, particularly in the town centres, areas around stations and large-scale regeneration and renewal areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ promotes a sustainable pattern of development which makes use of existing brownfield land ✓ enhances the viability and vitality of existing town centres as a focus for shopping, leisure and community/cultural activity ✓ supports regeneration and re-use of existing land and property in the urban area <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ delivers all the housing by concentrating development within the urban area by significantly increasing densities on all sites in the urban area more akin to those found in the most urbanised parts of the country such as central London. ➤ would require tall buildings not only in the town centres and areas around the stations, but across the borough. ➤ seeks to protect the Green Belt from redevelopment but would have a considerable impact on the character of the borough making it significantly more urbanised and adversely affecting the quality of the environment in which we live in. ➤ involves high density development would deliver smaller units such as studios and 1-2 bedroom flats, creating a significant risk to the deliverability of larger/family homes to meet local needs. ➤ could also affect the development viability of and the delivery of affordable housing due to the increasing costs associated with tall buildings. ➤ places pressure on those areas that have historically taken most development and will not deliver the desired mix of housing. ➤ potential to increase levels of housing delivery in existing town centres constrained by a lack of currently available sites and the time and costs associated with the land assembly process 	

Policy options for H1 Housing development sites	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred Option
<p>C. Plan to deliver 25,000 homes under the medium growth option</p> <p>This option seeks to deliver up to 25,000 homes over the plan period, equating to 1,246 homes per year up to 2039.</p> <p>As far as possible, it meets development needs whilst maintaining development at appropriate densities in the urban area by increasing densities on sites in the urban area where it is considered appropriate and does not impact significantly on character.</p> <p>Amends Green Belt boundaries where the areas are in sustainable locations and the areas are not, or are only partially affected by absolute constraints. Within these areas, new settlement and an urban extension have opportunities for accommodating the borough's housing needs taking into account site constraints, land ownership, the need to support</p>	<p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ seeks to balance the needs for housing whilst recognising there are constraints on development within the borough ✓ protects the character of the urban area ✓ protects the majority of the Green Belt ensuring boundaries can endure beyond the plan period ✓ delivers an increase in housing provision over previous Core Strategy ✓ larger sites enable infrastructure to be delivered alongside new development ✓ increases in the delivery of larger/family homes with gardens and delivery of affordable housing, by providing for a wider mix of housing units ✓ reduces reliance on small housing units in tall buildings ✓ supports the regeneration and re-use of urban areas ✓ opportunity to deliver a new settlement at Crews Hill of a significant scale on land around the station; there is a limited number of landowners potentially increasing the deliverability of the project; there is the potential to bid for Government funding to support the delivery of strategic infrastructure; and critical mass of development could help to secure the infrastructure needed to support development. ✓ an urban extension at Chase Park could provide a very wide range of housing needs can be met. This includes the ability to increase the financial viability of delivering much more affordable housing New development will deliver investment in new community infrastructure and services, for example, schools, health facilities, community buildings and recreation space. This can be achieved through a combination of investment within the new development and in existing facilities in the established settlement, especially those that have suffered from a lack of investment or lack capacity to meet existing needs. 	<p>Yes</p>

Policy options for H1 Housing development sites	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred Option
<p>sustainable development, and compliance with other planning policies.</p>	<p>✓ New settlement and extensions, can support the regeneration of existing urban areas. Services and facilities which may be struggling to remain viable, from shops and buses to sports clubs and community groups, benefit from a sizable influx of population.</p> <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ some loss of Green Belt and would be contrary to the London Plan. ➤ development of a new settlement at Crews Hill would require significant public and private sector investment in order to provide the supporting community infrastructure and upgrades; could further exacerbate the recognised capacity issues on the strategic road network; development of scale could have significant environmental implications in terms of impact on the Green Belt and landscape character and flood risk considerations. ➤ large scale urban extension and new settlement are complex to bring forward and take longer to deliver as they may require the provision and forward funding of critical elements of strategic infrastructure ➤ large scale urban extension and new settlement can change the nature/character of the existing settlement and have the most direct impact upon immediately adjoining communities 	
<p>D. Seek to deliver a higher number of new homes within the plan period</p> <p>Based on delivering 52,000 homes up to 2039.</p>	<p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ significant outward expansion of urban area to achieve 36,000 homes ➤ significant increase in densities in the urban and Green Belt areas ➤ requires significant upgrades to the strategic transport network ➤ loss of significant areas of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land ➤ is unlikely to be achievable as there are significant infrastructure and delivery issues that would need to be overcome to free up all sites for 	<p>No</p>

Policy options for H1 Housing development sites	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred Option
	development within the plan period. Further information is set out in the Growth Topic Paper.	

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8.2 Strategic Policy SP H2: Affordable housing

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	H2	Affordable housing
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council will seek to maximise the delivery of affordable housing in the borough and aim to secure 50% of all new homes across the plan period as genuinely affordable. 2. Proposals that involve the net loss of affordable homes will be resisted. 3. Affordable housing requirements will be calculated based on proposed gross housing floorspace and sought from new developments on sites comprising ten or more new housing units or a combined proposed gross floorspace of over 1,000 square metres based on the following requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 50% affordable housing on estate regeneration schemes and council-owned sites; b. 50% affordable housing where developments delivering net additional homes on industrial land would result in the net loss of industrial floorspace; c. 50% affordable housing in all in areas of the Green Belt, including the proposed rural place making areas at Crews Hill and Chase Park; and d. minimum 35% affordable housing on all other major housing development. 4. Affordable housing should be provided in line with the guideline mix of 50% social-affordable rented housing and 50% intermediate housing. Flexibility in the tenure mix will be allowed subject to viability where developments propose more than 50% affordable housing. 5. Proposals that involve the loss or demolition of existing affordable housing floorspace (including estate regeneration schemes) will be expected to deliver at least an equivalent amount of affordable housing floorspace and, where possible, achieve an uplift in provision. Estate regeneration schemes will be expected to reflect the existing mix of affordable and family housing and the particular needs of existing and future tenants (including specialist housing). 6. Development involving the provision of affordable housing will be required to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. achieve the same high-quality standards as the private housing element of the scheme in terms of accessibility, internal space requirements, external appearance and design quality and provision of private outdoor space; use grant funding to maximise the delivery of affordable housing where feasible; and b. provide affordable housing on site as part of residential and mixed-use schemes (excluding those under part B iv above). In exceptional circumstances, off-site provision or contributions of broadly equivalent value will be accepted where it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. avoids an over-concentration of one type of housing (both on and off site) to ensure mixed and balanced communities; ii. secures a greater proportion of affordable units overall; and iii. offers the best way of delivering affordable homes, including a higher level of affordable rented family homes. 		

7. When determining the amount of affordable housing acceptable on the site, regard will be given to the economics and financial viability of the development including any particular costs associated with it. The London Plan's threshold approach to affordable housing will be applied and will not require a viability assessment where the proposal includes 50% social/affordable rented homes and 50% intermediate homes
8. Development proposals will be subject to detailed review mechanisms throughout the period up to full completion of the development, including an advanced stage review mechanism.

Explanation

- 8.2.1 There is a significant London-wide and local need for genuinely affordable housing¹⁹. Affordability is a major concern to those on the lowest earnings, who are generally first-time buyers. House prices, on average, are over fourteen times that of the average salary in Enfield. As a result, many lower paid and lower skilled jobs are filled by people who cannot afford to live in the borough and this has led to an increase in commuting. It is also creating a climate where smaller, privately rented properties are often the only feasible option for residents faced with high costs and a shortage of affordable properties. In the private rented sector, average households spend over 45% of their gross income on rent, and a much higher percentage of their net disposable income. As a result, Enfield has one of the highest percentages of adults claiming housing benefit in London, well above the national and the London average.
- 8.2.2 This policy seeks to maximise the delivery of affordable housing from new development across the borough to meet identified needs to ensure that Enfield is a nurturing borough. Like other parts of London, Enfield faces a significant shortage of genuinely affordable housing and there is an urgent need to boost the supply of affordable homes to meet the diverse needs of the growing population. This means a greater variety of affordable housing products and well-designed homes of the right size, tenure and price that local people (especially those on low incomes) can afford.
- 8.2.3 This policy applies primarily to the following types of housing:
- Self-contained houses and flats
 - Housing for older people and vulnerable people
- 8.2.4 The Council is committed to increasing the delivery of affordable housing, including key worker housing and want to encourage more residents to invest in securing their own housing in the borough and thus a broader range of affordable housing products to meet the demand across the whole of the local housing market.
- 8.2.5 In line with the London Plan, the following forms of genuinely affordable homes will be prioritised:

¹⁹ Affordability is a measure of whether housing can be afforded by certain groups of households and is defined by the relationship between local incomes and the local general housing market. Therefore, the ability of a household to satisfy its own housing requirement is fundamentally a factor of the relationship between local house prices and household income.

- Homes based on social rent levels, including London Social Rent and London Affordable Rent
 - London Living Rent
 - London Shared Ownership
- 8.2.6 Other forms of affordable housing will also be supported, such as community led housing (see policy DM H6), if they meet the London Housing Strategy definition of genuinely affordable housing and are considered to be genuinely affordable.
- 8.2.7 Our target is to deliver at least 623 new affordable homes per year in the borough up to 2039, based on a threshold approach (at least 35% on gross residential homes, rising to at least 50% on public sector land, industrial land) to meet identified needs²⁰.
- 8.2.8 Applicants will be strongly encouraged to meet or exceed affordable housing targets (as set out in part 3 above) in line with the London Plan. Schemes which fail to meet these targets will be subject to viability testing in line with the requirements set out in part 6 above.
- 8.2.9 The Council will expect housing developments on Green Belt land, in particular the place making areas of Crews Hill and Chase Park, to deliver 50% affordable housing. This is based on the findings of the Whole Plan Viability which demonstrated that 50% affordable housing on greenfield land in higher value areas was achievable.
- 8.2.10 Where the applicant wishes to demonstrate that the affordable housing thresholds (including the tenure mix) cannot be satisfied on viability grounds, they must provide a detailed financial viability assessment of the scheme prior to submitting a planning application to validate this claim. In this case, the applicant will need to appoint a consultant (chosen from our preferred list) to carry out an independent evaluation of the financial viability assessment at the pre-application stage, at its own expense. Schemes that fail to meet the affordable housing targets set out above (excluding public estate regeneration schemes) will be subject to detailed review mechanisms through the section 106 agreement to take account of changes to costs and values from the granting of planning permission to full completion (including an advanced stage review mechanism). In exceptional circumstances where a reduced affordable housing contribution can be justified on viability grounds, the applicant will be required to enter into a planning agreement to implement the scheme within 12 months of the granting of the planning consent and deliver the agreed affordable housing contribution within a specific timescale. If the development is not implemented or affordable housing is not delivered within the agreed timescale, the applicant will be expected to deliver the full affordable housing requirement or in the case of renegotiated schemes revert to the original agreed position. For multi-phased schemes, we will insert trigger clauses into the section 106 agreement at the beginning of each phase to review the viability of the scheme.
- 8.2.11 Our preferred tenure split is 50% social-affordable rented housing and 50% intermediate housing based on identified need and viability testing. There may be specific instances where it would be more appropriate to deliver an alternative tenure mix (e.g. higher proportions of intermediate housing in areas of predominately social rented housing) where it would be more consistent with local housing need (as set out in the latest Enfield housing market assessment) and the principles of good

²⁰ This is based on: the backlog of households currently in need, as evidenced in the council's waiting list; the formation of new households who are unable to afford to meet their needs in the market, and the available supply of social and other affordable rented housing through lettings each year

growth, including the creation of mixed and balanced communities. Where affordable homes are provided above the 50% threshold, the tenure mix of the additional affordable units on site will be subject to negotiation. We will expect schemes proposing more than 50% affordable housing to demonstrate that they satisfy the tenure split requirements at the 50% level²¹.

- 8.2.12 The affordable housing mix should also reflect the need to provide larger family homes and smaller affordable units. Large groupings of the same tenure type should be avoided, wherever possible. Affordable housing should also be tenure-blind and well-integrated into the design and layout of the proposed development (including market-led housing) and the wider public realm, with access to communal spaces (e.g. open space) and management facilities. The design and quality of materials should also be consistent. Developers will also be expected to demonstrate how the affordable housing will be designed in line with the standards of the Home Quality Mark.
- 8.2.13 Enfield has embarked on an ambitious programme of estate renewal and council housing to significantly improve the quality of life of residents. Estate regeneration schemes and other proposals involving the loss or demolition of existing affordable units will be expected to secure alternative provision of at least an equivalent basis (in terms of unit size, tenure mix and floorspace) as well as significant uplift in the total number of units. This includes the provision of family housing and social rented accommodation. All units to be retained on site should be brought up to decent homes standard, either through major redevelopment works or planned maintenance.
- 8.2.14 On-site provision is the preferred way of delivering affordable housing in Enfield. Alternatives to on-site provision will only be considered in exceptional circumstances where it can be robustly justified (as explained in part 7). The onus will be on the applicant to demonstrate that off-site provision or a cash-in-lieu payment (i.e. commuted sum) would offer the best way to deliver more affordable housing (due to physical constraints, such as small and tightly confined sites, or other factors) and achieve mixed and balanced communities (e.g. rented housing). Cash-in-lieu contributions should only be used where it is not possible to provide affordable housing on or off site. These contributions will be ringfenced and pooled into an enabling fund to support the delivery of affordable housing projects across the borough, such as empty homes and refurbishments, estate regeneration schemes, site acquisition of existing properties and specialist housing provision, such as supported housing. In the case of small sites, we will accept payment in lieu of affordable housing.
- 8.2.15 Affordable housing contributions will be calculated based on the number of habitable rooms per unit and gross floorspace (taking account of the percentage of intermediate and social rented units and the percentage of affordable housing delivered in the proposed scheme). It is expected that there should not be a greater than 5% variation in floorspace between the private and affordable units, excluding units designed to be wheelchair accessible. This prevents an under provision of affordable housing where the developer proposes unusually large market homes.

²¹ For example, if the proposal only includes 40 affordable homes, we will expect to see at least 10 social - affordable rented homes and 10 intermediate housing as part of the scheme.

- 8.2.16 This policy will be implemented through partnership-working and the use of grant funding to meet local need as well as strategic targets.

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8.3 Policy DM H3: Housing mix and type

DRAFT POLICY DM	H3	Housing mix and type
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1. The provision of new homes (market and affordable) should contribute to meeting the needs of current and projected households having regard to the following:
 - a. provide an appropriate mix of dwelling types and sizes, reflecting the most up to date evidence as set out in the Local Housing Needs Assessment (2020) or successor documents;
 - b. the character of the development in the context of the site and surrounding area, taking account of accessibility arrangements and amenity considerations (e.g. child density);
 - c. the location and physical characteristics of the site (including any identified constraints on the preferred housing mix);
 - d. the viability of the development (taking account of abnormal costs and particular characteristics of particular sectors, such as build-to-let housing); and
 - e. the extent to which flexibility around the mix of market units could secure the delivery of additional affordable housing.

Table 8.1: Dwelling size priorities

	Studio/bedsit	One-bedroom	Two-bedrooms	Three-bedrooms	Four-bedrooms or more
Social/affordable rented	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority	High priority	Low priority
Intermediate	Low priority	High priority	High priority	Medium priority	Low priority
Market	Low priority	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority	High priority

Self-contained units

2. All forms of self-contained living accommodation (including conversion of single dwellings to flats) will be required to meet and, where possible, exceed the internal and external space standards set out in the London Plan and the Nationally Described Space Standard.

Accessible, efficient and inclusive design

3. At least ten per cent of new dwellings should be built to M4(3) wheelchair accessible dwelling standard in accordance with Building Regulations.
4. All new residential developments should be designed to be 'tenure-blind'. Tenure should be spread and integrated throughout the development to prevent concentrations or clear distinctions and provide choice to all users.
5. Development proposals should demonstrate that housing type and mix have been taken into account and demonstrate how dwellings have been designed to be adaptable.

Explanation

- 8.3.1 Enfield requires an appropriate mix of housing across both market and affordable tenures to meet the changing needs of its growing population. An important part of addressing the need and demand for housing is to ensure that new housing is of an appropriate size and type, and that the existing stock is managed. To this end, the borough has undertaken a housing needs assessment and is monitoring new building and changes to the existing housing stock in the Authority Monitoring Reports.
- 8.3.2 The requirements the council seeks will be based on the best available and up to date objective assessment of need including careful consideration of the specific needs of different groups of occupiers, such as older people, families with children and single people. We will also take account of evidence of specialist housing need submitted with any proposal, as well as any special characteristics of the site and the results of borough-wide and local area monitoring of recently completed development.
- 8.3.3 The priorities set out in the policy is intended as a guide to inform the tenure mix of new housing developments in Enfield. Assessments undertaken for the LHNA suggests that most new households expected to form over the plan period are likely to need larger homes (3 bed and larger). In the social - affordable rent sector most households need 2 or 3 beds and in the market sector most households need 3 or 4 beds. For example, in terms of the size of affordable dwellings required by those currently in acute need on the waiting list, 14.7% need one-bedroom, 35.3% need two-bedroom, 42.3% need three-bedrooms and 7.7% need four or more -bedrooms. Therefore, the dwelling size priorities table for social – affordable rented properties categorises two and three-bedroom social -affordable rented units as high priority, one-bedroom units as medium priority and four or more bedroom units as low priority. In certain cases, an area-based approach to housing tenure may be warranted. Some parts of the borough have specific tenure deficits or surpluses (refer to the evidence in the LHNA²²). However, deviation from the policy will only be justified where the evidence clearly demonstrates that the priorities in the catchment area of the proposed development differ from the list set out above.
- 8.3.4 In certain circumstances it may not be viable to secure dwelling size mix in accordance with the priorities set out in policy H3. Part 2 of this policy expects new housing development to contribute to supporting the creation of stable local neighbourhoods and cohesive communities. Preference will therefore be given to larger homes, because proposals which provide more than a small proportion of studios are unlikely to achieve this objective and therefore will not normally be supported. Although the increasing proportion of single person households is forecast to continue, this does not necessarily result in a proportionate increase in demand for small studios as many people would like a spare bedroom for visitors or to use as a study/office. Therefore, a realistic approach is to allow for a proportion of new developments to contain studios up to a maximum limit. However, proposals

²² <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/evidence-base/>

solely for self-contained dwellings comprising predominantly 1-bedroom or studio flats (excluding specialist housing) will be resisted.

Mix of affordable homes

- 8.3.5 In terms of the proposed mix of affordable homes, the LHNA recommends that the focus of affordable ownership provision should be on one and two-bedroom housing units as the majority of households who live in intermediate (shared ownership) housing are households without children. 59% are single households, 33% are couples without children. However, 7.5% of those living in intermediate housing are households with children. This demonstrates that, whilst smaller in scale, there is demand for family sized intermediate housing.
- 8.3.6 While the dwelling mix of market and affordable homes is expected to reflect the preferred dwelling mix set out in this policy, rigid application of these requirements may not be appropriate in all cases. When considering the mix of dwelling sizes appropriate to a development, we will have regard to individual site circumstances including location, the character of the area, site constraints, viability and the achievement of mixed and balanced communities. The council will allow flexibility in estate regeneration schemes, in particular where a dwelling mix has been agreed on the basis of detailed consultation with the residents which has taken on-board their specific needs. Furthermore, flexibility will be applied for developments providing for retirement, sheltered or extra care housing.
- 8.3.7 The policy responds to the objectives of the plan to create a nurturing place by providing a variety of housing options to meet the needs of everyone, regardless of income, age and ability. It also recognises that the needs identified in the LHNA could change over time. Therefore, the policy refers to 'current' evidence in relation to housing need.

Accessible and inclusive housing

- 8.3.8 In line with the London Plan the council will expect that all new development meets the strategic target for provision of wheelchair user dwellings and ensuring accessible and adaptable dwellings, in accordance with Building Regulations M4(3) and M4(2) respectively. Parts 4 and 5 of this policy applies to dwellings that are created via works to which Part M volume 1 of the Building Regulations applies. To comply with the Building Regulation requirements appropriate step-free access into the dwelling will need to be provided. This policy helps to support the ELP's strategic approach to meeting housing needs for older people through adaptable housing, as set out in Policy DM H5.
- 8.3.9 In considering the suitability of a site for wheelchair accessible or user dwellings the council will have regard to individual site circumstances. This is because flexibility may need to be applied to meet policy objectives (for example to enable the requirement to apply to 10% of habitable rooms where a better outcome is provided in terms of provision of larger units). Discretion may also be needed in exceptional circumstances when provision of a lift to dwelling entrances is not technically feasible, such as with some constrained infill sites or flats above shops. The council will seek to secure appropriate provision for individual developments, including through the use of planning conditions.

- 8.3.10 To support the ELP's objectives for providing a variety of housing options to ensure that more people can access good quality homes, all development should be designed to promote social interaction and equality of access to facilities and services. This includes inclusive and welcoming access to buildings, particularly front entrances. Proposals should avoid the unnecessary use of separate main entrances. Where private communal amenity space is provided in new housing development, this must be made accessible to all residents occupying the building. The council will strongly resist proposals that unnecessarily restrict or prevent access to buildings or communal amenity space, including for reasons of housing tenure.

8.4 Policy DM H4: Small sites and small housing development

DRAFT POLICY DM	H4	Small sites and small housing development
<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 48px; opacity: 0.1; pointer-events: none;">DRAFT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council will support well-designed new homes on appropriate small sites (including on vacant infill and backland plots, upward extensions of flats and redevelopment of non-residential buildings) and seek to achieve the London Plan target of 353 new homes per year on sites of less than 0.25 hectares. 2. Housing delivery and intensification on small sites will be particularly supported in the following locations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. sites with good public transport accessibility (PTAL 3-6); b. sites within 800 metres of a tube, rail station or the boundary of a major, district or town centre (as defined on the Policies Map); c. sites with good local infrastructure e.g. local centre, local shopping parade, local schools and community facilities; and d. places with planned infrastructure improvements that will improve PTAL and walking / cycling accessibility over time. 3. New residential development on small sites must be carefully and creatively designed to avoid harm to amenity of surrounding properties and uses, especially in terms of outlook, privacy, daylight and sunlight. Innovative design solutions should be used to optimise housing density and land use, especially in fine-grained areas (for example, through the use of courtyard and mews housing typologies, rooftop and terraced amenity spaces, shared spaces and facilities, provision of basement/undercroft parking and redevelopment of vacant/underused spaces, such as single-storey garages, external service yards and incidental amenity space). 4. To help facilitate the appropriate development of small sites for housing, including through the sensitive intensification of existing buildings and sites, the council will prepare a suite of supplementary planning documents. Proposals will be expected to have regard to this planning guidance, where relevant and demonstrate how it has been used to inform the development through the design-led approach. 		

Explanation

- 8.4.1 This policy presents a new strategic approach to meeting housing need locally. Small sites and small housing development will play an important role in the delivery of new homes and the enhancement of existing neighbourhoods in the borough and this policy is intended to promote well-designed housing developments on small sites of up to 0.25 hectares and can accommodate up to 25 homes. This includes apartment buildings, backland and infill developments and communal forms of living.
- 8.4.2 Development of small sites will be particularly supported in areas with good access to public transport and close to existing local infrastructure and services offered within town centres. There may also be places with good local infrastructure, for instance local centres, which could support intensification of small sites nearby and/or where future planned infrastructure improvements will improve public transport accessibility and walking and cycling networks over time. The council is exploring a range of mechanisms to support intensification of small sites, especially within town centres, including land assembly powers, housing renewal schemes, acquisition of sites through housing companies, direct funding and the designation of housing zones. Developers and landowners will be encouraged to work together to bring forward a cluster of small sites through an area-based design code or masterplanning exercise and maximise potential redevelopment and intensification opportunities along the borough's linear high street corridors and town centres. Applicants should also draw on design guidance on the Mayor of London and relevant supplementary planning documents to inform the design and layout of small-scale housing developments in suburban and urban areas of the borough.
- 8.4.3 The Enfield small sites register sets out up-to-date information on the supply of small sites of up to 0.25 hectares in size in the borough (including sites with extant planning permission, outline planning permissions and sites without planning permission) which have sufficient capacity to accommodate up to 25 new dwellings. This register will be reviewed on an annual basis.

- 8.4.4 This policy aims to encourage high quality housing that is sensitive to the character of the borough and meets a range of different needs. There are a variety of opportunities and types of small sites that can support new housing development. Vacant and underused brownfield sites along with redundant ancillary facilities, such as garages or residential storage units, present relatively straightforward options for redevelopment. However, these types of sites are limited in availability and are often constrained, such as by irregular plot forms, site access issues or land-use designations (including those that protect land for commercial uses i.e. Locally Significant Industrial Sites and Strategic Industrial Locations). It is therefore expected that the majority of small sites development will occur in existing residential areas, where new homes can be sensitively integrated with other compatible uses. Housing development on small sites can take a number of forms including: new build, infill and backland development, conversion (subdivision of houses into flats), demolition and redevelopment or extension of existing buildings (including upward, rear and side extension, and basement development).
- 8.4.5 The borough's approach to housing development on small sites is expected to facilitate the incremental intensification of existing residential areas, particularly where sites are within 800 metres of a station or town centre. It is imperative that future growth and development occurs in a way that respects and enhances the positive evolving local character of Enfield's neighbourhoods, with the distinctive features of Enfield's neighbourhoods at the heart of the design-led approach.
- 8.4.6 The Enfield Character of Growth Study (2021) identifies areas that are positioned to facilitate an uplift in small housing development, recognising that the physical character of some areas may need to evolve gradually over time, for example, to accommodate new housing and investment in infrastructure. The study defines areas on a spectrum of sensitivity to change, based on local character, taking into account factors such as existing urban grain, historic evolution, building typologies, and spatial strategic growth and regeneration priorities across the borough. All proposals for small housing development will be expected to refer this document, as a starting point, to understand the scope for intensification in a given area and to gain an appreciation of the key features of local character.
- 8.4.7 The study must be read in conjunction with other design guidance to ensure that development is appropriate to the site and surrounding area. We will prepare and make available a suite of guidance documents to assist with the implementation of this policy, which includes existing and future Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans. The Council will also produce a Borough-wide Design Guide / Design Code that will include guidance on the sensitive intensification of suburban neighbourhoods.
- 8.4.8 Where small housing development is proposed it should not have an unacceptable adverse impact on biodiversity and green infrastructure. Applications will be expected to identify potential impacts in this regard, and clearly set out measures to minimise and mitigate these. Measures may include the return of hard standing to green space, installation of green and brown roofs and green walls, tree planting, the creation of habitats that encourage biodiversity (for instance bird boxes) and sustainable landscaping. In exceptional circumstances, where site constraints demonstrably preclude the implementation of on-site measures, then off-site provision (for example, tree planting) may be acceptable in order to ensure policy

compliance. Off-site provision will be secured on a case-by-case basis through the use legal agreements and/or planning contributions.

- 8.4.9 Small site development forms significant part of the Local Plan housing trajectory. The council will monitor progress towards the small site housing target through the Authority Monitoring Report and consider this policy's effectiveness through the ELR review process. Monitoring will also provide us with information to understand the spatial distribution of new small sites housing development and consider whether interventions are necessary, for example, to ensure those areas where this type of development is concentrated are appropriately supported by community facilities and other strategic infrastructure via the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

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8.5 Policy DM H5: Supported and specialist housing

DRAFT POLICY DM	H5	Supported and specialist housing
<p>1. The Council will support the provision of appropriate housing to meet the specialist and supported needs of vulnerable people in Enfield, including specialist housing for elderly people. We will achieve this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. supporting development that allows people to live as independently as possible whilst meeting the identified local needs within the borough and being targeted at Enfield residents; b. providing options at a range of costs to suit resident's different financial circumstances in line with evidenced local need, including a proportion of affordable specialist units on site or a contribution towards addressing the identified need for affordable specialist housing elsewhere in the borough; and c. requiring affordable housing from sheltered and extra care accommodation falling within use class C3. <p>2. Supported and specialist housing development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. contribute to creating a mixed, balanced, inclusive and sustainable neighbourhood; b. be well integrated with the wider neighbourhood and protect the amenity of neighbouring occupiers in line with the agent of change principle; c. be delivered through partnership arrangements between the developer and an appropriate support service provider; d. be suitable for the intended occupiers in terms of the standards of facilities, design of buildings, density, parking; internal space and amenity space; e. provide the necessary level of supervision, management, care and support; f. have arrangements in place for appropriate long-term management; and g. offer easy access to community facilities, is accessible to public transport, workplaces, shops and services appropriate to the needs of the intended occupiers. <p>3. Specialist older persons housing will be expected to deliver both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. affordable housing in accordance with policy H2 Affordable housing, and b. accessible housing. <p>4. The loss of supported and specialist accommodation will be resisted, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. adequate replacement accommodation can be provided; or b. it can be demonstrated that there is a surplus of specialist accommodation in the area; or c. it can be demonstrated that the existing care home is incapable of meeting relevant industry standards for suitable accommodation in a cost-effective manner. <p>5. Where the loss of supported and specialist accommodation is acceptable in line with Part 4 above, proposals will be expected to secure the re-provision of an equivalent amount of floorspace for residential use, including affordable housing, where appropriate.</p> <p>6. Proposals for care homes accommodation will be supported where they are appropriately located and designed to a high-quality standard, having regard to other</p>		

policies in the plan. In addition, proposals must ensure that 100% of habitable rooms are wheelchair accessible.

7. Development resulting in the net loss of floorspace for care home accommodation will be assessed having regard to the requirements set out in Part 4.
8. In order to ensure inclusive and mixed neighbourhoods and communities, proposals must not result in a harmful overconcentration of care home accommodation within the locality.

Explanation

- 8.5.1 The ELP seeks to deliver a wide variety of high quality homes that will provide all tenures, types and sizes of housing to meet the needs and demands of different people in the community. This will include housing for older people and people with disabilities (this policy DM H5) the gypsy and travelling community (policy DM H10), students (policy DM H9) and others in the community with specialist housing needs. The provision of new dwellings will take account of local need to allow for a genuine choice of housing options and the creation of sustainable, balanced and mixed communities.

Supported and specialist housing need

- 8.5.2 The PPG identifies a number of groups which may have housing needs which differ from those of the wider population. From the LHNA 2020, we know that in the borough over the plan period up to 2039:
- There is an increasing need for specialist housing for older, disabled or vulnerable people in Enfield.
 - The number of older person households (aged 65 and over) is expected to increase by 50 per cent and households aged 75 and over, who are most likely to move into specialist older persons housing, increasing by 56 per cent²³ over the plan period.
 - The overall need for residential care (C2 use class) between 2020 and 2036 is projected to increase by 755 units and specialist older person by 1,242 units. However, the London Plan sets an annual benchmark of 195 specialist older persons housing, but this is up to 2029.
- 8.5.3 Supported and specialist accommodation need can also come from vulnerable adults and young people including: those with a disability, those with a recent history of violence, domestic abuse, mental health issues or rough sleeping.

²³ Enfield Local Housing Needs Assessment 2020

Types of supported and specialist housing

- 8.5.4 The majority of over 65s and many disabled and vulnerable people will continue to live in mainstream housing and not all will require specialist housing. However, many may require changes to their accommodation at some point in their life, depending on changing levels of need for care, support and safeguarding. Therefore, proposals for supported and specialist residential accommodation will be expected to meet the latest industry standards. We will require applicants to ensure development is informed by the latest good practice guidance. Planning statements should refer this guidance and clearly indicate how this has been taken into consideration.
- 8.5.5 Although a high proportion of people in the borough may have their own resources to meet their accommodation and care needs, some residents may need financial support to enable them to access housing support services or appropriate accommodation. The council will support proposals that enable older, disabled and vulnerable people to live independently in mainstream housing for as long as they want, as well as the delivery of appropriate tailored specialist accommodation, to enable residents to move when they wish to or require greater support to remain safe and independent.

Affordable housing

- 8.5.6 Where market housing is proposed for older people or vulnerable people, the council will apply Policy H2 Affordable housing as far as possible to seek affordable provision for older people or vulnerable people, to meet more general needs. However, it is acknowledged that such forms of housing are likely to have distinctive financial viability characteristics, particularly if an element of care is involved, and the council will take a flexible approach to the scale and nature of provision and whether the affordable provision should be made on site.

Agent of change principle²⁴

- 8.5.7 Providing different types of specialist and supported housing to meet identified local demand, especially in new higher density developments, will require careful planning, design and an appropriate location to ensure residents' needs are accounted for and integrated into the new development. In some cases, the council may require the developer to be responsible for future costs of soundproofing, secured by a legal agreement.

²⁴ London Plan sets out how new developments can mitigate impacts from existing noise and other nuisance generating activities or uses on the proposed new noise-sensitive development. This is referred to as the 'agent of change principle'.

8.6 Policy DM H6: Community led housing

DRAFT POLICY DM	H6	Community led housing
<p>1. Proposals for community-led housing will be supported in appropriate locations where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a local need for this type of provision is clearly established; b. optimal use is made of the site, contributing to the delivery of the strategic housing target (including in relation to the mix of unit sizes), with a development density that is appropriate to the site, having regard to other policies in the plan; c. provision is made for affordable housing; and d. the scheme is designed to a high standard (including sustainable design principles), integrates adequate amenity space, and makes a positive contribution to the local neighbourhood. 		

Explanation

- 8.6.1 Community led housing is a growing trend in London, both being driven by Community Groups supported by the Mayor of London (Community Led Housing Hub) and locally in Enfield as well (Naked House). Community led housing can take several forms including housing co-operatives, Community Land Trusts (CLTs), cohousing, and self/custom build housing. These approaches are not mutually exclusive, and in many cases a mixture of approaches may be employed in the setup and running of community led homes to suit specific circumstances. This type of development demonstrates our commitment to seek to meet demand within the borough, and we will continue to monitor our register in line with the relevant statutory requirements.
- 8.6.2 Community led housing can provide a more affordable route to home ownership, and has the potential to build more cohesive communities and allow for specific uses to be explored as shown by Older Woman's Housing Cooperatives such as OWCH. There is a demonstrable demand in Enfield to go beyond what the market or the council can deliver in terms of housing affordability and typology.
- 8.6.3 Community led housing Self-build and custom build housing units provide an additional source of supply of conventional housing and a further housing choice, and will therefore be considered as housing for policy implementation.
- 8.6.4 The council has a statutory duty to maintain a register for self-build and custom-build housing and have regard to this register in its planning, housing and related functions. The register forms part of the evidence base informing Local Plan preparation. It provides an indication of demand for serviced plots for self-build and custom-build housing from individuals or groups who meet specific eligibility considerations. The LHNA has also considered demand for this type of provision. This research indicates the council should encourage provision of self and custom build plots through policy and major allocations identified in the ELP. It also recommends the use of suitable council land or other available land controlled by a willing landowner or developer to make provision for serviced plots to meet demand.
- 8.6.5 Community led housing projects can be delivered in a number of ways, including through:

- start-up community led housing organisations responding to housing need or demand, or groups of people seeking to deliver their own homes;
- the extension of existing community-based organisations to provide housing in addition to their existing activities, for and on behalf of the community;
- partnerships with developers, housing associations, and councils supporting a community group to deliver their ambition. Councils and developers can also help initiate a group.

8.6.6 This policy supports proposals for self-build and custom-build housing where they respond positively to the locality and support delivery of the spatial strategy for the borough. All proposals must be designed to a high-quality standard and make provision for an element of affordable housing, where appropriate. Given Enfield's challenging future requirement for conventional housing it is imperative that all development, including self-build and custom build housing, optimises the use of sites including through densities that are appropriate to the site location.

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8.7 Policy DM H7: Build to rent

DRAFT POLICY DM	H7	Build to rent
<p>1. Proposals involving standalone build-to-rent (BTR) developments or build-to-rent blocks on large mixed tenure schemes will be supported where they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> provide high quality housing and a mix of dwelling sizes that meet identified local and strategic housing needs; offer tenancies over at least a three-year period; provide on-site affordable housing in perpetuity in the form of Discounted Market Rent at genuinely affordable rent level; provide homes held over at least 15 years under covenant to be secured through a section 106 legal agreement. A claw-back mechanism will apply in accordance with London Plan policy; provide a review mechanism in the event that policy compliant levels of affordable housing cannot viably be provided; and provide a management plan, committing to high standards of ongoing management of the premises. <p>2. Where a development proposal involving build to rent has potential to include more than one residential core and/or block, applicants should use this separate core and/or block to provide low cost rented housing to be managed independently by a registered provider of affordable housing.</p>		

Explanation

- 8.7.1 Households that rent privately often live in some of the worst quality, poorly managed accommodation. Some private renters face arbitrary evictions and unjustified rent increases. However, this is generally not the case for build to rent housing, which forms a relatively new type of delivery model providing high quality, purpose-built homes which are collectively professionally managed and with longer tenancies for those who want them. Additionally, it provides an opportunity to boost the rate of overall housing delivery, as it does not compete directly with traditional housing which are built for sale. When delivered in line with the London Plan build to rent housing can offer a range of benefits, making it a more attractive product than traditional private rented sector housing to developers, tenants, councils and stakeholders, as this sector has grown significantly over recent years while home ownership levels have declined.
- 8.7.2 Build to rent should provide a proportion of low-cost and London Living Rent homes, which are designed to help households on average income levels to save for a deposit to buy their own home. The covenant period for such schemes in Enfield will be at least 15 years to ensure they make a long-term contribution to meeting housing need in the borough across all tenures. A claw-back mechanism will be applied in accordance with the policies of the London Plan and national guidance on build to rent, in order to protect the value of the affordable housing provision that is withdrawn should affordable housing units in build to rent blocks are converted to another tenure after the expiry of the covenant period.

- 8.7.3 Build to rent provides a valuable addition in terms of increasing the capacity of the development sector to deliver new homes. We are keen to encourage its provision as it widens the type of homes available in Enfield, assists in producing additional homes to meet overall targets and is likely to drive up standards for tenants in new and existing market rented homes.

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8.8 Policy DM H8: Large scale purpose built shared housing

POLICY DM	H8	Large scale purpose built shared housing
<p>1. Large-scale purpose built shared living development will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. it is located in an area well-connected to local services and employment by walking, cycling and public transport, and its design does not contribute to car dependency; b. is under single management; c. its units are all for rent with minimum tenancy lengths of no less than three months; d. communal facilities and services are provided that are sufficient to meet the requirements of the intended number of residents and offer at least: e. it provides convenient access to a communal kitchen; f. it provides outside communal amenity space (roof terrace and/or garden); g. it provides internal communal amenity space (dining rooms, lounges); h. it provides laundry and drying facilities; i. the private units provide adequate functional living space and layout, and are not self-contained homes or capable of being used as self-contained homes; j. it complies with any relevant standards for houses in multiple occupation (HMOs); k. a management plan is provided with the application; and l. it delivers a cash in lieu contribution towards conventional C3 affordable housing in the form of upfront cash in lieu payment. <p>2. Developments are expected to provide a contribution in lieu of affordable housing in line with Policy H2.</p> <p>3. All large-scale purpose-built shared living schemes will be subject to the viability tested route set out in the London Plan. However, developments which provide a contribution equal to 35 per cent of the units at a discount of 50 per cent of the market rent will not be subject to a late stage viability review.</p>		

Explanation

- 8.8.1 Large-scale purpose-built shared living developments are generally of at least 50 units. This type of housing is regarded as sui generis use class and may provide an alternative option for single person households who cannot or choose not to live in self-contained homes. Although this type of accommodation does not fall within C3 use class, it nevertheless represents a form of housing like any student accommodation and the number of bedrooms would be counted towards our housing targets. This form of accommodation is required to contribute to affordable housing. As the units within large-scale purpose-built shared living accommodation do not necessarily meet minimum housing space standards it is not considered suitable as a form of affordable housing itself. Therefore, in line with the London Plan, the council will expect purpose built shared living accommodation to make upfront cash in lieu contribution towards affordable housing subject to viability assessment.
- 8.8.2 A management plan must be produced and submitted with the planning application showing how the whole development will be managed and maintained to ensure the continued quality of the accommodation, communal facilities and services, and that it

will positively integrate into the surrounding communities. The agreed management plan should be secured through a Section 106 agreement.

8.9 Policy DM H9: Student accommodation

DRAFT POLICY DM	H9	Student accommodation
<p>1. Proposals involving the development, redevelopment and/or intensification of purpose built student accommodation will be supported where they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. help to meet an identified strategic need, giving priority to local need; b. are secured to the occupation of specific education institutions or where this is not the case, providers should, subject to viability, deliver an element of student accommodation that is affordable for students in the context of average student incomes and rents for broadly comparable accommodation provided by London universities²⁵. <p>2. All proposals for student accommodation must be appropriately located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. at well-connected sites that have good levels of public transport accessibility (normally PTAL 4-6) and are easy to access by walking and cycling; and b. within or at the edge of town centres, or other locations that benefit from shops, services, leisure and community facilities appropriate to the student population. <p>3. All proposals involving the development, redevelopment and/or intensification of student accommodation must ensure a high standard of amenity for future occupiers of the development and residents in the surrounding area. Proposals must meet all the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. provide a high-quality living environment including size of units, daylight and sunlight standards and well-integrated communal areas and facilities that would not have a detrimental impact on the amenity and character of the local area; b. provide at least 10% of student rooms which are readily adaptable for occupation by wheelchair users from the outset, consistent with relevant guidance and best practice; c. provide adequate on-site cycle parking facilities; d. demonstrate that the accommodation will only be occupied by students; e. protect the amenity of adjoining and neighbouring areas; and f. provide a site management and maintenance plan, which demonstrates that the accommodation will be managed and maintained over its lifetime so as to ensure an acceptable level of amenity and access to facilities for its occupiers and would not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the amenities of existing residents in the neighbourhood. <p>4. The loss of existing student accommodation will be resisted unless it is demonstrated that the facility no longer caters for current or future needs and the floorspace is</p>		

²⁵ In line with London Plan policy H17: Purpose built student accommodation

replaced by another form of residential accommodation that meets other Local Plan housing requirements

Explanation

- 8.9.1 London's higher education providers make a significant contribution to its economy and labour market. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) emphasises that local planning authorities need to plan for a sufficient supply of student accommodation whether it consists of communal halls of residence or self-contained dwellings, and whether or not it is on campus. The LHNA 2020 recognised there is a small size of student population in the borough and therefore did not undertake an assessment of the needs of this group. This policy helps to support delivery of the spatial strategy for the borough by meeting the objective of delivering a nurturing place.
- 8.9.2 The provision of new student accommodation will be supported, which will be steered in appropriate locations that are accessible to higher education institutions and conveniently located within close proximity to existing services and public transport, including those supported by good walking and cycling infrastructure. It is also important that student accommodation is sited so student residents have access to a wide range of services and facilities. During the site selection process applicants should give priority to locations in proximity to the institutions that the development will serve. Student accommodation that is intended to meet need arising from outside of the borough should be sufficiently justified in respect of the site location, both locally and in the individual site context.
- 8.9.3 All student housing should provide a suitable standard of amenity to the occupiers, recognising that they will occupy the accommodation on a non-permanent basis and enjoy the use of recreational and domestic facilities available through the educational institution. The occupation and use of the development should be compatible with the amenity of neighbouring occupiers and character of the area.
- 8.9.4 New student accommodation must be developed and secured for occupation by students of one or more specific higher education institutions. This is to guard against speculative development and ensure proposals genuinely help to address identified need. Applications must provide evidence of an end user affiliated with an educational institution, and demonstrate appropriate management arrangements are in place so that rooms will be rented solely to students over the lifetime of the development.
- 8.9.5 At least 35% of purpose built student accommodation should be secured as "affordable student accommodation" to ensure that students with an income equivalent to that provided to full-time UK students by state funded sources of financial support for living costs can afford to stay in student accommodation. We will apply the definition of affordable student accommodation as set in the London Plan and its supplementary guidance. Affordable rent levels may be subject to periodic review over the life of the Local Plan, taking account of any significant changes that may be made to the government's student maintenance loan regime.
- 8.9.6 New student accommodation must be of a high standard of design and construction, with functional layouts and well-integrated living and communal spaces and facilities. It should meet the latest industry standards. Student unit sizes and layouts should be varied, particularly to cater to the needs of wheelchair users, mature students with families, students who want to live alone and for groups of students using shared

facilities. The specific requirements of educational institutions should be considered and accounted for wherever possible.

- 8.9.7 Whilst many students require accommodation during term time only, some residents will use accommodation as their permanent address and therefore development should allow for year-round occupation. To help ensure the viability of student accommodation, we will provide flexibility to allow the temporary or ancillary use of accommodation during term breaks. Proposals will be considered on a case-by-case basis, and where acceptable in principle, we will use conditions or legal agreements to ensure that any temporary or ancillary uses do not result in a material change of use of the building.
- 8.9.8 Student accommodation can benefit Enfield's neighbourhoods and communities, for example, by attracting a student population that supports the local economy, complements the cultural industries and stimulates inward investment. However, an overconcentration of student accommodation within a local area can adversely impact on the amenity of existing residents and uses, and undermine objectives for delivering mixed and balanced communities. Where the scale or concentration of student housing is likely to harm local amenity, we will resist proposals or seek a range of mitigation measures to ensure development is appropriate.

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8.10 Policy DM H10: Gypsy and traveller accommodation

DRAFT POLICY DM	H10	Gypsy and traveller accommodation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council will address the need for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation through the proposed Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan. 2. Proposals brought forward for transit and permanent pitches over will be required to demonstrate the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the site is in an area suitable for residential occupation and suitably connected by sustainable modes of transport with health care, retail and school facilities with capacity; b. the impact of the development would not harm the landscape, heritage assets, biodiversity or visual character and amenity of the area, particularly the green belt; c. the site is suitable where required for the undertaking of occupants' employment and entrepreneurial activities without detriment to adjacent occupiers' amenity; d. the site can be safely accessed by pedestrians, vehicles and caravans; e. be laid out and incorporate boundary treatments that seek to positively integrate with the adjacent townscape/ communities; and f. adequate on-site utilities, including water resources and supply, waste disposal and treatment, are provided for the benefit of residents and in order to avoid adverse impacts on the natural environment. 3. Due to the nature of this housing need, there will be continuing cooperation with neighbouring local planning authorities to ensure that the appropriate demand is identified and provision made. 		

Explanation

- 8.10.1 Gypsies and travellers form part of the diverse community within the borough with particular housing needs. To plan positively and manage development to meet the needs for this group, a separate Local Plan is being developed. This will be informed by the Gypsy and Traveller's Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2020, which identifies need of 21 pitches over the plan period.
- 8.10.2 In the meantime, there is a need to provide guidance for consideration of applications that may come about before the Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan is adopted. Best practice set out in the national Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) states that locally specific criteria should be used to guide both the allocation of sites in plans, and form the policy used to assess applications which come forward on unallocated sites.

Policy Options for H10: Gypsy and travellers' accommodation

Policy options for H10 Gypsy and travellers' accommodation	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred Option
A. Do nothing	Cons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The 'do nothing' option is not considered. Government policy places a requirement on local planning authorities to meet the housing needs of all sections of the community and by through the do nothing approach the ELP will not be in conformity with the London Plan. 	No
B. Meet Enfield's objectively assessed needs as part the Local Plan	Pros <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This option provides the needs for community and if managed well, reduces the numbers of unauthorised encampments. ✓ Ensures that the ELP is positively prepared and is based on a strategy that seeks to meet the borough's objectively assessed need, where it is reasonable to do so. Con <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are no sites in the borough. 	No
C. Meet the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller accommodation through the proposed Gypsy and Traveller Local Plan	Pros <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Positively plans and manage development to meet the needs for this group of the community. ✓ This will be informed by the Gypsy and Traveller's Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2020, which identifies need of 21 pitches over the plan period 	Yes

Policy options for H10 Gypsy and travellers' accommodation	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred Option
<p>D. Address the need with the Mayor of London through the London-wide gypsy and traveller assessment</p>	<p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Council could wait for the findings from the Mayor of London's assessment to emerge to inform the ELP. <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The timescales of the Study and next London Plan are unknown, which would cause delays to the ELP timetable. ✓ The London-wide study could give rise to additional needs and traveller pitches and the borough could be set a higher pitches target and may have to take on the gypsy and traveller needs of other London boroughs, who do not have the capacity to provide gypsy and traveller pitches within their own boundaries. 	<p>No</p>
<p>E. Address the need through assistance from duty to cooperate partners</p>	<p>Pro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This option would provide for the needs of the community. <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Engagement with duty to cooperate partners in 2020 was not forthcoming and concluded that the borough should meet its own needs for gypsy and traveller accommodation. 	<p>No</p>

Policy options for H10 Gypsy and travellers' accommodation	Pros and cons of each option	Preferred Option
<p>Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Do you agree with the draft policy approach set out in H10 on accommodating gypsy and travellers accommodation? If not, please give details as to why not or how the policy could be changed2. Should the council meet its full gypsy and traveller needs of 21 pitches and/or provide a transit site to manage unauthorised encampment activity across the borough?3. Should the council wait until the Mayor of London has undertaken his London -wide gypsy and traveller and be allocated a gypsy and traveller pitch target?4. In meeting its gypsy and traveller needs should Enfield engage with its neighbours and provide a joint scheme/ site or should the Council accommodate its own gypsy and traveller needs within the borough boundary?5. If possible, do you think that the council should allocate all its identified need on a number of new sites? Should this be a large site or range of large and smaller sites?		

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9 Economy

Introduction

- 9.1 The Borough needs to plan for more jobs to meet the needs of our growing population. This plan sets out a strategy to make the most of the potential of urban sites – including through mixed uses and intensification – before exploring the selective development of Green Belt sites. The ELP's evidence suggests strongly that we need to provide for more – not less – employment floorspace.
- 9.2 Ensuring that employment land and premises are appropriately protected and new space is provided to meet business needs is key to maximising Enfield's economic potential. Enfield has a relatively buoyant supply of industrial land and floorspace and high levels of market demand in the face of increasing competition from other land uses, in particular housing. There are significant employment clusters in the Upper Lee Valley corridor and Great Cambridge Road along key transport networks and these sites need to be protected to meet business needs and support the role of Enfield as a strategically important economic hub.
- 9.3 The presence of Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) in the Lee Valley and Southbury is testament to Enfield's strategically important role in London's business supply chains, accommodating the second largest stock of industrial space in London. Enfield's position in the UK Innovation Corridor means the Borough is well placed to take advantage of growth in a range of sectors extending between London and Cambridge.
- 9.4 Protecting and managing the borough's sites is important because the stock provides a range of local employment opportunities for Enfield residents, close to where they live. As other boroughs have also lost space, local firms are increasingly competing with new firms for the remaining stock of property.
- 9.5 More strategically, the Borough's stock is also vital to the to the efficient operation of London. The Borough's location, with access to the M25, North Circular Road and A10, makes Enfield particularly attractive to businesses seeking to service a large part of London. So, the choices Enfield makes concerning the stock of sites have a greater impact than just the borough.
- 9.6 Enfield's office stock is focused on local markets, through businesses like Metaswitch in Enfield Town have a broader reach. Protecting employment space and providing for an uplift in floorspace is essential to supporting economic opportunity and overcoming spatial disparities. These policies set out an approach to planning for employment that builds on Enfield's key strengths and capitalises on borough's future growth potential. They maximise the scope to cement Enfield's position as the 'workshop of London', as set out in the plan's vision.
- 9.7 Engagement on a vision for the local plan has revealed support for meeting all or some of the Borough's employment need. This means the borough needs, as a minimum, to provide for an uplift of employment floorspace over the plan period. Respondents support building a broad-based economy which focuses new growth sectors as well as traditional strengths and protects small scale workplaces close to where people live.
- 9.8 This plan supports the realisation of the Economic Development Strategy's objective of an expanded business base, encompassing growth sectors such as film and television

and low carbon industries, as well as longstanding strengths of manufacturing and logistics activities.

- 9.9 The policies set out in this chapter seek to provide an uplift in the supply of employment space whilst realising wider spatial objectives. However, the Borough has choices to make on how much employment growth Enfield wants to accommodate and where.

Need for Land and Floorspace in Enfield

Industrial and logistics

- 9.10 London Plan Policy E4 requires the Borough to provide sufficient supply of land and premises to meet current and future demands for industrial and related functions. This considers strategic and local employment land reviews, industrial land audits and the potential for intensification, co-location and substitution.
- 9.11 In line with the London Plan, the Council has assessed the Borough's need for industrial land and floorspace, drawing on the Employment Land Review (2018)²⁶. This has identified a minimum (net additional) need for 251,505 sq m of floorspace for industrial uses. This could require 56 ha of new land.
- 9.12 Reflecting the general principle that the Borough needs to make the best and most efficient use of Enfield's industrial land significant work has been undertaken to understand the scope to intensify existing employment sites.
- 9.13 The evidence demonstrates that there is scope for significant industrial intensification in Enfield, but for some uses viability and deliverability remains an issue. In parts of the Borough fragmented land ownerships hinder intensification because the most intensive formats; including multi deck warehousing, often need a large footprint.
- 9.14 To enable intensification the policies in this plan are fully supportive of appropriate industrial intensification and the Council will work with landowners who are looking to assemble sites for industrial intensification.
- 9.15 Even with this positive policy framework it is unlikely that the ELP can rely on intensification alone to fully meet the Borough's needs in this plan. In this context the ELP's local evidence would not support the release of sites nor the use of potential intensification capacity for other uses.
- 9.16 The preferred option set out in Strategic Policy SP E1 of the ELP would ensure the supply of sufficient sites to meet almost all of our needs for industry and logistics, though this option entails the development of selected Green Belt sites. Restricting development solely to urban sites only meet about half of the borough's needs for industry and logistics.

Offices

- 9.17 Enfield is not a significant office location and Policy E1 of the London Plan does not direct strategic scale office floorspace growth to the borough. The ELP's local

²⁶ <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/enfield-employment-land-review-report-aecom-planning.pdf>.

Note: the ELR reported up to 2036. The Council has 'rolled' this forward per annum to cover the Enfield Plan period. The ELR did not identify a need for additional land for waste, transport or utilities.

evidence, as set out in the Employment Land Review (ELR)²⁷, recommends the plan provides for an uplift in the provision of office floorspace of 37,000 sq m. The ELR recommended that this be addressed in the Borough's town centres and via mixed use development.

- 9.18 Since the ELR was published Government has amended the use class order (UCO) and continues to encourage the release of office space to housing. For the assessment of 'need' changes to the UCO do not change this – there remains 'need' for new office space regardless of its use class. However, wider changes to the market and national policy will continue to complicate the Borough's ability to positively plan for office space. This includes a continuation of permitted development rights to lose smaller office units to other uses (mainly housing) coupled with emerging policy that removes local scope to limit these losses via Article 4 directions.
- 9.19 The ELP looks to address the Borough's need for new offices by encouraging new provision, including through mixed-use development, using a sequential approach where we will encourage additional provision our town centres.

Managing Covid

- 9.20 The ELP's economic evidence base concluded just as the Covid emergency commenced in early 2020. It was not considered appropriate to re-cast the economic evidence while the Borough was in period of lockdown. Nor was it practical given limited robust data including baseline statistics and forecasts and without any guidance from government at the time. As the economy recovers the Council recognises there is a need to recast an assessment of economic need. At the time of drafting this plan's emerging evidence would suggest:
- **For industrial uses** demand has significantly strengthened in the emergency. This is partly a short-term trend related to firms strengthening their supply chain capacity for added resilience. But Covid has dramatically sped up the substitution of high street retail with e-commerce and so logistics space. As more data becomes available this is likely to increase the need for additional industrial space.
 - **For office uses** the picture is especially unclear. For industrial uses all evidence suggests post Covid need / demand may be higher than previously estimated. However, for offices two post Covid trends move in opposite directions. Increased homeworking suggests demand for less formal office provision but the need for long term social distancing in offices could increase demand.
- 9.21 The Council will keep this under review and will provide an update to the ELP's Employment Land Review as soon as is practical.

²⁷ The ELR addressed the period up to 2036. The Council has rolled forward this assessment to 2039.

9.1 Strategic Policy SP E1: Employment and growth

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	E1	Employment and growth
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1. To meet the borough's identified economic needs this plan looks to provide for a minimum of:
 - a. 251,500 sqm of net additional industrial and logistics floorspace; and
 - b. 37,000 sqm for off net additional office floorspace.
2. To ensure the provision of additional floorspace to support business growth up to 2039, the council will work with landowners to deliver:
 - a. intensified development of industrial, logistics and related functions in existing employment areas;
 - b. the provision of new sites for industry and logistics and related functions (including mixed use developments) in urban areas accessible to the strategic road network alongside new locations for industrial and logistics development in appropriate parts of the Green Belt; and
 - c. an uplift in office floorspace in Enfield's major and district centres and Meridian Water.
3. Sites set out in Table 9.1 are allocated for employment-led development and defined on the Policies Map. Further information on site allocations is presented on the site proformas in Appendix B. The proformas indicate key requirements and considerations that need to be taken into account as sites come forward for development.

Table 9.1 Sites allocated

SA ID	Site address	Estimated capacity (sq.m)
Southbury		
SA8	Sainsburys Baird Road	20,865
SA46	Travis Perkins Crown Road	2,762
SA47	Crown Road Lorry Park	4,530
Meridian Water		
SA48	Ravenside Retail Park	21,645
Crews Hill		
SA49	Land at 135 Theobalds Park Road	3,250
Other sites outside of the place making areas		
SA39	Travis Perkins Palmers Green	3,209
SA50	Land to the south of Millmarsh Lane, Brimsdown Industrial Estate	10,500
SA32	Sainsburys Green Lanes	13,325
SA51	6 Morson Road	2,600
SA52	Montagu Industrial Estate	6,613
SA30	Claverings Industrial Estate	TBC
SA53	Land West of Rammey Marsh	70,200

SA54	Car Park Site, Wharf Road	5,115
SA55	Land East of Junction 24	30,550
SA56	Land to the North West of Innova Park	16,445

Explanation

- 9.1.1 Enfield has an identified net additional need for both industrial/ logistics space and office space over the plan period. This means the Borough needs to provide for more – not less – employment floorspace going forward. This raises the challenge of how best to go about accommodating this anticipated growth.
- 9.1.2 An assessment of potential development sites has demonstrated that the Borough cannot accommodate all our anticipated employment needs solely within the urban area. By confining industrial and logistics development to the urban area Enfield would only meet approximately 48% of the borough's additional need for these types of businesses. Duty to Cooperate (DtC) discussions with local authorities within Enfield's Functional Economic Market Area (FEMA) have revealed, unsurprisingly, that many face the same challenges as Enfield and they are unable to provide industrial capacity on our behalf.
- 9.1.3 By developing selected Green Belt sites in addition to urban sites there is the potential to meet approximately 98% of industrial and logistics needs. Two sites in particular – Land West of Rammey Marsh and Land East of J24 M25 – have most potential to deliver an uplift in floorspace.
- 9.1.4 As part of the ELP, the Council has identified two policy options and their associated benefits and dis-benefits, set out below. We are inviting stakeholder's thoughts on these alternatives and suggestions of other alternatives through consultation questions. For the next draft of the Local Plan the key issues section will be removed from the policy and the policy options removed from this section of the Plan to make the document more streamlined, but at this stage it was felt helpful to include in this draft for consultation to inform stakeholders of the issues being contended with.

Table 9.2 Policy Options for SP E1: Employment and growth

Policy options: SP E1 Employment and growth	Preferred option
<p>A. Meet the Borough's industrial and logistics needs in the urban area</p> <p>Pros</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This option would provide additional capacity through the use of urban sites and intensification. <p>Cons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ It would safeguard the Green Belt from development but would only result in approximately half of our needs for industry and logistics being met. ✓ This option would not provide enough space for businesses to expand, limiting economic growth and risk displacing jobs and businesses outside the borough. 	No
<p>B. Meet the Borough's industrial and logistics needs in the urban area and selected Green Belt sites</p> <p>Pro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This option would provide additional capacity through the selective development of a small number of Green Belt sites, alongside maximising the potential of urban sites. ✓ This option would involve the loss of small areas of Green Belt land but would allow the borough to meet almost all of our anticipated needs for industry and logistics. ✓ This would allow sufficient capacity to come forward to meet business needs, allowing Enfield to capitalise on jobs and business growth. 	Yes

Questions

1. Is this the right approach for promoting jobs and inclusive business growth?

9.2 Strategic Policy SP E2: Promoting jobs and inclusive business growth

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	E2	Promoting jobs and inclusive business growth	
<p>1. The Council will support a growing and diversifying economy, enabling development in our industrial areas alongside Enfield's thriving town centres. Sustainable economic growth is key to addressing the climate emergency and tackling deprivation. Planning policies will be used to realise the opportunities set out in the Economic Development Strategy and enable good growth throughout the Borough.</p> <p>2. Proposals which supports, protects and enhances the role and function of the borough's employment locations (as defined on the Policies Map) and maximises the provision of employment floorspace (through the intensification of existing sites/floorspace) will be supported in line with the principles set out in table 9.3 below:</p>			
Table 9.3: Employment locations			
Employment locations			
Designation	Role and function	Location	
Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL)	Strategically important industrial locations critical to the effective functioning of London's economy. These will be safeguarded in accordance with London Plan policies and intensification will be encouraged.	14 sites as set out on the Policies Map.	
Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS)	Locally important industrial locations, complementing SILs in meeting local business needs. These sites can deliver a broader range of activities than SILs, but the business function of these sites will be safeguarded and intensification will be encouraged.	9 sites as set out on the Policies Map.	
Enfield's town centres: Enfield Town,	The most accessible and sustainable locations for	Defined on the Policies Map	

<p>Southgate, Palmers Green, Edmonton Green and Angel Edmonton</p>	<p>jobs, town centres have the potential to accommodate diverse employment activities. These are areas where will look to encourage new office uses and we will look to make the most efficient re-use of surplus retail space.</p>	
<p>Other employment sites</p>	<p>These are employment sites or units outside of the areas described above. Taken together they provide significant floorspace and accommodate a range of jobs across a variety of sectors. Many of our mixed used site allocations will provide new employment opportunities.</p>	
<p>Co-working and remote working</p>	<p>Ranging from serviced co-working spaces in established employment areas to more local co-working hubs servicing local communities, and infrastructure to support home working.</p>	<p>Throughout the Borough</p>
<p>3. Proposals will be supported which provide opportunities to maximise and deliver investment and job creation in the borough through the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. property development and investment to enable economic development in employment areas, major and district centres and Meridian Water, including developing the UK Innovation Corridor; b. diversification of town centre activities, including making space for knowledge intensive and creative industries; c. intensification of employment generating activities in SILs and LSIS; d. improved skills and training opportunities; and e. encouraging a broad-based economy which serves the needs of residents and businesses, including through supporting growth in health, education and other 'foundational economy' sectors. <p>4. Proposals will be supported which provide opportunities to promote the creation of a growing and diverse economy through ensuring availability of a range of workspaces and unit sizes, start-up space, co-working space and 'grow-on' space and protecting existing floorspace and encouraging the provision of new floorspace.</p>		

Explanation

- 9.2.1 This policy sets out the Borough's approach to enabling a growing and diversifying economy, designating employment locations and putting in place the right conditions for investment and job creation, helping to deliver 135,000²⁸ jobs by 2041 and secure a broader employment base.
- 9.2.2 The Borough's large supply of industrial and logistics sites allows Enfield to meet the needs of a wide range of successful and growing sectors. For many industrial and logistics firms Enfield's location means occupiers will pay a market premium to locate in the borough, though cost efficient space is important for fostering innovation and entrepreneurship in the borough. Overall Enfield's package of sites and property makes Enfield an outstanding business and investment proposition.
- 9.2.3 **Part 1** of the policy supports Enfield's economic diversity, highlighting the role that industrial areas and town centres will play in achieving sustainable economic growth.
- 9.2.4 **Part 2** designates and protects Strategic Industrial Location (SIL) and Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) to support the long-term growth of industrial businesses and related services in the borough. Town centres are able to offer smaller spaces which meet the needs of a range of businesses.
- 9.2.5 **Part 3** sets out the means by which a diverse and thriving economy will be supported – through key partnerships at the local and strategic level, by diversifying town centres to meet the changing needs of the Borough's growing population, by optimising the performance and magnifying the agglomeration benefits of the Borough's industrial areas through intensification, and planning for and valuing the foundational economy sectors (such as health, social care and education) crucial to the everyday needs of existing and future residents.
- 9.2.6 **Part 4** describes how development should contribute to meeting our long-term objectives to support investment and job creation in the borough, by delivering space to meet the needs of a range of businesses to support existing and future needs, enhancing economic resilience.
- 9.2.7 Employment uses, for the purposes of this plan, are defined office, research and development, light industrial, general industrial and storage and distribution uses (those uses falling within classes E(g), B2 and B8 of the Use Classes Order), as well as related sui generis uses including secondary materials, waste management and aggregates, utilities infrastructure, and wholesale markets, as detailed in Policy E4 part a of the London Plan.

²⁸ GLA Economics '[London Long Term Labour Market Projections](#)'

9.3 Strategic Policy SP E3: Protecting employment locations and managing change

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	E3	Protecting employment locations and managing change
<p>1. Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Council will safeguard the borough’s Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) as identified in the London Plan and on the Policies Map to meet strategic economic needs and accommodate increases in employment floorspace. b. General and light industrial, storage and distribution, research and development and related sui generis uses (such as wholesale markets, waste management, utilities infrastructure) are encouraged in SIL, alongside ancillary office use and land for sustainable transport functions. Small scale food and drink and leisure uses which meet the day-to-day needs of workers and do not adversely affect the industrial status or operation of the area will be supported. Residential uses are not permitted in SIL. c. Proposals which result in a net loss of light and general industrial, storage and distribution, research and development and related sui generis floorspace in SILs will be refused. d. Proposals within or adjacent to SILs should not compromise the integrity or effectiveness of these locations in accommodating industrial type activities and their ability to operate on a 24-hour basis <p>2. Locally Significant Industrial Locations (LSIS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Council will safeguard Locally Significant Industrial Locations (LSIS) to meet local business needs as shown on the Policies Map. b. General and light industrial, storage and distribution, research and development and related sui generis uses are encouraged in LSIS. Proposals for non-industrial type uses in LSIS must not compromise the business function of the site. c. Proposals which result in a net loss of light and general industrial, storage and distribution, research and development and related sui generis floorspace in LSISs will be refused. <p>3. Redevelopment of SILs and LSIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proposals for the redevelopment of designated employment areas will be supported where they meet the criteria set out above in 1 (in the case of SIL), and 2 (in the case of LSIS). b. Where sites are redeveloped scope for intensified industrial floorspace should be prioritised over other forms of development. <p>4. Non-designated industrial sites</p>		

- a. Within **non-designated industrial sites**, general and light industrial, storage and distribution, research and development and related sui generis uses will be protected. Any proposals involving the net loss of such floorspace should meet the requirements set out in policy E5 part B.

Explanation

- 9.3.1 This policy seeks to protect and increase the capacity of SILs. These sites benefit from good access to the road network and enjoy good links to local and regional supply chains and access to an appropriately skilled workforce. They are of regional importance and accommodate activities essential to the functioning of London's economy. The policy also seeks to safeguard LSISs and non-designated industrial sites in meeting boroughwide and local needs. These help to support local supply chains and provide employment opportunities close to where people live.
- 9.3.2 **Part 1** of the policy promotes and protects SILs for industrial-type activities. Related sui generis uses include waste management facilities, utilities and transport depots, with other supporting facilities including office uses where ancillary in scale and function. However, these must be compatible with the industrial function of SILs and not compromise the ability of businesses to carry out intensive, round-the-clock industrial activities within SILs.
- 9.3.3 **Part 2** promotes and protects Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) as employment locations suitable for industrial-type activities. A broader range of uses, including non-ancillary office and residential uses, may be acceptable in LSIS, subject to other policies in this Plan. Proposals for non-light and general industrial, research and development and storage and distribution uses in LSISs must ensure that industrial-type activities are not compromised. Mixed use redevelopment schemes in LSIS must ensure that phasing secures the completion and operation of the employment components of the scheme before first occupation of non-employment uses.
- 9.3.4 For the avoidance of doubt, banqueting suites are not permitted in SILs or LSIS, but will be directed to areas where there is good access to public transport, as set out in other policies in the Plan.
- 9.3.5 **Part 3** supports the improvement of the borough's designated employment sites. Where redevelopment of a site releases intensification capacity; for example, by redeveloping single storey formats with multi floor development, this capacity should first be used to meet our economic needs.
- 9.3.6 **Part 4** sets out a protective approach to non-designated industrial sites. Non-designated industrial sites are an important part of the borough's employment offer, often providing small-scale workshops close to where people live.

9.4 Strategic Policy SP E4: Supporting offices

STRATEGIC POLICY SP	E4	Supporting offices
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals for new office floorspace will be supported in town centre locations, including at Meridian Water. 2. Proposals which result in the net loss of office floorspace will be resisted unless there is no current or future market demand for the site as evidenced through a period of at least 24 months of active marketing for office employment uses at realistic market rates. Applicants should seek to maximise the re-provision of office floorspace as part of any redevelopment scheme. 		

Explanation

- 9.4.1 Evidence suggests we need to plan for around 37,000 sqm of net additional floorspace by 2039.²⁹ This policy seeks to support the delivery of new office floorspace and resist losses. The Employment Land Review (2018) found a very low level of vacant stock supporting the need for more – not less – space. Part 1 of the policy encourages provision of new office floorspace in town centres (including Meridian Water), well connected locations where office growth can be accommodated sustainably, and where office workers can provide the footfall needed to help these places to thrive.
- 9.4.2 The London Plan identifies Enfield Town and Southgate as locations where small office capacity is to be protected. Given the borough's identified need for office floorspace, the council will apply a protectionists stance across the borough. Part 2 of this policy, in line with the London Plan, requires robust marketing to justify releasing office stock. This testing will need to reflect the Boroughs strengths as a more affordable office location and reflect the value that secondary stock has in the borough.
- 9.4.3 At the time of drafting national legislation allows the loss of some office space to housing without seeking planning consent. Where planning powers can be used to resist losses, and proposals meet the requirements set out in Part 2 of the policy, applicants should demonstrate that they have maximised the opportunity to provide replacement office floorspace on site, including through the provision of small units suitable for SMEs.

²⁹ <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/enfield-employment-land-review-report-aecom-planning.pdf>

9.5 Policy DM E5: Transforming Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Sites

POLICY DM	E5	Transforming Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Sites
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council will encourage the intensification of industrial uses within SILs and LSIS through the more efficient use of space, higher plot ratios, the development of multi-storey schemes, and the assembling of sites within designated employment areas to assist with the delivery of more intensive formats will be supported. 2. Proposals involving the intensification of industrial uses within SILs and LSISs will be supported where proposals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. as a minimum result in a net increase in employment floorspace and seek to maximise industrial development potential; b. are phased to secure the completion and operation of the employment components of the scheme before first occupation of any non-employment uses; c. are conceived with proactive engagement with the local planning authority and Greater London Authority; d. are informed by engagement with existing businesses to seek to retain them on site where possible, implement effective transitional arrangements and provide support for any businesses that cannot be incorporated to relocate off site; and e. involve effective mitigation of potential negative impacts on surrounding areas (including increased noise and traffic resulting from intensified development), especially to nearby residential occupiers. Proposals should utilise high quality and innovative design approaches to create a buffer and separation between any heavy or intensive uses (especially B2 or B8) and nearby sensitive uses. 3. Proposals within SILs and LSIS should provide environmental improvements, including walking and cycling links, amenities for workers, and take opportunities to incorporate urban greening and SuDS, and integrate with and enhance blue and green networks. 		

Explanation

- 9.5.1 The borough's stock of SIL and LSIS is one of the Enfield's most important assets. Enfield plays a major role in securing industrial intensification and successfully delivering policy E7 of the London Plan. Maintaining these policy designations should help secure industrial intensification.
- 9.5.2 Development proposals which seek to intensify industrial and logistics uses in SILs and LSISs will be supported in principle. AECOM and Stantec's industrial intensification studies for the council have identified several sites which have the most potential to provided intensified space and reduce our need to rely on new land to meet economic needs.³⁰

³⁰ <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/evidence-base/>

- 9.5.3 Figure 8.1 overleaf show areas of SIL which have the potential to deliver a significant uplift in industrial floorspace through intensification. The ELP's intensification evidence base demonstrates that larger sites offer the most scope for accommodating intensive formats and the council encourages developers to work with us to formulate schemes which can deliver substantial increases in floorspace whilst meeting wider spatial planning objectives.
- 9.5.4 All intensification proposals should actively explore scope for vertical extension and maximise the employment development potential of sites. Proposals must align with the London Plan and associated guidance, such as the Mayor of London's *Industrial intensification and co-location through plan-led and masterplan approaches* practice note.³¹ The Mayor of London's *Intensification Primer* can helpfully signpost promoters to the types of intensified formats that the council, in applying London Plan Policy E7, would expect promoters to explore.³²
- 9.5.5 The ELP's evidence can assist anyone looking how best to intensify space – the evidence base sets out what type of intensified formats may be most suitable in the Enfield context and where intensification may be most viable and deliverable. However, this approach should not limit innovation and new formats which meet the needs of firms in the borough are encouraged.
- 9.5.6 Proposals to improve environmental quality and make SILs and LSISs more attractive and competitive to businesses are strongly supported. Proposals should in particular take opportunities to 'green the industrial valley'. More broadly, there is scope for better placemaking and improved walking and cycling links, supporting activities to create thriving business hubs. Proposals should explore improved links to blue and green networks, and use biophilic design principles (such as planting, trees and green roofs) to link employment areas into wider networks. Improved amenities for workers, including places for employees to eat and drink and nursery/creche facilities, should also form part of redevelopment proposals.

Figure 8.1: Areas for SIL intensification

Placeholder for diagram

³¹ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/practice_note_-_industrial_intensification.pdf

³² <https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/industrialintensificationprimer.pdf>

9.6 Policy DM E6: Redevelopment of non-designated industrial sites

DRAFT POLICY DM	E6	Redevelopment of non-designated industrial sites
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non- designated sites used for industrial type actives will be protected. 2. Proposals that result in a loss of industrial type floorspace should be accompanied with evidence that demonstrates: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. there is no current or future market demand for the site as evidenced through a period of at least 24 months of active marketing for industrial employment uses at realistic market rates; b. there is a strategy in place to deal with the relocation requirements of existing businesses that cannot be incorporated within the redevelopment and all reasonable efforts have been made to secure a suitable alternative site(s), including transitional arrangements; c. redevelopment will not compromise the function, access, servicing or operation of any remaining or neighbouring employment uses; and d. in town centre locations, efforts have been made to accommodate employment floorspace as part of any redevelopment scheme. Applicants should seek to maximise the provision of replacement employment space where it is viable and practical to do so. 		

Explanation

- 9.6.1 The Borough is considering using new land to meet its economic needs in full. Non-designated sites accommodate a network of firms including many, such as garages and motor repair, that residents value in their local communities, close to where they live. However, not all non-designated industrial sites are ideally located and many are in need for renewal. There may be cases where, through a robust development management process, a case can be made to release sites for other uses.
- 9.6.2 Given demand for industrial sites we will continue to protect industrial space as part of the vibrant mix of town centre activities. However, as the Borough also has a need for office floorspace, redevelopment or conversion of industrial space to office uses in town centres will be supported where proposals meet the requirements of Part 2 of the policy.

9.7 Policy DM7: Providing for workspaces

DRAFT POLICY DM	E7	Providing for workspaces
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals involving new workspace will be supported where they provide: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a range of unit sizes, including co-working, incubator and accelerator space; and b. spaces that are flexible, suitable for subdivision and a range of configurations. 2. The provision of affordable workspace will be supported, having regard to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the viability of the development (taking account of prevailing market conditions); b. the nature of the occupants; and c. the quality and size of the proposed units. 3. Proposals that result in the net loss of affordable workspaces will be resisted. 4. The provision of co-working spaces will be supported in Enfield's centres. Larger residential schemes should consider the provision of shared workspaces to meet resident's needs. Residential units should be designed to support home working. 		

Explanation

- 9.7.1 Given the importance of microbusinesses to Enfield's economy, Part 1 of the policy supports the provision of a range of workspace types to meet the needs of entrepreneurs and small and growing businesses. Policy E3 of the London Plan encourages the use of affordable workspace policies to secure a supply of space which is maintained below the market rate for that space for a specific social, cultural, or economic development purpose. The ELP's Employment Land Review (ELR) did not directly address Policy E3 of the London Plan and further work is ongoing to understand the scale of need in the Borough and confirm affordable rents for our priority sectors. The ELR also predated recent changes to permitted development rights that means that our small stock of flexible units is vulnerable to uncontrolled loss.
- 9.7.2 Given the importance of securing a supply of cost-efficient space in the borough it is likely the provisions of Part 2 of this policy may be revised to require affordable workspace provision in the circumstances set out in policy E3 – as opposed to simply 'encourage.' Where affordable workspace is proposed, the applicant must submit an affordable workspace statement setting how it will be delivered, including evidence of engagement with affordable workspace providers and address each of the criteria set out in part 2 of this policy.
- 9.7.3 To support future economic resilience, part 4 of the policy supports co-working and remote working. Larger co-working spaces can form part of a mix of uses in town centres, providing footfall and vitality which supports the diversity of centres. There is scope for smaller co-working hubs serving local neighbourhoods and larger residential developments. The potential for home and remote working should be considered as part of the design of homes, including access to digital infrastructure.

9.8 Policy DM E8: Local jobs, skills and local procurement

DRAFT POLICY DM	E8	Local jobs, skills and local procurement
<p>1. Proposals comprising ten or more residential units or on sites of 0.5 hectares in size will be required to secure local employment at both the construction and end-use phases and provide appropriate work-based training/apprenticeships through section 106 obligations where appropriate. In such circumstances, applicants will be required to submit a site-specific employment and skills plan alongside the planning application setting out how they will engage with local contractors/subcontractors, how many trainees will be employed on site and how many weeks training will be provided per trainee.</p> <p>2. Proposals that results in a net loss of employment (land, floorspace, uses or jobs) where there is a justification to approve the scheme will be required to enter into a section 106 agreement. In such cases, developers will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. relocate the existing businesses to suitable premises in the locality; or b. provide the equivalent number of jobs elsewhere within the borough; or c. make a financial contribution towards industrial land regeneration projects, employment training schemes, job brokerage services or business support initiatives (which will be calculated on the basis of the formula set out in Appendix C). 		

Explanation

- 9.8.1 Enfield has an above average unemployment level within London and a relatively low ratio of jobs to working age residents. While the borough has experienced strong employment and population growth in recent years, many local employers face acute and growing skills shortages with new employment opportunities requiring skills that are not widely available within the workforce especially among first-time job hunters and those returning to work after a period of absence.
- 9.8.2 This policy seeks to ensure that new development in the borough contributes towards employment and training initiatives to help support those sections of the local workforce (in particular young people and long-term unemployed) who are struggling to access jobs due to the lack of skills, qualifications or experience.
- 9.8.3 For the purposes of this policy, employment and training initiatives include:
- work experience placements;
 - apprenticeships;
 - direct employment;
 - employment skills training;
 - job brokerage;
 - local supply chains;
 - business support to small and medium enterprises; and
 - other requirements to mitigate the loss of employment, such as industrial land regeneration.

- 9.8.4 Section 106 agreements and planning conditions will be used to secure contributions from developments as appropriate to support local training and employment initiatives in the Borough. The level and nature of the contribution will be determined at the pre-application stage and prior to the determination of the planning application.
- 9.8.5 The employment and skills plan will need to explain how the developers intends to deliver:
- at least 25% of the workforce should be local labour (in both the construction/demolition phase and for the first two years of end-use occupation of the development);
 - at least one apprentice or trainee should be employed per £1 million of contract value. Where this is not feasible, financial contributions will be required in lieu of provision to support other training and employment initiatives; and
 - at least 10% of the value of goods, services and supplies are procured from local businesses.
- 9.8.6 Other work placement or apprenticeship opportunities could be created during decoration of newly-constructed developments and fitting of appliances etc; and additional work placements and training opportunities could be available through back office functions (e.g. business administration).
- 9.8.7 Developments that meet the threshold criteria in part 1 of this policy will be required to prepare a site-specific employment and skills plan alongside the submission of a planning application. The plan will outline the site-specific measures that will be used to facilitate training and employment opportunities arising from the proposed development (subject to agreement prior to the commencement of construction works).
- 9.8.8 Employment and skills plans will help raise the skill levels of the Borough's workforce and increase their employability in the labour market. It is also important to build on the borough's economic strengths and ensure that local people have the right skills and training to access both existing and emerging growth sectors, particularly advanced manufacturing, sustainable construction and digital businesses.
- 9.8.9 Maximising local labour will also help reduce the need to travel and reduce the risk of unnecessary or unforeseen delays. During the demolition and construction phases of the development, developers will be expected to make best efforts to employ local contractors, subcontractors and local trainees and create apprenticeship placements which are available to local residents as well as employ local businesses in the supply chain or in its end use, including the supply of materials, goods and services.
- 9.8.10 All apprenticeships must be safeguarded against the possibility that the development will finish before the apprenticeship. Where possible, the developer should seek opportunities to accommodate the apprenticeship in house. If this is not possible, the developer should work with a suitable apprenticeship training agency (which has accreditation from the National Apprenticeship Service) to secure an appropriate apprenticeship completion.
- 9.8.11 Enfield has agreements with neighbouring London boroughs to share apprenticeships against section 106 targets where a developer places an apprentice in sites across different boroughs to ensure an apprenticeship or higher

apprenticeship can be completed beyond the lifetime of the construction of a development.

- 9.8.12 Where it is not possible to provide apprenticeships on site, developers will be required to make a financial contribution to support training, employment and local procurement initiatives (based on the activities defined in paragraph xx above) to enhance the prospects of the use of local employment during the construction/demolition and xxx phases of the development. Apprenticeships will be based on a minimum duration of a minimum of 12 months in line with the relevant qualification being obtained. Where this is not possible, a contribution will be sought to help fund our job brokerage service, in-lieu of creating apprenticeships.
- 9.8.13 In the event it is not possible to employ a trainee over a full-year term, upon completion of the development, a fee will be charged for each week for which a trainee place has not been provided on site, equivalent to the current London Living Wage (which will be calculated on the formula set out in Appendix C)
- 9.8.14 Part 2C of this policy sets out a requirement to either relocate business resulting from the loss of employment or jobs resulting from development to suitable premises in the borough, provide the equivalent number of jobs elsewhere within the borough or make a financial contribution based on the number of jobs lost. Loss will be calculated at the point of submission of the planning application (see Appendix C). Where development involves the loss of vacant employment space, employment densities and evidence on vacancy periods and marketing will be used to establish the potential number of jobs lost.
- 9.8.15 This policy applies to major developments, but local employment and training opportunities will also be sought within smaller developments where an opportunity arises.
- 9.8.16 Once construction has started, developers will be required to monitor and report on the progress of the training and employment initiatives set out in the employment and skills plan (in line with the targets set out in the signed Section 106 agreement). Evidence includes details of the relevant workers, the total number of workers and details of the relevant apprentices, apprenticeship placements and apprenticeship courses.

9.9 Policy DM E9: Fostering a successful evening and night-time economy

DRAFT POLICY DM	E9	Fostering a successful evening and night-time economy
<p>1. The Council will support development that contributes to the vitality and viability of Enfield's town centres and Meridian Water, and supports a balanced and socially inclusive evening and night-time economy, subject to the following considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cumulative impact – in areas where a concentration of night-time uses may be detrimental to the character or vitality and viability of the centre, there will be a presumption against the expansion of existing facilities and the development of new facilities. 		

- b. **Residential amenity** – the proposed use should not create an unacceptable impact on neighbouring uses in terms of noise, traffic and disturbance taking account of the type and characteristics of other uses, such as housing, shops and public houses; as well as any known unresolved amenity, traffic or safety issues arising from existing uses in the area.
 - c. **Balance** – new uses in centres should support both the day-time and evening and night-time economy whilst not undermining the role and function of town centres.
2. Evening and night-time activities will be supported outside town centres (including in smaller centres and parks) subject to the agent of change principle.

Explanation

- 9.9.1 The evening and night-time economy is an important driver of economic development and provide opportunities to improve social interaction and wellbeing and improve safety through increased activity and passive surveillance. Evening and night-time economy activities include arts, cultural and entertainment venues, restaurants and pubs. However, evening and night-time activities have the potential to adversely affect the health and well-being of local communities, the local environment and the amenity of neighbouring properties. All development must include measures to safeguard established neighbouring uses including mitigatory measures and management protocols, such as licensing.
- 9.9.2 Where appropriate, planning conditions will be used to control opening and closing times of premises to carefully manage and mitigate the impact of the amenity of the area, taking account of the type of use, hours of operation, means of access, level of car parking demand on surrounding streets and the cumulative impact of neighbouring uses and other factors. Noise impacts should be controlled through various measures such as acoustic limits on extraction and ventilation, acoustic glazing and acoustic insulation between floors and properties, where appropriate.
- 9.9.3 A mitigatory management plan may be required by condition to secure measures to satisfactorily address community safety, litter collection and wayfinding. Where new residential properties are proposed within mixed-use schemes or nearby established or planned uses with late night licences, the proposed use will need to demonstrate that it is capable of mitigating against the impact of late-night established or planned use so that the amenity of future residents is protected. Proposals should also clearly demonstrate how noise attenuation measures have been included and designed to the highest standards.

9.10 Policy DM E10: Creating a smart and digitally connected borough

DRAFT POLICY DM	E10	Creating a smart and digitally connected borough
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New development will be expected to provide access to high quality digital connectivity services from a range of providers (especially within areas of deficiency), enable smart tech use, reduce the need to travel and support smart city concepts. 2. Improved connectivity will be encouraged in major and district centres and designated employment locations (Enfield Town, Southgate, Palmers Green, Angel Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Meridian Water, Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Locations) to support a thriving and resilient economy. 3. Proposals will be expected to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. address digital connectivity from the start and secure the provision of the most up-to-date communications infrastructure (including the fastest available broadband) in line with latest standards, preferably on site; b. incorporate full-fibre connections, including sufficient open-access ducting capacity to accommodate different digital infrastructure providers; c. not interfere with existing digital, communications and aviation infrastructure, unless adequate mitigation can be provided; d. explore opportunities to co-locate or share facilities and digital innovations, especially on large, masterplanned sites; and e. enable easy access for servicing and maintenance (including future upgrading as technology and standards improve). 4. Development involving the provision of telecommunications infrastructure (excluding permitted development) will be expected to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. demonstrate where new sites are proposed that co-location and/or site sharing on existing structures has been explored; b. not create any unacceptable risks to the health and well-being of residents and users and the amenity of the surrounding area, having regard to the sensitivity of the location and its capacity to accommodate new equipment; c. not result in the International Commission guidelines on non-ionising radiation protection being exceeded; and d. not cause interference with other electrical equipment, air traffic services or instrumentation operated in the national interest. 5. Telecommunications development will not be permitted within the Green Belt and areas designated as Metropolitan Open Land unless it can be demonstrated that there are no other suitable sites available and the proposed use will maintain the openness of the Green Belt or the objectives of Metropolitan Open Land (as set out in the London Plan). 		

Explanation

- 9.10.1 Enfield is committed to becoming a leading smart Borough with world-class digital infrastructure, services and connections, including high-speed broadband and storage facilities. This policy sets out how this network will be safeguarded,

maintained and expanded as a key part of the borough's wider digital strategy to support its long-term prosperity and growth.

- 9.10.2 Digital connectivity depends on the availability of fibre and the speeds delivered. Enfield has some of the fastest broadband connections in the UK, but the overall picture is more mixed: broadband speeds are generally faster in more urban locations, like town centres and suburban residential areas, but lower in more remote locations, including parts of the Lee Valley and Green Belt.
- 9.10.3 This policy aims to secure full-fibre broadband connections within both existing and new development. This includes the installation of appropriate cabling within dwelling or business units as well as a fully enabled connection of the developed areas to the full main telecommunications network. New residential development should ensure good levels of connectivity to support home working.
- 9.10.4 Some forms of telecommunications infrastructure (e.g. small-scale mobile masts) fall under permitted development rights. Where planning permission is required, applicants will need to demonstrate that the new apparatus will not have a detrimental impact on the amenity and public safety of the surrounding area. All planning applications are encouraged to consider how the current and future needs of the occupiers (taking account of increasing demands) will be addressed. Sensitive and innovative design and integration/dual use will be required to reduce impact, minimise street/skyline clutter and the proliferation of infrastructure on top of or attached to buildings or structures. New apparatus (e.g. boxes) that enable the roll out of the latest wireless network should be sited away from listed buildings, scheduled monuments and other important heritage assets, wherever possible.
- 9.10.5 Developers will need to have special regard to the sensitivity of the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and other locations where the quality of the landscape/townscape may be particularly sensitive to the intrusion of communications infrastructure, including conservation areas and listed buildings. Proposals involving new telecommunications equipment need to demonstrate that exceptional circumstances exist to justify inappropriate development in the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land. It will also be important to ensure that new buildings do not prevent residents from accessing strong and unbroken television reception.

Have your say... on Chapter 9: Economy

E2: Promoting jobs and inclusive business growth

Is this the right approach for promoting jobs and inclusive business growth?

E3: Protecting employment locations and managing change

Is this the right way to protect industrial businesses in the Borough?

E4: Supporting offices

Should we encourage the provision of new offices in town centre locations?

Should we use what planning powers we have to resist the loss of offices?

E5: Transforming Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Sites

Do you support intensification as a means of making better use of our industrial areas?

Should the plan encourage better placemaking and environmental improvements in our industrial areas?

E6: Redevelopment of non-designated industrial sites

Is this the right approach for non-designated industrial sites?

E7: Providing for workspaces

Is this the right way of supporting the delivery of the range of workspaces that our businesses need?

E8: Local jobs, skills and local procurement

Do you agree with the draft policy? If not, what changes would you suggest?

E9: Fostering a successful evening and night-time economy

Is this the best way to manage the evening and night-time economy?

E10: Creating a smart and digitally connected economy

Do you agree with the draft policy? If not, what changes would you suggest?

10 Town centres and high streets

Introduction

- 10.1 Town centres offer an accessible focal point of commercial premises, shops, community, leisure and recreation facilities for the surrounding communities. Attractive town centres can contribute to the image and character of an area and help to attract business and investment.
- 10.2 Changes in the retail sector combined with the continued growth of online shopping mean that the role of town centres is evolving. It is essential that the attractiveness of town centres is supported by planning policy in order to maintain their vitality and viability.
- 10.3 The retail offer in the borough is dominated by Enfield Town where a range of comparison goods shops, leisure services and services are provided. The four district centres at Angel Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Palmers Green and Southgate and a number of large local centres provide for predominantly convenience based shopping and service needs in other locations across the borough.
- 10.4 It is important that the ELP provides for customer choice and diverse retail offer within town centres, as well as other uses that encourage people to visit town centres and enhance their experience of visiting and staying longer. Securing a town centre as a desirable place to shop and spend time is fundamental to its future success and the improvement of local image and character.
- 10.5 The ELP's strategy is to promote and maintain a range of uses within town centres, promote an evening and night-time economy, and define a hierarchy of centre including a strong, central core of retail and supporting uses, to support their vitality and viability and promote customer choice. The ELP sets out a positive approach towards main town centre uses and defines a hierarchy of centres. It sets out the operation of the sequential test and impact assessment and provides a context within which to assess the appropriateness of development proposals.

10.1 Strategic Policy SP TC1: Promoting town centres

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	TC1	Promoting town centres
<p>1. The long-term vitality and viability of Enfield's town centres (as defined on the Policies Map) will be secured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. focussing future growth and investment within and around town centres; b. promoting a balance of residential and main town centre uses to help town centres function as multifunctional hubs, supporting the provision of facilities, services, jobs and homes; c. maintaining and enhancing their distinctive features and characteristics where these make a positive contribution to the locality, including their built form, historic and cultural character; d. managing streets and spaces to facilitate pedestrian and cycle movement, improve links to surrounding areas and reduce traffic flows along key routes; e. reinforcing the diversity and breath of activity within town centres through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. creating a public welcome through public realm improvements and cultural attractions to activate the street and support a welcoming and safe environment; ii. supporting the delivery of a range of workspaces, helping to provide footfall and support a resilient economy; and iii. encouraging connected communities by improving social, civic and cultural infrastructure. f. supporting evening and night time economy activities in town centres whilst mitigating their potential impacts; g. protecting and promoting commercial activities serving neighbourhood needs in local centres and parades. 		

Explanation

- 10.1.1 Town centres are well connected hubs of daytime, evening and night-time activity, and offer a variety of accessible retail, commercial, cultural, leisure and civic facilities to visitors and residents. The ELP seeks to ensure that town centres continue to have an important role in supporting our local communities, including by directing future growth and investment to town centre locations.
- 10.1.2 There is a need to ensure that town centres remain adaptable in the face of challenges to UK high streets. Whilst retail will be needed in town centres, it is also crucial that we seek to ensure that centres are able to evolve and adapt over time, so that they continue to support the communities in which they are situated. Town centre locations provide opportunities for the re-use of buildings, including for other commercial, cultural, leisure and community activities which help to attract visitors. Furthermore, town centres are now becoming a focal point for higher-density sustainable mixed-use development, including housing.

- 10.1.3 Enfield's town centres have distinctive characteristics that are reflected in their built form, historic fabric, cultural vibrancy and setting. Enfield's Characterisation Study is helpful in articulating this. Where new development is proposed it is important that this contributes positively to the character of the townscape, as articulated in Enfield's Character of Growth study (2021). Furthermore, development will be expected to deliver high quality urban environments that are safe and accessible to all, and which promote the health and well-being of the population.
- 10.1.4 Town centres accommodate workers, traders, visitors and residents, and host a range of civic, cultural and leisure activities. A well-designed and appropriately managed public realm network is therefore essential. It is also imperative that town centres remain lively and active places that can support a variety of uses, and where people have opportunities for leisure and relaxation throughout the daytime and evening, throughout the week and throughout different seasons. Enfield's town centres will be the focus of coordinated public realm improvements, particularly around gateways such as stations and high streets.
- 10.1.5 Local centres and parades provide essential shops, facilities and services close to where people live. They are valuable capillaries serving suburban communities, enabling residents to access everyday essentials within walking distance. Where possible we will use our planning powers to protect ground floor commercial frontages.

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10.2. Strategic Policy SP TC2: Encouraging vibrant and resilient town centres

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	TC2	Encouraging vibrant and resilient town centres
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Town centres should develop as vibrant and economically successful hubs which meet the needs of residents, workers and visitors in line with the following principles (see the Hierarchy of Town Centres set out in table 10.1): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Enfield Town and the district centres of Angel Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Palmers Green and Southgate (as shown on the Policies Map) will accommodate a diverse range of town centre and community uses, and new residential and employment development. b. Proposals for commercial, business and service activities are acceptable in Primary Shopping Areas (as shown on the Policies Map) within Enfield Town and the district centres. Proposals must provide active frontages to the public realm. Proposals for residential uses at ground floor level will be refused. c. Local centres and parades (as shown on the Policies Map) will serve neighbourhood retail, food and drink, business and service and community needs. Changes of use at ground floor level must retain a shopfront and provide active frontages to the public realm. Proposals for residential uses at ground floor level will be refused. New local centres will be designated within some strategic mixed-use site allocations to serve the day to day needs of new residents and workers. 2. All development must contribute positively to placemaking in town centres, including through supporting an attractive and accessible public realm, enhancing urban greening and links to blue and green networks, and addressing anti-social behaviour and crime. New development should safeguard the historic environment and protect and enhance heritage assets and their settings. 3. Proposals for town centre uses are appropriate in designated centres. In line with the sequential approach set out in the NPPF, proposals for town centre uses outside of designated centres must be able to demonstrate that sites firstly within, and then on the edge of existing centres are not available. 4. Outside designated centres, retail and leisure developments (including extensions, creation of mezzanine floors and changes of use) exceeding 400 square metres will be subject to an impact assessment. 5. Co-working spaces in town and local centre locations will be supported. 		

Explanation

- 10.2.1 This policy seeks to support the development of diverse and thriving town centres responding to the plan's objective to create the workshop of London. It establishes a hierarchy of town centres and directs development to designated centres, as described in part A above and table xx below. Town centre uses are defined in the NPPF.
- 10.2.2 The Policies Map defines the extent of Enfield Town and the district centres, and the Primary Shopping Area within these centres. It also defines the local centres and parades.

Table 10.1: Hierarchy of town centres

Tier	Name of centre	Role and function
Major Centre	Enfield Town	This centre will continue to be the main focus of town centre uses and other uses which generate a high level of people movements, reflecting its wide catchment area and role as a sub-regional centre.
District Centres	Angel Edmonton Edmonton Green Southgate Palmers Green	Promote as vibrant and accessible hubs containing a wide range of convenience goods, community services and employment uses, serving the needs of the immediate catchment and beyond The Primary Shopping Area is the same as the boundary of the town centre
Large Local Centres	Baker Street Bounces Road Bowes Road Bush Hill Park Chase Side Cockfosters Enfield Highway Enfield Wash Green Lanes Hertford Road Central Lancaster Road Meridian Water Oakwood Ordnance Road, Enfield Lock Ponders End Winchmore Hill, Broadway Winchmore Hill, Green Winchmore Hill, Green Dragon	Safeguard and promote the provision of day-to-day goods, services and community uses to meet the needs of local residents. Each typically accommodate over 40 outlets and over 4,000 sq m of gross floorspace.
Small Local Centres	Aldermans Hill Arnos Grove Bush Hill Parade	As above. Each centre typically accommodates 20 – 40 outlets

Tier	Name of centre	Role and function
	Cambridge Circus Freezywater Hertford Road South Main Avenue New Southgate Silver Street Windmill Hill Enfield Island Village	and less than 4,000 sq m of gross floorspace.
Local Shopping Parades	Barrowell Green Brimsdown Bullsmoor Bury Street West Carterhatch Lane Chaseville Park Durants Road Dysons Road Empire Parade Enfield Lock Enfield Road Linkside Firs Lane Green Street Hadley Wood Hazelbury Road, Edmonton Hertford Road, North High Street, Southgate Hoppers Road Huxley Parade Kempe Road Mottingham Road Nightingale Road Percival Road South Street Ponders End Southbury Road Southbury Road/Kingsway, Ponders End Southgate Green The Grangeway Town Road Victoria Road Westerham Avenue Whittington Road, Bowes Park Winchester Road Bowes Road West Chequers Way Craig Park Road Fillebrook Avenue Highlands Village Lincoln Court Clock Parade	As above. Each centre typically accommodates 6 – 20 outlets (no floorspace defined).

- 10.2.3 This policy seeks to maintain and enhance the role and function of the borough's centres, as defined above. The scale of development should also be appropriate to the size and function of the centre and its catchment area. New development will be expected to contribute positively to the vitality and vibrancy of our town centres through successful placemaking. Biophilic design principles should be incorporated where possible to maximise urban greening and integration with blue and green networks. In line with part 3, proposals for main town centre uses (as defined in the NPPF), will be directed towards existing centres rather than unsustainable out-of-centre locations. Outside the borough's defined centres, retail, leisure and office developments will need to carry out a sequential assessment in line with the NPPF.
- 10.2.4 Where there are no suitable or available sites within the boundary of a centre, retail and leisure developments within edge of centre locations that are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling and well connected to and up to 300 metres from the centre will be permitted. In addition, retail and leisure developments within out-of-centre locations above 400 square metres floorspace (gross) will need to demonstrate that they will have no significant impact on the viability and vitality of these centres. In preparing these assessments, applicants will need to give due regard to:
- the scale of the proposal relative to existing centres;
 - the cumulative impacts of recent developments; and
 - the impact of the proposed development on the vitality and viability of the centre, (including local customer choice and trade in the centre and wider catchment area).
- 10.2.5 Planning conditions will be imposed on developments outside centres to ensure that potential changes of use to town centre uses are restricted.

10.3 Policy DM TC3: Floorspace above commercial premises

DARFT POLICY DM	TC3	Floorspace above commercial premises
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals to re-use or refurbish the upper floors of shops and/ or commercial premises within Enfield's town centres (as defined on the Policies Map) will be encouraged. 2. Proposals resulting in the net loss of residential or employment floorspace will be refused. 3. All residential development above shops and other commercial premises must meet all of the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the proposal must provide separate and adequate access to the upper floor; b. the proposal must not harm the existing commercial servicing and parking arrangements; c. adequate arrangements for refuse storage and collection should be made; and d. the proposal must not adversely affect the functioning or appearance of the units or surrounding residential amenity. 		

Explanation

- 10.3.1 Town centres host commercial and residential functions as part of a vibrant mix of activities. Commercial premises in town centres with vacant units above present an ideal opportunity to increase the numbers of people living within sustainable locations while contributing towards the borough's housing requirements. Encouraging the re-use or refurbishment of units above shops and other commercial premises for appropriate town centre uses has the benefit of enhancing the character and broadening the range of town centre services, increasing natural surveillance, contributing to regeneration and promoting sustainable utilisation of town centres, while reducing the pressure for out of centre development.

10.4 Policy DM TC4: Markets

DRAFT POLICY DM	TC4	Markets
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals affecting existing markets will only be supported where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. they result in a qualitative improvement to the market and public realm; b. the number of pitches will not be reduced; and c. existing traders have the opportunity to take up pitches at the same or lower rents. 2. Proposals for new markets will be encouraged where they support Enfield's town centre network and hierarchy and improve the cultural vibrancy of the borough. 3. All proposals must make adequate arrangements to avoid or mitigate unreasonable impacts on the amenity of adjoining and neighbouring occupiers, and wider local area. 4. Outdoor trading will be supported where it can be demonstrated that goods will not negatively impact the appearance or functioning of the public realm. 		

Explanation

- 10.4.1 Markets add to the vibrancy of the borough's town centres. To safeguard existing markets, the policy seeks to ensure that market provision is not reduced and that existing occupiers are protected from displacement.
- 10.4.2 New markets are welcomed in centres where they can add to the draw of centres. Proposals for new markets should be accompanied by a design and management strategy to ensure they contribute to a safe, clean and attractive public realm and do not impede pedestrian movement.
- 10.4.3 All proposals must make adequate arrangements to avoid or mitigate unreasonable impacts on the amenity of adjoining and neighbouring occupiers, and wider local area. This includes consideration of congestion on footpaths and the road network, refuse storage and collection, noise and odour. Proposals for street markets must demonstrate that there will be no detrimental effect on the functioning of the road network.

10.5 Policy DM TC5: Meanwhile uses

DRAFT POLICY DM	TC5	Meanwhile uses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meanwhile uses should enhance the character and vitality of the area, maintain active ground floor frontages and retain any existing shopfronts. Meanwhile uses should ideally be precursors to the permanent development that follows, providing positive activation of sites for the economic, social and/or environmental benefit of an area. 2. Meanwhile creative, exhibition and performance spaces that align with the Cultural Strategy will be supported, subject to the agent of change principle. 		

Explanation

- 10.5.1 Meanwhile uses are defined as the temporary use of land or buildings before a permanent use is introduced. They have the potential to support the vibrancy of centres by encouraging new business, community, cultural and environmental initiatives, attracting visitors and footfall. They can help address vacant units and sites, especially in the early phases of major developments. Developers are encouraged to open up vacant land or buildings to meanwhile activities wherever possible.
- 10.5.2 Through occupying land, buildings or units on a temporary basis, meanwhile uses can be low cost and low risk, making them attractive to business start-ups, community groups and the creative and cultural sectors. Meanwhile uses can act as productive testing ground for ideas that can be incorporated into the permanent developments that follow. Developers are required to put in place appropriate mechanisms to support occupiers of meanwhile spaces to secure permanent accommodation, including through signposting to appropriate opportunities including potentially locating within the permanent development.
- 10.5.3 Meanwhile uses outside town centre locations will be supported subject to the agent of change principle. Uses which are not considered suitable meanwhile uses include vehicle parking.

10.6 Policy DM TC6: Managing clustering in town centres

DRAFT POLICY DM	TC6	Managing clustering in town centres
<p>1. All development should contribute to the delivery of inclusive and mixed communities, including the vitality and viability of the borough's centres. Proposals will be resisted where they result in an overconcentration of hot food takeaways, betting shops, pawnbrokers, pay day loan shops, amusement centres and casinos.</p> <p>2. Proposals for hot food takeaways, betting shops, pawnbrokers, pay day loan shops, amusement centres and casinos will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the site is within a designated centre and will not result in an over-concentration of such uses in any designated centre; and b. they would not cause harm to amenity and the character of the area. <p>Applicants will be expected to submit a Cumulative Impact Assessment as part of any planning application.</p> <p>3. Proposals for the provision or expansion of banqueting suites will be supported in town centres and resisted in out of town locations, including in former retail parks. Development must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. have no impact on neighbouring residential properties in terms of noise and disturbance; and b. have adequate servicing arrangements and does not result in an increase of on-street parking and traffic congestion in the surrounding area. 		

Explanation

- 10.6.1 As the borough continues to grow and develop in the future, it is important that communities can benefit from an appropriate mix and balance of uses. The ELP seeks to carefully manage the location of uses recognising that over concentration of particular uses can have harmful impacts, including on the amenity of residential areas, the vitality of town centres and the well-being of the local population. In line with the London Plan, this policy seeks to manage the concentration and proliferation of hot food takeaways, betting shops, pawnbrokers, pay-day loan shops and amusement centres, and their potentially harmful effects on individuals and communities. However, proposals will be considered on their individual merits.
- 10.6.2 Applications for hot food takeaways, betting shops, pawnbrokers, pay day loan shops, amusement centres and casinos will be assessed having regard to the number and location of units within the major, district or local centre. Applications must be accompanied with sufficient information assess the potential impacts arising from the proposed use, including a Cumulative Impact Assessment.

- 10.6.3 Hot food takeaways can have detrimental impacts on the health and well-being of local communities. This policy helps give effect to the London Plan Policy E9 (Retail, markets and hot food takeaways), which encourages Boroughs manage the concentration of such uses.
- 10.6.4 The London Plan indicates that hot food takeaway uses should not be permitted where these are within 400 metres walking distance from the entrances and exits of an existing or proposed primary or secondary school.
- 10.6.5 Where applications for hot food takeaways are permitted, conditions may be used to ensure compliance with Healthier Catering Commitment standards.
- 10.6.6 Banqueting suites can add to the vitality of town centres where they can be accommodated sustainably, offering ready access by foot, cycle and public transport. They are not appropriate in out-of-centre locations. Banqueting suites should not lead to negative impacts on the surrounding area.

Have your say... on Chapter 10: Town centres and high streets

Policy TC1: Promoting town centre

1. Does this policy set a positive framework to promote our town centres?

Policy TC2: Encouraging vibrant and resilient town centres

2. Is this the best framework for supporting the borough's centres?

TC3: floorspace above commercial premises

3. How else can we make the most of town centre properties?

TC4: Markets

4. Is this the right way of protecting and managing markets?

TC5: Meanwhile uses

5. Is this the right way to encourage meanwhile uses?

TC6: Managing clustering in town centres

6. Does this framework properly manage the impacts associated with hot food takeaways, betting shops, pawnbrokers, pay day loan shops, amusement centres, casinos and banqueting suites?

11 Rural Enfield

- 11.1 The ELP supports the delivery of more homes that meets local needs and supplying a housing mix that adds diversity and affordability to the housing stock. The ELP also supports greater diversity in the rural parts of Enfield recognising that greater sustainability and resilience is achieved through encouraging a broader base of activities than has traditionally been accessible in rural areas.

11.1 Strategic Policy SP RE1: Development in the Green Belt

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	RE1	Development in the Green Belt
<p>1. Inappropriate development within the Green Belt (as shown on the Policies Map) will not be permitted. Development that is not inappropriate will only be permitted where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the siting, scale, height and bulk of the proposed development is sympathetic to and compatible with the primary aim of preserving the openness of the Green Belt; b. it has regard to site contours, displays a high standard of design and landscaping to complement and improve its setting, and takes all measures to ensure that the visual impact on the wider Green Belt is minimised; c. the nature, quality, finish and colour of materials blend with the local landscape (as defined in the Character of Growth Study) to harmonise with surrounding natural features; and d. appropriate parking provision, safe access, egress and landscaping is provided to ensure vehicles are parked safely and that the development does not prejudice the openness of the Green Belt. <p>2. Agricultural, horticultural and forestry workers accommodation will only be permitted within the Green Belt where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the associated agricultural unit is economically viable and has sound long-term prospects; b. the dwelling is essential to sustain the viability of the farming enterprise; c. there is no suitable alternative accommodation in the vicinity of the proposed site; and d. no existing dwelling serving or closely associated with the holding has been sold, leased or otherwise disposed within the past three years; e. it is of a scale, design and layout appropriate to its surroundings; and f. it is sited as close as possible to existing buildings or dwellings. <p>If the above criteria are met, planning permission will be issued to construct a temporary building up to a maximum of three years. During this period, a planning application can be submitted to erect a permanent building on the site and a further assessment will be carried out against the criteria. Such proposals will be subject to an agricultural worker occupancy condition.</p> <p>3. Complete or partial redevelopment of major developed sites (Picketts Lock, Hotspur Way and Trent Park) will only be permitted where it improves the character and appearance of the site and appearance from the surrounding Green Belt.</p>		

4. Limited infilling within existing settlements (villages and hamlets) in the Green Belt will only be permitted where it:
 - a. provides a continuous frontage;
 - b. does not extend the existing envelope of the settlement;
 - c. respects the character of the immediate locality of the site in terms of scale, height and massing and building lines of neighbouring properties; and
 - d. does not harm the pattern, grain or morphology of the settlement (including any accessible open space that makes an important contribution to the character and openness of the area and wider Green Belt).
5. Partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites in the Green Belt will only be permitted where it:
 - a. does not lead to an increase in the developed proportion of the site; and
 - b. does not lead to a significant increase in motorised traffic generation, as evidenced through a suitable traffic modelling tool.

Explanation

- 11.1.1 Development that is not inappropriate in the Green Belt is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework. This includes some forms of development on previously developed sites, essential agriculture and forestry worker housing and limited infilling within existing settlements³³. However, there are some situations that may allow certain developments to take place in the Green Belt that under any other circumstances would not be allowed. These are known as 'very special circumstances'. When attempting to prove very special circumstances the onus is on the applicant to prove that the exceptional nature of the proposal outweighs the harm that it would cause to the Green Belt. However, new development must not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than the existing development.
- 11.1.2 Applicants should demonstrate through design and access statements how the development has been designed to reduce the visual impact on the Green Belt and how it will improve the attractiveness and quality of the landscape through positive enhancements (including hedgerows and tree planting of native species).
- 11.1.3 Farm and agricultural workers will often live in convenient locations in or nearby urban areas. However, there will be some instances where the specific demands of the enterprise will require employees to live at or near to their workplace in the countryside. Whether this is essential in any particular case will depend on the needs of the enterprise concerned and not on the personal preferences or circumstances of any of the individuals involved. If temporary accommodation is granted, a permanent dwelling should not be subsequently approved unless clear evidence is provided that the proposed enterprise is planned on a sound financial basis. Upon expiry of the 3-year time limit, the temporary building must be removed, while the land must revert back to a landscape of predominantly rural character.

³³ The Green Belt (as shown on the Policies Map) washes over several villages and hamlets (e.g. Botany Bay, Clay Hill, Maiden's Bridge and Bulls Cross) in the open countryside, which are largely linear in nature as built development aligns road frontages.

- 11.1.4 Trent Park, Picketts Lock and Hotspur Way are defined as 'major developed sites' in the Green Belt (as shown on the Policies Map) and contain comprise substantial areas of previously developed land. Where existing uses become redundant, we will work with partners to prepare planning briefs or masterplans to guide appropriate future development on these sites that will preserve or enhance the open character of the Green Belt.

11.2 Policy DM RE2: Character of the Green Belt and open countryside

DRAFT POLICY DM	RE2	Character of the Green Belt and open countryside
<p>1. Development adjoining or within close proximity to the Green Belt (as shown on the Policies Map) will only be permitted where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. it does not have a detrimental impact on the visual amenity of the landscape and Green Belt; b. there is a clear distinction between the Green Belt and the edge of the urban area; and c. views and vistas from the Green Belt into urban areas and vice versa, especially at important access points, are maintained; d. it establishes and/or extend the borough's greenways network and green corridors, retains features of landscape value and provide trees along transport routes, where possible; e. it complements and improves the quality of existing open space uses and landscaping; and f. it enhances the blue and green infrastructure network through better connectivity and the creation of new publicly accessible open spaces, whilst also conserving their natural and historic value. <p>2. Development within or adjoining the Green Belt and open countryside will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. incorporate measures to improve the character of the Green Belt and landscape through environmental improvements (e.g. tree-planting and earth moulding) and the removal or replacement of visually intrusive elements, such as buildings, structures, hard standings, walls, fences or advertisements, where feasible; b. retain existing features of landscape and townscape value; c. contribute towards the principles of good place-making set out in policy SPSS2; d. respond to the wider development opportunities, movement and environmental enhancements within the London National Park City designation, where feasible; and e. conserve and not detract from the open character of Green Belt and surrounding landscape. 		

Explanation

- 11.2.1 This policy seeks to protect and enhance the character of the landscape within or close proximity to the Green Belt. Enfield has an array of attractive landscapes close to its urban edge, but the quality of the "urban fringe" – the interface between the rural character of the Green Belt and the urban area – is very mixed. This policy will

ensure that a clear distinction between the character of the Green Belt and the urban area is maintained and where possible strengthened.

- 11.2.2 Compensatory measures (including the creation of new woodland areas and active travel routes into existing open spaces) will be sought at the urban-rural fringe to offset the impact of new development on the Green Belt and improve the quality and amenity value of the landscape.

11.3 Policy DM RE3: Improving access to the countryside and green corridors

DRAFT POLICY DM	RE3	Improving access to the countryside and green corridors
<p>1. New development will be expected to protect, maintain and improve the borough's network of walking and cycling routes to meet the needs of all users, with priority given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. improving public access to key attractions (including the Lee Valley Regional Park, Enfield Chase, Forty Hall, Capel Manor and Chingford Reservoirs) and the connections between them; b. creating interconnected routes with spurs to open spaces along the length of the river corridors, including the Lee Navigation, New River Path and Green Loop; c. providing or enhancing way-finding across the network, including clear signage and gates/stiles to improve legibility of arrival routes and designation points, such as heritage trails and discovery walks; and d. extending links and the right of access into the open countryside (including improved links to important viewing points, such as the London Loop and Lee Valley Walk) to facilitate the creation of a major green corridor from Lee Valley Regional Park to Enfield Chase (London National Park City designation). <p>2. Development within a five-minute walk or 400 metre radius from a strategic green link (as shown on the Policies Map) must integrate with the wider footpath / cycle network.</p> <p>3. Development will only be supported where it protects and, where possible, enhances the strategic link route on behalf of cyclists, equestrians and pedestrians and does not have an adverse impact on the green grid network³⁴.</p>		

Explanation

- 11.3.1 Enfield has an extensive network of walking and cycling routes, ranging from long distance footpaths (e.g. London Loop, New River Path and Lee Navigation towpath) to a number of urban circular routes and local country paths. Future challenges include increasing activity levels such as walking, cycling and horse riding, improving links from deprived areas to open spaces (e.g. Lee Valley) and reducing physical severance. Public rights of way and footpaths are listed on the Definitive Map³⁵.
- 11.3.2 We have a legal duty to protect and assert the rights of the public to use rights of way in the borough, working with landowners and voluntary groups to ensure that

³⁴ New routes will be identified as part of the next stage of the plan.

³⁵ <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/roads-and-transport/public-rights-of-way/>

footpaths are clear and properly maintained (for example, through the removal of vegetation, provision of signage and maintenance of gates and stiles) so that everyone can use them.

- 11.3.3 This policy seeks to provide an integrated network of convenient and well-maintained routes that offer good access to the open countryside/visitor attractions and meet the needs of all users, including equestrians, walkers, cyclists, people with visual or mobility impairments and those with pushchairs. It also aims to ensure that new development facilitates access to open space and nature, especially along strategic links.

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11.4 Strategic Policy SP RE4: Supporting the rural economy

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	RE4	Supporting the rural economy
<p>Support will be given to proposals in suitable locations which seek to improve the balance of jobs within the rural areas and diversify the rural economy. The following provisions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate and proportionate expansion of existing employment sites in order to support the retention and growth of local employers will be supported, subject to an assessment that demonstrates no adverse residual impacts on neighbouring uses and the environment. 2. Business start-ups, home working, small scale employment and the development and expansion of small business in residential and rural areas will generally be supported, subject to an assessment that demonstrates no residual adverse impacts on neighbouring uses and the environment. 3. Proposals should explore opportunities to improve internet connectivity for rural communities where appropriate. 4. Support will be given to the reuse of suitable buildings for employment uses. 5. The creation of new, or extensions to existing, garden centres or farm shops in the open countryside will only be permitted if the proposed development is ancillary to, and on the site of, an existing horticultural business or existing farming operation. 6. Development will be supported which meets the essential needs of agriculture or forestry interests. 7. The loss of tourist or leisure development will only be permitted where there is no proven demand for the facility. 8. Camping, caravan, chalet or similar facilities that respond to an identified local need will be supported, provided the proposal is compatible with the existing road network, and has no adverse environmental impact. 9. Development proposals should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. demonstrate safe access to the existing highway network; b. avoid a significant increase in the number of trips requiring the private car and facilitate the use of sustainable transport, including walking and cycling, where appropriate. Sustainable Travel Plans will be required to demonstrate how the traffic impacts of the development have been considered and mitigated; c. demonstrate how a positive relationship with existing buildings has been achieved, including scale, design, massing and orientation; d. avoid incongruous or isolated new buildings. If there are unused existing buildings within the site, applicants are required to demonstrate why these cannot be used for the uses proposed before new buildings will be considered. 		

Explanation

- 11.4.1 To support the economic growth and diversification in the rural parts of the borough, it is important that land is made available for business use. It is recognised that some economic activities do not have a land requirement, for example where small businesses can be established from home, and permitted development rights also enable some home working use. However, to support the rural economy to grow and become more prosperous, land is needed to provide premises for businesses to expand, and to accommodate new businesses. Supporting rural entrepreneurial culture and setting aside land to support start up survival rates will help build resilience in the rural economy.
- 11.4.2 This policy provides some flexibility to enable carefully selected development outside settlements where it can be demonstrated that this could be achieved sustainably, taking into account how the proposal might reduce rural isolation, provide jobs for residents of the immediate area reducing commuting, and foster vitality without significant adverse effects on the local character and environmental quality.
- 11.4.3 The uses of the rural environment have changed over time and some buildings which have become redundant offer opportunities for redevelopment. This policy supports that where it can be demonstrated that it meets the sustainable development criteria set out in other policies of this plan.

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11.5 Policy DM RE5: Farm diversification and rural employment

DRAFT POLICY DM	RE5	Farm diversification and rural employment
<p>1. Proposals involving a change of use / diversification of use from agriculture to other business uses or sport and recreation activities will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the proposed use would not harm the openness and character of the Green Belt in terms of scale, location and design; b. the proposed use does not unacceptably impact upon surrounding amenities or cause an unacceptable level of noise, light, air or water pollution; c. the proposed use provides adequate landscaping and screening to minimise its visual impact; d. there is no detrimental impact on nature conservation, wildlife habitats and historic features; e. the proposed use does not generate a significant number of additional vehicle trips; and f. contribute to regeneration / strategic objectives / policies in this plan (e.g. re-wilding, culture and tourism etc). <p>2. Farm diversification schemes should be additional to the main agricultural function and agriculture should remain the dominant use within the holding. The proposed use should also not prejudice future opportunities to revert the land back into agriculture use.</p> <p>3. Proposals which promote sustainable agriculture and public participation in food growing, especially those which contribute to education, training and the development of local supply chains, will be supported.</p> <p>4. For equine-related development, adequate arrangements should be made for the management of grazing areas. Hard-surfaced areas should be kept to a minimum.</p>		

Explanation

- 11.5.1 Diversification to non-agricultural uses is vital to the continuing viability of many farm enterprises. We will support well-conceived farm diversification schemes towards business purposes that contribute to sustainable development objectives and help to sustain the agricultural enterprise.
- 11.5.2 Proposed diversification schemes must avoid unnecessary buildings that would be detrimental to the Green Belt setting. Proposals should also have regard to Green Belt policies set out in this plan and the London Plan.
- 11.5.3 The policy seeks to protect land for agricultural purposes and promote sustainable agriculture and wider public benefits (e.g. food production) associated with other relevant policies in the plan.
- 11.5.4 Horse riding is a popular recreational activity and a number of sites in the borough are used for the keeping and breeding of horses. The policy seeks to manage potentially negative impacts, as the paraphernalia associated with horse keeping can be inappropriate if they detract from the openness of the Green Belt.

Have your say... on Chapter 11: Rural Enfield

Policies: RE1, RE2, RE3 and RE4

1. Do you agree with the draft policy approach set out in RE1 to RE4?
2. If not, what changes would you suggest?

DRAFT

12 Culture, leisure and recreation

Introduction

- 12.1 Enfield has a wealth of historic and culturally significant buildings, a thriving artistic community and a diverse range of leisure opportunities, green spaces, parks and watercourse, making it an attractive location for visitors. Creativity has the power to drive positive economic and social change in the borough and is intrinsic to our local identity.
- 12.2 We understand that our shared experiences and varied heritage, our talents, skills and interests are central to making Enfield a vibrant, distinctive and healthy place to live and work in. Arts and cultural experiences, whether rooted in a cultural or community venue, at home or at school, have intrinsic value to our well-being and our sense of belonging. Access to culture across the borough, and the many ways in which culture meets wider strategic objectives that contribute to and enrich our lives, underpins the Local Plan.
- 12.3 Every year, the UK's creative industries contribute £111.7bn gross GVA to the economy and culture contributes £5.2 billion to London. Our creative industries are successful throughout the world, creating 1 in 6 jobs³⁶. Enfield's local cultural offer, in venues, heritage houses and gardens, in parks, open spaces, high streets, cafés and neighbourhood halls, underpins the borough's appeal and ability to build community and attract visitors. Investment in culture is reaped in so many ways that are vital to our social and civic fabric including addressing inequality and growing the economy.

12.1 Strategic Policy CL1: Promoting culture and creativity

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	CL1	Promoting culture and creativity
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development will be supported which can deliver on the focus areas of the Cultural Strategy, through the provision of cultural infrastructure and creative workspace, especially within the borough's regeneration areas, such as Meridian Water, public housing estates and town centres. 2. Proposals to replace existing arts, cultural and entertainment uses including theatres, pubs, music venues, nightclubs, gallery and museum spaces, cinemas and community halls will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the use is identified as surplus to requirements and is no longer economically viable; a. alternative provision has been made in the vicinity to an equal or better standard, in line with the priorities set out in the Cultural Strategy; and b. appropriate marketing has been undertaken over a continuous period of at least 18 months. 3. New arts, culture and entertainment uses will be directed to Enfield Town, the four District Centres and Meridian Water in line with the town centre hierarchy, as well as 		

³⁶ Source GLA & Creative Industries Federation

other locations of excellent accessibility via public transport, walking and cycling. Outdoor arts, culture and performance activities will be supported where it can be demonstrated that residential amenity can be protected. Major cultural and art developments will be expected to set out how they will contribute to the cultural offer in Enfield.

4. Creative industry uses will be supported in Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) and Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSISs).
5. Planning contributions will be sought towards the provision and maintenance of public art installations and cultural facilities from developments comprising 50 or more residential units. Contributions from non-residential schemes will be assessed on a site-by-site basis, taking account of the location, nature and scale of the proposed development and extent of public accessibility to the site.

Explanation

- 12.1.1 This policy seeks to expand and promote the borough's cultural offer to help connect our diverse communities and improve the places in which they live, work and enjoy leisure. This will involve:
- protecting existing venues (e.g. theatres)
 - encouraging the refurbishment of existing venues;
 - reusing vacant and underused buildings and spaces; and
 - encouraging new venues in suitable locations (e.g. town centres and areas of good transport connectivity) which support the creation of vibrant and creative places.
- 12.1.2 As part of the UK Cambridge Innovation Corridor within close proximity to the emerging Thames Estuary Production Corridor, Enfield is well placed to generate exciting new creative initiatives and partnerships within and beyond its boundaries, in particular largescale film and TV production facilities, gamer and maker spaces and associated support services (e.g. training)³⁷ These activities can form part of a diversity of uses in the borough's SILs and LSISs set out in Chapter 9 of the ELP.
- 12.1.3 Funds from developments will be ringfenced into a cultural fund to support projects identified through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Where possible, residents, artists and other groups should be involved at an early stage of the creative process.

³⁷ In line with the Cultural Strategy

12.2 Policy DM CL2: Leisure and tourism

DRAFT POLICY DM	CL2	Leisure and tourism
<p>1. Proposals that will continue to develop a high-quality visitor experience to increase the contribution that tourism, arts and cultural heritage and sport make to our quality of life and social well-being will be supported, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the provision of new and enhanced visitor attractions, including arts and cultural facilities, in accordance with the sequential test outlined in the NPPF for main town centre uses; b. the provision of new and improved accommodation and conference facilities for tourist and business visitors in accordance with the sequential test; c. sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses, communities and visitors in the rural areas as long as they respect the size, character and function of their setting and comply with national Green Belt policy. This support extends to the re-use of suitable rural buildings for visitor accommodation and other small scale rural development. d. proposals which promote greater use of rural parts of Enfield and the Lee Valley as a leisure and recreational resource without harming local biodiversity or water quality. <p>2. The loss of existing visitor, leisure and cultural attractions, including arts and entertainment facilities, hotels and sport venues will be strongly resisted unless replacement facilities of an equivalent or better standard and provision are proposed in a location equally accessible to the facility's current catchment area. Robust evidence must be provided that demonstrates that the facility causes significant detriment to the amenity of the locality or that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. there is no longer a need for the existing facility or an alternative leisure or visitor use; or f. the existing use is unviable and its retention has been fully explored, including active and comprehensive marketing (for a period of at least 18 months) the facility for its existing and alternative leisure or visitor use prior to the submission of a planning application. 		

Explanation

- 12.2.1 The Council considers that the leisure and visitor experience in the borough has the potential to contribute significantly to Enfield's economic growth. It can contribute to enhancing quality of life through delivering experiences for visitors and a greater variety of jobs and training opportunities. Importantly, it can help support regeneration, and diversify and develop the rural economy. Policies in relation to sport are covered in CL4 and CL5 of this plan.
- 12.2.2 One of the objectives of the ELP is to actively promote and sustainably develop Enfield's visitor economy. To work with this objective the council will continue to protect existing visitor and leisure facilities whilst promoting to a sustainable expansion of the sector. The provision of arts and cultural facilities in particular can broaden the borough's offer and increase its appeal to visitors. An integrated approach will be taken to ensure that these objectives are reflected in local activities such as town centre management and regeneration, open space strategies, heritage enhancement initiatives, countryside management and environmental stewardship. This policy encourages development which supports the sustainable growth of the tourism industry.
- 12.2.3 Visitor related development by its nature is often located in sensitive areas and its benefits need to be carefully balanced against the need to protect the rural parts of Enfield and heritage assets from overcrowding and degradation. The plan seeks to ensure that the borough's natural landscapes and heritage, which make significant contributions to its appeal as leisure and visitor destinations are preserved. Any new built development must complement the natural attractions of the landscape and reflect the character of the surrounding area. Landscaping, careful siting of development, re-use of buildings and attention to detail can help developments to respect their environments.
- 12.2.4 The Council also recognises that tourism is an important sector of the rural economy and has great potential for further growth. Appropriate development can help sustain rural services and create significant benefits for local communities. The NPPF suggests that we should support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments, including the provision and expansion of visitor facilities in appropriate locations, where identified needs are not met by existing facilities in rural service centres. Small-scale development proposing additional floor space for leisure/visitor use in rural areas will therefore not be subject to the sequential test.

12.3 Policy DM CL3: Visitor accommodation

DRAFT POLICY DM	CL3	Visitor accommodation
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support will be given for proposals which protect and deliver growth for the visitor economy. Hotels and other strategically important visitor accommodation will be directed towards Enfield Town and the District Centres, and other accessible locations which are within walking distances of public transport interchanges and/or stations. 2. Proposals involving new or extended visitor accommodations will be supported where they: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. do not result in the net loss of existing housing and design and servicing arrangements can safeguard the amenities of nearby residential occupiers; b. are proportionate to their location in terms of size, scale and function; c. do not result in an overconcentration of similar uses in the locality; d. provide active ground floor frontages and incorporate ancillary uses and facilities that are accessible for public use, particularly in town centre locations; e. provide a level of car parking that is appropriate to the public transport accessibility level of the site, whilst seeking to minimise car parking wherever possible; f. ensure adequate access, drop off / pick up and servicing arrangements appropriate to the size and location of the accommodation; g. maximise opportunities for walking, cycling and use of public transport; h. provide adequate standard of amenity for occupants and provision of accessible accommodation, in line with London Plan requirements; and i. make appropriate arrangements for long-term adaptability and sustainability. 3. Proposals which deliver visitor accommodation on appropriate sites, including small hotels, bed and breakfast and self-catering accommodation will be supported. 4. Proposals for camping facilities and the conversion of existing buildings to accommodate visitors in rural parts of Enfield will be supported especially within Enfield Chase in line with Policy RE4. 5. Development proposals which result in the loss of important facilities for the visitor economy, including visitor accommodation, will not be permitted unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. There are over-riding sustainability and regeneration benefits from the proposal. b. The existing use is demonstrated to be unviable and with no reasonable prospect of becoming viable. 		

Explanation

- 12.3.1 Hotels and short stay accommodation can form part of a mix of uses that support vibrant town centres, the evening and night-time economy and tourist-based activities. For the purpose of this policy, visitor accommodation includes hotels, bed and breakfasts, traveller / youth hostels, short-term holiday lets and serviced self-catering apartments.
- 12.3.2 Visitor accommodation, like all new development, must positively contribute to the character and setting of its site. The nature and scale of the accommodation should be proportionate to its surroundings, recognising the various typologies of visitor

accommodation within the C1 use class. For instance, a large format hotel may be more appropriate at a prominent town centre location or at a key transport interchange, whereas a smaller scale boutique hotel or serviced apartment may be more sensitively integrated elsewhere in the borough.

- 12.3.3 Major visitor accommodation (e.g. hotels) outside town centres will be subject to the sequential test in line with the NPPF. In urban locations, new visitor accommodation will be expected to maximise opportunities to deliver active ground floor frontages and appropriate ancillary uses. Ancillary uses may include receptions, cafés and restaurants, conference facilities, salons, fitness studios and other space that can be made available to the local community as well as visitors using the accommodation.
- 12.3.4 In recent years, the visitor economy has benefited from the growth in short-term serviced accommodation,³⁸ often offering a more unique and affordable alternative to conventional hotel rooms. Short term serviced accommodation must not compromise the supply of conventional housing or the amenity/balance of uses in the area. Applicants will be required to submit details of a management plan as part of the short term letting agreement, so to ensure rooms will not be occupied for periods of 90 days or more. We expect the use will be secured in the form of a licence and not a lease.
- 12.3.5 Visitor accommodation in rural parts of Enfield can facilitate greater public access to the countryside and the leisure and historic attractions of the north of the borough. Proposals should not run counter to Green Belt purposes and must demonstrate acceptable access and servicing arrangements. Proposals should not harm biodiversity or the character of the area. The offer of many hotels providing such service is often dependent on a scenic rural location and/or spacious settings. To encourage the provision of more hotels and the diversification of the rural economy, proposals involving the re-use of suitable rural buildings (those considered by the Council to be of a permanent and substantial construction) or the comprehensive redevelopment of previously developed land for visitor accommodation in rural areas will generally be supported where their locational requirements are well justified. This approach accords with the NPPG's recognition that the market and locational requirements of some main town centre uses means they may only be accommodated in specific locations.
- 12.3.6 Proposed development for visitor accommodation in rural areas should, where possible and relevant to its function and location and facilitate the use of sustainable transport, including walking and cycling, where appropriate as set out in Policy RE4.

³⁸ https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/housing_research_note_4- short-term_and_holiday_letting_in_london.pdf

12.4 Strategic Policy SP CL4: Promoting sporting excellence

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	CL4	Promoting sporting excellence
<p>1. As a means of improving the health and well-being of the borough, development and investment decisions will be supported which contribute to the objectives of the Enfield Health and Well Being Strategy and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. promote, celebrate the borough's growing reputation as a sporting and recreational hub of national and international importance, especially in aquatic/water sports and mass participation outdoor sports; b. facilitate and contribute towards the development of first-class, publicly accessible strategic sport and leisure facilities to meet the needs of the growing population, based on the following hierarchy of priority locations (as shown on the Policies Map): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tottenham Hotspur's training centre (SA63); ii. Picketts Lock / Lee Valley Leisure Centre (SA57); iii. Enfield Playing Fields; and iv. Firs Farm; c. seeking opportunities to expand and improve the quality and condition of Enfield's sport and physical health facilities, with better public transport and active travel connections to residential areas and open spaces, in line with the priorities set out in the Playing Pitch Strategy and Blue and Green Strategy; d. facilitate outdoor sports provision (including camping sites, small stables, training academies, golf centres and changing facilities) within locations that offer good access to public transport, cycling and walking in the open countryside, especially within the Enfield Chase special policy area, in line with national Green Belt policies; and e. secure new sport and leisure facilities within public parks (e.g. green gyms) and large-scale mixed-use developments to meet the identified needs. <p>2. The Tottenham Hotspurs Training Centre and surrounding land as shown on the Policies Map (SITE ID) continues to be designated as Green Belt and is identified for the potential development of professional and community sports, recreation and leisure facilities, including ancillary and related uses, in line with Green Belt policies in this plan and the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any development for professional and community sports, recreation, and leisure facilities, including both appropriate and inappropriate Green Belt development, will need to satisfy the following development management considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strategic and local transport considerations, including potential improvements to the site's connectivity with the surrounding public transport network. ii. Optimise access to, and through, the designated site by pedestrian and cycle. iii. High-quality design standards, including high sustainable construction and operational standards. 		

- iv. The site's heritage context and the impact upon any relevant statutorily or locally listed asset, including but not limited to, the Forty Hall Conservation Area.
- v. No built development will be permitted on the small paddock field to the north of Myddleton House, or at Beggars Hollow.
- vi. Preserve and enhance:
 - those parts of the Registered Parks and Gardens of Myddleton Hall and Lee Valley Regional Park which fall in the designated site, or where there are key aspects of their setting in the designated site.
 - The local heritage assets of Myddelton and Whitewebbs Park.
 - Retain existing watercourses, ponds, trees and other biodiversity features, where necessary for biodiversity reasons.
- vii. Ensure no unacceptable visual and landscaping impacts, whilst protecting important views and gaps, including those from Forty Hall Conservation Area.
- viii. All new landscaping to include appropriate species selection and management to provide biodiversity and climate change resilience.
- ix. Deliver community access, education, and socio-economic improvements available to all sectors of the community.
- x. Accord with other relevant policies of the Local Plan.

Explanation

- 12.4.1 Located within easy reach of the open countryside and central London, Enfield offers unrivalled access to sporting attractions, including:
- golf courses (e.g. Whitewebbs Park)
 - leisure centres (e.g. Picketts Lock is the largest indoor and outdoor athletics centre in South East England);
 - camp and visitor sites;
 - water-based activities (e.g. Banbury reservoir);
 - adventure playgrounds (e.g. Trent Park);
 - training grounds (e.g. Hotspur Way Training Ground); and
 - a well-established community network of football, rugby, hockey and tennis facilities.
- 12.4.2 Sport forms a key part of the borough's leisure and visitor offer and contributes significantly to London's economy and cultural life. Enfield is already home to world class facilities (e.g. Lee Valley Regional Park) but we want to build on this success and support the Mayor of London's ambition to become the most physically active city in the world.
- 12.4.3 Levels of physical activity and active sport participation in the borough are increasing but remain below the London average, especially among lower social economic groups. Latent demand remains high and presents opportunities to improve the quality and range of sport and outdoor leisure facilities. However, the prevalence of obesity

and mental health illness among adults and young children remains too high, with attendant healthcare costs.

12.4.4 This policy seeks to promote and encourage sporting excellence across the borough, including the development of world-class sport villages at Hotspur training ground, Picketts Lock, Enfield Playing Fields and Firs Farm. In turn, this will:

- improve the health and wellbeing of residents, helping residents become more physically active;
- provide new sports, recreation and leisure facilities which are open to the wider community in accessible locations;
- encourage social inclusion and increased community safety and security;
- support economic growth, providing employment opportunities to local residents;
- support sustainable travel choices and links with surrounding public transport nodes;
- improve accessibility to the open countryside, nature and key attractions, including east–west connectivity through the borough;
- improve green and blue networks; and
- sustain and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and open character of the landscape.

12.4.5 Outdoor sport and recreational uses are in principle deemed to be appropriate development within the Green Belt, so long as the uses and the facilities associated with those uses preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with any of the five purposes of including the land within it. The proposed policy designation supports the delivery of such uses, where they satisfy the development management criteria.

12.4.6 Those uses or facilities which do not fall within the definition of appropriate development (i.e. by definition they are inappropriate development in the Green Belt) but are deemed acceptable in principle within the policy designation, must satisfy both the Very Special Circumstances test of national Green Belt policy and meet the development management criteria. The policy designation provides a range of development management criteria (see part 2 of Policy) which are to be satisfied by any development which comes forward under the designation, whether that development is deemed appropriate or inappropriate under Green Belt policy.

12.5 Policy DM CL5: Sport and recreation

DRAFT POLICY DM	CL5	Sport and recreation
<p>1. The Council will support opportunities for sport, physical activity and active leisure by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. supporting the creation of new or enhancing existing sports facilities where a need has been identified, including bringing private and education related sports facilities into wider community use. b. resisting development proposals that result in the loss of sports and recreational buildings and land unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the facilities to be surplus to requirements; or ii. the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in a suitable location; or iii. the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss. <p>2. Major residential development will be required to improve open space provision, compatible with the needs and demands arising from the development and physical constraints of the site. Open space enhancements will also be sought on smaller developments, where feasible.</p> <p>3. New publicly accessible and consolidated open space should be provided on site, especially within areas of deficiency and priority locations. Where this is not possible for reasons such as site constraints, viability and competing policy objectives, off site contributions will be sought to enhance open space enhancements in the vicinity of the site, based on the priorities set out in the Blue and Green Strategy and policy SP BG1.</p> <p>4. Open space provision within developments should meet the standard of 'good to 'very good' quality (in line with the Green Flag Award) and the principles of the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard.</p> <p>5. Developments that enhance or provide open space, sport and leisure provision will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. meet the standards relating to quality, quantity and accessibility set out in table 12.1 below; b. be visible and accessible from the public realm surrounding the site; c. be well-connected and way-marked to other open spaces and routes, especially to public transport connections; d. facilitate pedestrian and cycle movement across the site and wider area; e. be flexible, adaptable and multifunctional in nature, responsive to the needs of different users and changing demands; 		

- f. be co-located with other facilities (e.g. sport and leisure) where possible to promote more active and healthy lifestyles;
 - g. integrate soft landscaping, street furniture and sustainable urban drainage systems into its design and layout which can be maintained over the lifetime of the scheme; and
 - h. enhance the biodiversity of the site, contributing to the objectives identified in the Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan
6. Development should not solely rely upon existing publicly accessible open space to contribute towards on-site communal amenity space and children's play space.

Playspace

7. Within areas of children's play space deficiency or locations over 200 metres from the nearest play space, on-site children's play space must be provided to meet the needs arising from the development, including a mix of ages and backgrounds. Major development should provide a minimum of 10 square metres of playspace per child.

Sport, leisure and recreation

8. Development involving over 100 homes or 10,000 square metres of floorspace will be expected to contribute towards meeting the demand it generates through the provision of on-site sport, leisure and recreation facilities, or a contribution towards new or improved facilities within the vicinity of the site, especially where there are existing deficiencies (as identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy and Blue and Green Strategy). Sport, leisure and recreation facilities must be designed and constructed in line with Sport England and relevant guidance from national sport governing bodies.
9. The Council will ensure that development and growth is matched by an appropriate level of provision for playing pitch facilities. This will be achieved through protecting and improving the stock and capacity of playing pitch facilities, and improving the quality of existing playing pitches and ancillary facilities.
10. New residential development on larger sites will, where practicable, be expected to deliver new playing pitch facilities on site as part of an integrated scheme. On smaller sites or where this is not practicable, a planning obligation will be sought to mitigate for the impact of new residents through new or improved provision in an appropriate location.
11. Wherever possible, new playing pitches on existing or proposed school sites (as shown on the policies map) should include natural grass pitches. Proposals involving artificial pitches must:
- a. not have an adverse impact on the amenity of local residents and neighbouring sites in terms of noise and light pollution;
 - b. avoid light spill from floodlighting within Metropolitan Open Land and the Green Belt (as shown on the Policies Map) unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated in line with policies SP BG4 and BG5; and
 - c. ensure that site is level and has suitable ground conditions.

Explanation

12.5.1 For the purposes of this policy, sport and leisure provision covers:

- all indoor sports facilities including swimming pools, health and fitness gyms and sport halls;
- all sports pitches identified in the Playing Pitch Strategy;
- golf courses;
- outdoor waterspace;
- multi-use games areas and associated facilities;
- outdoor gyms and athletic tracks;
- playing fields and sites on education establishments

12.5.2 Everyone in Enfield, young and old alike, able-bodied and disabled, should have equal opportunity to engage in the wide variety of sports, leisure and physical activities that are on offer in the borough, in view of the health and wellbeing benefits of leading more active lifestyles, from lower levels of cardiovascular disease through to maintaining a healthier weight and reducing levels of depression. Levels of physical activity and sport participation in Enfield are lower than average and obesity rates are higher than average. However, latent demand remains high (e.g. playing pitches) and presents opportunities to increase participation, especially in deficient areas.

12.5.3 Playing pitches are a key part of the sporting offer for borough as they make a significant contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities. The need to protect, enhance and deliver new facilities is based on an up-to date assessment. The Playing Pitch Strategy³⁹ identifies a number of priorities in respect of sport, leisure and recreation pitches, including:

- protecting and improving the quality of existing sport facilities, especially artificial grass hockey pitches, rugby pitches and cricket pitches;
- increasing public access to sport and leisure facilities (including school playing fields and sport halls) though the use of community use agreements and management contacts;
- securing more full-sized pitches (including 3G football pitches, junior rugby pitches and artificial cricket wickets/squares) and associated improvements (e.g. new/refurbished changing rooms, floodlights and drainage installations) to meet projected demand.

12.5.4 The policy distinguishes between larger and smaller sites (part 10). This reflects the general principle that it is better to provide playing pitches closest to the point of need. However, the application of this principle will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis, having regard not only to the practicality and viability of delivering on-site provision, but also to the context of the development in relation to other sports infrastructure within the locality. For example, it is more appropriate to deliver sports facilities in hubs rather than as isolated facilities. For this reason, the policy does not

³⁹ https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/leisure-and-culture/sports-facilities/playing_pitch_strategy_sports_180319.pdf

identify a site size threshold to define 'larger sites', and instead leaves this to the planning application process.

- 12.5.5 Sport, leisure and recreation facilities should reflect Sport England and other national sport governing bodies guidance. Applicants will be advised to contact Sport England and other national sport bodies and active sport and leisure organisations in the borough prior to the submission of the planning application. Developments that enhance or provide open space, sport and leisure provision will be expected to meet the standards relating to quality, quantity and accessibility set out in table 12.1 below

Table 12.1: Open space standard

Type	Quantity: the provision (measured in hectares) of each type of open space which should be provided as a minimum	Accessibility: the maximum distance residents should be required to travel to use an open space
Open space	2.15 ha per 1,000 population	Parks and gardens / natural and semi-natural green space: Metropolitan: 3.2km District: 1.2 Local: 400m Small local: 280m Amenity green space: 400m
Allotments or community garden	0.125 ha per 1,000 population	800m
Children's play space: formal equipped play	0.15 ha per 1,000 population (aged 19 and under) 1.5m ² per person (aged 19 or under)	Doorstep (100m) Local (400m) Neighbourhood (800m) Other play (1km)
Playing pitches	0.xx hectares per 1,000 residents	

- 12.5.6 Information regarding the quality and value of the borough's open spaces (based on the Green Flag Award criteria) is provided in the latest audit of existing blue and green infrastructure.
- 12.5.7 The policy also sets out more detailed requirements relating to the design and layout of new or improved open space within new development and its relationship with the wider blue-green network. Open space should form the centrepiece of new developments and the surrounding urban form. Individual spaces should also be integrated into the wider public realm and green grid network.
- 12.5.8 Estate regeneration schemes should maximise the reuse of existing publicly accessible spaces and include areas of new open space (e.g. pocket parks, communal gardens and linear verges) to meet the needs of new occupants.

- 12.5.9 Where sites are under multiple ownership, developers and landowners will be encouraged to work jointly to develop masterplans/design codes covering the entire allocation or developable area to secure consolidated publicly accessible open space, taking account of technical feasibility and other planning considerations.
- 12.5.10 New publicly accessible open space (e.g. parks) should achieve the national standards of green space (Green Flag Award) and natural green space (ANGSt – Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard) in line with best practice. These spaces will be assessed against the quality and accessibility criteria set out in these standards.
- 12.5.11 New children's play space will be assessed against the principles of good design set out in Play England's "Design for Play" guide. GLA's child yield calculator should be used to determine child numbers in a development.

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12.6 Policy DM CL6: Protecting and attracting public houses

DRAFT POLICY DM	CL6	Protecting and attracting public houses
<p>1. Public houses will be protected for their important community, social and economic role in local communities. There will be a presumption in favour of the retention of public houses and bars in Enfield. Proposals involving the loss of a public house that has heritage, social, economic or cultural value to the community, including through the change of use or redevelopment, will be refused, unless there is robust evidence to demonstrate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. legitimate efforts have been made to preserve the facility as a public house, including through the evidence of regular maintenance and upkeep of good management and through business diversification; b. the public house is not financially viable and there is no reasonable prospect of the premises remaining in this use, or an alternative community use, in the foreseeable future as evidenced through attempts at different business models and management, and an active marketing exercise of a minimum continuous period of three-years; and c. all feasible options to re-provide the public house have been investigated and sufficient justification is provided where these are not considered; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the proposed redevelopment would provide sufficient community benefit to outweigh the loss of existing facility; and ii. new or replacement facilities can be provided to meet an identified need in locations which are easily accessible to the local community. <p>2. Proposals affecting a public house, including its operational and ancillary amenity space, will be refused, unless there is robust evidence to demonstrate that the viability of the public house and its current and future operation will not be compromised and development will not detract from the appearance and character of the building, including any features of historic or cultural significance.</p> <p>3. Proposals involving the replacement or re-provision of a public house must ensure the replacement facility is of comparable character and quality as the existing public house and has an appropriate amount and configuration of floorspace to enable the continued viability of the public house.</p> <p>4. Where the change of use of a public house is considered acceptable, development proposals will be expected to retain the building and other associated features where these make a positive contribution to local character, including their historic, streetscape and townscape value.</p> <p>5. Proposals involving new public houses will be encouraged within town centre locations and other accessible locations as part of wider strategies to promote the evening and night-time economy and attract a more diverse range of town centre uses, taking account of agent of change principles.</p>		

Explanation

- 12.6.1 Public houses play an important role at the heart of many local communities in Enfield. They act as social hubs offering a welcoming environment for people of all backgrounds to socialise and interact. Many pubs are heritage assets and make a positive contribution to the historical development of the townscape and identity of places. Pubs are more than just a place to drink - they can host cultural events, clubs, and provide informal meeting spaces for local interest groups, and thus contribute to people's sense of place and belonging. They are also particularly vital to the visitor and evening and night-time economy in Enfield.
- 12.6.2 In recent years, like many other London boroughs, Enfield has lost a significant number of public houses and bars. We will therefore seek to protect the loss of these important community and cultural facilities. Particular consideration will be given to the need to protect historic pubs (built in the 20th century or earlier), especially where these are landmark features in the townscape.
- 12.6.3 However, exceptions will be made where the site is vacant and has become surplus to requirements; the existing use is no longer viable; there is no loss of public house provision (e.g. the public house can be relocated as part of a wider redevelopment) and the proposed development does not have any significant cumulative impacts. In the case of changes of use, existing features of architectural and heritage value in the public should be retained as part of any redevelopment.
- 12.6.4 As part of any proposal involving the demolition or loss of an existing public house, including a change of use, the Council will expect to see full details of patronage levels and trading accounts over the past three years, including accounts from previous management where appropriate. In addition, applicants must provide a statement outlining the steps taken by the owner or operator to respond to viability concerns. This might cover considerations given to business diversification (for example, expanding the food and drink offer), promotions or building refurbishment. Finally, proposals will need to provide proof of a marketing exercise covering a minimum continuous period of three years, including details of commercial agents, advertisements and lease terms offered. During this time the pub must be actively marketing at a reasonable local market rent. The Council will consider whether any ties or restrictive covenants have affected interest.
- 12.6.5 Public houses require dedicated operational spaces. They also feature function rooms and/or ancillary amenity space, including outdoor gardens, which are critical to supporting their role as places of gathering and community facilities. Where proposals involve a reduction or reconfiguration of operational and ancillary spaces, it must be demonstrated that this will not have a detrimental impact on the financial viability of the public house. Furthermore, proposals must show that the remaining space will be of a sufficient amount and quality to continue to meet the needs of pub users.
- 12.6.6 Operational and ancillary spaces include, but are not necessarily limited to, beer gardens, function rooms, kitchens, cellars and accommodation integrated into the building (often used by staff as resting space).
- 12.6.7 Where sites are redeveloped, including through comprehensive redevelopment, our priority is to protect pubs particularly where they are of historic, cultural or community interest. However, in certain circumstances it may be acceptable that a facility is replaced or re-provided.

- 12.6.8 Proposals will be required to demonstrate that they have considered all reasonable options for retaining the pub in situ. Where this is not possible, the replacement provision must be designed to a sufficient quality and standard to ensure the continued viability of the pub.
- 12.6.9 The policy ensures that any development proposals that would result in the loss of a public house must be subject to an assessment of both existing use and the need for and value of the facility to the community. Where there is evidence that existing provision is not able to meet needs, we will work with partners to seek and where possible, enable new facilities.

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13 Movement and connectivity

- 13.1 Transport is fundamental to development in Enfield, but at the same time it has profound and personal impact on individual lives. In many cases, transport involves choice – whether to walk, cycle, take public transport or use a private car. However, choice in many situations could be limited by travel conditions, personal choice, inadequate investment or other local circumstances. Transport is a driver and a maker of economic development – as it connects individuals and communities, facilitates access to job opportunities and for businesses to connect to goods and markets, linking to London and the sub-regional marketplace.
- 13.2 Enfield is committed to meeting the Mayor of London’s Transport Strategy objectives to deliver a transport network that improves the health and wellbeing of all Londoners and to achieve an 80% mode share for active and sustainable travel by 2041. To achieve this target, a significant shift towards walking, cycling and public transport use is needed over the next 20 years. Development will be expected to contribute to these aims by enhancing local active and public transport networks, and minimising need to travel through good design and location.

13.1 Promoting sustainable transport

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	T1	Promoting sustainable transport
<p>1. Travel choice and sustainable transport connectivity will be improved throughout the borough and to other parts of London and beyond, including Hertfordshire and Essex, through a collaborative approach, in line with the objectives of the Mayor’s Transport Strategy and Enfield Transport Plan. New development will therefore be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. safeguard existing land and buildings where necessary to accommodate active travel (walking and cycling), public transport or related support functions and future access to future infrastructure projects (including the line of the planned Crossrail 2 route); b. deliver improvements to the transport network where they contribute towards Enfield’s sustainable regeneration and development, promote sustainable modes of travel, reduce severance, improve safety and environmental quality and support business. c. be car-free (or offer a low level of parking provision) and support complementary measures, such as car clubs and contribute towards well-designed walking and cycling routes; and d. reduce traffic and promote safety of the transport network. <p>2. New and planned transport investment will be required to support the levels of planned growth within the borough over the plan period, as well as to substantially increase the proportion of journeys via walking, cycling and public transport. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ensuring that major development contributes to the delivery of four-tracking of the West Anglia mainline (between Tottenham Hale and Broxbourne) to improve frequency of train services to eight trains per hour; upgrades to the Piccadilly Line; more frequent rail services to at least four trains an hour peak and three trains an hour off-peak on the Enfield Town/Cheshunt services to and from Liverpool Street; more frequent rail services to at least four trains an hour at Meridian Water – 		

- including capacity improvements, accessibility, public realm or step-free access to mitigate impact of development or to unlock potential for growth;
- b. Where appropriate contribute to the delivery of new public transport infrastructure and services where it is located in areas of low public transport accessibility.
 - c. Safeguarding space to deliver future improvements to Underground, Overground and National Rail including the future inter-urban rail route through Enfield to serve London and wider south east (Crossrail 2).

Explanation

- 13.1.1 An effective, resilient and safe transport network is necessary to ensure equality of access to opportunities for Enfield's residents and facilitate growth in an efficient and sustainable way. The integration of land use and transport is an important consideration both at the strategic borough-wide and individual site level. The Local Plan aims to support delivery of the London Mayor's Transport Strategy by rebalancing the transport system away from car use and towards more sustainable transport modes. This policy sets out our approach to facilitate this 'modal shift' so that Enfield contributes to the achievement of the London Plan target for 80 per cent of all journeys in London to be made by walking, cycling or public transport by 2041.
- 13.1.2 While the borough has the London Underground Line, Overground, National Rail, bus and active travel networks, there is an uneven distribution of transport provision in the borough, particularly in terms of access to public transport. The borough is working proactively with key stakeholders including the Greater London Authority, Transport for London (TfL) and Network Rail along with landowners and development industry partners to deliver new and improved transport infrastructure to support changing demands of residents, businesses and visitors. To support the Council's plans for regeneration and growth, improvements includes safeguarding of land, sites, buildings, space and associated infrastructure required to facilitate the construction and safe operation of Enfield's future transport network.
- 13.1.3 In addition, the borough is set to benefit from Crossrail 2, which will unlock development potential in the eastern part of the borough. Meanwhile, proposals within the legal safeguarding for Crossrail 2 at New Southgate will be required under the Department for Transport's Safeguarding Direction to consult TfL prior to submitting a planning application. However, safeguarding does not mean that the property or business will be affected from the proposed railway line. Proposals which are contrary to the safeguarding of strategic infrastructure improvement projects will be refused.
- 13.1.4 Part 2 of the policy sets out the new and planned transport schemes in Enfield. However, a wider programme of investments and interventions are also needed to address the distinct accessibility issues in different parts of the borough. This list will be updated at the next stage of plan preparations following further transport modelling and identification of mitigation measures, which will be linked to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 13.1.5 High quality public realm underpins the integrated approach to land use and transport. By improving the public realm and making places and streets well-connected, greener, safer and more we can increase the number of trips via walking, cycling and public transport, which in turn has the potential to lead to improved health outcomes.

- 13.1.6 The policy also forms part of our response to the climate emergency as a means to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions along with tackling the associated issues of poor air quality and noise.

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13.2 Making active travel the natural choice

DRAFT POLICY DM	T2	Making active travel the natural choice
<p>1. Development will be expected to support the healthy streets approach. Priorities will be given to measures that encourage a shift to active transport modes and an increase in cycling and walking particularly journeys under 2 kilometres, along with public transport and high-quality public realm. Proposals will be expected to demonstrate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. improve walking access and routes to local services, including schools and retail locations, with new routes, networks and streets designed to meet regional and local guidance and standards, including the healthy streets indicators set out in Transport for London guidance; b. improve access to and, where appropriate, contribute to the delivery of the cycling and walking route network, including green chains and links as set out on the Policies Map; c. provide and ideally exceed minimum standards in respect of high quality short and long stay cycle parking provision on site or contribute to offsite provision where this is not feasible; d. promote road safety and safer cycling and pedestrian movement around town centres and transport nodes and traffic-calming measures within residential areas and the wider pedestrian environment; and e. create or contribute to the creation of quieter neighbourhoods throughout the borough, through the removal of road traffic and prioritising active travel measures over car journeys. Streets should also include new pedestrian crossings and 20 mph speed limits, where appropriate; and where appropriate require contributions towards creating well-connected, high quality, convenient and safe network of cycling and walking routes to local destinations. 		

Explanation

- 13.2.1 The healthy streets approach, set out in the London Plan and Enfield Transport Plan, and aims to achieve a significant step-change away from car use to more sustainable transport modes such as walking, cycling and public transport.
- 13.2.2 Everyone should benefit from safe and convenient access to public transport, local services, community facilities, education, training and employment opportunities. Together these should contribute to making Enfield's neighbourhoods and streets safer, greener and less polluted, more legible and accessible to all.
- 13.2.3 Maintaining the current levels and high proportion of car journeys is not efficient or sustainable. Enfield faces the difficult challenge of shifting from private vehicles to more sustainable forms of transport (e.g. cycling and walking) in view of the deficit position of current networks and more spacious and lower density land use. Many of Enfield's streets are already heavily congested and the road network has limited capacity to absorb further increases in the number of vehicles. In response to this situation, we will seek to deliver a more efficient and effective use of land and road space through the use of walking, cycling and public transport.

- 13.2.4 Using the indicators of the healthy streets approach set out in the Transport for London's healthy streets toolkit, developers should demonstrate how their scheme (including the main access points) will positively interface with the street and help improve the amenity of the area. In particular, proposals should be developed around the needs for pedestrians, cyclists and public transport rather than just vehicles. Financial contributions may be sought, where necessary, to mitigate the impact of development on the surrounding streets. Interventions that prioritise safe movement on foot and by cycle and moderate the adverse impact of vehicles (e.g. reducing speeds) are necessary to realise the Mayor's modal shift and Vision Zero targets.
- 13.2.5 Cycle parking should be secure, well-lit, clearly signed and situated in convenient locations, preferably close to main entrances and public spaces.

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14. Environmental protection

Introduction

- 14.1 Most of the Borough has high environmental quality which needs protecting, and some areas that would benefit from improvements. Therefore, protection of the environment through maintaining or enhancing air quality, minimising or reducing nuisance which affects human senses (such as noise and odour), can protect health and safeguard residential amenity.
- 14.2 Whilst there is legislation to control emissions from polluting activities, the planning system has a complementary role in directing the location of development that may give rise to environmental protection problems. This can manifest itself either directly from the development or indirectly; for example, through the impact of potential traffic it generates
- 14.3 There are two strands to all environmental policy; to ensure new development proposals do not generate issues which unduly impact on the surrounding environment, and to ensure they are not the recipients of existing issues. Similarly, it is important that existing lawful uses do not become compromised by virtue of subsequent new development.
- 14.4 Environmental protection policies are linked with ELP's objectives to minimise impact of development on climate change and the environment, and requiring new development to provide environmental improvements. The borough is committed to protecting existing environmental quality and where possible reducing adverse effects on the local and natural environment as a result of changes in activities or from new development.

Agent of change principle

- 14.5 At the national level, the NPPF articulates how planning policies should contribute to and enhance the natural environment and development which causes adverse impacts should be prevented. Paragraph 181 introduces the "Agent of Change principle" and states both planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development. In doing so they should: a) mitigate and reduce to a minimum, potential adverse impacts resulting from noise from new development and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life.
- 14.6 The 'Agent of Change Principle' encapsulates the position that a person or business introducing a new land use is responsible for managing the impact of that change. Developers should consider when proposing residential development there could be a significant adverse effect on future occupiers of that development from any nearby source(s) of noise such as pre-existing entertainment venue(s). Where a potential significant adverse effect is identified, developers will need to factor into their planning applications suitable mitigation measures to avoid any significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life for future occupiers.
- 14.7 The policy in this section of the plan applies to all forms of pollution including noise, vibration, light, odour, dust, as well as water and air pollution. Pollution can reduce the environmental quality of the borough, amenity, and negatively affect human health and

well-being. This policy aims to ensure that all forms of pollution are considered, controlled and mitigated against as part of all developments.

14.1 Strategic Policy SP ENV1: Local environmental protection

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	ENV1	Local Environmental Protection
<p>New developments should contribute to the health and wellbeing of existing and future occupiers by mitigating the adverse negative impacts of noise and other pollution generating nuisances on the environment and on the quality of life of residents by applying the following principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air Quality <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All major developments will need to demonstrate that they are at least “air quality neutral”; b. Air quality assessments will be required of all major developments and developments in the Air Quality Focus Areas, identified in the Enfield Air Quality Action Plan. c. Development proposals should incorporate on-site measures to improve air quality. In cases where it can be demonstrated that on-site provision is impractical or inappropriate, off-site measures to improve local air quality may be acceptable, providing equivalent air quality benefits can be demonstrated. 2. Noise and vibration <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proposals for new noise generating developments must demonstrate that measures will be implemented to mitigate the impacts on surrounding occupiers; and b. A noise assessment will be required to be submitted if the proposed development is a noise sensitive development and or an activity with the potential to generate noise. 3. Light pollution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proposals that include flood lighting or external lighting must mitigate the potential impacts from such lighting, and where appropriate, will need to submit details demonstrating external lighting is appropriate for its purpose; and b. Proposals must be designed to minimise the impact of light pollution on adjacent occupiers and natural habitats, biodiversity and on the ecology of watercourses. 4. Water Pollution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. New development that adversely affects water quality, including waterways, identified Source Protection Zones (SPZ) or Aquifers which pose an unacceptable risk to the quality of the water catchment, groundwater or surface water will not be permitted; and b. Proposals should reduce the runoff of particulates and other forms of biological and chemical pollution to waterways through sustainable drainage and pollution prevention methods such as incorporation of oil interceptors. 		

5. Land contamination

All development on land which is or may be affected by contamination and/or instability must be accompanied by detailed assessment to ensure that any risks are identified; including harm to human health and the environment, can be adequately addressed in order to make the development safe.

6. Waste and Hazardous Installations

Risk assessments will be required to ensure that appropriate safeguards are incorporated as part of the development of hazardous installations, and proposals for waste facilities, to adequately mitigate their impact on amenity, air quality, noise and other relevant environmental considerations by fully enclosing the facility.

Explanation

Air quality

- 14.1.1 This policy applies to all forms of pollution including noise, vibration, light, odour, dust, as well as water and air pollution. Pollution can reduce the environmental quality of the borough, amenity, and negatively affect human health and well-being. There is also the potential for adverse impacts on flora and fauna. This policy aims to ensure that all forms of pollution are considered, controlled and mitigated against as part of all developments.

Air quality

- 14.1.2 Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 and Part II of the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002, require local authorities in the UK to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas (AQMA's) if improvements are necessary. The NPPF sets out in further detail how planning policy should interplay with local authority requirements, making particular references to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's) and Clean Air Zones (paragraph 181). Specifically planning policies should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives, whilst being consistent with the Local Air Quality Action Plan.
- 14.1.3 Air pollution levels in large parts of Enfield exceed current EU and World Health Organisation (WHO) standards. Enfield air quality objectives have been externally verified and accepted by DEFRA and the GLA. Existing concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and particulates (PM10) are of considerable concern and pose a significant threat to human health. Air quality is a top environmental concern for Enfield and the Council seeks to tackle poor air quality in an integrated way.
- 14.1.4 Development that aims to meet air quality neutral standards will be strongly supported and larger scale developments in particular will be expected to be air quality positive in line with the London Plan. Innovative design solutions, urban greening and other mitigation strategies will also be encouraged to improve air quality in all developments. In accordance with the London Plan, air quality assessments will be required for major developments, developments associated with sensitive uses/receptors and where considerable demolition will occur.
- 14.1.5 Air quality assessments will also be required where there will be a significant increase in vehicular traffic and the use of more polluting technologies including the use of non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) in construction. This will help to identify any major sources of pollution, constraints placed on sites by poor air quality,

suitable land uses for sites, and design strategies that could improve air quality. Direct exposure to air pollution will be minimised through intelligent design of new development, and the plan will support on/off-site measures where they clearly demonstrate the delivery of air quality improvements in line with the London Plan.

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

- 14.1.6 To ensure effectiveness, the policy takes an evidence-based approach to determining geographic focus. Planning decision will be made in view of Enfield's Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) designated by the London Plan, these are areas which not only exceed air quality limits but are also locations with high human exposure. This approach directly correlates to Enfield's Air Quality Action Plan.

Noise and Vibration

- 14.1.7 Noise is an inherent part of everyday life. It contributes to the character of different places (its absence marks places of tranquility and its presence in areas of mixed activities contributes to vibrancy). However, high levels of noise can have adverse effects on human health, productivity and quality of life. Given the existing mix of land uses and activities and the need to make the most sustainable use of land, there is the potential for conflict between noise sensitive and noise generating developments.
- 14.1.8 In line with the London Plan Sustainable Design and Construction SPG, developments should minimise the adverse impacts of noise. Noise sensitive developments / land uses should not be located close to major sources of noise, such as road, rail, and certain industrial developments unless mitigation measures are used effectively to reduce noise levels.
- 14.1.9 Where a proposed development has the potential to negatively impact on a noise sensitive development or new noise sensitive development is proposed near major sources of noise, the Council will require a noise assessment to investigate noise levels and determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures. When assessing proposals, the Council will have regard to relevant noise exposure standards and internal noise standards which apply to particular uses.

Light pollution

- 14.1.10 Lighting can play a vital role in enhancing community safety, helping people find their way and allowing many commercial and recreational activities to be carried out at night. However, inappropriate lighting can cause great public nuisance and have a significant adverse effect on residential amenities or the character of the countryside. This policy seeks to prevent loss of amenity through glare and light spillage whilst ensuring that other benefits associated with lighting, such as facilitating opportunity for evening activities and increasing the perception and experience of safety and security, are realised.
- 14.1.11 Other adverse impacts include use of unnecessary amounts of energy and in some detrimental effects on road safety or on wildlife such as through disturbance to the ecosystems of nocturnal species. Care should be taken to ensure lighting only illuminates intended areas and does not affect or impact on its surroundings. Proposals for floodlighting should consider Sport England's lighting guidance and apply the standards and guidelines set out in the Institute of Lighting Engineers Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light.

Water Pollution

- 14.1.12 Water pollution can come from multiple sources, harms the natural environment, and requires a multi-agency approach to tackle. The Council will work with the Environment Agency and Thames Water to ensure their technical advice is considered where new development proposals pose a risk to water quality. Improving water quality meets a number of key objectives:
- it increases the potential for the recreational use of Enfield's water resources;
 - it provides a better quality environment, for all and opportunities to enhance biodiversity; and
 - it also helps to maintain a good quality supply of drinking water.
- 14.1.13 Where a Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment is required the developer will need to demonstrate there is no adverse ecological impact on the ability of the waterbody to meet its WFD targets.
- 14.1.14 Groundwater is a significant contributor towards our drinking water supply; supporting wetland ecosystems and surface water flows as part of the wider water cycle. There are a number of source protection zones and aquifers in the borough, these are areas of groundwater storage or sensitive areas of extraction where the risk to groundwater quality may need to be considered. The policy seeks to protect these areas. Maps showing the locations of Source Protection Zones in Enfield can be found at: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk>

Contaminated land

- 14.1.15 There are significant concentrations of industrial uses and infrastructure within the Borough, particularly in the Lee Valley. As well as contamination due to human activities, there may also be natural sources of contamination. Whilst modern pollution control measures are in place to prevent new contamination and reduce the impact of existing activities, there is the potential for contaminated land from previous land uses.
- 14.1.16 Where contaminated sites are identified through the planning system, developers will be required to carry out detailed site investigations, provide a risk assessment, remediation and management strategy considering:
- Whether the land in question is already affected by contamination through source-pathway-receptor pollutant linkages and how these linkages are represented in a conceptual model;
 - Whether the development proposed will create new linkages e.g. new pathways by which existing contaminants might reach existing or posed receptors and whether it will introduce new vulnerable receptors; and
 - What action is needed to break those linkages and avoid new ones, deal with any unacceptable risks and enable safe development and future occupancy of the site and neighbouring land.
- 14.1.17 The standard of remediation should ensure that the site is suitable for its proposed use, and that all unacceptable risks (to receptors such as living organisms, ecological systems – fauna/flora, property, landscape, amenity, controlled surface water and groundwater) have been addressed.

Waste and hazardous installations

- 14.1.18 As a result of the many industrial estates within Enfield, many sites have been used for activities which may have contaminated the soil in ways that could pose health problems for people who are exposed. Hazardous installations comprise a wide range of chemical process sites, fuel and chemical storage sites, and pipelines. It is important that any risks from new hazardous installations and development within the vicinity of existing installations are appropriately considered through the planning process.
- 14.1.19 Risk assessments will be required to ensure that appropriate safeguards are incorporated as part of the development. The Council will also take the opportunity to review existing planning consents granted for hazardous installations to ensure they reflect current conditions and the physical capacity of the site.
- 14.1.20 Should the degree of contamination be such that remedial action is required to safeguard future users or occupiers of the site or neighbouring land or protect any buildings or services from the hazards, then planning permission may be granted subject to conditions specifying the measures to be carried out. Conditions will also be imposed that require the developer to draw to the attention of the Council the presence of suspected contamination encountered during redevelopment. Where it is proposed to build on a contaminated site, particular attention should be paid to the requirements of the Building Regulations where they apply.

Have your say... on Chapter 13: Environmental protection

Policy ENV1: Local Environmental Protection

Do you agree with the draft policy? If not, what changes would you suggest?

15. Delivering and monitoring

Introduction

15.1 The timely provision of suitable and appropriate infrastructure is crucial to the wellbeing of the borough's resident population, those who visit, provide services and invest and work in the borough. Infrastructure has not always historically kept pace with development and there are some parts of the borough where infrastructure demands are currently near to, or at, full capacity. Fundamental to delivering the spatial strategy is ensuring that the necessary social, physical and green infrastructure is put in place to support the level of growth proposed and to serve the changes in the borough's demographic makeup that are expected to take place over the Plan period.

15.2 The definition of infrastructure is wide and includes a range of services and facilities provided by both public and private bodies. For the purpose of the ELP, the definition of infrastructure is that set out below:

Table 3: Definition of infrastructure

Transport infrastructure	Local and major transport, junctions, sustainable transport, parking
Blue and green infrastructure	Public open space, play space, Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG)
Social infrastructure	Education, health, sports and leisure facilities, emergency services, libraries and community centres
Utilities and hard infrastructure	Electricity, gas, water, sewerage, waste, telecommunications and broadband, flood defences

15.1 Strategic Policy SP D1: Securing contributions to mitigate the impact of development

DRAFT STRATEGIC POLICY SP	D1	Securing contributions to mitigate the impact of development
<p>1. Where appropriate, new development proposals are required to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. pay contributions through the Enfield community infrastructure levy (based on the rates set out in the latest charging schedule) or equivalent to support the delivery of the borough's infrastructure, based on the spending priorities set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan; b. pay additional contributions through the Mayor of London community infrastructure levy to support the delivery of Crossrail or other strategic infrastructure; and c. enter into section 106 agreements to provide as follows (subject to viability): <p>Key priority:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Affordable housing. <p>Other priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Tackling climate change; iii. Parks and open space; iv. School and childcare places; v. Public transport and highway improvements (healthy streets); vi. Healthy facilities and services; vii. Training, skills and job brokerage; viii. Cultural facilities and heritage at risk; ix. Other site-specific mitigation (e.g. sustainable drainage systems). <p>2. Development will be required to meet all of the relevant policy and infrastructure requirements set out in the Local Plan in a timely fashion unless it can be clearly demonstrated that section 106 contributions would render development unviable. In such instances, applicants will be expected to explore all available options (including flexible trigger points or phased payment of contributions) to plug the viability gap and secure much needed contributions towards affordable housing and essential infrastructure. Contributions will also be sought towards softer interventions (including skills and training programmes and other non-financial obligations) to maximise the benefits of the scheme.</p> <p>3. Development will be expected to provide or deliver infrastructure provision on site to meet the demands it generates. Where this is evidenced as not possible (e.g. on viability grounds), contributions will be sought towards off-site provision to offset the impact of development.</p> <p>4. Where appropriate, review mechanisms will be put in place to defer or amend planning contributions (including in-kind provision) at agreed trigger points in the event that market conditions improve over the lifetime of the development (or sales values are higher than anticipated), especially in the case of multi-phased sites.</p>		

5. Planning applications will be refused where nil or reduced contributions would render the development unacceptable in planning terms (following consideration of alternative funding sources).

Explanation

- 15.1.1 This policy seeks to secure contributions from new development (otherwise known as 'planning obligations') to help fund improvements to infrastructure and service provision as well as maximise the benefits and opportunities arising from Enfield's growth. Developer contributions are necessary to ensure that sufficient infrastructure and key services are provided in a timely and efficient manner to meet the needs arising from new development.
- 15.1.2 In Enfield, there are two main types of contribution: the community infrastructure levy and section 106 agreements. The levy applies a standard charge to most new developments (as specified in the charging schedule) 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.
- 15.1.3 The majority of the funding generated from developer contributions will be used to fund the delivery of projects identified through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. Each year, we will publish an infrastructure funding statement setting out how much CIL and section 106 income has been collected, how it has been spent and future spending priorities in line with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- 15.1.4 The Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document will provide detailed guidance on the use of the community infrastructure levy and section 106 agreements. Where appropriate, we will pool contributions from section 106 and CIL to facilitate the delivery of necessary infrastructure alongside other sources of funding.
- 15.1.5 This policy also aims to maximise contributions from development towards the delivery of affordable housing and infrastructure, based on the policy thresholds set out in this plan. Developers will be expected to test the quality and capacity of existing infrastructure in partnership with relevant providers and service delivery stakeholders and contribute towards the timely provision of improvements and/or additional capacity to meet the demands arising from new development.
- 15.1.6 As a general rule, direct provision through section 106 agreements will be made on site where practicable. Where this is not feasible, suitable off-site or financial contributions of an equivalent standard will be sought to address the needs arising from the development and is appropriately related to it, taking account of the availability and capacity of existing infrastructure and the accessibility of the site to public transport and local services. Applicants should also explore the opportunities to secure the provision of on-site infrastructure including publicly accessible open space and active travel connections within smaller developments (especially through the use of innovative design and technological solutions) to optimise the use of the site. Appendix C of the plan sets out the thresholds to calculate section 106 contributions through new development, in line with the priorities set out above.

- 15.1.7 In exceptional cases, a shortfall of contributions towards the provision of infrastructure or affordable housing may be justified on viability grounds (for instance, land and property values, have changed significantly since the adoption of the Local Plan). In such circumstances, applicants will need to provide clear and robust evidence through a detailed financial viability appraisal from suitably-qualified experts (as identified in our preferred list of consultants) to justify any deviation from the policies set out in this plan. The viability appraisal must also be independently tested at the applicant's expense⁴⁰.
- 15.1.8 Viability will be tested on a case-by-case basis. Where the scheme would be rendered unviable, the applicant will be expected to explore all available options to plug the viability gap and secure much needed contributions towards affordable housing and essential infrastructure as part of the negotiation process. Financial viability appraisals will need to demonstrate that:
- the policy requirements set out in the Local Plan (e.g. on-site affordable housing) would render the development unviable (due to unforeseen circumstances);
 - the wider benefits of the scheme would outweigh the loss of contributions; and
 - the potential opportunities to defer, reduce or phase contributions have been fully explored.
- 15.1.9 Where a departure from the policy requirements set out in the plan can be justified on viability grounds, an appropriate review mechanism (i.e. a reappraisal of financial viability) will be incorporated within the section 106 agreement to ensure that any uplift in the value of the land that occurs between the granting of planning permission and the completion of the development has been captured. Further details on the section 106 review process will be provided in the Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document.

⁴⁰ Financial viability appraisals will also be made publicly available on Enfield's planning register (without redaction) along with the other documents supporting the planning application.

15.2 Policy DM D2: Masterplans to achieve comprehensive development

DRAFT POLICY DM	D2	Masterplans to achieve comprehensive development
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals must be accompanied by a masterplan where they form all or part of a site allocation. The site masterplan will be expected to set out how development will contribute to the delivery of the plan's vision and policies SS1 and SS2. It must also demonstrate that the proposal will not prejudice the future development of other parts of the site and adjoining land, or otherwise compromise the delivery of the site allocation and outcomes sought for the wider area. 2. The site masterplan must be submitted at the outline or full planning application stage. Where an outline application is submitted, it should be accompanied by a full planning application for the first phase of the development. The masterplan will be required to comprise of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. an assessment of the site and its context to inform the overall development strategy; b. a detailed site-wide masterplan that responds positively to the spatial strategy for the borough, site specific development principles and guidelines, and other relevant planning policies; and c. a delivery strategy that identifies how the development will be implemented and managed over its lifetime, including land assembly and preparation, infrastructure requirements, development phasing and planning obligations and/or planning conditions, where appropriate. 3. Applicants must demonstrate that they have appropriately engaged and consulted with the local community, other relevant stakeholders, and those parties who control any other parts of the allocated site, through the masterplanning process. 		

Explanation

- 15.2.1 The majority of site allocations are comparatively large brownfield sites and can therefore add complexity in terms of their redevelopment. This may include situations of multiple land ownership, fragmentation of existing uses and space, land remediation and need for new or upgraded infrastructure. We consider that these constraints are more likely to be overcome, and the optimal use of sites realised, where development is brought forward comprehensively and in line with a site-wide masterplan.
- 15.2.2 To help ensure certainty of outcomes, masterplans must be submitted at the outline or full planning application stage. The masterplan should be informed by a baseline assessment of the site and its surroundings, drawing on the latest available evidence. This may include demographic data, economic and social indicators and/or information on the historical, natural and built environment. The site-wide masterplan itself should establish the overall approach to the function and form of development.

15.2.3 The level of detail included in the masterplan should be proportional to the nature and scale of development proposed, along with site specific requirements. Depending on individual circumstances, matters to be addressed may include:

- historical and cultural context;
- land uses, quantum and distribution of development;
- layout and design;
- access, circulation and parking;
- open space and landscaping; and
- infrastructure (including transport networks, community facilities and green spaces).

15.2.4 One of the key aims of the masterplan process is to ensure that landowners and/or developers are liaising with each other and made aware of the planning objectives for the site and wider area. Coordination between landowners and other stakeholders, including infrastructure providers, will help to ensure that proposals do not prejudice each other, or the wider development aspirations for the borough. Sites that are designed and brought forward comprehensively through the masterplanning process will help to alleviate issues that may arise through piecemeal development, are more likely to maximise wider public benefits.

15.3 Policy DM D3: Infrastructure and phasing

DRAFT POLICY DM	D3	Infrastructure and phasing
<p>1. Planning applications should provide robust information on the expected phasing and delivery rates of the proposed development, including the proposed timetable, infrastructure delivery and maintenance arrangements. Applicants will need to demonstrate that sufficient infrastructure capacity exists or will be made available to support the development over its lifetime (taking account of existing deficits as well as the needs it will generate) in line with the priorities and phasing requirements set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p>		

Explanation

15.3.1 Applicants will be expected to consult with relevant statutory and infrastructure providers at an early stage of the planning application process to demonstrate that sufficient capacity exists to accommodate the proposed development and determine the extent to which additional provision will be required to meet the demands arising from its construction and implementation, having regard to relevant evidence set out in strategies and latest up-to-date information set out in the Enfield Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

15.3.2 The Enfield Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies the different types of infrastructure that will be required to meet future growth needs of the borough and how it will be delivered and phased to serve new development. This is a living document which will be updated on a regular basis as new information and evidence become available.

- 15.3.3 Site allocations will be the main mechanism through which infrastructure will be delivered in the borough. However, the long lead-in times associated with the delivery of infrastructure means that the site allocations will need to be carefully phased and planned to ensure new development comes forward in a timely manner alongside supporting infrastructure, particularly transport-related infrastructure.
- 15.3.4 In addition, appropriate measures will need to be put in place to secure the ongoing maintenance and management of infrastructure and services as part of new development. Where appropriate, contributions will be sought towards on-going revenue costs relating to the physical upkeep and management of infrastructure assets associated with the proposed development, such as publicly accessible open space, sustainable drainage systems and highways. Planning applications will be expected to explain how this infrastructure will be maintained and managed over time. Depending on the scale and nature of the proposed development, the developer could either transfer the ownership and responsibility of this infrastructure to a public body (e.g. London Borough of Enfield) or third party (e.g. a community-run trust) or choose to keep the land in private ownership to maintain and manage it (e.g. through a property management company). However, we may choose to not accept a transfer and in these circumstances the developer would be required to retain ownership and manage this infrastructure. Open spaces and community facilities (e.g. health centres and cultural hubs) should remain accessible to the public and should be maintained in perpetuity to an acceptable standard.

15.4 Policy DM D4: Monitoring and review

DRAFT POLICY DM	D4	Monitoring and review
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The policies and proposals set out in the Local Plan will be subject to review, in whole or in part, at least once every five years after its adoption. 2. In order to deliver the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the Local Plan, the Council will monitor the implementation of policies, proposals and infrastructure on an annual basis. Key indicators are set out in the Local Plan monitoring framework in Appendix C. 3. Where regular monitoring indicates that the delivery of housing and employment growth is significantly and persistently short of the targets set out in part 2, we will take appropriate remedial action to increase the supply of land and supporting infrastructure. This will involve: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. utilising our own land and powers (e.g. compulsory purchase orders and site acquisitions) to assist in the delivery of sites and associated infrastructure (including the direct provision of new housing and employment uses); b. securing additional funding from various sources (e.g. GLA, TfL and government bodies) to facilitate the timely delivery of sites and associated infrastructure and achieve greater densities than projected in the housing trajectory set out in Authority Monitoring Report; 		

- c. maintaining a register of suitable and deliverable sites (including small sites and self-build projects) to ensure a rolling five-year supply of housing on an annual basis;
- d. exploring opportunities which arise from development proposals to unlock housing and infrastructure delivery across the borough (including the pooling of contributions and the identification of new projects through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan);
- e. working with a range of partners and stakeholder to ensure sustainable growth and regeneration opportunities are fully explored, including optimising the use of previously developed land and new delivery vehicles and area-based masterplans, especially in opportunity areas and town centres
- f. supporting various initiatives such as neighbourhood plans, town centre partnerships, business networks and business-led and other neighbourhood management schemes in order to promote centres, attract inward investment, and co-ordinate and manage improvements to the public realm.

Explanation

- 15.4.1 The Local Plan will cover a 15-year period from 2024 to 2039. Plan reviews are required at least every five years to take account of changing circumstances, such as market conditions, infrastructure shortfalls, future updates or revisions to the London Plan, and the existence of unmet needs within wider housing and economic functional areas. The extent and timing of the review will depend on the extent to which the policies set out in the plan are working.
- 15.4.2 The delivery of the Local Plan will be continuously monitored through a framework of performance indicators and targets (see Appendix D of the plan). Where the policies are failing to deliver the growth targets set out in Chapter 2, we will take appropriate action to correct this. Some of the triggers that will instigate a review of the plan include the persistent under delivery of housing and employment growth and the inability to secure the timely provision of essential infrastructure.
- 15.4.3 Where evidence suggests that changes in land values are likely to significantly impact on the viability of different types of development, we will consider the need to review the strategic approaches or policies set out in this plan to ensure they remain relevant and up to date. This is particularly in respect of affordable housing and infrastructure requirements. For example, where land values increase as a result of strategic infrastructure investment, we will seek to ensure that the maximum viable amount of genuinely affordable housing is secured on a site-by-site basis.

Have your say... on Chapter 15 Delivering and monitoring the plan

15.1 How best do you think the Local Plan can be effectively delivered in the face of limited resources?

15.2 The Council will continue to work in partnership with the private, public and voluntary sector plus neighbouring authorities to secure funding for key infrastructure projects?

15.3 Set out priorities for project delivery? What do think these priorities should be and how should any phasing be applied?

15.4 Increase the Community Infrastructure Levy tariffs to fund future projects?

15.5 Do you have any other issues/ comments?

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Appendix A

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List of evidence base

Design and character
Appropriate locations for tall buildings (LBE) 2021
Character of growth study (LBE) 2021
Characterisation study (Urban Practitioners) 2011
Homes for all
Local housing needs assessment – full report (Arc4 and AECOM) 2020
Local housing needs assessment – (Arc4 and AECOM) executive summary (2020)
Housing Numbers (Stantec and LBE) 2021
Topic Paper: Housing (LBE) 2021
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (LBE) 2020
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (DCA) 2015
Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (LBE) 2021
Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment (Arc4 and AECOM) 2020
Economy
Employment Land Review (AECOM) 2018
Industry in Enfield (AECOM) 2017
Socio Economic Assessment (AECOM) 2017
Functional Economic Market Area Assessment (AECOM) 2020
Enfield Industrial Intensification (AECOM) 2020
Enfield Industrial Intensification and Industrial Sites Database (AECOM) 2020
Market Deliverability Study (Stantec and Grant Mills Wood) 2021
Topic Paper: Employment (Stantec and LBE) 2021
Town centres and high streets
Retail needs assessment (Litchfield) 2016
Retail needs assessment – update (Litchfield) 2018
Retail needs assessment – further update (Litchfield) 2021
Town centre health checks
Green and Blue Enfield
Stage 1 Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land assessment (LUC) 2020
Stage 2 Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land assessment (LUC) 2021
Blue and Green Infrastructure Strategy (LBE) 2021
Burial Needs Assessment – full report (Enzygo) 2020
Burial Needs Assessment – cremation and burial spaces (Enzygo) 2020
Movement and connectivity
Delivery and implementation
Place Making
Topic Paper: Place Making – Crews Hill (Hyas) 2021
Topic Paper: Place Making – Chase Park (Hyas) 2021
Other

Whole Plan Viability (HDH Planning) 2021

Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report (AECOM) 2020

Summary of findings – Integrated Impact Assessment (LUC) 2021

Appendix B

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Appendix B: Site Allocation Proformas

Appendix B: Site Proformas

Introduction

The following appendix contains site proformas for all the proposed allocated sites.

The site proformas are organised in order of each placemaking area as they appear in the plan, followed by those allocations which lie outside of the placemaking areas. The below table provides an index of all proposed site allocations.

Table B-1: Site Proforma Index

Site Allocation Reference	Site address	Proposed land use
HOUSING AND MIXED-USE SITES		
Enfield Town (PL1)		
SA1	St Anne's Catholic High School for Girls, Enfield	Housing
SA2	Palace Gardens Shopping Centre Enfield	Mixed Use
SA3	100 Church Street, Enfield	Housing
SA4	Enfield Town Station and the Former Enfield Arms, Genotin Road	Mixed Use
SA5	Enfield Civic Centre	Mixed Use
SA6	Southbury Road Superstore Area	Mixed use
SA7	Oak House, 43 Baker Street,	Housing
Southbury (PL2)		
SA8	Sainsburys, Baird Road	Mixed use
SA9	Colosseum Retail Park	Mixed use
SA10	Morrisons, Southbury Road	Mixed use
SA11	Southbury Leisure Park	Mixed use
SA12	Tesco store, Ponders End, 288 High Street, Enfield	Mixed use
Edmonton Green (PL3)		
SA13	Edmonton Green Shopping Centre	Mixed use
SA14	Chiswick Road Estate (Osward and Newdales)	Housing
Angel Edmonton (PL4)		
SA15	Joyce Avenue and Snells Park Estate	Housing
SA16	Public House 50-56 Fore Street London	Housing
SA17	Upton Road and Raynham Road	Housing
SA18	South-east corner of the North Middlesex University Hospital Trust of Sterling Way, London	Housing
Meridian Water (PL5)		
SA19	IKEA store; Tesco Extra, 1 Glover Drive; Meridian Water Willoughby Lane And Meridian Way	Mixed use
Southgate (PL6)		
SA20	ASDA Southgate, 130 Chase Side, Southgate	Mixed Use
SA21	Southgate Office Village 286 Chase Road London.	Mixed Use
SA22	M&S Food	Mixed Use
SA23	Minchenden Car Park and Alan Pullinger Centre, 1 John Bradshaw Road, Southgate N14 6BT	Housing
New Southgate (PL7)		
SA24	Arnos Grove Station Car Park	Housing
SA25	Site between North Circular Road and Station Road	Mixed Use
SA26	Station Road, New Southgate	Mixed Use
Crews Hill (PL9)		
SA27	Land at Crews Hill	Housing
Chase Park (PL10)		
SA28	Land at Chase Park	Housing

Site Allocation Reference	Site address	Proposed land use
SA29	Arnold House (66 Ridgeway)	Housing
Other proposed site allocations outside of the place making areas (urban areas)		
SA30	Claverings, Centre Way, London N9 0AH	Mixed use
SA31	Cockfosters Station Car Park (Parcel b) Cockfosters Road, Barnet	Housing
SA32	Sainsburys Green Lanes	Mixed use
SA33	Blackhorse Tower, Holbrook House And Churchwood House and 116 Cockfosters Road	Housing
SA34	241 Green Street Enfield	Mixed use
SA35	Land at former Wessex Hall Building	Housing
SA36	188-200 Bowes Road, London	Housing
SA37	Main Avenue Site	Housing
SA38	Land at Ritz Parade	Mixed Use
SA39	Travis Perkins Palmers Green, Bridge Drive, Broomfield Lane	Mixed Use
SA40	Land known as Brimsdown Sports Ground EN3 7LL, EN3 7QZ, EN3 7RN EN3 7RP	Mixed use
SA41	Albany Leisure Centre and Car Park and 55 Albany Road, Enfield	Housing
SA42	Fords Grove Car Park	Housing
SA43	Lodge Drive Car Park (incl. Depot), Palmers Green	Housing
Other proposed site allocations outside of the place making areas (outside urban areas)		
SA44	Land opposite Enfield Crematorium (known as The Dell). Great Cambridge Road	Mixed Use
SA45	Land between Camlet Way and Crescent West, Hadley	Housing
INDUSTRIAL SITES		
Southbury (PL2)		
SA46	Travis Perkins Crown Road	Industrial
SA47	Crown Road Lorry Park	Industrial
Meridian Water (PL5)		
SA48	Ravenside Retail Park	Industrial
Crews Hill (PL9)		
SA49	Land at 135 Theobalds Park Road	Industrial
Other sites outside the place making areas		
SA50	Land to the south of Millmarsh Lane, Brimsdown Industrial Estate	Industrial
SA51	6 Morson Road	Industrial
SA52	Montagu Industrial Estate	Industrial
SA53	Land West of Rammey Marsh	Industrial
SA54	Car Park Site, Wharf Road	Industrial
SA55	Land East of Junction 24	Industrial
SA56	Land to the North West of Innova Park	Industrial
ALL OTHER USES		
SA57	Land at Picketts Lock	Sporting / Leisure
SA58	Whitewebbs Golf Course, Beggar's Hollow, Enfield	Nature Recovery
SA59	Alma Road Open Space	Burial
SA60	Firs Farm Recreation Ground (Part)	Burial
SA61	Sloemans Farm	Burial
SA62	Church Street Recreation Ground	Burial
SA63	Land at and within the vicinity of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club Training Ground, Hotspur Way, Whitewebbs Lane.	Sporting

Questions

In relation to the proposed site allocations:

- Have we identified all appropriate sites within the urban area? – To be considered appropriate sites must be available for development (with confirmation from the landowner), suitable (should not have any restrictive planning policy designations, and should not be residential gardens), and achievable (there should be a realistic prospect that the site can be viably delivered within the plan period)

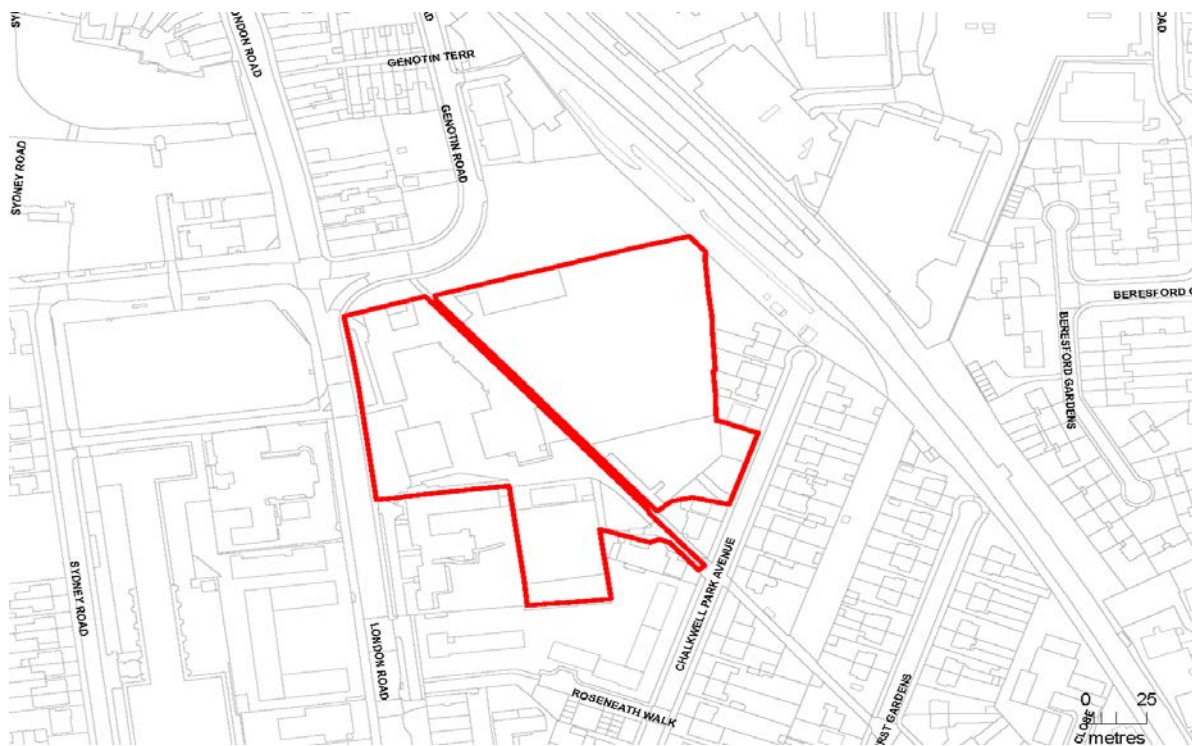
If you think there are sites we should have considered that we have not– please put forward your site using call for sites submission form for us to be able to consider it. This is available at the following link: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/emerging-plans/#3>

- For each site which have been identified for allocation are there any specific design principles or infrastructure requirements that you think we should include as these are developed further?

Housing and Mixed-Use Site Allocations

PL1: Enfield Town – Site Allocations

SA1: St Anne’s Catholic High School for Girls, Enfield



Existing Site Information

Address	St Anne’s Catholic High School for Girls, Enfield, EN2 6EL
Site Area	1.76ha
Existing Use(s)	School + Playing fields
Current Ownership(s)	Single ownership

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	Flood zone 1
PTAL	1a
Heritage Considerations	Within the immediate setting of Enfield Town Conservation Area and locally listed church. Within wider setting of numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required
Archaeological Priority Area Impacts	Within the immediate setting of APA 6: Enfield Town Centre and APA 7: Ermine Street Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site must deliver new homes and re-provided open space
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Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Residential Capacity Estimate	236 homes	236 homes

PL1: Enfield Town – Site Allocations

SA2: Palace Gardens Shopping Centre			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Palace Gardens Shopping Centre Enfield, EN2 6SN		
Site Area	3.73ha		
Existing Use(s)	Shopping Centre		
Current Ownership(s)	Single freeholder		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	4-6a		
Heritage Considerations	Highly sensitive context. Within Enfield Town Conservation Area and the setting of numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets including, but not limited to grade I listed church. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Archaeological Priority Area Impacts	Within APA 6: Enfield Town Centre Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site must deliver new homes, new social infrastructure, and non-residential uses including town centre uses 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Residential Capacity Estimate	350 homes	350 homes	

PL1: Enfield Town – Site Allocations

SA3: 100 Church Street			
Existing Site Information			
Address	100 Church St, Enfield, EN2 6BQ		
Site Area	0.28ha		
Existing Use(s)	The site is currently used by Metaswitch for office (Use Class B1) purposes.		
Current Ownership(s)	Single ownership		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	5		
Heritage Considerations	Within Enfield Town Conservation Area and setting of numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within the setting of APA 6: Enfield Town Centre. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide approximately 56 homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Growth Scenario	Baseline		Medium
Spatial Strategy	Urban Area Only		Urban Area + Green Belt
Residential	56 homes		56 homes

PL1: Enfield Town – Site Allocations

SA4: Former Enfield Arms & Enfield Town Station			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Former Enfield Arms Southbury Road & Enfield Town Station, Enfield, Genotin Rd		
Site Area	0.57ha		
Existing Use(s)	Station and vacant public house		
Current Ownership(s)	Multiple ownerships		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	6		
Heritage Considerations	Immediately adjacent to Enfield Town Conservation Area and in close proximity to numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Immediately adjacent to APA 6: Enfield Town Centre Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new homes and a renewed station entrance and public realm 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated Capacity by Proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario	Baseline		Medium
Spatial Strategy	Urban Area Only		Urban Area + Green Belt
Mixed Use	100 homes + station and associated uses		100 homes + station and associated uses

PL1: Enfield Town – Site Allocations

SA6: Southbury Road Superstore Area			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Tesco Superstore. Savoy Parade, Southbury Road, Enfield, EN1 1NW		
Site Area	1.74ha		
Existing Use(s)	Retail food store and car park		
Current Ownership(s)	Single ownership		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	Within the immediate setting of the Enfield Town Conservation Area as well as the setting of numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	In close proximity to the Ermine Street Archaeological Priority Area and Enfield Town Centre Archaeological Priority Area. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	350 homes + re-provision of existing non-residential floorspace	350 homes + re-provision of existing non-residential floorspace	

PL1: Enfield Town – Site Allocations

SA7: Oak House, 43 Baker Street			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Oak House, 43 Baker Street, EN1 3ET.		
Site Area	0.24ha		
Existing Use(s)	Residential		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	4		
Heritage Considerations	Within the immediate setting of the Enfield Town Conservation Area as well as the setting of numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	In close proximity to the Ermine Street Archaeological Priority Area and Enfield Town Centre Archaeological Priority Area. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Residential Capacity Estimate	55 homes	55 homes	

PL2: Southbury – Site Allocations

SA8: Sainsburys, Baird Road			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Sainsburys Crown Road, EN1 1TH		
Site Area	3.21ha		
Existing Use(s)	Supermarket + car park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	Not located in immediate proximity to conservation area or listed buildings.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 7: Ermine Street Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new homes and employment floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	X
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	1041 homes + at least 20,685sqm industry and logistic space	1041 homes + at least 20,685sqm industry and logistic space	

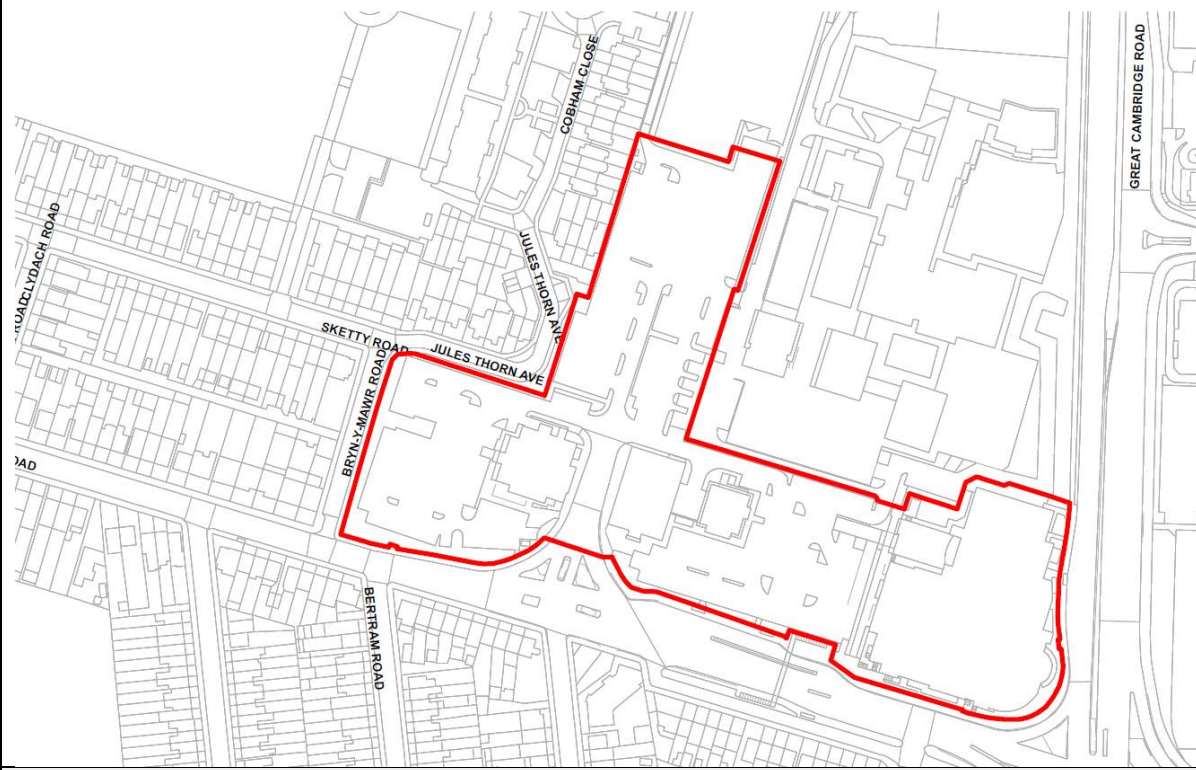
PL2: Southbury – Site Allocations

SA9: Colosseum Retail Park			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Colosseum Retail Park, EN1 3FD		
Site Area	4.35ha		
Existing Use(s)	Large format retail		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	Not located in immediate proximity to conservation area or listed buildings.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 7: Ermine Street Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	X
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	1,587 homes + non-residential floorspace	1,587 homes + non-residential floorspace	

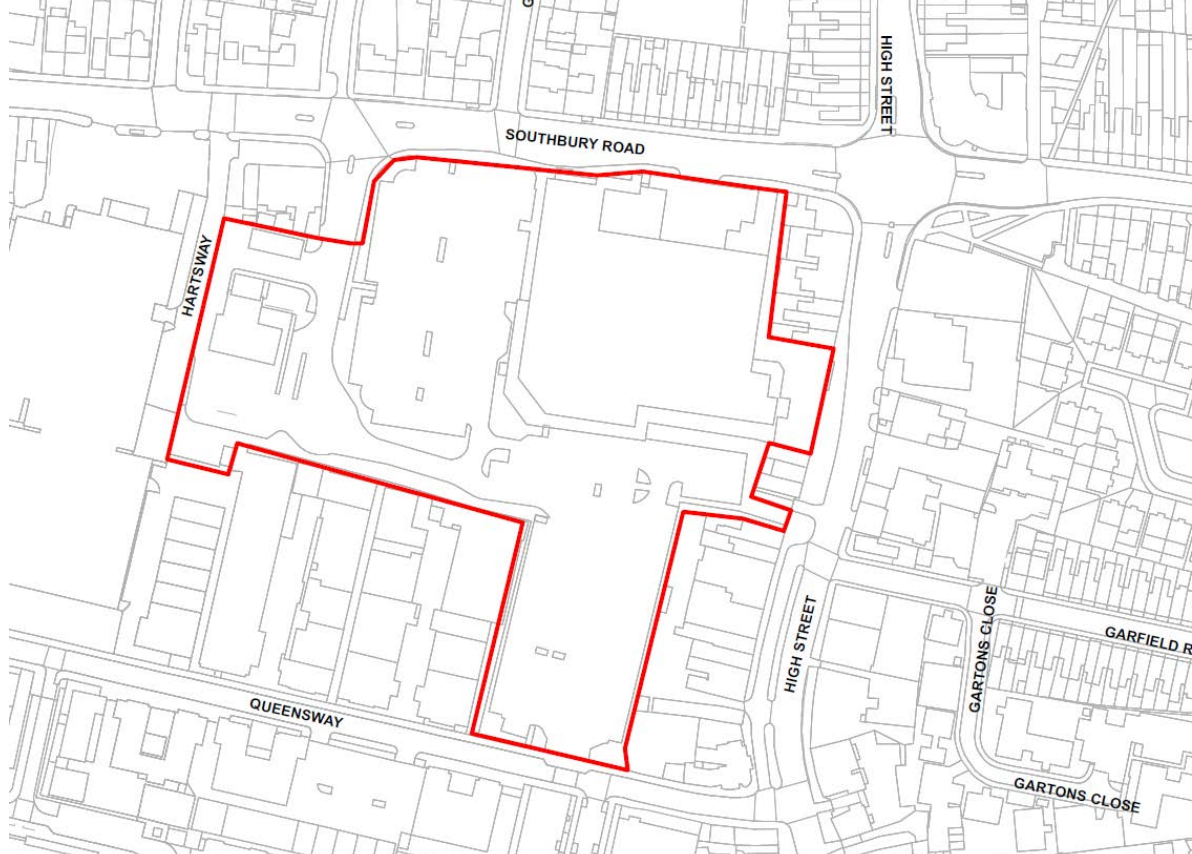
PL2: Southbury – Site Allocations

SA10: Morrisons, Southbury Road			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Morrisons, Southbury Road EN1 1TW		
Site Area	2.75ha		
Existing Use(s)	Supermarket + car park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	Not located in immediate proximity to conservation area or listed buildings.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 7: Ermine Street Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	X
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	892 homes + non-residential floorspace	892 homes + non-residential floorspace	

PL2: Southbury – Site Allocations

SA11: Southbury Leisure Park			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Southbury Leisure Park, Enfield EN1 1YQ		
Site Area	2.95ha		
Existing Use(s)	Leisure park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	Not located in immediate proximity to conservation area or listed buildings.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 7: Ermine Street Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	450 homes + non-residential floorspace	450 homes + non-residential floorspace	

PL2: Southbury – Site Allocations

SA12: Tesco, Ponders End			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Southbury Leisure Park, Enfield EN1 1YQ		
Site Area	2.95ha		
Existing Use(s)	Leisure park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	Not located in immediate proximity to conservation areas or listed buildings.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	In part within APA 10: Southbury Road Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	450 homes + non-residential floorspace	450 homes + non-residential floorspace	

PL3: Edmonton Green – Site Allocations

SA13: Edmonton Green Shopping Centre



Existing Site Information

Address	Edmonton Green Shopping Centre and adjoining land
Site Area	10ha
Existing Use(s)	Large shopping centre, covered market, leisure centre, library, health centre, community centre, hotel, existing homes bus station, and over 1,000 car parking spaces.

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	Mainly Flood Zone 1, although the northern part of Hertford Road is Flood Zone 2.
PTAL	6a-4
Heritage Considerations	Within immediate setting of four conservation areas as well as numerous other designated and non-designated heritage assets. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	In part within APA 15: Lower Edmonton Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace
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Implementation

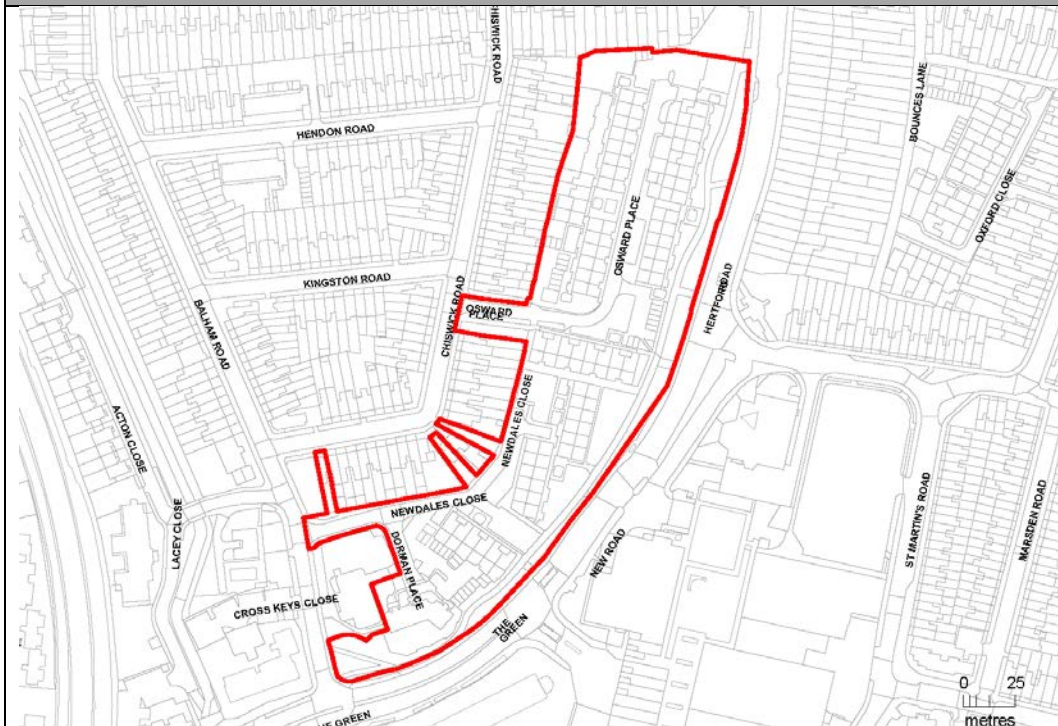
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	1173 homes + non-residential floorspace	1173 homes + non-residential floorspace

PL3: Edmonton Green – Site Allocations

SA14: Chiswick Road Estate



Existing Site Information

Address	Chiswick Road Estate (Osward and Newdales) N9 7AN
Site Area	2.37ha
Existing Use(s)	Housing Estate

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	Flood zone 1/2
PTAL	5
Heritage Considerations	Within the immediate setting of The Crescent Conservation Area and associated Listed Building; locally listed Baptist church; Fore Street Conservation Area; and, Church Street Conservation Area. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 15: Lower Edmonton Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site should provide new homes through infill development
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Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	-	X

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	272 homes	272 homes

PL4: Angel Edmonton – Site Allocations

SA15: Chiswick Road Estate



Existing Site Information

Address	Joyce Avenue & Snells Park Estate N18 2SY
Site Area	9.94ha
Existing Use(s)	Housing Estate

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	1
PTAL	3
Heritage Considerations	Within immediate setting of Fore Street Conservation Area and North Tottenham High Road Conservation Area as well as numerous other heritage assets. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	In part within APA 20: Upper Edmonton. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site should provide new homes and supporting social infrastructure including community / health uses and re-provided open space. Affordable workspace will be encouraged.
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Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	-	X

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

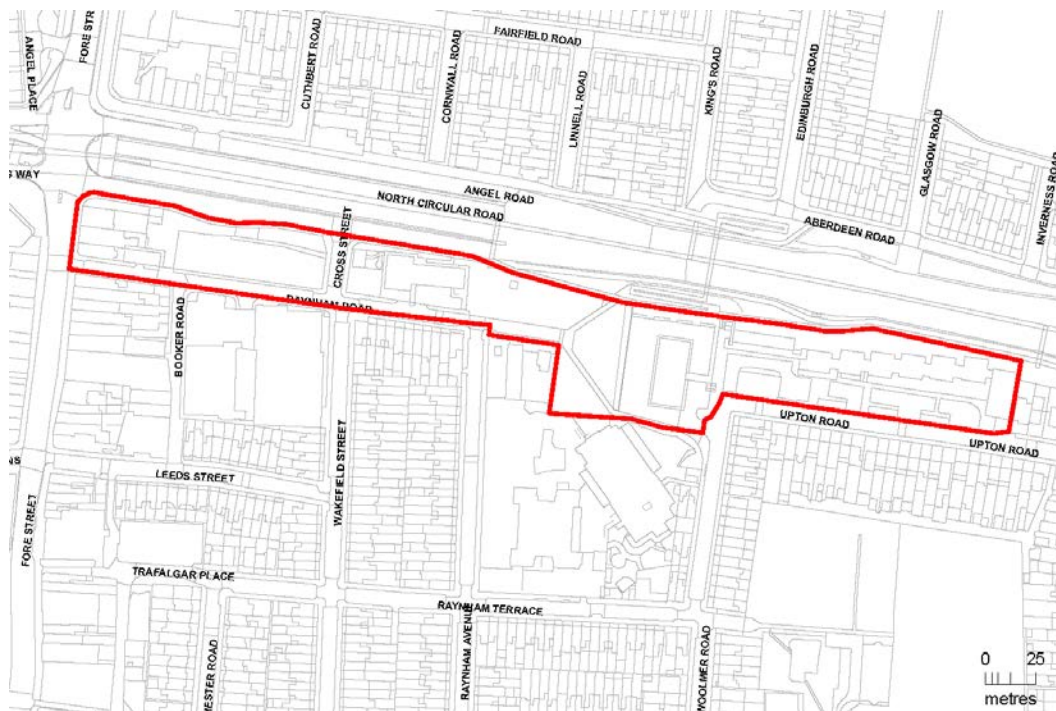
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	1217 homes + social infrastructure	1217 homes + social infrastructure.

PL4: Angel Edmonton – Site Allocations

SA16: 50-56 Fore Street			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Public House 50-56 Fore Street N18 2SS		
Site Area	0.19ha		
Existing Use(s)	Pub		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	5		
Heritage Considerations	Within immediate setting of Fore Street Conservation Area and designated and non-designated heritage assets. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 20: Upper Edmonton. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only		Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Residential Capacity Estimate	68 homes		68 homes

PL4: Angel Edmonton – Site Allocations

SA17: Upton and Raynham



Existing Site Information

Address	Upton Road And Raynham Road N18 2JU
Site Area	1.92ha
Existing Use(s)	Residential

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	1
PTAL	0
Heritage Considerations	Within setting of Fore St Conservation Area and wider setting of designated and non designated heritage assets. This site includes non designated C20th housing of heritage significance. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within the setting of APA 20: Upper Edmonton Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation require

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes
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Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	X

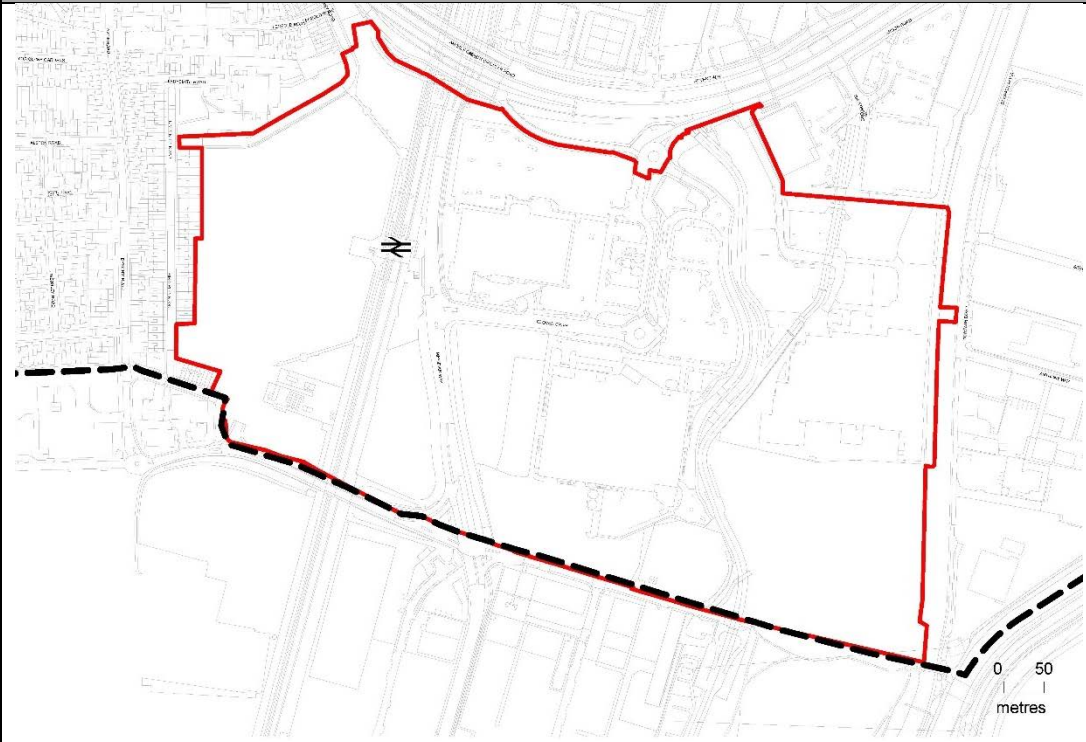
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Housing Capacity Estimate	198 homes	198 homes

PL4: Angel Edmonton – Site Allocations

SA18: South-east corner of the North Middlesex University Hospital			
Existing Site Information			
Address	South-east corner of the North Middlesex University Hospital Trust of Sterling Way, London, N18 1QX		
Site Area	1.37ha		
Existing Use(s)	NHS trust facilities and services.		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	Includes a remnant of Union Workhouse Hospital Wing which is a non-designated heritage asset. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site should provide new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Housing Capacity Estimate	400 homes	400 homes	

PL5: Meridian Water – Site Allocations

SA19: Meridian Water West Bank			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	IKEA store; Tesco Extra, 1 Glover Drive; Meridian Water Willoughby Lane And Meridian Way		
Site Area	38.62ha		
Existing Use(s)	Mixture of uses		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	Flood zone 1 but close to Flood zone 2&3		
PTAL	2		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 4: Lea Valley West Bank. Cranog under Ikea when it was built.		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes and non-residential uses including social and community infrastructure 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	5000 homes and non-residential uses including social and community infrastructure	5000 homes and non-residential uses including social and community infrastructure	

PL6: Southgate – Site Allocations

SA20: ASDA Southgate			
Existing Site Information			
Address	ASDA Southgate, 130 Chase Side, Southgate, N14 5PH		
Site Area	1.651		
Existing Use(s)	A1 Retail, car park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	4		
Heritage Considerations	<p>Within the immediate setting of a Listed Building as well as within the wider setting of the Southgate Circus Conservation Area and associated heritage assets.</p> <p>Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	<p>Within setting of APA 25: Grovelands Park and Southgate Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	165 homes + non-residential uses	165 homes + non-residential uses	

PL6: Southgate – Site Allocations

SA21: Southgate Office Village			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Southgate Office Village 286 Chase Road London.		
Site Area	0.55 ha		
Existing Use(s)	B1 use class		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	4		
Heritage Considerations	Within the immediate setting of Southgate Circus Conservation Area and wider setting of numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets including Grade II* Station. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 25: Grovelands Park and Southgate Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should provide new homes and re-provided office space 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	9 homes, with expanded community facilities including re-provided library	9 homes, with expanded community facilities including re-provided library	

PL6: Southgate – Site Allocations

SA22: M&S Food, Southgate			
Existing Site Information			
Address	M&S Food, N14 6AQ		
Site Area	0.459ha		
Existing Use(s)	Food store		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	4		
Heritage Considerations	Within setting of Southgate Circus Conservation Area and wider setting of other designated and non-designated heritage assets. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	In part within APA 25: Grovelands Park and Southgate Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	-	X
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only		Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	150 homes with mixed use floorspace		150 homes with mixed use floorspace

PL6: Southgate – Site Allocations

SA23: Minchenden Car Park & Alan Pullinger Centre			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Alan Pullinger Centre, 1 John Bradshaw Road, Southgate N14 6BT & Minchenden Car Park, N14 6BT		
Site Area	0.11ha		
Existing Use(s)	Youth Centre & Car Park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	4		
Heritage Considerations	Within setting of Southgate Circus Conservation Area and numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 25: Grovelands Park and Southgate Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	Approximately 48 homes	Approximately 48 homes	

PL7: New Southgate – Site Allocations

SA24: Arnos Grove Station Car Park			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Arnos Grove Station Car Park, N11 1AN		
Site Area	1.08ha		
Existing Use(s)	Car Park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	6a		
Heritage Considerations	Within setting of Grade II* Listed Building. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should provide new homes and may provide non-residential floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	X	-	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy		Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate		Approximately 162 homes	Approximately 162 homes

PL7: New Southgate – Site Allocations

SA25: Former Gasholder, New Southgate			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Site between North Circular Road and Station Road, N11 1QJ		
Site Area	1.13ha		
Existing Use(s)	Sui Generis/B8 Decommissioned gasworks		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	4		
Heritage Considerations	Within setting of Grade II* Listed Building. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only		Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	Approximately 230 homes		Approximately 230 homes

PL7: New Southgate – Site Allocations

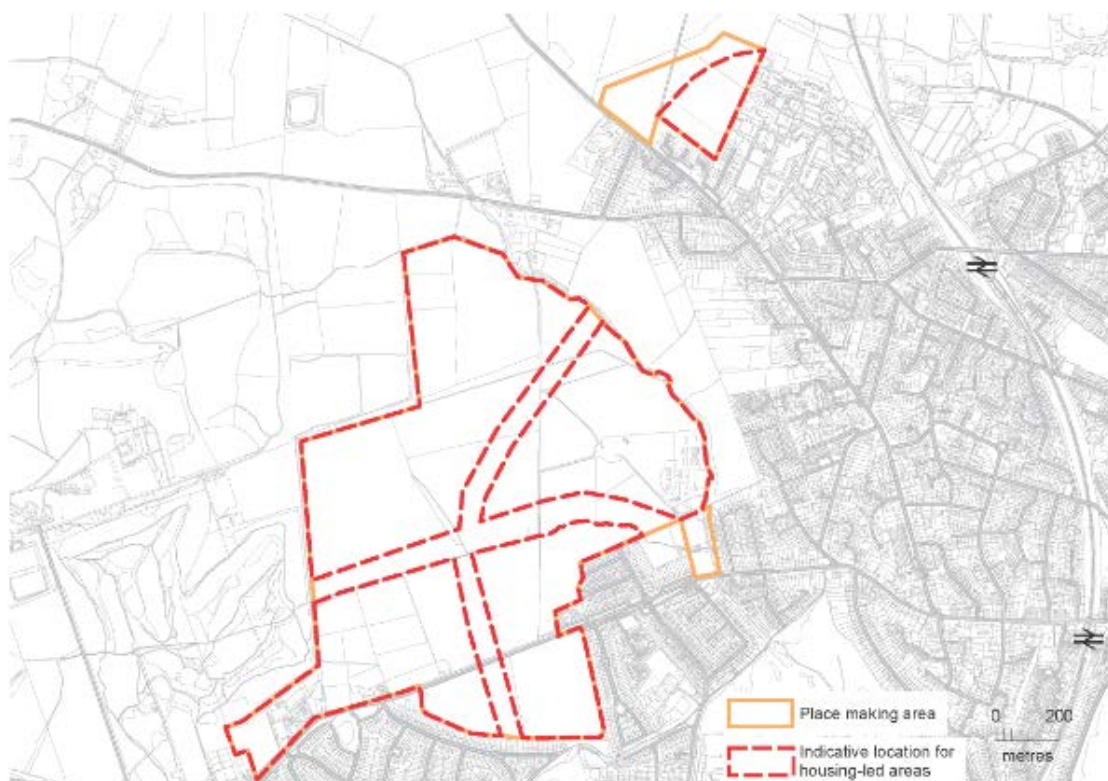
SA26: Homebase, New Southgate			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Site between North Circular Road and Station Road, N11 1QJ		
Site Area	1.13ha		
Existing Use(s)	Sui Generis/B8 Decommissioned gasworks		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	4		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment should provide new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only		Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	Approximately 203 homes		Approximately 203 homes

PL9: Crews Hill – Site Allocations

SA27: Land at Crews Hill			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Land at Crews Hill		
Site Area	82.40ha		
Existing Use(s)	Mix of uses including paddocks, storage and other uses.		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1-3		
PTAL	1a-1b		
Heritage Considerations	Amber - A number of nationally listed heritage assets within the proposed site allocation. heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Amber - Within APA3: Whitewebbs Hill, Bulls Cross and Forty Hill. Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment should provide new homes, associated community and social infrastructure, and enhanced open space Must retain the existing riding school 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	-	X
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only		Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	n/a		Approximately 3000 homes

PL10: Chase Park – Site Allocations

SA28: Land at Chase Park



Existing Site Information

Address	Vicarage Farm, Land between Hadley Road & Enfield Rd, EN2, Bramley Road, London, N14 4UW
Site Area	59.74ha
Existing Use(s)	Mix of uses including equestrian, fields and other uses.

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	1-3
PTAL	1a-1b
Heritage Considerations	Within the wider setting of the Trent Park Conservation Area as well as the immediate setting of two groups of locally listed buildings. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within the setting of APA 2: Enfield Chase and Camlet Moat Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment should provide new homes and associated non-residential uses including social infrastructure
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Implementation

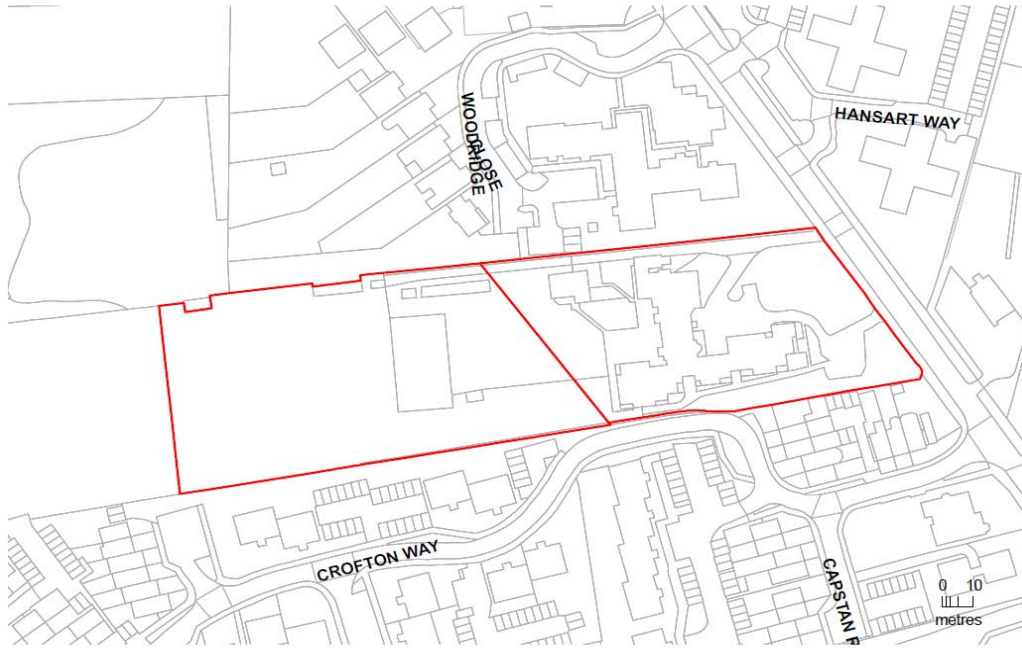
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	-	X

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	n/a	Approximately 3000 homes

PL10: Chase Park – Site Allocations

SA29: Arnold House



Existing Site Information

Address	66 Ridgeway, EN2 8JA.
Site Area	0.903ha
Existing Use(s)	Existing building and Overgrown field

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	1
PTAL	0
Heritage Considerations	None
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should provide new homes
-----------------------	---

Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	-	X

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	36 homes – only on area on previously developed land.	Approximately 62 homes

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA30: Claverings Industrial Estate			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Claverings, Centre Way, London N9 0AH		
Site Area	2.41ha		
Existing Use(s)	Claverings Industrial Estate comprises of approximately 40 small offices, light industrial, warehouse and trade units, built circa 1951 as flatted factories.		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	Flood zone 2		
PTAL	1b		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should: Deliver an exemplar industrial co-location scheme. Ensure as a minimum no net loss of non-residential floorspace. Mixed use employment including new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	X
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Mixed Use Capacity Estimate	TBC + 587 homes of Mixed use	TBC + 587 homes of Mixed use	

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA31: Cockfosters Station Car Park			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Cockfosters Station Car Park (Parcels a & b) Cockfosters Road		
Site Area	1.15ha		
Existing Use(s)	Car park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	6a		
Heritage Considerations	<p>Within the immediate setting of Trent Park Conservation Area; Cockfosters Station (Grade II Listed Building) and Trent Park Registered Park and Garden. Within the wider setting of numerous other heritage assets.</p> <p>Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	<p>Within immediate setting of APA 2: Enfield Chase and Camlet Moat Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site should provide new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	316 homes	316 homes	

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA32: Sainsburys, Green Lanes			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Sainsburys Green Lanes, N21 3RS		
Site Area	2.2		
Existing Use(s)	Supermarket + car park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	Adjacent to a Grade II Listed Building and within the setting of other non-designated heritage assets. Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace that is compatible with new and existing nearby residential uses. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	299 homes + at least 13,325 sqm of non-residential floorspace	299 homes + at least 13,325 sqm of non-residential floorspace	

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

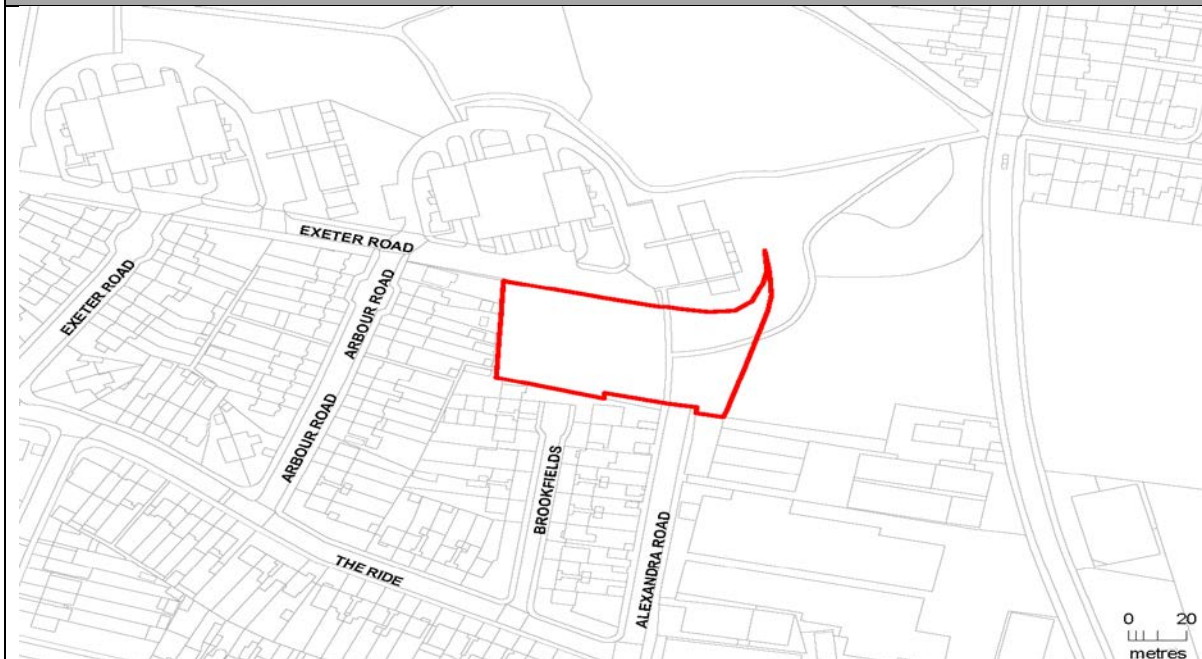
SA33: Blackhorse Tower, Cockfosters Road			
Existing Site Information			
Address		Blackhorse Tower, Holbrook House And Churchwood House. 116 Cockfosters Road, EN4 0DY	
Site Area		1.25ha	
Existing Use(s)		Non-residential	
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone		1	
PTAL		3	
Heritage Considerations		<p>Within the immediate setting of Trent Park Conservation Area; Cockfosters Station (Grade II Listed Building) and Trent Park Registered Park and Garden. Within the wider setting of numerous other heritage assets.</p> <p>Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>	
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area		<p>Within immediate setting of APA 2: Enfield Chase and Camlet Moat</p> <p>Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>	
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the site should provide new homes and non-residential floorspace that is compatible with new and existing nearby residential uses. 	
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery		0-5 years	5-10 years
		X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only		Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate	200 homes		200 homes

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA34: 241 Green Street			
Existing Site Information			
Address	241 Green Street Enfield, EN3 7HQ		
Site Area	0.45ha		
Existing Use(s)	Employment		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	Flood zone 1		
PTAL	2		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes and replacement employment floorspace with no net loss 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	X	-	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	92 homes + employment space re-provision	92 homes + employment space re-provision	

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA35: Land at Former Wessex Hall Building



Existing Site Information

Address	Land at former Wessex Hall Building, EN3 7TU
Site Area	0.38ha
Existing Use(s)	Vacant Land

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	Flood zone 1
PTAL	2
Heritage Considerations	None
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide new homes and replacement employment floorspace with no net loss
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Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	X	-	-

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate	92 homes + employment space re-provision	92 homes + employment space re-provision

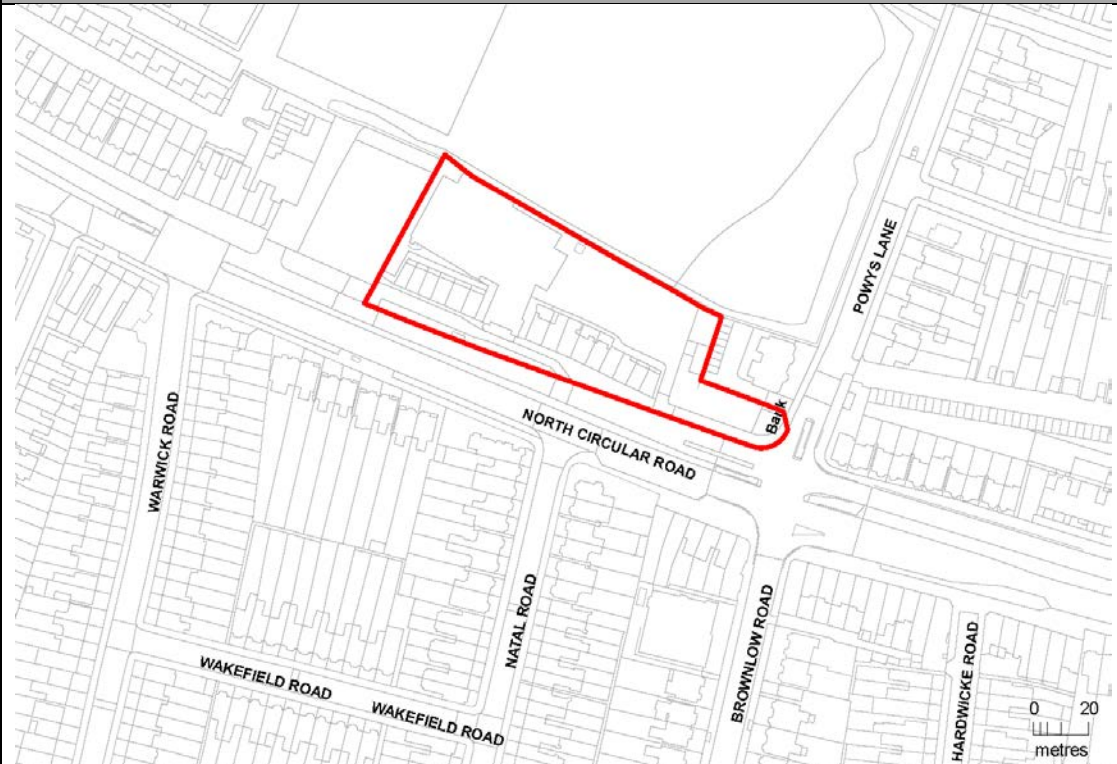
Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA36: 188-200 Boves Road			
Existing Site Information			
Address	188-200 Boves Road, London, N11 2JH		
Site Area	0.48ha		
Existing Use(s)	Mixture of uses		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of the site should deliver new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	86 homes	86 homes	

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA37: Main Avenue Estate			
Existing Site Information			
Address		Main Avenue Site	
Site Area		4.49ha	
Existing Use(s)		Residential	
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone		1	
PTAL		1a	
Heritage Considerations		<p>Within the setting of numerous non-designated heritage assets. Value of existing twentieth century housing estate will need further research.</p> <p>Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>	
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area		<p>Within APA 7: Ermine Street</p> <p>Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>	
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should deliver new homes 	
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery		0-5 years	5-10 years
		-	X
10+ years		-	
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy		Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate		82 homes	86 homes

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA38: Land At Ritz Parade			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Land at Ritz Parade		
Site Area	0.65ha		
Existing Use(s)	Commercial / retail		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	4		
Heritage Considerations	Existing building is a locally listed building. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of the site should deliver new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	79 homes	79 homes	

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA39: Travis Perkins, Palmers Green



Existing Site Information

Address	Travis Perkins Palmers Green, Bridge Drive, Broomfield Lane, N13 4EU
Site Area	0.62ha
Existing Use(s)	Builders Merchant

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	Flood zone 1
PTAL	3
Heritage Considerations	None
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should deliver new homes and non-residential space
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Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate	76 homes and at least 3,200 sqm of employment floorspace alongside a reprovided builders merchant.	76 homes and at least 3,200 sqm of employment floorspace alongside a reprovided builders merchant.

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA41: Albany Leisure Centre			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Albany Leisure Centre and Car Park, 55 Albany Road, EN3 5XH		
Site Area	0.63ha		
Existing Use(s)	Site is currently a leisure centre		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	2		
Heritage Considerations	Within the wider setting of numerous designated and non-designated heritage assets. Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide approximately 30 extra care homes The site must offer community floorspace at ground floor level with retention/renewal of the existing leisure centre 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	Community uses + 30 homes	Community uses + 30 homes	

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

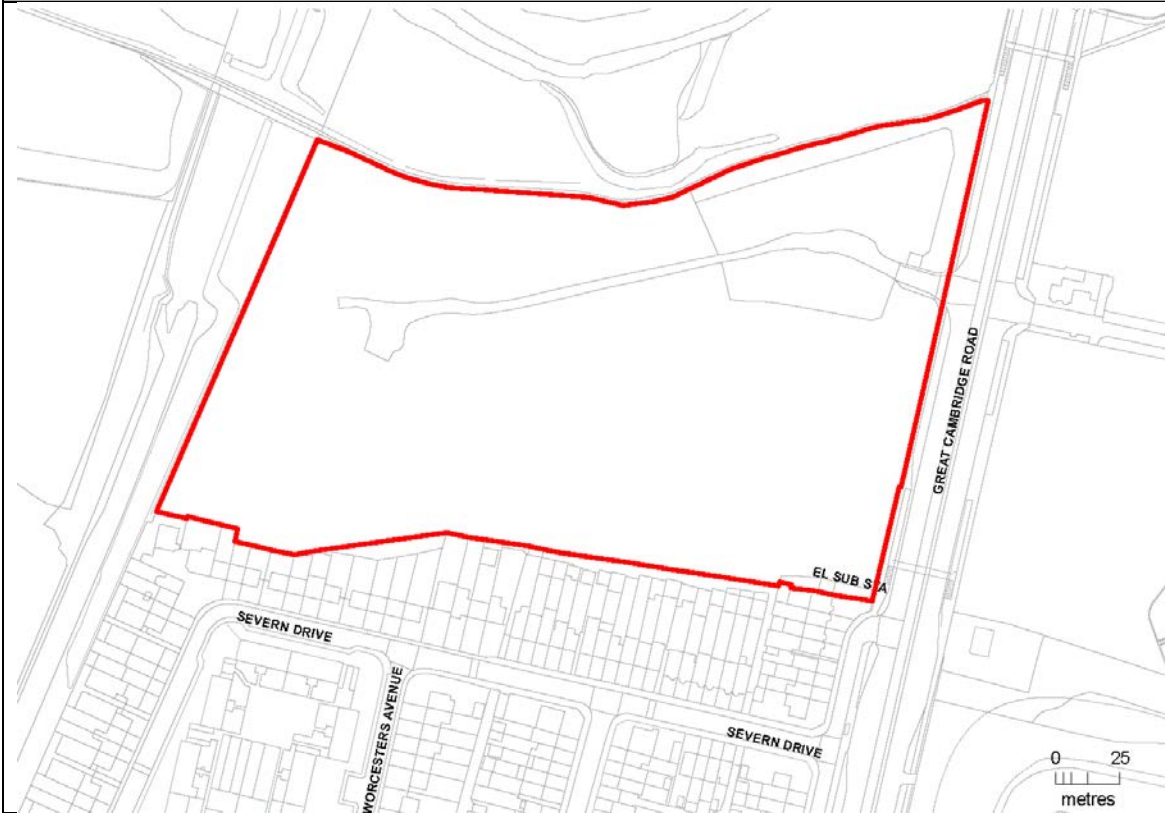
SA42: Fords Grove Car Park			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Fords Grove Car Park		
Site Area	0.24ha		
Existing Use(s)	Car Park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	2		
Heritage Considerations	Within the setting of Palmers Green junction which includes numerous non-designated heritage assets. Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy		Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate		24 homes	24 homes

Outside of the Placemaking Areas – Site Allocations

SA43: Lodge Drive Car Park, Palmers Green			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Lodge Drive Car Park (incl. Depot), N13 5LB,		
Site Area	0.6ha		
Existing Use(s)	Car Park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	3		
Heritage Considerations	Within the setting of The Lakes Estate Conservation Area and numerous other designated and non-designated heritage assets.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy		Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate		50 homes	50 homes

Outside of the Placemaking Areas (non-urban sites) – Site Allocations

SA44: Land Opposite Enfield Crematorium



Existing Site Information

Address	Land opposite Enfield Crematorium (aka The Dell). Great Cambridge Road, EN1 4DS
Site Area	4.07ha
Existing Use(s)	Vacant scrubland

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	1
PTAL	1b
Heritage Considerations	None
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new homes
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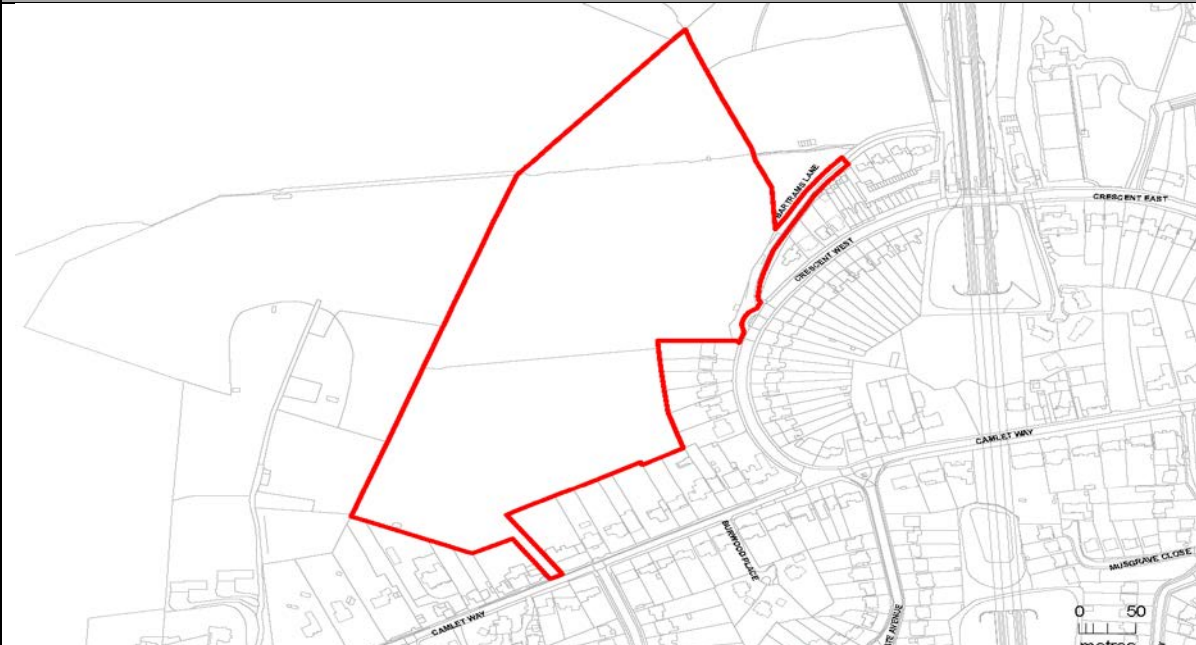
Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

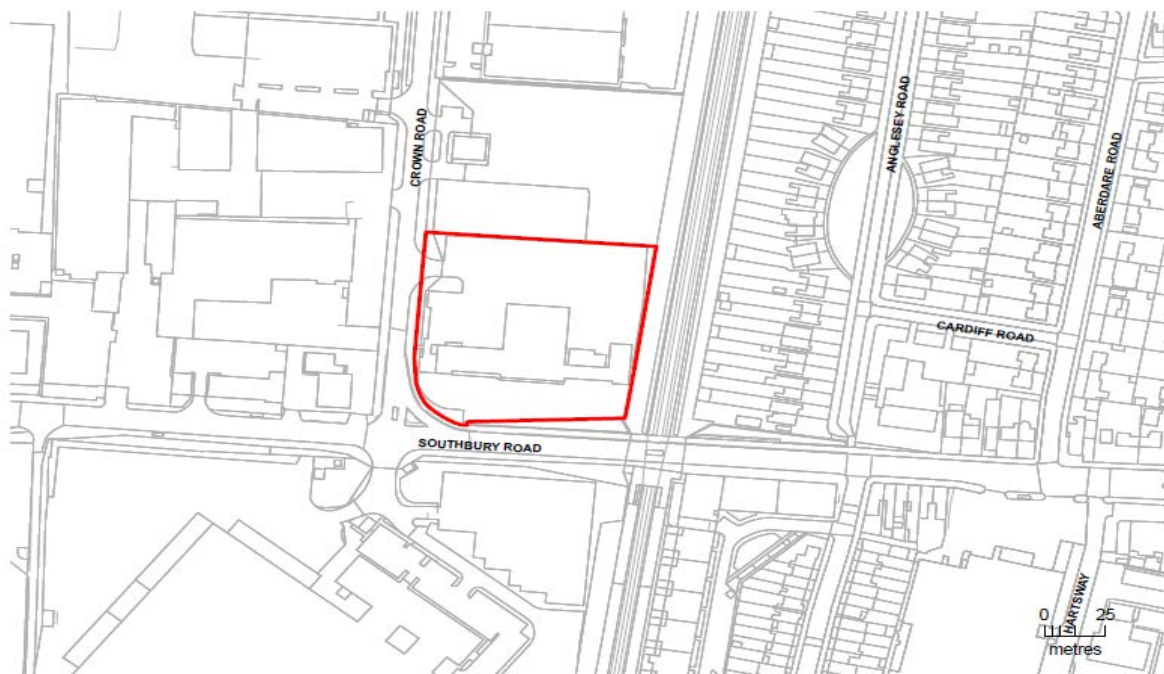
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate	270 homes	270 homes

Outside of the Placemaking Areas (non-urban sites) – Site Allocations

SA45: Land Between Camlet Way and Crescent Way			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Land between Camlet Way and Crescent West, Hadley		
Site Area	11.05ha		
Existing Use(s)	Pasture / Grazing land		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	1		
Heritage Considerations	Immediately adjacent to Hadley Wood CA. Within immediate setting of Grade II Listed Buildings. Within wider setting of numerous other heritage assets including, but not limited to: Wrotham Park Registered Park and Garden and the Battle of Barnet Registered Battlefield and non-designated heritage assets. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA2: Enfield Chase and Camlet Moat Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	-	X
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	160 homes	160 homes	

Industrial Site Allocations

PL2: Southbury – Site Allocations

SA46: Travis Perkins, Crown Road			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	46 Crown Rd, Enfield, EN1 1TH		
Site Area	0.78ha		
Existing Use(s)	Travis Perkins (Sui Generis)		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	2		
Heritage Considerations	Existing Building is Grade II Listed Building. Red – significant heritage constraints; heritage impact assessment required; no/little opportunity to develop		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	In close proximity to APA 10: Southbury Road Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of the site should provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ approximately 2763 sqm of industrial floorspace (such as industry, logistics and related sui generis uses alongside a reprovided builders merchant. ○ New homes 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	-	X
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	2763 sqm industrial floorspace and 141 new homes	2763 sqm industrial floorspace and 141 new homes	

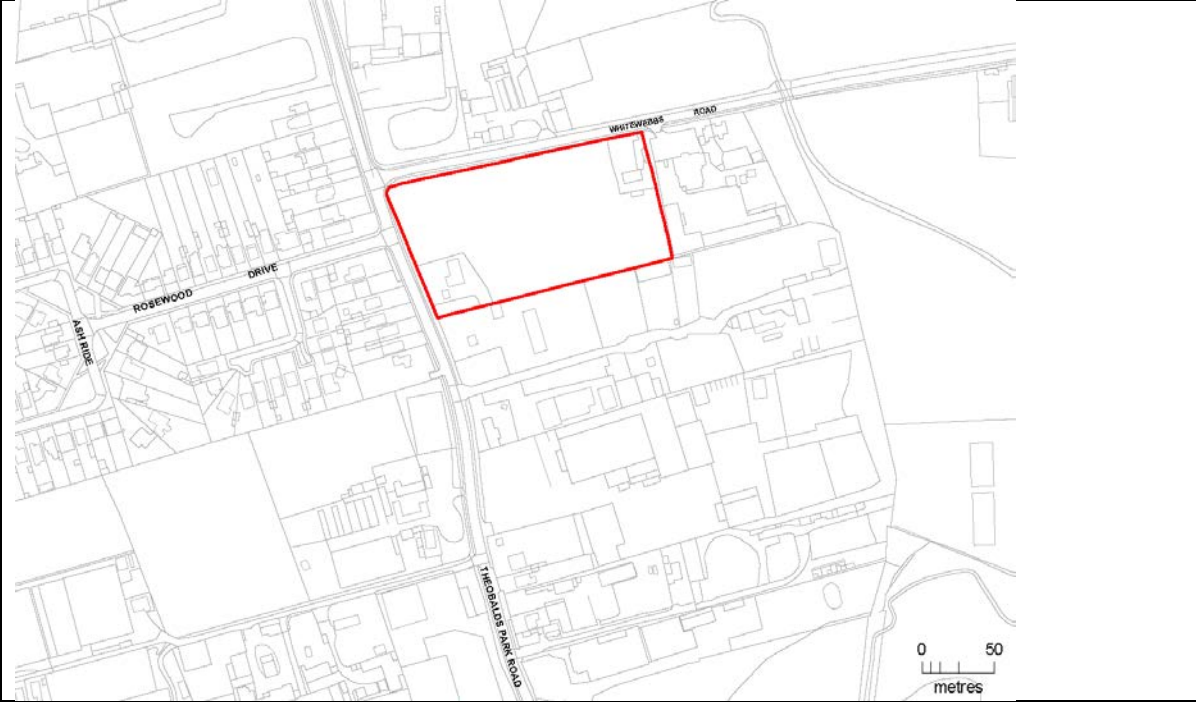
PL2: Southbury – Site Allocations

SA47: Crown Road Lorry Park			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Crown Road Lorry Park, Crown Road, Enfield EN1 1TH		
Site Area	0.7ha		
Existing Use(s)	Lorry park and car compound		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	2		
Heritage Considerations	Within immediate setting of Grade II Listed Building.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment should provide an additional 4,530 sq m of employment floorspace (light industrial, general industrial, storage and distribution, and related sui generis) floorspace. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	4530sqm industrial floorspace	4530sqm industrial floorspace	

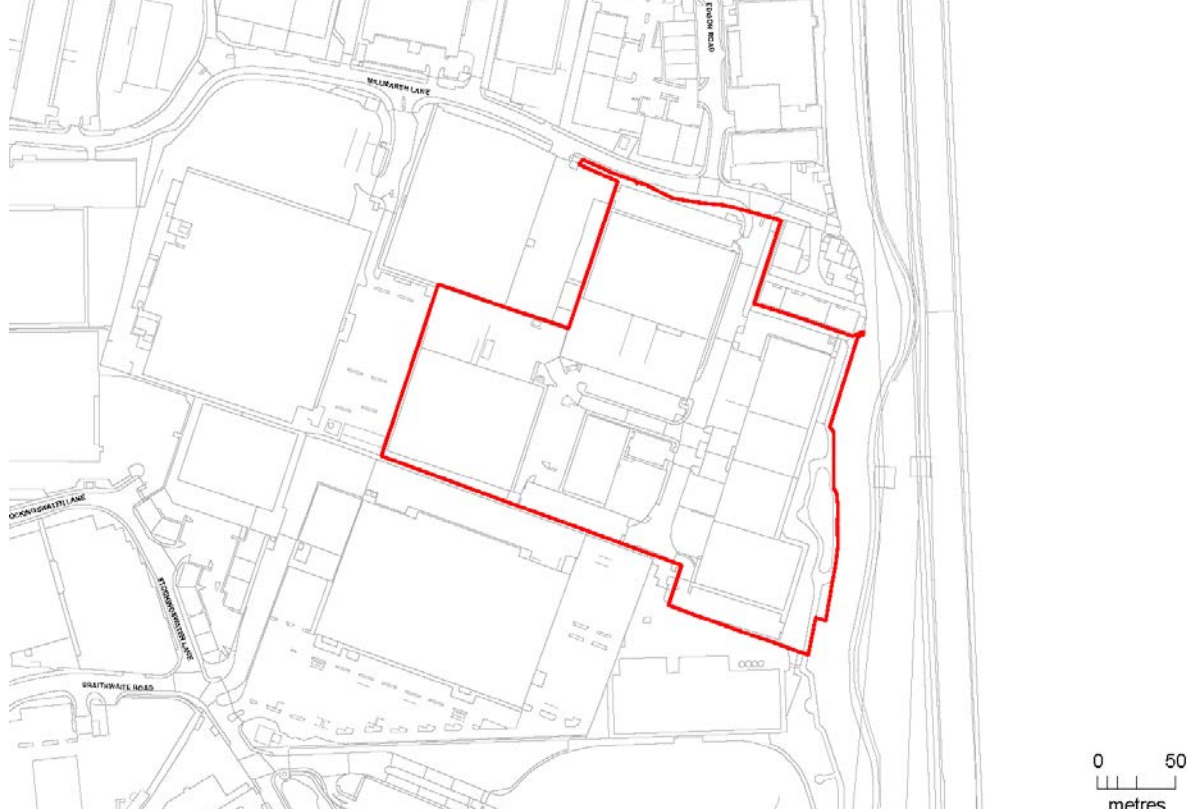
PL5: Meridian Water – Site Allocations

SA48: Ravenside Retail Park			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Ravenside Retail Park		
Site Area	3.7ha		
Existing Use(s)	Retail Park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1-3		
PTAL	1-2		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	No		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of the site should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seek to provide a multi-story industrial and logistics hub, working with stakeholders to deliver an innovative industry-leading scheme. ○ Deliver a minimum of 21,700 sq m of new industrial/ logistics floorspace. ○ Successfully address any highways impacts and mitigate flood risk 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
		x	
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy		Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate		Approx 21,645 sq m of Industrial	Approx 21,645 sq m of Industrial

PL9: Crews Hill – Site Allocations

SA49: 135 Theobalds Park Road			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Land at 135 Theobalds Park Road, Crews Hill, Enfield, EN2 9BB		
Site Area	1.55ha		
Existing Use(s)	Residential dwelling, detached barn, and former horticultural		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	1a		
Heritage Considerations	No		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	No		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of the site should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deliver employment (light and general industrial, storage and distribution, and related sui generis) floorspace. ○ Provide retail floorspace commensurate to its out-of-centre location. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	-	Up to 3,251 sqm of industrial/employment.	


Other sites outside the placemaking areas – Site Allocations

SA50: Land to the South of Millmarsh Lane			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Land to the south of Millmarsh Lane, Brimsdown Industrial Estate,		
Site Area	5.09ha		
Existing Use(s)	Industrial and warehousing (B2 and B8)		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	0		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	No		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment of the site should provide a minimum of 32,500 sqm employment (light industrial, general industrial, storage and distribution, and related sui generis) floorspace. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	X	X	

Other sites outside the placemaking areas – Site Allocations

SA51: 6 Morson Road			
Existing Site Information			
Address	6 Morson Road, Enfield EN3 4NQ		
Site Area	0.5ha		
Existing Use(s)	Concrete production facility.		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	Flood zone 1		
PTAL	1b		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	No		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new employment use This should include a minimum of 2,600 sqm employment (light industrial, general industrial, storage and distribution, and related sui generis) floorspace. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	2600sqm industrial	2600sqm industrial	

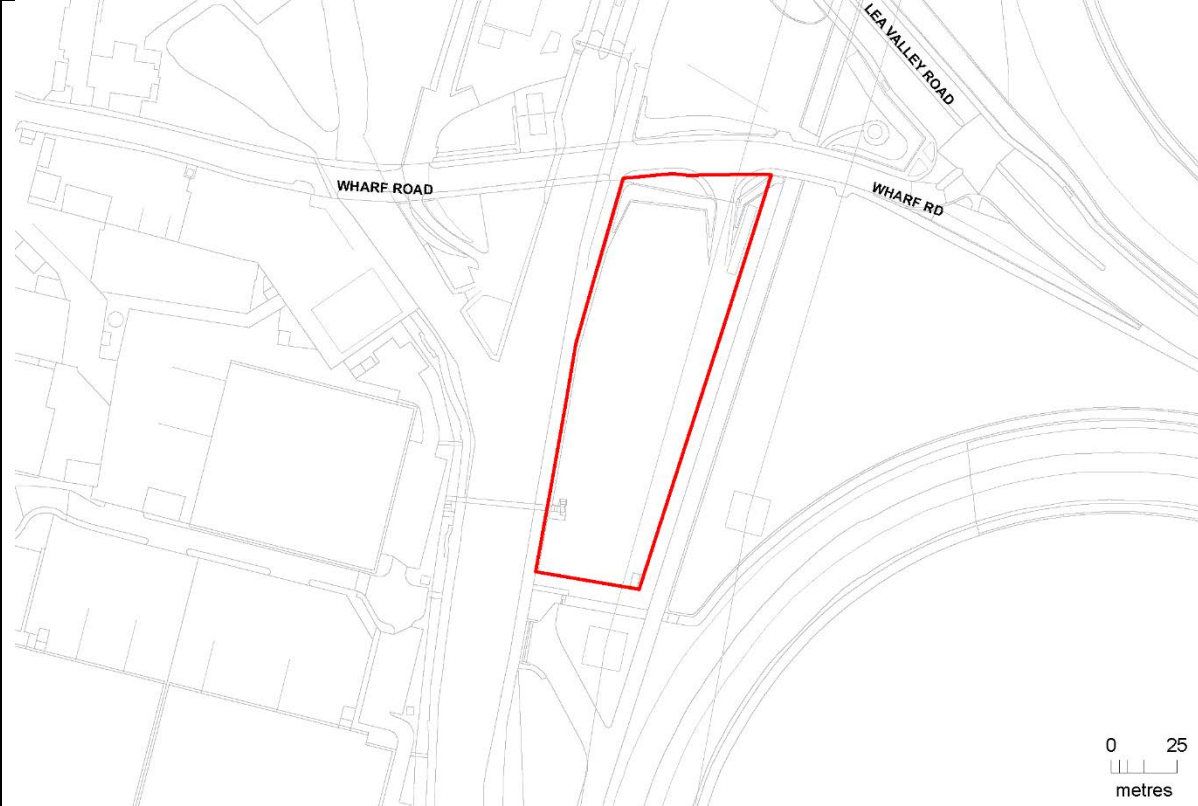
Other sites outside the placemaking areas – Site Allocations

SA52: Montagu Industrial Estate			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Montagu Ind Est, Montagu Road, Edmonton N18 3PP		
Site Area	5.67ha		
Existing Use(s)	Industrial estate		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1-3		
PTAL	1a		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a minimum of 38,600 sq m of employment floorspace (light and general industrial, storage and distribution, and related sui generis uses) floorspace, to deliver a net increase of 6,615 sq m of employment floorspace. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	X	-	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only		Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate	Approx 6,613 sq m of Industrial		Approx 6,613 sq m of Industrial

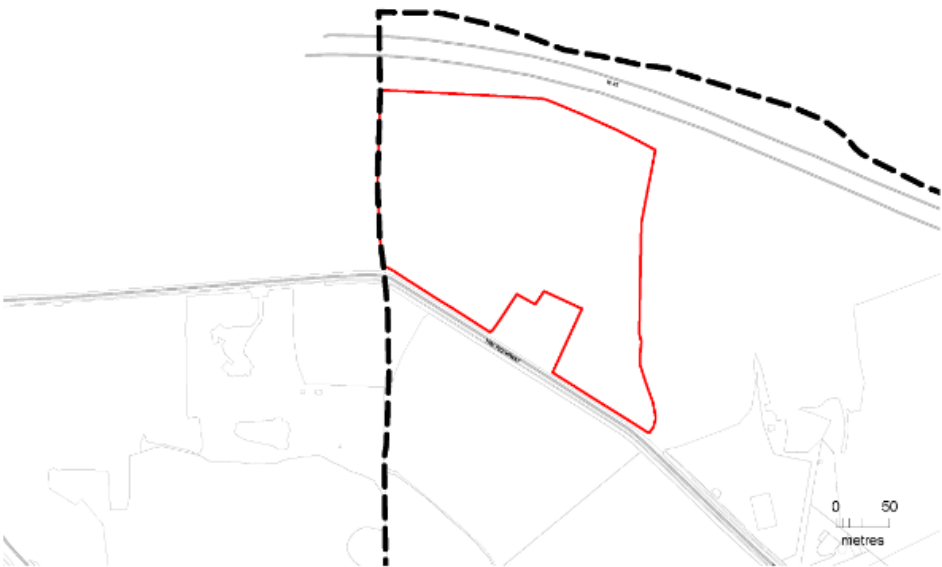
Other sites outside the placemaking areas – Site Allocations

SA53: Land West of Ramney Marsh			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Ramney Marsh Mollison Avenue,		
Site Area	12.01ha		
Existing Use(s)	Open land		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	1a		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redevelopment should provide at least 70,200 sq m of new employment floorspace (light industrial, general industrial, storage and distribution, and related sui generis) floorspace. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	-	Approx. 70,200sqm of industrial	

Other sites outside the placemaking areas – Site Allocations

SA54: Car Park Site, Wharf Road			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Car Park Site at Wharf Road, Enfield, EN3 4TA		
Site Area	0.8ha		
Existing Use(s)	Car Park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	Flood zone 1		
PTAL	2		
Heritage Considerations	No listed buildings on site.		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA4: Lea Valley West Bank		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of the site should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide at least 5,115 sq m of new employment floorspace (light industrial, general industrial, storage and distribution, and related sui generis) floorspace. ○ Mitigate flood risk. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	At least 5,115 sq m of new employment	At least 5,115 sq m of new employment	

Other sites outside the placemaking areas – Site Allocations

SA55: Land East of Junction 24			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Junction 24 (Part New Cottage and Holly Hill Farm) EN6 5QS		
Site Area	11.08ha		
Existing Use(s)	Agricultural land		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	0		
Heritage Considerations	Within wider setting of locally listed building. Green – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density may not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 2: Enfield Chase and Camlet Moat Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of the site should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide a minimum of 30,550 sq m employment floorspace (light and general industrial, storage and distribution, and related sui generis uses) floorspace within LB Enfield. ○ Seek to deliver the redevelopment of the wider site (in LB Hertsmere) to provide a coordinated employment offer. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	-	30,550sqm employment space	

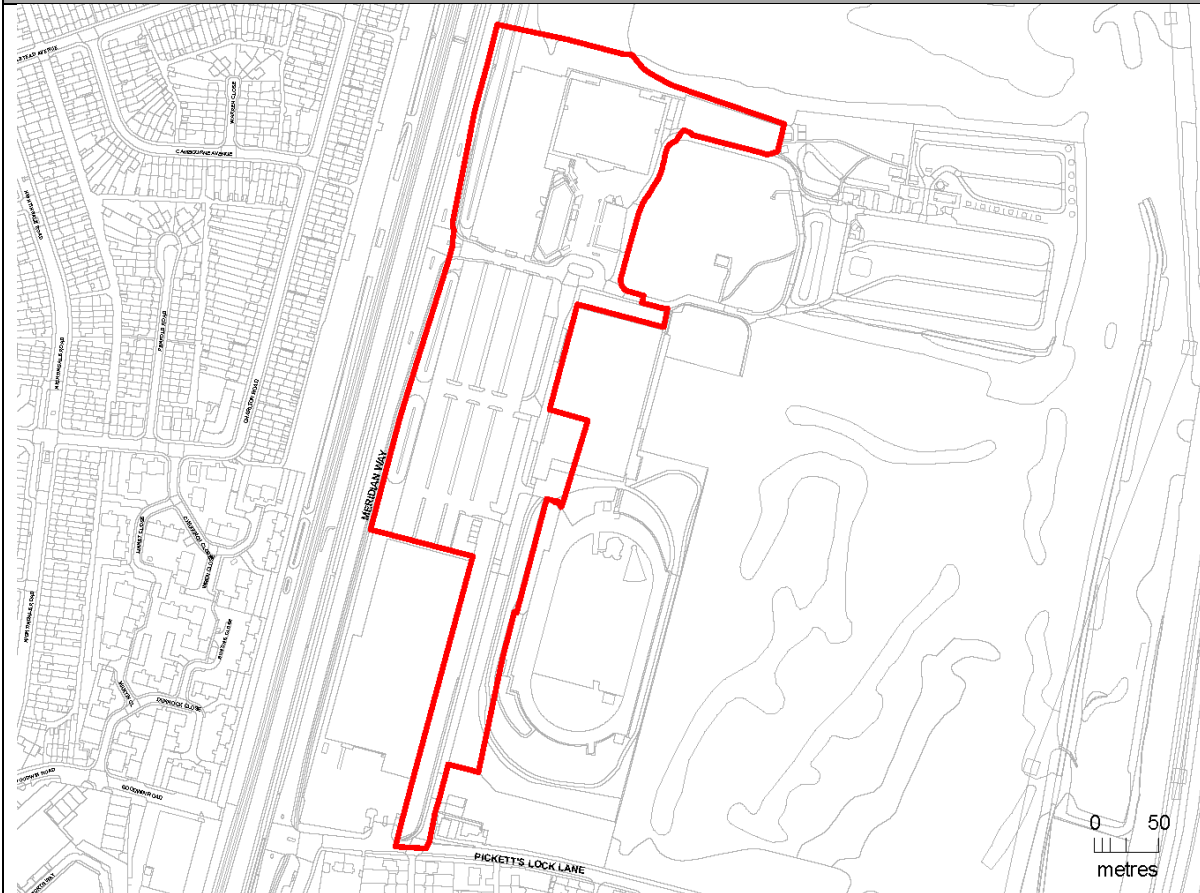
Other sites outside the placemaking areas – Site Allocations

SA56: Land to the North West of Innova Park			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Land to North West of Innova Park, EN3 7XY		
Site Area	3.2ha		
Existing Use(s)	Unused		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	1b		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide at least 16,445 sq m of new employment floorspace (light industrial, general industrial, storage and distribution, and related sui generis) floorspace. ○ Address highways impacts of development. ○ Mitigate flood risk 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	Approx 16,445 sq m of Industrial	Approx 16,445 sq m of Industrial	

Other Site Allocations

Other Site Allocations

SA57: Land at Picketts Lock



Existing Site Information

Address	Land at Picketts Lock, N9 0AS
Site Area	6.5ha
Existing Use(s)	Cinema and adjacent land including car park

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	1
PTAL	1b
Heritage Considerations	None
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new sports, leisure and recreation facilities
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Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

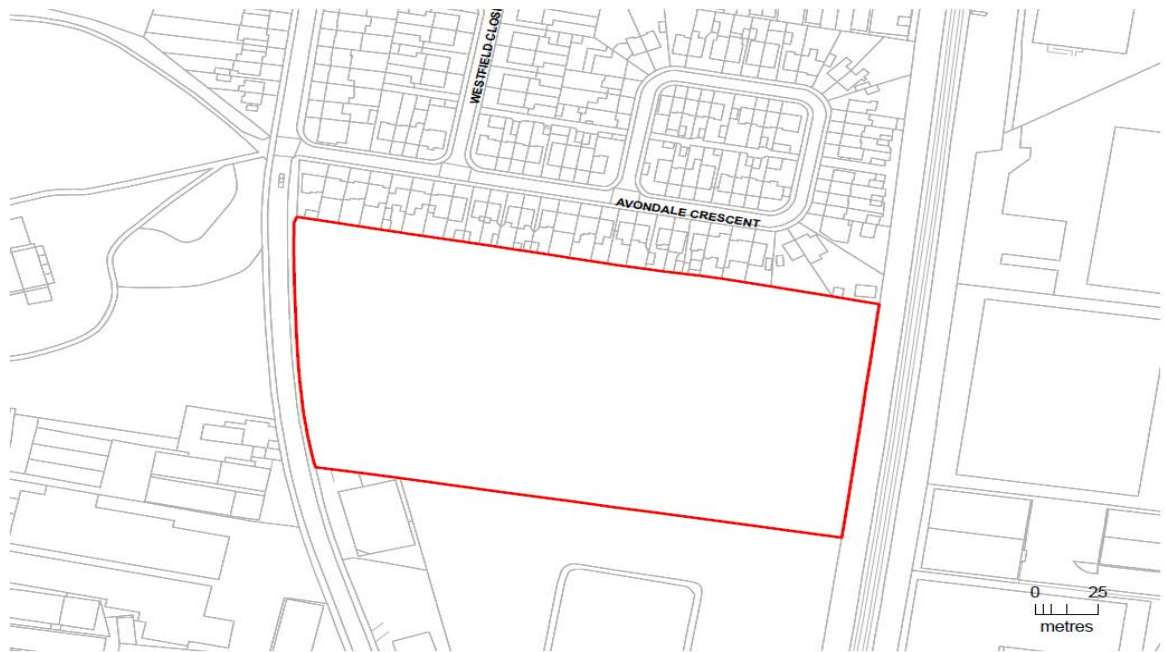
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate	Sports, leisure and recreation facilities only	Sports, leisure and recreation facilities only

Other Site Allocations

SA58: Whitewebbs Golf Course			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Whitewebbs Golf Course, Beggar's Hollow, Enfield, EN2 9JN		
Site Area	43ha		
Existing Use(s)	Golf Course		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	1		
Heritage Considerations	<p>Within locally listed landscape and setting of Forty Hill Conservation Area, Clay Hill Conservation Area, Forty Hill Registered Park and Garden as well as numerous other designated and non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Red - significant heritage constraints; heritage impact assessment required; no/little opportunity to develop</p>		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	<p>Within APA 3: Whitewebbs Hill, Bulls Cross and Forty Hill as well as the setting of Scheduled Monuments. Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide nature recovery uses 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	-	X
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only		Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
	Capacity Estimate		Capacity Estimate
		X	X

Other Site Allocations

SA59: Alma Road Open Space



Existing Site Information

Address	Alma Road Open Space
Site Area	2.648ha
Existing Use(s)	Open space

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	1
PTAL	3
Heritage Considerations	None
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide new cemetery uses
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Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-

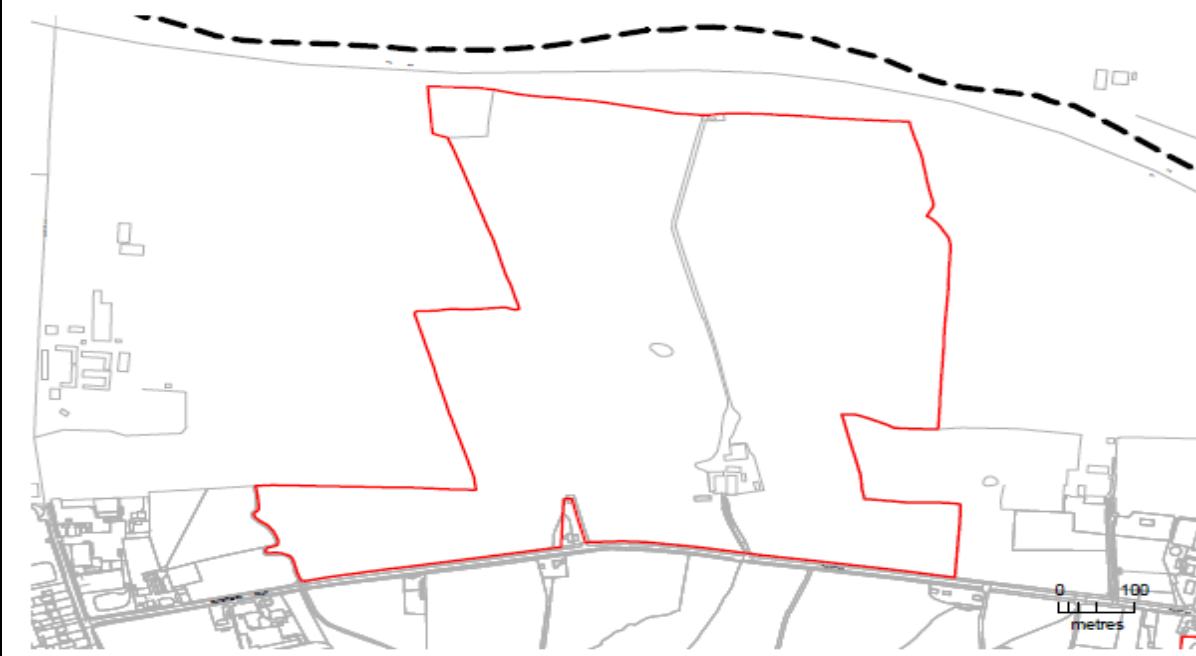
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate	Cemetery	Cemetery

Other Site Allocations

SA60: Firs Farm Recreation Ground			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Firs Farm Recreation Ground (Part)		
Site Area	3.669ha		
Existing Use(s)	Playing fields and car park		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	1a		
Heritage Considerations	None		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	None		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide a new crematorium use 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	Crematorium	Crematorium	

Other Site Allocations

SA61: Sloemans Farm			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Sloemans Farm, EN2 9HW		
Site Area	47.32ha		
Existing Use(s)	Agricultural land		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1		
PTAL	0		
Heritage Considerations	<p>Adjacent to locally listed landscape and within wider setting of additional heritage assets including, but not limited to, a group of Grade II Listed Buildings to the east.</p> <p>Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	<p>Within APA 3: Whitewebbs Hill, Bulls Cross and Forty Hill</p> <p>Amber – heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required</p>		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide natural burial uses 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only		Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate	Natural burial uses		Natural burial uses

Other Site Allocations

SA62: Church Street Recreation Ground



Existing Site Information

Address	Church Street Recreation Ground
Site Area	4.43ha
Existing Use(s)	Open space

Site Considerations

Flood Zone	1
PTAL	2
Heritage Considerations	None
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	No

Proposal

Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide a crematorium
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Implementation

Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-

Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use

Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt
Capacity Estimate	X	X

Other Site Allocations

SA63: Land at Tottenham Hotspurs Football Club Training Ground			
			
Existing Site Information			
Address	Land at and within the vicinity of Tottenham Hotspur Football Club Training Ground, Hotspur Way, Whitewebbs Lane.		
Site Area	42.5ha		
Existing Use(s)	Existing football club training centre and surrounding land, including golf course.		
Site Considerations			
Flood Zone	1-2		
PTAL	1a-1b		
Heritage Considerations	In close proximity to many designated heritage assets. Amber - Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Impacts an Archaeological Priority Area	Within APA 3: Whitewebbs Hill, Bulls Cross and Forty Hill Heritage constraints; potential to develop; usual methodology for assigning indicative density will not apply; heritage impact assessment required; mitigation required		
Proposal			
Land Use Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site should provide professional sport, recreation and community sports/leisure uses, including ancillary related facilities. 		
Implementation			
Timeframe for Delivery	0-5 years	5-10 years	10+ years
	-	X	-
Estimated capacity by proposed Land Use			
Growth Scenario / Spatial Strategy	Baseline / Urban Area only	Medium / Urban area + Green Belt	
Capacity Estimate	X	X	

Appendix C

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APPENDIX C

Type of development	Key priority	Developer contributions formula	Relevant policy
<u>RESIDENTIAL – 1-9 units</u> and site area under 0.5 hectares (borough wide)	Affordable Housing	50% affordable housing onsite where capable of providing onsite affordable housing OR A payment of £X per unit (Number of units X £X)	SP5 Delivering genuinely affordable housing. Amount per unit to be added based on discussions with consultants.
<u>RESIDENTIAL – 1-9 units</u> & loss of employment uses/jobs/land (borough wide)	Business, Employment and Skills	<u>Loss of jobs</u> £3,500 per job loss calculated at the time of submission No. of jobs lost x £3,500 = total payable	DM16: Local jobs, skills and local procurement
<u>RESIDENTIAL – 10-49 units or more than 1000sqm floorspace</u> (borough wide)	Affordable Housing	35% affordable housing onsite where capable of providing onsite affordable housing OR A payment of £X per unit (Number of units X £X)	SP5 Delivering genuinely affordable housing. Amount per unit to be added based on discussions with consultants.
	Tackling Climate Change	<u>Carbon Fund contributions</u> CO ² emitted from the development per year (in tonnes) x £95 (price per tonne) X 30 (years). 0% – 35% - Mandatory planning obligation 35% – 50% - Allowable Solutions with a price of £500 per tonne – Band A 50% – 70% - Allowable Solutions with a price of £300 per tonne – Band B 70% – 100% - Allowable Solutions with a price of £95 per tonne – Band C	DM33: Energy infrastructure, heat and carbon emissions

		<p>CO² emitted from the development per year before any mitigation = A CO² emitted from the development per year after mitigation = B</p> <p>Payment into Allowable Solutions Fund for residual carbon emissions after mitigation to be:</p> <p>Band A Payment: $(B/A - 0.5) \times A \times \text{£}500$ (price per tonne) X 30 (years) if figure is negative or zero, no payment required. If $(B/A - 0.5)$ is negative do not include in Band B and Band C calculation</p> <p>Band B Payment: $(B/A - 0.3) - (B/A - 0.5) \times A \times \text{£}300$ (price per tonne) X 30 (years) if figure is negative or zero, no payment required. If $(B/A - 0.3)$ is negative do not include in Band C calculation</p> <p>Band C Payment: $(B/A) - (B/A - 0.3) - (B/A - 0.5) \times A \times \text{£}95$ (price per tonne) X 30 (years)</p>	
	School and childcare places	<p>£2535 per dwelling</p> <p>No. of units being created x £2535 = total payable</p>	DM44: Education and specialise needs infrastructure
	Training, skills and job brokerage	<p>Submission of an Employment & Skills Strategy showing;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 30% of workforce as local labour ➤ 1 apprenticeship/trainee per £3m of contract value to be employed for over 52 weeks <p><u>Shortfall of apprentices</u></p>	DM16: Local jobs, skills and local procurement

		London Living Wage (10.85) x 36 (hours worked a week) x 2 (incentive to fulfil obligation) x 52 (apprentice for full year) + 10% admin fee	
RESIDENTIAL – 50+ units (borough wide)	Affordable Housing	35% affordable housing onsite where capable of providing onsite affordable housing OR A payment of £X per unit (Number of units X £X)	SP5 Delivering genuinely affordable housing. Amount per unit to be added.
	Tackling Climate Change	As above.	
	Parks and open space	<u>Open space</u> An open space payment towards an open space in the vicinity of / impacted by the development will be required where onsite standards are not met. Indicative cost calculation: Residential Open Space Shortfall = Residential yield x Xsqm (target for open space provision) – communal amenity space onsite Then: Calculate the Residential Open Space payment = Open Space Shortfall X £X (cost of provision) <u>Playspace</u> Where play space cannot be provided on site, but open space is provided a discounted contribution will be sought for play space to reflect that onsite open space contributes to informal play space. Indicative cost calculation Play Space Shortfall = Child yield x 10sqm X X (build cost and 5 year repair charge) X 0.5 (50% discount factor)	DM27 Open space, sport and leisure facilities
	School and childcare places	As above	

	<p>Healthy facilities and services</p>	<p>The HUDU formula will be use for the calculation for financial contributions:</p> <p>https://www.healthyurbandevlopment.nhs.uk/our-services/delivering-healthy-urban-development/hudu-model/.</p> <p>Health Impact Assessments will be used to identify and implement measures to mitigate adverse impacts. This analysis and assessment of costs will be calculated by Enfield and CCG analysis of demand and supply and the NHS strategy for health care provisions/ estate planning.</p>	<p>DM40: Improving health and wellbeing of Enfield's diverse communities</p>
	<p>Training, skills and job brokerage</p>	<p>As above</p>	

Appendix D

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Key performance indicators

The following key indicators will be monitored along with commentary on other key social, economic and environmental changes that impact on plan delivery and the delivery context as part of the authority monitoring report. Informed by the strategy in the local plan they are grouped into **seven themes:**

- Design and heritage
- Housing
- Employment
- Retail and town centres
- Environment
- Infrastructure
- Place

Number	Key performance indicators	Policies in the plan	Target	Source of monitoring information
Design and heritage				
1.	% of appeals allowed on design grounds	SS1: Spatial growth and strategy SS2: Making good places DE1: Delivering a well-designed, high quality and resilient environment	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appeals • Records from Design Review Panel
2.	Number of designated or non-designated assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost • Subject to harm 	SS1: Spatial growth and strategy SS2: Making good places DE1: Delivering a well-designed, high quality and resilient environment DE4: Putting heritage at the heart of placemaking DE10: Conserving and enhancing heritage assets	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database • Heritage at risk register
3.	Any others?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Housing				
4.	Net and gross number of new homes completed, started and permitted within the monitoring period	SS1: Spatial growth and strategy H1: Housing development sites	12,460 homes between 2019-2029 including a small sites target as set out in the London Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database • On-site monitoring
5.	Capacity for additional housing from developable sites for years 0-5, 5-10 and 10+ of the borough's housing trajectory including small sites	SS1: Spatial growth and strategy H1: Housing development sites	Housing completions including on small sites, measured against London Plan small sites target (set out in the London Plan) annually, and as a proportion of overall housing completions To demonstrate five-year housing land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GLA 2017 SHLAA • Enfield's SHLAA and HELAA

Number	Key performance indicators	Policies in the plan	Target	Source of monitoring information
			supply on a rolling basis and a fifteen year housing trajectory	
6.	<p>Total number of completed, started and permitted within the monitoring period classified as affordable by unit size, including a breakdown by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost rent (social rent or affordable rent) • Intermediate (London Living Rent or Shared Ownership) • Market 	<p>H1: Housing development sites H2: Affordable housing</p>	<p>Positive trend in percentage of housing completions that are for genuinely affordable housing, measured against the borough wide strategic target of 50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database • Enfield's Regeneration and Housing team
7.	<p>Affordable housing planning contributions</p>	<p>H1: Housing development sites H2: Affordable housing D1: Securing contributions to manage and mitigate the impact of development</p>	<p>Planning contributions secured towards affordable housing on schemes of less than 10 units, measured annually</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
8.	<p>Percentage of units approved and completed which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M4(2): accessible and adaptable dwellings compliant and • M4(3) wheelchair user dwellings compliant 	<p>H1: Housing development sites H3: Housing mix and type H5: Supported and specialist housing H6: Community-led housing H7: Build to rent H8: Large scale purpose built shared housing H9: Student accommodation</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database

Number	Key performance indicators	Policies in the plan	Target	Source of monitoring information
9.	Number of beds provided as part of specialist housing schemes completed and permitted within the monitoring period	H1: Housing development sites H8: Large scale purpose built shared housing	GLA target for older persons housing: 70 units per annum between 2017-2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database • Enfield's Regeneration and Housing team
10.	Total number of Build-to-Rent units completed and permitted within the monitoring period	H1: Housing development sites H7: Build to rent	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database
11.	Number of student beds completed and permitted within the monitoring period and the proportion of which are considered affordable	H1: Housing development sites H9: Student accommodation	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database
Employment				
12.	Net gain and loss (sq.m) of SIL and LSIS within the borough (approved and completed)	E1: employment and growth E3: Protecting employment locations and managing change E5: Transforming Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Sites	Positive trend in supply towards a target of 50ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database • VOA database • On-site
13.	Total affordable employment floorspace proposed and the proportion of overall employment space	E1: employment and growth E3: Protecting employment locations and managing change E5: Transforming Strategic Industrial Locations and Locally Significant Industrial Sites E7: Providing for workspaces	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database
14.	Number of new hotel rooms and floorspace granted planning permission and	SS1: Spatial growth and strategy E2: Promoting inclusive business and job growth CL3: Visitor accommodation	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning database

Number	Key performance indicators	Policies in the plan	Target	Source of monitoring information
	completed in the monitoring year			
Retail and town centres				
15.	Increase in supply of retail floorspace, measured against the target of XXX net additional sqm over the plan period (comprising -XX sqm comparison and +XXX sqm convenience goods)	TC1: Promoting town centres TC2: Encouraging vibrant and resilient town centres TC6: Managing the clustering of town centre uses		•
16.	Reduction and stabilisation of town centre vacancy rates in major and district town centres, towards a target of XXX vacancy rates for each centre	TC1: Promoting town centres TC2: Encouraging vibrant and resilient town centres TC6: Managing the clustering of town centre uses		•
17.	No net loss of cultural infrastructure	CL1: Promoting culture and creativity		•
18.	No net loss of public houses	CL6: Protecting and attracting public houses		•
Environment				
19.	Total amount of new publicly accessible open space, new parks (part of large scale development) and play space	BG1: Enfield's blue and green infrastructure network DM BG6: Protecting open space	N/A	• Enfield's Parks team
20.	Net area of designated SINCS through permitted schemes	BG2: Protecting nature conservation sites BG3: Biodiversity net gain, rewilding and offsetting	N/A	• Planning database
21.	Percentage of permitted schemes achieving at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain	BG2: Protecting nature conservation sites BG3: Biodiversity net gain, rewilding and offsetting	N/A	• Planning database

Number	Key performance indicators	Policies in the plan	Target	Source of monitoring information
22.	A positive trend in approved major applications demonstrating that they meet at least air quality neutral standard for emissions	SE1: Responding to the climate emergency ENV1: Local environmental protection		•
Infrastructure				
23.	No net loss of community infrastructure	SC1: Improving health and wellbeing of Enfield's diverse communities SC2: Protecting and enhancing social and community infrastructure SP CL4: Promoting sporting excellence DM CL5: Sport and recreation		
24.	Number of permitted and completed major schemes designed to achieve the net zero carbon target	SP19: Responding to the climate emergency SP22: Securing contributions to manage and mitigate the impact of development in Enfield SE5: Greenhouse gas emissions and low carbon energy supply		
25.	Total sum of Carbon Offset Funds secured and received through S106 Agreements	SP19: Responding to the climate emergency SP22: Securing contributions to manage and mitigate the impact of development in Enfield SE5: Greenhouse gas emissions and low carbon energy supply	N/A	• S106 monitoring database
26.	Increasing modal share walking, cycling and public transport	T1: Promoting sustainable transport T2: Making active travel attractive and the natural choice	Meeting the Mayor's target of 80% by 2041	•
27.	Number of car-free developments permitted	T1: Promoting sustainable transport T2: Making active travel attractive and the natural choice	N/A	• Planning database
Places				
28.	Allocated sites committed	SS1: Spatial growth and strategy SP2: Sustainability and place making		•

Number	Key performance indicators	Policies in the plan	Target	Source of monitoring information
		SS2: Making good places		
29.	Allocated sites delivered	SS1: Spatial growth and strategy SP2: Sustainability and place making SS2: Making good places PL1: Enfield Town PL2: Southbury PL3: Edmonton Green PL4: Angel Edmonton PL5: Meridian Water PL6: Southgate PL7: New Southgate PL8: London National Park City PL9: Crews Hill PL10: Chase Park		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Acronym buster and glossary

Terms	Description
Accessibility	The ability of people to move around an area and to reach places and facilities. This includes pensioners and disabled people, those with young children and those encumbered with luggage or shopping.
Adoption	Development Plan Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement are described as being adopted when they have been through an independent examination. When they are adopted by the Enfield Council they come into force. Supplementary Planning Documents are adopted by Enfield Council but do not have to go through independent examination first.
Affordable housing	<p>Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable housing for rent- meets all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable); (b) the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent) • Starter homes- Generally a starter home is a compact house or flat specifically designed and built to meet the requirements of young people buying their first home per Sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 . • Discounted market sales housing- is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is based on local incomes and local house prices and provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households. • Other affordable routes to home ownership- this includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent)
Affordable workspace	Workspace that is provided at rents maintained below the market rate for that space for a specific social, cultural, or economic development purpose.
Agent of change	The principle that places the responsibility of mitigating the impact of nuisances from existing nuisance generating uses on the proposed new development.
Air Quality Management Area	An area which a local authority has designated for action, based upon a prediction that Air Quality Objectives will not be met.
Amenity	The features of an area, place, open space, building or habitable room that contribute to its attractiveness and comfort. Harm can be caused to amenity

	though excessive overlooking or enclosure, loss of privacy, loss of outlook and loss of daylight and sunlight. The degree of harm will always be assessed on a case by case basis.
Amenity space	Element of a location or neighbourhood that helps to make it attractive or enjoyable for residents and visitors.
Area of nature deficiency	Areas where people have to walk more than one kilometre to reach a publically accessible Metropolitan or Borough Site of Importance for Nature.
Article 4 Direction	A tool used by local planning authorities to remove some or all permitted development rights that apply to a particular site or area.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	A Development Plan Document which sets out a strategy for the future planning of areas with a concentration of proposals for where changes are envisaged.
Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)	This requirement for a local authority to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is set out in Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011. The Act requires every local authority to produce a set of reports containing information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, the progress and effectiveness of the Local Plan and the extent to which planning policies set out in the Local Plan documents are being achieved.
Biodiversity	Refers to the variety of plants and animals and other living things in a particular area or region. It encompasses habitat diversity, species diversity and genetic diversity.
Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at addressing threatened species and habitats and is designed to protect and restore biological systems.
Biodiversity offsets	Measures to improve existing or create replacement habitat where there are unavoidable impacts on wildlife habitats resulting from development or change of land use.
Build to rent	Purpose built housing that is typically 100% rented out. Schemes will usually offer longer tenancy agreements of three years or more, and will typically be professionally managed stock in single ownership and management control
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)– The standard for assessing the sustainability and environmental performance of buildings.
Brownfield land /sites	Previously developed land/sites which are or were occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	Principal greenhouse gas related to climate change.
Climate change	Regional or global-scale changes in historical climate patterns arising from natural and/or man-made causes that produce an increasing mean global surface temperature
Commercial waste	Waste arising from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment as defined in Schedule 4 of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.
Community	A 'Community' includes all individuals, groups and organisations that live, work and operate within specific geographic areas.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A levy allows local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.
Community facilities?	Buildings which enable a variety of local activity to take place including, but not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and other educational facilities • Libraries and community centres • Doctors surgeries, medical centres and hospitals • Museums and art galleries • Child care centres • Sport and recreational facilities • Youth clubs • Playgrounds • Places of worship • Emergency services <p>Some community activities can also be provided via privately run facilities (e.g. pubs and shops).</p>
Comparison retail/shopping	These refer to shopping for things like clothes, electrical items, household and leisure goods. Comparison goods are bought relatively infrequently, so consumers usually evaluate prices, features and quality before making a purchase.
Conservation area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, designated under section 69 s69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Conservation area appraisal	A document defining the special architectural and historic interest which warrants the designation of the conservation area.
Convenience retail/shopping	These refer to shopping for everyday essential items like food, drink, newspapers and confectionery
Core Strategy	A development plan document which sets out the long term spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for an administrative area. It identifies where new development will take place, its type and scale, protects what is valued about the area and includes the policies needed to deliver the vision and objectives. It is prepared in line with the sustainable community strategy.
Creative and digital industries	Industries which have their origin in individual creativity, skill and talent which have a potential for wealth and job creation through the generation and exploitation of intellectual property (IP) rights. Potential businesses in the following sectors: visual arts; fashion; architecture; information technology; photography; health tech; museums, galleries and libraries; software and applications; visual effects; broadcasting; publishing; games; design; film and tv; creative tech; performing arts; crafts; advertising and media; music; and animation.
Crossrail 2	Crossrail 2 (formerly known as the safeguarding Chelsea- Hackney Line) will link north east and south-west London. The route alignment is currently being considered by TfL

Development	“The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material changes in the use of any building or other land.” (Town & Country Planning Act (1990) Part III Section 55).
Developer contributions	This term refers to planning obligations delivered through section 106 agreements, section 38 agreements and section 278 Agreements, as well as money collected through the community infrastructure levy (CIL). These tools are used to secure financial and non-financial contributions (including affordable housing and employment, business and skills provision) or other works to provide infrastructure to support and mitigate the impact of development. However, developments cannot be double charged (section 106 and CIL) to fund the same item of infrastructure.
Development Plan	At a local level the development plan sets out the local planning authority’s policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the authority’s area and forms the basis for decisions on planning applications. This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and the London Plan, and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Development Plan Documents	These include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be an adopted proposals map which illustrates the spatial extent of policies. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
Decentralised energy	The local generation of electricity and where appropriate, the recovery of the surplus heat (combined heat and power – CHP) for purposes such as building space heating and domestic hot water production. CHP is often used in District Heating systems, with the heat generated as a by-product of electricity generation being pumped into homes, either as hot water or as steam, through networks of reinforced pipes.
DEFRA biodiversity metric	An effective tool of accounting for the impacts of a proposal on biodiversity and demonstrating that a net gain will be delivered. It also provides flexibility and encourages projects to consider biodiversity from the outset. Use of the metric rewards schemes that minimise their impacts but also gives options to developers in terms of whether necessary mitigation is delivered on or off site. A minimum 10% net gain will be expected unless national standards increase this in the future. In order to properly inform applications, surveys will be required in line with the latest British Standard (BS42020 2013 or its replacement).
Duty to cooperate	The Localism Act (2011) places a ‘duty to cooperate’ on all local authorities and a number of other public bodies which requires on-going, constructive and effective engagement to develop strategic policies and consider joint approaches to plan making.

Early education and care facilities	The terms refer to places where a number of children under five years of age are brought together during part or all of a working day on a regular basis where they can play, learn and receive care (e.g. primary school nurseries, children's centres, pre-school and 'wrap-around' childcare). In the case of further and higher education developments, applicants will be expected to provide evidence of the relevant certification from the Department for Education as well as details of student and staff numbers, enrolment criteria and curriculum details.
Energy efficiency	Making the best or most efficient use of energy in order to achieve a given output of goods or services, and of comfort and convenience. This does not necessitate the use of less energy, in which respect it differs from the concept of energy conservation.
Energy hierarchy?	A framework guiding UK energy policy as follows: Use Energy Efficiently (by turning off lights and appliances after use); Use Renewable Energy (wherever possible); Supply Remaining Energy efficiently (by using decentralised technology such as CHP systems). Following this hierarchy meets energy demand in the most efficient way and also reduces emissions of carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
Environment Agency (EA)	Government agency responsible for environmental regulation. Its legal duty is to protect and improve the environment of England and Wales. Created in 1996.
Evidence base	The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the "soundness" of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.
Examination	Presided over by a Planning Inspector or a Panel of Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State; this can consist of hearing sessions, or consideration of written representations to consider whether the policies and proposals of the local planning authority's Development Plan Documents are sound.
Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)	Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) is a systematic decision support process, aiming to ensure that environmental and possibly other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan and programme making.
Independent Examination	The process by which a Presided over by a Planning Inspector or Panel of Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State; this may consist of hearing sessions, or consideration of written representations to consider if the policies and proposals of the local planning authority's Development Plan Document are sound.
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	This is a live programme of the borough's infrastructure priorities and projects over the course of the plan period and beyond.
Family sized housing	A dwelling that by virtue of its size, layout and design is suitable for a family to live in and generally has three, four, five, or more bedrooms.
Geodiversity	The variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms, soils and natural processes, such as weathering, erosion and sedimentation, that underlie and determine the character of our natural landscape and environment.
Greater London Authority (GLA)	The GLA is the strategic citywide government for London. It is made up of a directly elected Mayor (the Mayor of London) and a separately elected Assembly (the London Assembly).

Green Belt (Metropolitan)	An area of countryside or land that is protected from inappropriate development in order to prevent the sprawl of existing built-up areas and to protect the openness of the countryside. Green Belts are not designated for their beauty or character, although there are many areas of high landscape quality within the Green Belt. The Metropolitan Green Belt is the protected open space that surrounds Greater London.
Green Chain	Green chains are areas of linked open spaces accessible to the public which provide way-marked paths and other pedestrian and cycle routes. They also enable flora and fauna to migrate around the borough and beyond. Some green chains are designated as Metropolitan Open Land (MOL). The definition covers anything from open spaces, footpaths, river corridors, canals/ towpaths, bridleways, disused railways and railway sidings and can predominantly be found in or adjacent to the New River, Turkey Brook, Salmons Brook and Pymmes Brook and in the vicinity of Boxers Lake.
Green corridor	Relatively continuous areas of open space leading through the built environment, which may be linked to each other and to Metropolitan Open Land and may not be publicly accessible. They may allow animals and plants to be found further into the built-up area than would otherwise be the case and provide an extension to the habitats of the sites they join.
Green industries	The business sector that produces goods or services which, compared to other more commonly used goods and services, are less harmful to the environment.
Green roofs/wall	Planting on roofs or walls to provide climate change, amenity, food growing and recreational benefits.
Gypsy and traveller site	Site for settled occupation, temporary stopping place or transit for gypsies and travellers.
Habitable room	A habitable room is any room used or intended to be used for sleeping, cooking, living or eating purposes. Enclosed spaces such as bath or toilet facilities, corridors, hallways, utility rooms or similar should not be considered habitable rooms.
Habitable floorspace	Habitable floorspace is all floorspace with a floor to ceiling height of 1.5m or over within a habitable room. Floorspace within habitable rooms with a floor to ceiling height of between 0.9m and 1.5m is counted as 50 per cent of its floor area and any floor area with a floor to ceiling height lower than 0.9m is not counted as habitable floorspace.
Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA)	An assessment undertaken for plans and projects which have the potential to affect European sites of nature conservation importance.
Heat island effect	Can also referred to as the urban heat island effect and is an effect where the average temperature of an area is higher than nearby rural areas.
Health Impact Assessment	Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is used as a systematic framework to identify the potential impacts of a development proposal, policy or plan on the health and wellbeing of the population and highlight any health inequalities that may arise. HIA should be undertaken as early as possible in the plan making or design process to identify opportunities for maximising potential health gains, minimising harm, and addressing health inequalities.
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets (such as Conservation Areas, statutory listed buildings and registered parks and gardens) and undesignated heritage assets identified by the local planning authority (such as the Local Heritage List).
Household waste	All waste collected by Waste Collection Authorities under Section 45(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, plus all waste arising from Civic Amenity sites and waste collected by third parties for which collection or disposal credits are paid under Section 52 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Household waste includes waste from collection rounds of domestic properties, street cleansing and litter collection, bulky household waste collections, hazardous household waste collections, household clinical waste collections, garden waste collections, Civic Amenity wastes, drop-off and bring systems, clearance of fly-tipped wastes, weekend skip services and any other household waste collected by the waste authorities. Household waste accounts for approximately four-fifths of London's municipal waste.
Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO)	Shared dwelling houses permanently occupied by members of more than one household as their only or main residence, who share basic amenities such as a kitchen or bathroom.
Housing Association	Independent non-profit making bodies that provide low-cost social housing for people in housing need.
Housing Land Availability	The total amount of land reserved for residential use awaiting development.
Infrastructure	Term used to describe the facilities and services necessary for local people to live their everyday lives. Infrastructure can take many forms; it can be defined in physical, green and social terms, and can range from strategic provision, such as a new road or school, to the creation of a local play-space.
Inclusive design	Inclusive design results in an environment which everyone can use, to access and benefit from the full range of opportunities available; confidently, independently, with choice and dignity, which avoids separation or segregation and is made up of places and space
Issues and Options and Preferred Options	The "pre-submission" consultation stages on Development Plan Documents with the objective of gaining public consensus over proposals ahead of submission to government for independent examination.
Local Development Documents (LDD)	These include Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan) and Supplementary Planning Documents (which do not form part of the statutory development plan).
Local Development Framework	Term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local development documents setting out the council's aspirations for the future development.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	A statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities.
Local Plan	The Local Plan contains a series of local development documents (LDDs) that set out how the borough will change and develop in the future and how its places and environs will be protected and enhanced, these are drawn up by the Local Planning Authority.
London Plan	The Mayor of London is responsible for producing a planning strategy for the capital. This replaces the previous strategic planning guidance for London

	(known as RPG3), issued by the Secretary of State. The London Plan is the name given to the Mayor's spatial development strategy.
London Plan Apportionment	Allocates to each individual borough a given proportion of London's total waste (expressed in tonnes) for which sufficient sites for managing and processing waste must be identified within their Local Development Frameworks
Local Planning Authority	The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions.
Locally Significant Industrial Sites	Defined in the London Plan, and are important employment generating sites in the borough.
Legibility	The degree to which a place can be easily understood and traversed.
Lifetime Homes	Ordinary homes designed to provide accessible and convenient homes for a large segment of the population from young children to frail older people and those with temporary or permanent physical or sensory impairments.
Listed buildings	Statutory Listing means that the building is protected by law. This protection extends over the whole building including its interior. It also extends to any object or structure fixed to the building as well as to any freestanding objects or structures, which lie within the curtilage of the building and were erected before 1 July 1948. Listed Building Consent is required for any works that might affect the special interest of the listed building.
Liveability	Refers to the suitability and desirability of an environment or dwelling for living.
Locally listed buildings	The Council maintains a list of buildings of local architectural or historic interest which it believes are worthy of conservation. Local listing brings with it no additional planning controls but is a material consideration when planning applications are considered.
London Plan Central Activities Zone (CAZ)	An area defined in the London Plan where planning policy promotes finance, specialist retail, tourist and cultural uses and activities.
London Plan Opportunity Area	London's principal opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, each typically more than 5,000 jobs and/or 2,500 homes, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility
Main town centre uses	Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).
Major Development	Development involving any one or more of the following: (a) the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits; (b) waste development; (c) the provision of dwelling-houses where - (i) the number of dwelling-houses to be provided is 10 or more; or (ii) the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within

	<p>paragraph (c)(i);</p> <p>(d) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or</p> <p>(e) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.</p>
Material consideration	A matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision.
Metropolitan Open Land (MOL)	Extensive areas of land bounded by urban development around London that fulfils a similar function to Green Belt and is protected from inappropriate development by land-use planning policies.
Mixed-use development	A well-integrated mix of land uses (retail, employment, leisure and other service uses) with decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes.
Monitoring indicators	Generally, include three types of indicators: contextual indicators, output indicators and local indicators including significant effects indicators. Contextual indicators provide the background information of the Borough such as population, ethnic composition, crime statistics, local history/distinctiveness etc. Output indicators are used to measure policy targets. Some local indicators as significant effects indicators measure the significant effects of the plan or programme along with sustainability appraisal objectives. Some indicators reflecting cross-cutting issues (for example crime figures) provide valuable information to help identify any unintended and unforeseen consequences. Getting continual feedback from monitoring indicators will enable the Council to identify the necessary action to attain the desired outcomes.
Nature conservation	Protection, management and promotion for the benefit of wild species and habitats, as well as the human communities that use and enjoy them. This also covers the creation and re-creation of wildlife habitats and the techniques that protect genetic diversity and can be used to include geological conservation.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	This sets out the Governments requirements on planning policy for England and how it expects them to be applied.
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	Planning practice guidance published to help explain how the national planning policy framework should be applied.
Natura 2000 network	The European network of protected sites established under the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive (includes SPA, SAC, Ramsar).
Neighbourhood Plan	A statutory plan prepared by a neighbourhood forum that introduces non-strategic planning policies in a designated neighbourhood area.
North London Waste Authority	North London's statutory waste disposal authority. The NLWA's main function is to arrange the disposal of waste collected by its seven constituent boroughs. These boroughs are: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest.
North London Waste Plan	The Waste Development Plan Document being produced for north London. Also referred to as the Waste Development Plan Document.
Open space	All land in London that is predominantly undeveloped other than by buildings or structures that are ancillary to the open space use. The definition covers the broad range of types of open space within London, whether in public or

	private ownership and whether public access is unrestricted, limited or restricted.
Opportunity Areas	London's principal opportunities for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, each typically more than 5,000 jobs and/or 2,500 homes, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility.
Permitted Development (or Permitted Development Rights)	Permission to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application to a local planning authority, as granted under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order.
Permissive paths	Paths over which the public do not have a right of way but over which permission has been given to the public to use them.
Permeability	The degree to which an area has a variety of pleasant, convenient and safe routes through it.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	National planning legislation from central government aimed at improving the planning process and enhancing community involvement in it. Visit https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government .
The Regulations for the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 set out the public participation and consultation required when preparing and revising a local plan. Regulations 18, 19, 20 relate to informal and formal consultations for Stage 2 of local plan preparation. Regulation 24 relates to Stage 3 or independent examination of the document.
Planning guidance	Non-statutory strategy and policy documents which inform or amplify policies in planning policy at the local level. These will include old style supplementary planning guidance, supplementary planning documents prepared under the new planning system and set out in the council's local development scheme/local plan delivery programme, town centre strategies, parish plans, design guidance, concept statements, site development briefs and master plans. These will normally be prepared by the council, or endorsed by it where they are prepared by third parties.
Planning condition	A requirement attached to a planning permission to limit, control or direct the manner in which a development is carried out.
Planning performance agreement (PPA)	A project management tool which sets timescales for actions between the local planning authority and an applicant. It should cover the pre-application and application stages but may also extend through to the post-application stage. A planning performance agreement provides greater certainty and transparency in the process for determining a large and/or complex planning application and can help to ensure that a clear and efficient process is in place for dealing with an application.
Planning obligation/financial contribution	Requirements made of a developer to make planning permission acceptable. This could include matters such as the provision of affordable housing as part of the scheme, or a financial contribution towards off site works such as highway improvements.

Previously developed land (PDL)	<p>Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes:</p> <p>land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.</p>
Policies Map	The Policies Map (formally called the Proposals Map) illustrates all site-specific policies in all Local Plan documents in map form.
Public House	<p>The licensed premises must be open to and welcome the public without requiring membership or residency, allow free entry (1), serve at least one draught beer or cider (2), allow drinking without requiring food to be consumed, have at least one indoor area not laid out for meals, and permit drinks to be purchased in person at a bar (3), without relying on table service.'</p> <p>1) Except when entertainment is provided on limited occasions 2) Includes cask or keg beer or cider. References to 'cider' should be read as 'cider and perry' 3) Includes also a hatch or specific service point</p>
Public realm	The space between and within buildings that is publicly accessible, including streets, squares, forecourts, parks and open spaces.
Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL)	Public Transport Accessibility Levels are a measure of the extent and ease of access to the public transport network. They range from 6 (excellent) through to 1 (very poor).
RAMSAR Site	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention
Recycling	Involves the reprocessing of waste, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and metals can be recycled. Hazardous wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.
Renewable energy	Energy derived from a source that is continually replenished, such as wind, wave, solar, hydroelectric and energy from plant material, but not fossil fuels or nuclear energy.
Stakeholder	A person, group, company, association, etc. with an economic, professional or community interest in the district or specific part of it, or that is affected by local developments.
Section 106 agreements	Confer planning obligations on persons with an interest in land in order to achieve the implementation of relevant planning policies as authorised by section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Secured by design	police flagship initiative supporting the principles of designing out crime; e.g. windows and doors that carry secured by design approval and have been assessed to provide a high degree of resistance to break-ins.

Sequential approach/sequential testing	Planning policies that require particular steps to be taken, or types of location or sites to be considered, in a particular order of preference. For example, retail, commercial and leisure development should be focused on sites within town centres, or if no in-centre sites are available, on sites on the edges of centres that are or can be well integrated with the existing centre and public transport.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	(Class 1 Archaeological Areas) – Archaeological remains which enjoy special protection by virtue of being scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
Sites of Importance Nature Conservation	A non-statutory designation that seeks to protect areas of high wildlife value at a local level.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Land considered to be of special interest due to its flora, fauna, geological or geographical features under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended in 1985).
Site Allocation	A Development Plan Document identifying sites for specific types of land use and any requirements related to them.
Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)	Business with more than 10 and less than 250 employees.
Social infrastructure	A wide variety of services that are essential to the sustainability and wellbeing of a community. This includes educational facilities, health services, sports and leisure facilities, libraries, jobs brokerage centres, community space and faith facilities, cultural facilities and meeting rooms, halls and pubs.
Social rented housing	Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline targets rents are determined through the national rent regime.
Soundness	What does a 'soundness test' include? (a) Positively prepared; (b) Justified; (c) Effective; and (d) Consistent with National Policy. For further details see: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/3-plan-making
Spatial development	Refers to changes in the distribution of activities and the linkages between them in terms of the use and development of land
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A site defined in the European Union's Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), also known as the Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora to protect habitats and species.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	Areas which have been identified by the European Commission as being of international importance for certain breeding, feeding, wintering or migration of rare and vulnerable species of bird populations found within the EU countries. They have statutory protection under the EC Directive for the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409.
Specialist housing	Housing which meets the specialised housing needs of groups such as the elderly and disabled people.
Statement of Community Involvement	sets out the processes to be used by the local authority in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents and development control decisions.

Statement of compliance	The statement of compliance must be submitted to the secretary of state at submission stage. It sets out how the statement of community involvement has been followed in the preparation of the document, the main issues raised and how these have been addressed.
Statutory bodies	These include appropriate 'Specific, Government and General' consultation bodies in accordance with Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning Act 2004 Regulations.
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA)	A generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes.
Strategic Industrial Location/Land (SIL)	An industrial area identified in the London Plan as being of strategic importance for industrial, logistics and related employment uses that support the functioning of London's economy.
Sui generis uses	Uses which do not fall within any Use Class, including scrap yards, petrol filling stations, nightclubs, taxi businesses, and casinos, as defined under the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and its subsequent amendments. yards, petrol filling stations, nightclubs, taxi businesses, and casinos, as defined under the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and its subsequent amendments.
Supplementary Planning Documents	A Supplementary Planning Document is a Local Development Document that may provide further explanation or elaboration of policies contained in a 'parent' Development Plan Document.
Sustainable communities	Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future.
Sustainable development	A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)	A sequence of water management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water in a manner that will provide a more sustainable approach than the conventional practice of routing run-off through a pipe to a watercourse.
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	A systematic process, required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, aimed at appraising the social, environmental and economic effects of plan strategies and policies and ensuring that they accord with the objectives of sustainable development.
Supplementary planning document (SPD)	A local development document that has not been subject to independent testing and does not have the weight of development plan status. SPDs replace supplementary planning guidance that was part of the old planning system. SPDs also help to amplify the policies contained in development plan documents.
Townscape	The configuration of buildings and the space between them.
Town centre	Areas defined in the local plan occupied by Main Town Centre uses providing a range of commercial, cultural, and civic activities, including shopping, leisure, entertainment, culture and social and community facilities.

Transport for London (TfL)	One of the GLA group of organisations, accountable to the Mayor, with responsibility for delivering an integrated and sustainable transport strategy for London.
Tree preservation order (TPO)	Usually made by a local planning authority to protect specific trees (or a particular woodland) from deliberate damage and destruction, which could include felling, lopping, topping, uprooting or otherwise wilful damage.
Trees of value	Trees that have the capacity to deliver eco-system benefits in the form of absorbing carbon dioxide (the main greenhouse gas) and producing oxygen and to filter, absorb and reduce other pollutant gasses including sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone. To achieve improved air quality, trees of value will have large deciduous canopies or have the potential to develop such in the future.
Urban greening	The process of providing appropriate types of green infrastructure, such as green roofs and street trees, in urban areas.
Use Classes Order	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.
Viability appraisal	An assessment of the financial viability of a development to determine the maximum level of affordable housing and other policy requirements that can be provided.
Viability review mechanism	A review of development viability defined within a section 106 agreement enabling the reassessment of development viability after permission has been granted, at an early, mid or late stage in the development process. These mechanisms address uncertainties in the application stage assessment of viability to enable the maximum level of affordable housing provision of the lifetime of a proposal.
Windfall housing	Is generally any residential development that is given planning permission on land or buildings not specifically allocated for residential development in LDF.
Work-live space	The flexible use of buildings and space to allow both functions within them.
Water space	Blue/water space.
Zero-carbon	Activity that causes no net release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere.
Zero-emission	Activity that causes no release of air pollutants and carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases.