

**Enfield London Borough Council**

# **Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit**

**Final report**  
Prepared by LUC  
November 2020





# Enfield London Borough Council

## Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit

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# Contents

|   |           |  |            |
|---|-----------|--|------------|
| <b>Chapter 1</b>  |           | A welcoming place  | 28         |
| <b>Introduction</b>   | <b>1</b>  | Healthy, safe and secure   | 31         |
| Background  | 1         | Well-maintained and clean  | 34         |
| Audit aims and objectives                                   | 2         | Environmental management   | 38         |
| Structure of this report                                    | 2         | Biodiversity, landscape and heritage   | 38         |
| Key audit findings  | 2         | Community involvement  | 40         |
|   |           | Marketing and communication  | 41         |
|   |           | Equipped play facilities   | 44         |
|   |           | Blue spaces  | 46         |
| <b>Chapter 2</b>  | <b>6</b>  |  |            |
| <b>Methodology</b>  | <b>6</b>  |  |            |
| Step 1: Identifying local need                              | 6         |  |            |
| Step 2: Auditing local provision                            | 6         |  |            |
| Step 3: Setting local standards                             | 7         |  |            |
| Step 4: Applying local standards                            | 7         |  |            |
| Step 5: Next steps: addressing future need                  | 8         |  |            |
| <b>Chapter 3</b>  | <b>9</b>  | <b>Chapter 7</b>   |            |
| <b>Planning policy and strategic context</b>                | <b>9</b>  | <b>Development and application of proposed open space and play standards</b> | <b>49</b>  |
| National planning policy                                    | 9         | Accessibility assessment   | 49         |
| Regional context  | 11        | Quantity assessment  | 52         |
| Local policy  | 11        | Quality and value assessment   | 53         |
| Enfield Blue and Green Strategy                             | 13        | Application of the proposed quantity standards                               | 55         |
|   |           | Application of the proposed quality, value and accessibility standards       | 56         |
| <b>Chapter 4</b>  | <b>15</b> | <b>Chapter 8</b>   | <b>79</b>  |
| <b>Understanding the need for open space and play space</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>Addressing future needs and next steps</b>                                | <b>79</b>  |
| Population & social context                                 | 15        | Prioritising areas for enhancement   | 79         |
| Deprivation, physical and mental health                     | 16        | Summary of key findings to identify priority areas for enhancement           | 80         |
|   |           | Next steps   | 88         |
| <b>Chapter 5</b>  | <b>19</b> | <b>Appendix A</b>  | <b>A-1</b> |
| <b>Quantity assessment</b>                                  | <b>19</b> | <b>Audit form scoring system</b>   | <b>A-1</b> |
| Updating the baseline                                       | 19        |  |            |
| Developing a hierarchy                                      | 23        | <b>Appendix B</b>  | <b>B-1</b> |
| Current provision   | 24        | <b>Audited sites</b>   | <b>B-1</b> |
| Play provision  | 26        |  |            |
| <b>Chapter 6</b>  | <b>27</b> | <b>Appendix C</b>  | <b>C-1</b> |
| <b>Quality and value assessment</b>                         | <b>27</b> | <b>Site quality and value ratings summary</b>                                | <b>C-1</b> |

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### Background

**1.1** Enfield Council London Borough commissioned LUC to undertake a “Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit” to support the enhancement and future management of the borough’s blue and green infrastructure network. Development of the audit will ensure the network is able to meet the needs of the borough’s current and future residents and is able to work towards achieving the requirements for housing and employment delivery.

**1.2** Publicly accessible parks, green spaces and blue spaces are considered an essential element of the wider green infrastructure network alongside other key assets such as street trees, urban greening features, private gardens and designated wildlife sites. Blue and green spaces, as part of the wider green infrastructure network, can provide significant health, wellbeing, environment and economic benefits. It is important that this network is strategically planned to ensure these benefits are maximised for local communities. National Planning Policy Framework Planning Practice Guidance<sup>1</sup> sets out that:

*‘Green infrastructure can embrace a range of spaces and assets that provide environmental and wider benefits. It can, for example, include parks, playing fields, other areas of open space, woodland, allotments, private gardens, sustainable drainage features, green roofs and walls, street trees and ‘blue infrastructure’ such as streams, ponds, canals and other water bodies.’*

*‘Strategic policies can identify the location of existing and proposed green infrastructure networks and set out appropriate policies for their protection and enhancement.’*

*‘These need to be evidence-based and include assessments of the quality of current green infrastructure and any gaps in provision.’*

**1.3** Enfield is one of the largest boroughs in London, in terms of both area and population size. It is the most northerly borough in London, with strong links to Hertfordshire, Essex and the wider south east region. The borough sits entirely

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<sup>1</sup> National Planning Policy Framework Planning Practice Guidance: Natural Environment (2019) <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/natural-environment#green-infrastructure>

within the M25, approximately 15 miles north of Central London. Enfield shares boundaries with three other London boroughs: Waltham Forest to the east, Haringey to the south and Barnet to the west.

**1.4** Approximately 40% of the borough lies within designated Green Belt, including parts of the Lee Valley Regional Park and a number of country parks and large urban parks.

**1.5** The population of Enfield is projected to reach over 361,677 inhabitants by 2041<sup>2</sup>, with the average age of residents dropping, and the borough is becoming more ethnically diverse. The levels of deprivation within the borough are worsening relative to the rest of London, while house prices and land values are rising much faster than inflation. Congestion and pollution are increasingly problematic with the entire borough designated as an Air Quality Management Area due to multiple locations exceeding the government's air quality objectives.

**1.6** Significant growth is planned for Enfield, and with a diverse and growing population, it is more important than ever to ensure that people have a local network of parks and open spaces to provide them with the opportunity to improve their health and quality of life.

**1.7** This audit focuses on the publicly accessible blue and green infrastructure features which are owned and managed by the council.

## Audit aims and objectives

**1.8** The main objectives for this audit are to:

- update the evidence base for green and blue space, and play in the borough;
- set out the wider benefits of open space and play for Enfield residents including links the wider green grid network;
- audit and assess the quantity, quality, accessibility and value of blue and green space and play facilities now and into the future, spatially identifying deficits and setting appropriate local standards; and
- provide evidence within a strategic context to inform any future related strategies, planning policy and future investment.

## Structure of this report

**1.9** The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- **Chapter 2** sets out the study methodology

- **Chapter 3** sets out the planning policy framework within which this audit has been undertaken and sets out the strategic context for the assessment
- **Chapter 4** provides detail on the socio-economic and demographic context of the borough, to build up a picture of the needs of its residents
- **Chapter 5** sets out the findings of the blue and green space and play space quantity assessment
- **Chapter 6** sets out the findings of the quality and value assessment, informed by site surveys undertaken in July 2020
- **Chapter 7** provides an approach to developing local standards for Enfield and sets out the results of applying these standards
- **Chapter 8** outlines a framework for addressing future blue and green infrastructure needs, utilising the results of audit. The section also considers the next steps that may need to be taken.

## Relationship to other strategies and studies

**1.10** Several other borough wide strategies and studies have been undertaken and developed alongside Enfield's Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit. The following documents have been prepared to inform a borough wide blue and green infrastructure strategy - '*Enfield's Blue and Green Strategy*':

- London Borough of Enfield Biodiversity Action Plan Review
- London Borough of Enfield Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

## Key audit findings

**1.11** Enfield's Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit sets standards and provides an analysis of blue and green infrastructure provision across the whole borough. The audit considers provision in relation to:

- quantity (by area, type and number of sites);
- quality and value (the presence and condition of landscape features and facilities, and their value to local communities); and
- accessibility (how far residents need to travel from home to reach different types of sites)

**1.12** The following types of blue and green infrastructure have been identified as part of the audit:

<sup>2</sup> <https://maps.london.gov.uk/population-projections/>

- Park and garden
- Natural and semi natural green space
- Green chain or corridor (including river corridors)
- Allotment or community garden
- Amenity green space
- Provision for children and teenagers (including equipped play facilities)
- Cemeteries and churchyards
- Outdoor sports provision

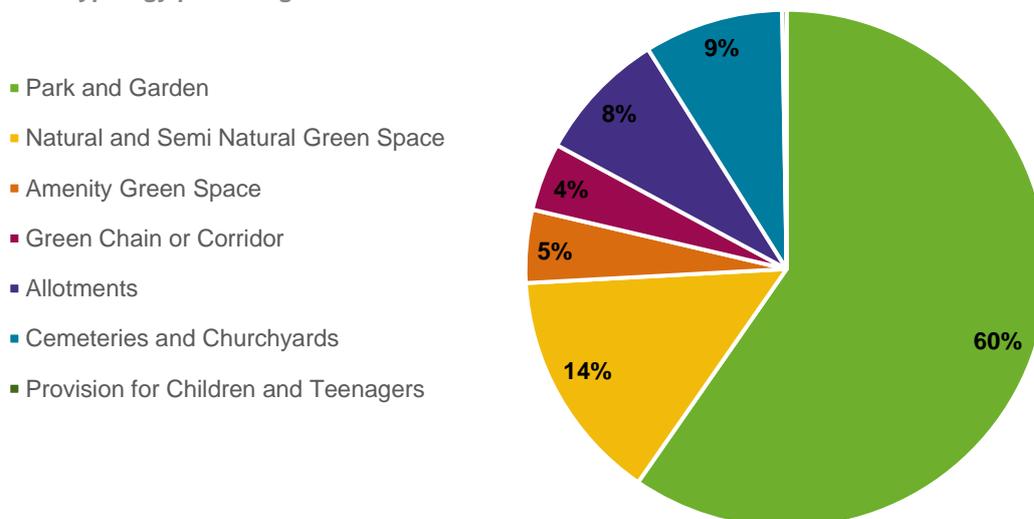
**1.14** The audit has recorded **246 sites** within Enfield. These sites cover a combined area of around **1,030ha**. The majority of this (935ha) is publicly accessible (either freely accessible 24 hours a day, or with opening hours). When considering their total area, parks and gardens make up the largest proportion of sites within Enfield (around 60% of the total area of sites). This is followed by natural and semi-natural green space (14%) then cemeteries and churchyards (9%). See **Figure 1.1**.

**1.13** These sites also fall into a range of size categories (a hierarchy), which is based on London wide guidance on open space planning.<sup>3</sup> The hierarchy reflects that fact that larger sites generally have the capacity to provide a wider 'offer' in terms of access and recreation benefits. See **Table 1.1**.

**Table 1.1: Site hierarchy**

| Open space categorisation | Size guide hectares (ha) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Regional sites            | 400+                     |
| Metropolitan sites        | 60 - 400                 |
| District sites            | 20 - 60                  |
| Local sites               | 2 - 20                   |
| Small local sites         | Up to 2                  |

**Figure 1.1: Typology percentage cover in Enfield**



**1.15** 245 sites have been visited across the borough and have been subject to a detailed audit based on the Green Flag Award criteria.<sup>4</sup> As part of the site audit, the condition of various features and facilities of each site were rated on a five-point scale, resulting in a **quality** score. The level of features and facilities, site context, level of use and wider benefits were assessed, resulting in a **value** score for each site. A separate ‘threshold’ or ‘benchmark’ standard score for quality and value has been defined for each typology and each level of the hierarchy reflecting the ideal score scenario for a good quality / value site. The performance of each site can be tested against this standard and may fall into one of four categories in relation to quality and value.

- An example audit form that was used to assess each site is included within **Appendix A**.
- A map of all audited sites is included within **Appendix B**.
- A summary of the quality and value rating of each site, and their performance against the proposed quality and value benchmarks is included within **Appendix C**.

| Higher quality / higher value   | Higher quality / lower value   |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ++                           | 2. +-                          |
| 3. Lower quality / higher value | 4. Lower quality / lower value |
| 5. -+                           | 6. --                          |

**1.16** **Table 1.2** shows the total number of sites by typology and the number of sites falling above and below the benchmarks for quality and value.

**1.17** **Accessibility standards** have been developed for each type of site and level of the size hierarchy. Accessibility standards are based on average walk time distances and are used as an indicator for the relative ease of access to open space residents have across the borough. Application of these standards shows that some areas of the borough in the south east and north west experience some level of deficiency in access to open space. However, there are many areas that have good local access to open space within 400metres (within a five minute walk). A large area in the north west of the borough has particularly poor levels of accessibility. However, the majority of this area is currently relatively sparsely populated. Future proposals for the restoration of large areas of parkland (Enfield Chase) in the north of the borough will also contribute significantly to addressing poor levels of accessibility in some locations.

**1.18** Further analysis of the application of all open space standards set as part of the study is included within **Chapter 7**.

**1.19** The results, analysis and recommendations are set out within the remainder of the report, including detailed mapping. The following provide the full results and comprehensive data records arising from the audit:

<sup>4</sup> A recognised national benchmark standard for parks and open spaces <https://www.greenflagaward.org/about-us/>

Table 1.2: Number of sites falling above or below Enfield's quality and value benchmark standards by typology / hierarchy

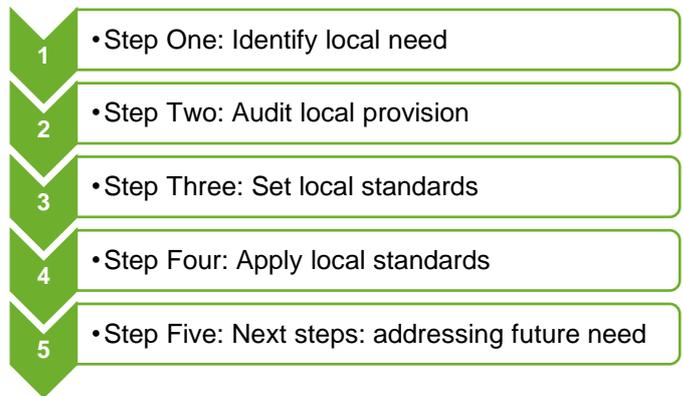
| Typology / hierarchy   | Example high quality site      | Example high value site              | No of sites falling above / below quality and value benchmark standards |    |   |    |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----|---|----|
|  |                                |                                      | ++  | +- | + | -- |
| <b>Parks and gardens</b><br>42 sites                                 |                                |                                      |   |    |   |    |
| Metropolitan   | Trent Park                     | Trent Park                           | 1   | 0  | 0 | 0  |
| District   | Pymmes Park                    | Forty Hall Park & Estate             | 4   | 2  | 0 | 0  |
| Local  | Arnos Park                     | Tatem Park                           | 15  | 2  | 3 | 2  |
| Small local  | Millennium Green New Southgate | Aldersbrook Avenue Recreation Ground | 9   | 3  | 0 | 1  |
| <b>Natural and semi natural green space</b><br>21 sites              |                                |                                      |   |    |   |    |
| District   | Rammey Marsh                   | Whitewebbs Park                      | 1   | 1  | 0 | 0  |
| Local  | Cheyne Walk Open Space         | Broxers Lake Open Space              | 3   | 0  | 0 | 2  |
| Small local  | Woodcroft                      | St David's Park                      | 10  | 1  | 1 | 2  |
| <b>Amenity green space</b><br>54 sites                               |                                |                                      |   |    |   |    |
| No hierarchy has been established for amenity green space.           | Plevna Road Open Space         | Bramley Close Open Space             | 39  | 5  | 7 | 2  |
| <b>Green chain or corridor</b><br>23 sites                           |                                |                                      |   |    |   |    |
| No hierarchy has been established for green chains or corridors.     | Gough Park                     | The Warren Footpath                  | 17  | 1  | 1 | 4  |
| <b>Allotment or community garden</b><br>37 sites                     |                                |                                      |   |    |   |    |
| No hierarchy has been established for allotment or community garden. | Oakwood North Allotments       | Cheyne Walk Allotments               | 24  | 0  | 3 | 2  |
| <b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b><br>29 sites                        |                                |                                      |   |    |   |    |
| No hierarchy has been established for cemeteries and churchyards.    | Trent Park Cemetery            | Christ Church Southgate              | 25  | 1  | 0 | 3  |
| <b>Provision for children and teenagers</b>                          |                                |                                      |   |    |   |    |
| <b>Equipped play facilities</b><br>98 sites                          |                                |                                      |   |    |   |    |
| Doorstep   | No borough example             | No borough example                   | 0   | 0  | 0 | 1  |
| Local  | Painters Lane Open Space       | Elsinge Green                        | 39  | 11 | 8 | 13 |
| Neighbourhood  | Delhi Gardens                  | Jubilee Park                         | 20  | 2  | 2 | 2  |

## Chapter 2

# Methodology

**2.1** The methodology for the assessment of open spaces in the borough reflects the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (NPPF) and has been informed by recognised guidance on planning for open space and play space. The methodology followed five key steps, as set out in **Figure 2.1**. Each step is set out in more detail in the rest of this chapter.

**Figure 2.1: Open space and play space methodology**



### Step 1: Identifying local need

#### Policy review and understanding local context

**2.2** A review of relevant national, regional, and local planning policy has been undertaken in order to develop an understanding of the local context in Enfield, and any land use implications related to open space. To further understand the specific needs of the borough, the desk study also considered the characteristics of the population, including health data, and estimated future changes as a result of population growth and development.

### Step 2: Auditing local provision

#### Collating and reviewing open space and play data

**2.3** Existing data on publicly accessible blue and green infrastructure features within and around the borough has been collated and reviewed. Enfield London Borough Council provided several data sets, which have been updated and cross referenced with other contextual data sets, aerial imagery, Ordnance Survey greenspace layers, planning application data and internet research.

**2.4** These sites have been categorised according to typology (based on the primary 'functions' of the open space) and hierarchy, based on the size of the open space (see **Chapter 5** for more details about typology and hierarchy).

#### Enfield open space typologies

- Park and garden
- Natural and semi natural green space
- Green chain or corridor
- Allotment or community garden
- Amenity green space
- Provision for children and teenagers
- Cemeteries and churchyards
- Outdoor sports provision

#### Site audits

**2.5** During July 2020 245 blue and green spaces were audited utilising the Green Flag Award criteria. The detailed audit forms that have been used collected information on the range of features and facilities present (value) and the condition of features and management aspects (quality). The audit focused on those features which are council owned and managed..

**2.6** Site audits took place using GIS-enabled tablets for data collection. A desk study was also undertaken for each site, recording designations and other relevant data that may add to the overall value of the site.

#### Green Flag award themes

- A welcoming place
- Healthy, safe and secure
- Clean and well maintained
- Sustainability
- Conservation and heritage
- Community involvement
- Marketing

**2.7** The site audits also recorded the exact location of water features and play spaces including children's play facilities, multi-use games areas (MUGAs) and provision for teenagers.

**2.8** An example audit form is included within **Appendix A** and includes the scoring system.

## Step 3: Setting local standards

**2.9** Following the audit of local provision, open space standards for quantity, accessibility, quality and value have been proposed.

#### Setting quantity standards

**2.10** A quantity standard has been set for publicly accessible open space (which includes park and garden, natural and semi natural green space, green chain or corridor, and amenity green space) and is expressed in hectares per 1,000 people. Projected population growth has been considered in developing the standard. Separate quantity standards have been set for sites which fall within the provision for children and teenager typology.

#### Setting accessibility standards

**2.11** Accessibility standards have been developed for each type of open space and level of the hierarchy. These standards are based on good practice guidance, regional planning policy and standards adopted by similar boroughs. Accessibility standards are expressed as straight line 'walk time' distances.

#### Setting quality and value standards

**2.12** Standards have been set for quality and value, providing a benchmark against which each site can be assessed. Quality and value standards have been set for each typology and level of the size hierarchy (where appropriate), which ensures that sites are compared 'like for like' with sites that would be expected to provide a similar 'offer'.

**2.13** The quality and value standards have been developed through an understanding of what should be expected of each type of open space in Enfield and are intended to be both aspirational yet realistically achievable.

## Step 4: Applying local standards

**2.14** The application of the proposed standards provides a picture of how current open space and play provision in Enfield stands, and where enhancements could be made.

#### Applying quantity standards

**2.15** The performance of the whole borough in terms of quantity of open space has been assessed against the quantity standards. The effect of projected population growth on the quantity of open space per 1,000 people has also been considered, to indicate and locate any shortfalls that may arise in the future.

**2.16** Separate analysis has been undertaken on the quantity of equipped play areas.

### Applying quality, value and accessibility standards

**2.17** The audit form results for open and play spaces have been compared to the relevant quality and value benchmarks (according to typology and size hierarchy) and categorised as one of the following:

|                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Higher quality / higher value | Higher quality / lower value |
| ++                            | +-                           |
| Lower quality / higher value  | Lower quality / lower value  |
| -+                            | --                           |

**2.18** Accessibility standards (expressed as straight line 'walk time' distances) have been applied in GIS producing a series of maps showing buffers around the boundaries of open spaces to indicate areas which have poor access to different types of open space at various levels of the hierarchy.

### Step 5: Next steps: addressing future need

**2.19** The findings from previous steps have been brought together to provide recommendations on:

- broad geographic areas that could be prioritised for future blue and green improvement programmes;
- outline policy direction for open space and equipped play; and
- an outline framework for decision making, utilising the results of the audit.

## Chapter 3

# Planning policy and strategic context

**3.1** The following section sets out the strategic context for the study as well as a review of relevant national, regional and local policy and guidance.

### National planning policy

#### 25 Year Environment Plan

**3.2** The 25 Year Environment Plan (25YEP), published in 2018, sets out the government's support for habitat creation, multifunctional sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDs), and natural spaces close to where people live and work. It represents an important shift in thinking towards long term positive action to improve people's lives and the environment. It views the planning system as a key mechanism for delivering upon its ambitions. The first action of the 25 Year Environment Plan, seeks to embed an 'environmental net gain' principle into development:

"We want to establish strategic, flexible and locally tailored approaches that recognise the relationship between the quality of the environment and development. That will enable us to achieve measurable improvements for the environment – 'environmental net gains' – while ensuring economic growth and reducing costs, complexity and delays for developers."

**3.3** It goes on to state that the government wants:

"to expand the net gain approaches used for biodiversity to include wider natural capital benefits, such as flood protection, recreation and improved water and air quality. They will enable local planning authorities to target environmental enhancements that are needed most in their areas and give flexibility to developers in providing them."

#### The Environment Bill

**3.4** The emerging landmark Environment Bill sets out to place the ambitions of the 25YEP on statutory footing, by creating a new governance framework for the environment, to ensure a 'cleaner, greener and more resilient country for the next generation' as the UK leaves the EU. The bill is currently before Parliament, having been introduced in January 2020.

**3.5** Provisions of the draft bill require biodiversity net gains (BNG) to be demonstrated and emerging metrics such as the DEFRA 2.0 will become commonly used when assessing planning applications. There is also a provision for off-site provision of biodiversity enhancements, which may provide an additional funding mechanism for green infrastructure (GI) improvements in the local area. The bill will also support the establishment of 'nature recovery strategies' and give communities a greater say in the protection of local trees.

**Green infrastructure** is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework as a “*network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities*”.

### National Planning Policy Framework (2019)

#### Assessing the need for open space

**3.6** The rationale for undertaking an assessment of open space and play space in the borough is provided by the NPPF, which outlines the importance of green infrastructure provision (including open space and sports) to the development of a Local Plan.

**3.7** Paragraph 91 requires that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places; referencing safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities and high-quality public space as a means to achieving this.

**3.8** Paragraph 92 highlights that planning policies should support social, recreational and cultural facilities and services which the community needs including planning positively for the provision of shared spaces and community facilities such as sports venues and open space.

**3.9** Paragraphs 96 and 97 set out that up-to-date assessments of open space need will be required to support planning policies. These paragraphs also set out the circumstances in which open space can be developed. Paragraph 96 states that the information from the study should determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is required which “plans should then seek to accommodate.”

**3.10** Paragraph 171 states that a strategic approach to plan making should be undertaken to ensure that, within the plan area, networks of habitats and green infrastructure are maintained and enhanced as well as planning for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

**3.11** Paragraph 181 links the requirement for the identification of green infrastructure provision and enhancement at the plan

making stage to the improvement of air quality or mitigation of impacts relating to this issue.

#### Loss or replacement of open space

**3.12** Paragraph 97 sets out the only circumstances in which an open space can be developed for different uses. It clarifies that existing open space should not be built on unless:

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space to be surplus to requirements; or
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.

#### Protecting, maintaining and enhancing open space

**3.13** The NPPF provides a mechanism by which local authorities can protect some open spaces under a 'local green space' designation (paragraphs 99, 100 and 101) and sets out that these areas should be managed by policies which are consistent with those for Green Belt, and sets out high level criteria for such designations.

#### National Planning Practice Guidance

**3.14** Planning Practice Guidance provides further detail on the development and implementation of policies within the NPPF. Guidance for open space, sport and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space states that in assessing the need for open space, local authorities should have regard for the duty to cooperate where open space serves a wider area. The guidance also advises that authorities and developers refer to Sport England guidance in assessing the need for sports and recreation facilities and that they may need to consult Sport England where development has the potential to impact upon such facilities.

**3.15** The guidance recognises green infrastructure as a network of natural capital assets (including parks/open space, woodlands, allotments etc.) that provide multiple environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

**3.16** The NPPF requires that a strategic planning approach is taken for green infrastructure (GI). The guidance recommends planning authorities prepare GI strategies and frameworks that are evidence based and include assessments of the quality of GI and any gaps in provision.

## Regional context

### London Plan (2016)

**3.17** The London Plan governs the strategic approach to planning and managing blue and green infrastructure across all London boroughs in order to achieve the Mayor's objectives for London. Policies relevant for open space and play include:

- Policy 2.18: Green infrastructure
- Policy 7.2: An inclusive environment
- Policy 7.5: Public realm
- Policy 7.18: Protecting open space and addressing deficiencies

### New London Plan

**3.18** The current 2016 plan is the adopted development plan; however, the draft London Plan is at an advanced stage and is a material consideration in planning decisions.

**3.19** The new London Plan highlights that boroughs should use open space needs assessments to inform policy, identify areas of deficiency and address any deficiencies based on need (policy G4).

**3.20** Policies of most relevance to blue and green infrastructure include:

- Policies G1-G9 on green infrastructure and natural environment. It highlights that boroughs should prepare their own green infrastructure strategies to act as an evidence base for development plans (policy G1) and open space needs assessments to inform policy, identify areas of deficiency and address any deficiencies based on need (policy G4). The threat from development to biodiversity is addressed, with Policy G6 stating that development proposals are to be developed with habitat connectivity, sustainable access to habitat, and biodiversity at the start of the process, with the aim of achieving net biodiversity gain, reducing habitat severance and access deficiencies.
- Policies GG2 and GG3 on planning London's future through good growth policies, to make the best use of land through protecting open space, promoting the creation of new green infrastructure and urban greening, and improving access including planning sustainable travel options.
- Policies S1, S3, S4, S5 on social infrastructure, with the importance of green infrastructure recognised as a key component of social infrastructure. Boroughs should

develop play and informal recreation strategies (policy S4) and regularly assess the need for sports and recreation facilities at the local and sub-regional level (policy S5).

- Policies S13, S14, S16, S17 on sustainable infrastructure including SUDs within development and the network of waterways which should be integrated into a linked, accessible transport network and improved for their habitat, amenity and recreation value.

### All London Green Grid (ALGG) Supplementary Planning Guidance on Green Infrastructure and Open Environments

**3.21** This policy framework promotes the design and delivery of GI and open spaces across London, providing guidance on delivering GI to reflect the objectives and policies within the London Plan. The three aims of the framework are:

- to protect and enhance London's strategic network of green and open natural and cultural spaces, to connect the everyday life of the city to a range of experiences and landscapes, town centres, public transport nodes, the countryside in the urban fringe, the Thames and major employment and residential areas;
- to encourage greater use of, and engagement with, London's green infrastructure; popularising key destinations within the network and fostering a greater appreciation of London's natural and cultural landscapes; enhancing visitor facilities and extending and upgrading the walking and cycling networks in between to promote a sense of place and ownership for all who work in, visit and live in London;
- to secure a network of high quality, well designed and multifunctional green and open spaces to establish a crucial component of urban infrastructure able to address the environmental challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century – most notably climate change.

## Local policy

### A lifetime of opportunities: Enfield Council Plan 2020-2022<sup>5</sup>

**3.22** This document details Enfield's vision, aims, and priorities for the two-year period. Open space is referenced within the objective 'safe, healthy and confident communities', through creating healthy streets, parks, and community spaces.

<sup>5</sup> <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/your-council/enfield-council-plan-2020-to-2022-your-council.pdf>

## Enfield Local Plan

**3.23** The Enfield Local Plan currently consists of the following:

- Core Strategy, adopted in 2010, which is the main overarching document of the plan, and sets out the overall vision, strategic objectives, and core policies up to 2025.
- Development Management Document, adopted in November 2014, which identifies specific policies to assess the suitability of development proposals.
- Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan, adopted in January 2020, which provides a framework for the significant regeneration of Meridian Water.
- North Circular Area Action Plan, adopted in 2014, which is an area-specific plan that responds to the challenges and opportunities along this section of the A406.
- North East Area Action Plan, adopted in 2016, which provides a planning framework for an area of strategic growth and regeneration.
- Policies Map, showing the location of proposals and policies in the adopted Local Plan.

**3.24** The Core Strategy seeks to protect and enhance Enfield's natural heritage by retaining the open character of the borough, safeguarding the green belt and other open space and developing the wider network of green infrastructure in the borough.

**3.25** The Core Strategy also recognises the importance of the open space network to the health and well-being of Enfield residents. Core policy 34: Parks, playing fields and other open spaces states the council will seek to improve the provision of good quality and accessible open space, particularly in areas of deficiency within the borough.

**3.26** Specific policies relating to open spaces are detailed in Enfield's Development Management Document.

### Policy DMD 71: Protection and Enhancement of Open Space

Inappropriate development on land designated as Metropolitan Open Land will be refused except in very special circumstances.

Development involving the loss of other open space will be resisted unless:

- Replacement open space can be re-provided in the same locality and of better quality to support the delivery of the Council's adopted Parks and Open Spaces Strategy; or

- It has been demonstrated through the submission of an assessment that the open space in question is surplus to requirements.

Essential structures and facilities that would support the enjoyment of, and maintain the openness of the open space will be acceptable provided that the size, siting, location, design and materials would be sympathetic and proportionate to the operational requirements of the open space that it supports.

### Policy DMD 72: Open Space Provision

All new major residential development must be accompanied by proposals to improve open space provision. The nature of such improvements should reflect the additional open space needs generated as a result of the proposed development.

If the proposed development is located within an identified area of deficiency for public park provision it will be necessary for additional land to be brought into public park use. Provision should be provided on-site where possible. In exceptional circumstances, a contribution towards off-site provision or improvement to access to open space may be acceptable. New developments will be expected to incorporate open space that is capable of reaching at least 'Good to Very Good' quality in line with the Green Flag Award standards.

If the proposed development is not located within an area which is deficient in either quantity or access to public park provision then consideration will be given to deficiency in any other type of open space provision. The applicant will be required to make a contribution towards the enhancement of open space or associated facilities.

### DMD 73: Children's Play Space

Within areas deficient in children's play space, developments with an estimated child occupancy of ten children or more will be required to incorporate on-site play provision to meet the needs arising from the development. Where it is demonstrated to the Council's satisfaction that children's play space cannot be provided on-site, the applicant will be required to make a financial contribution towards ongoing off-site provision. Contributions may also be required for ongoing maintenance of facilities.

New formal play spaces must:

- Be well located – new facilities should be sited in locations that are overlooked, away from busy

roads, noise, and pollutants and where possible enable cohesion and integration with existing communities;

- Make use of natural elements and low-value materials;
- Provide a wide range of play experiences;
- Be inclusive to all;
- Provide opportunities to experience risk and challenge;
- Be sustainable and easy to maintain; and
- Allow for change and evolution.

#### DMD 74: Playing Pitches

1. Development involving the loss of playing field land and sports pitches will not be permitted.

2. The preference for new playing field land and sports pitches is natural grass pitches. The Council will only permit artificial grass pitches if all of the following criteria are met:

- The location must have very good accessibility by public transport;
- The site must have adequate road access and be able to accommodate car parking;
- The site must be level and have suitable ground conditions;
- The proposal must not harm the character or appearance of the area;
- There is no harm to residential properties in terms of noise and light pollution;
- There is no adverse impact on local flora and fauna;

3. Applications for new artificial pitches must provide details of proposed landscaping, enclosure, and lighting. Applicants must demonstrate how lighting has been designed to prevent loss of amenity to local residents or harm to biodiversity.

4. Applications for artificial pitches that incorporate flood lighting on Metropolitan Open Land and in the

Green Belt will be refused unless justified through very special circumstances.

#### DMD 77: Green Chains

Development within a 5 minute walk or 400 metre radius from a Green Chain must integrate with the network and development will only be permitted if:

- Any adverse impact on the Green Chain is minimised; and
- The proposal protects and where possible improves the Green Chain route for cyclists and pedestrians

**3.27** Each of the Area Action Plans has policies for new and existing green spaces as area-wide policies and at specific sites.

#### Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2010 - 2020

**3.28** This strategy included 342 open spaces, categorised as follows:

- Parks
- Playing pitches and sports facilities
- Allotments
- School playing fields
- Cemeteries and churchyards
- Blue corridors
- Children's play areas
- Natural or semi natural urban green space
- Amenity green spaces.

**3.29** The Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit is an update and replacement of the original strategy.

#### Enfield Open Space and Sports Assessment

**3.30** The 2011 open space and sports assessment identified 350 open spaces, categorised as follows:

- Public park
- Allotments, community gardens and urban farms
- Amenity green space
- Cemeteries and churchyards
- Greenspaces within grounds of institutions
- Natural or semi natural urban greenspaces
- Outdoor sports facilities/playing fields

**3.31** The audit set out in this document is an update to the 2011 assessment.

#### Enfield Blue and Green Strategy

**3.32** Open spaces are a part of the borough's green infrastructure network, and this audit is one of several evidence base documents that has informed the development of the Enfield Blue and Green Strategy:

## Chapter 3

### Planning policy and strategic context

Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
November 2020

- Review of the Biodiversity Action Plan
- Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

**3.33** The findings set out in this report will also inform the preparation of the new Local Plan to cover the period up to 2039/2041.

## Chapter 4

# Understanding the need for open space and play space

### Population & social context

**4.1** Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimates indicate that the population of Enfield in 2019 was 333,794<sup>6</sup>. 51.1% of the population was female, with males making up 48.9% of the population<sup>7</sup>. There are more males than females in all ages up to 29 years. There are significantly more women than men over 80<sup>8</sup>.

**4.2** Enfield has a higher number of young people aged 0-19 than the London average, and a higher proportion of adults aged 20-44 than the England average, but much lower than the London average. The median age for Enfield in 2019 was 36.4<sup>9</sup>, an increase of 2.25% since 2001. However, this remains far below the median age across England (40 years) and the UK (40.3 years).

**4.3** Population density in the borough is shown in **Figure 4.1** Enfield is the seventh least populated borough in London, due to the 40% of the area designated as Green Belt and a number of sizeable parks<sup>10</sup>. However, this hides the considerable variation in population density within the borough. In Bush Hill Park and Bowes Park the population density is over 75/ha, compared to 25 people/ha in the north-west.

**4.4** The London borough of Enfield is very diverse. In the 2011 census 40.5% of respondents identified themselves as white British, with the next largest categories identified as white other (18.2%) and Black African (9%). The white British category is lower than in both London as a whole (44.9%) and well below the level in England (79.8%)<sup>11</sup>.

**4.5** ethnicity Research from 2019 suggests that 35.32% of Enfield residents are from white British backgrounds, 23% from white other and 18% from black groups<sup>12</sup>.

**4.6** The overseas-born population made up 39% of the borough's total in 2019<sup>13</sup>. This compares to 36.38% in London and 15.44% in England. The proportion of adults in Enfield who speak English at home as their first language as

<sup>6</sup><https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/your-council/borough-and-wards-profiles/borough-profile-2020-your-council.pdf>

<sup>7</sup><https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157267/report.aspx?town=enfield#tabrespop>

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/your-council/borough-and-wards-profiles/borough-profile-2019-your-council.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/your-council/borough-and-wards-profiles/borough-profile-2020-your-council.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/your-council/census-and-socio-economic-information/about-enfield-information-2011-census-ethnicity-language-faith-country-of-origin.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/your-council/borough-and-wards-profiles/borough-profile-2020-your-council.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Ibid

increased from 69.5% in 2015 to 75.7% in 2018. The percentage of pupils in Enfield who were known or believed to have a first language other than English is 49%, slightly higher than the London average of 45% and significantly above England's 19% average<sup>14</sup>. The top five non-English languages spoken by Enfield school pupils in 2020 were Turkish, Somali, Polish, Bengali and Albanian/Shqip. This remains unchanged from 2017.

### Deprivation, physical and mental health

**4.7** The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows that Enfield's ranking compared with the 317 other local authorities in England has fallen from 2015 to 2019. In 2019 Enfield was the 74<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in England, within the most deprived 25% of districts<sup>15</sup>. The average deprivation score for Enfield has not worsened in those four years, however Enfield has become relatively more deprived when compared to other London boroughs. In 2015 Enfield was the 12<sup>th</sup> most deprived borough in London, compared to the 9<sup>th</sup> most deprived in 2019. **Figure 4.2** shows there is significant spatial difference in deprivation within Enfield, with wards in the east being more deprived (including 55 wards within the 10% most deprived areas in England) and wards in the centre and west being among the least deprived. Areas with the highest deprivation are located in Turkey Street Ward, Enfield Lock Ward, Chase Ward, Ponders End Ward, Jubilee Ward, Edmonton Green Ward and Upper Edmonton Ward.

**4.8** HMRC statistics from 2018-19 show that 18% of all children under 16 in Enfield were in relative low-income families (defined as receiving 60% or less of median income, or on out-of-work benefits)<sup>16</sup>. This is the same as the average for the whole UK.

**4.9** The employment rate in Enfield has been declining. In September 2019 the employment rate of working age people in the borough (aged between 16 and 64) was estimated to be 64.5%, which is below that of both London and the UK<sup>17</sup>. In January 2020 3.5% of working-age adults in Enfield were claiming either Job Seekers Allowance or were unemployed and claiming Universal Credit. The ONS estimates that 7.6% of economically active 16-64 year olds were unemployed in December 2019, compared with 4.6% in London and 4% in the UK<sup>18</sup>.

**4.10** Female life expectancy in Enfield is 84.8 years (compared to 84.5 years in London and 82.9 years in the UK)

and male life expectancy is 80.6 years (compared to 80.7 years in London and 79.3 years in the UK)<sup>19</sup>.

**4.11** In 2017-18 8.1% of adults (aged 17 and over) were recorded as having diabetes in Enfield, higher than the London average of 6.5% and the England average of 6.8%. In 2018-19 there was a 4.8% prevalence of asthma among all ages in Enfield. This is the 11<sup>th</sup> highest rate in London<sup>20</sup>.

**4.12** In 2018-19 the number of people aged over 65 known to have dementia was 5.92%, the highest in London, and compared to the England average of 4.34%.

**4.13** In 2018-19 Public Health England estimated that 66.8% of adults in Enfield were overweight or obese<sup>21</sup>, which is higher than the England (62.3%) and London (55.9%) averages. 23.9% of reception age children and 42.6% of year 6 children were either overweight or obese in 2018-19. These are higher than both the England and London averages, and Enfield has the 9<sup>th</sup> highest prevalence of overweight or obese Reception age children and 3<sup>rd</sup> highest for year 6 children within the London boroughs.

**4.14** The 2011 census indicated that 8.1% of residents were limited a little and 7.3% limited a lot by illness or disability.

### Active Lives Survey

**4.15** Sport England's 2019 Active Lives Survey<sup>22</sup> indicates that levels of physical activity in the borough are relatively good when compared to the London region and England as a whole. 20% of Enfield residents are considered 'inactive' (undertaking less than 30 minutes of physical activity a week), this compares to 24% for London and 25% for England. The proportion of residents considered 'active' (undertaking at least 150 minutes of physical activity a week) is slightly above the London average and England as a whole; 65.5% (Enfield), 64.5% (London) and 63.3% (England).

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid

<sup>16</sup> Ibid

<sup>17</sup> Office for National Statistics - Annual Population Survey: Survey-based estimates of economic activity, employment rates and unemployment rates

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157267/report.aspx?town=enfield#tabempunemp>

<sup>19</sup> <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/your-council/borough-and-wards-profiles/borough-profile-2020-your-council.pdf>

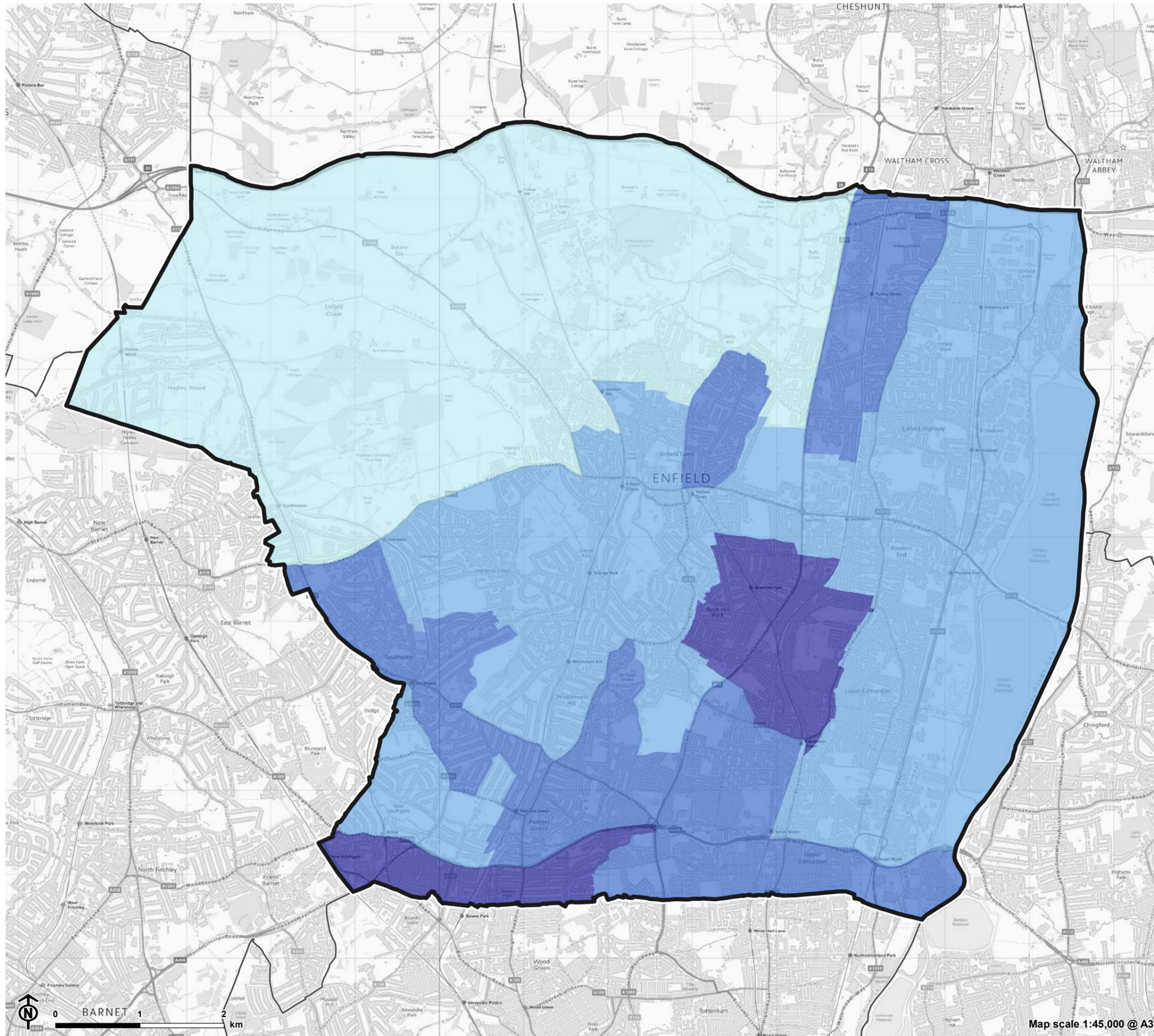
<sup>20</sup> QOF prevalence, Public Health England

<sup>21</sup> <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/qid/1938132701/pat/6/par/E12000007/ati/102/are/E09000010/iid/93347/age/187/sex/4/cid/4>

<sup>22</sup> Sport England Active Lives Survey (2019)

<https://activelives.sportengland.org/Query/QueryBuilder>

Figure 4.1: Population Density

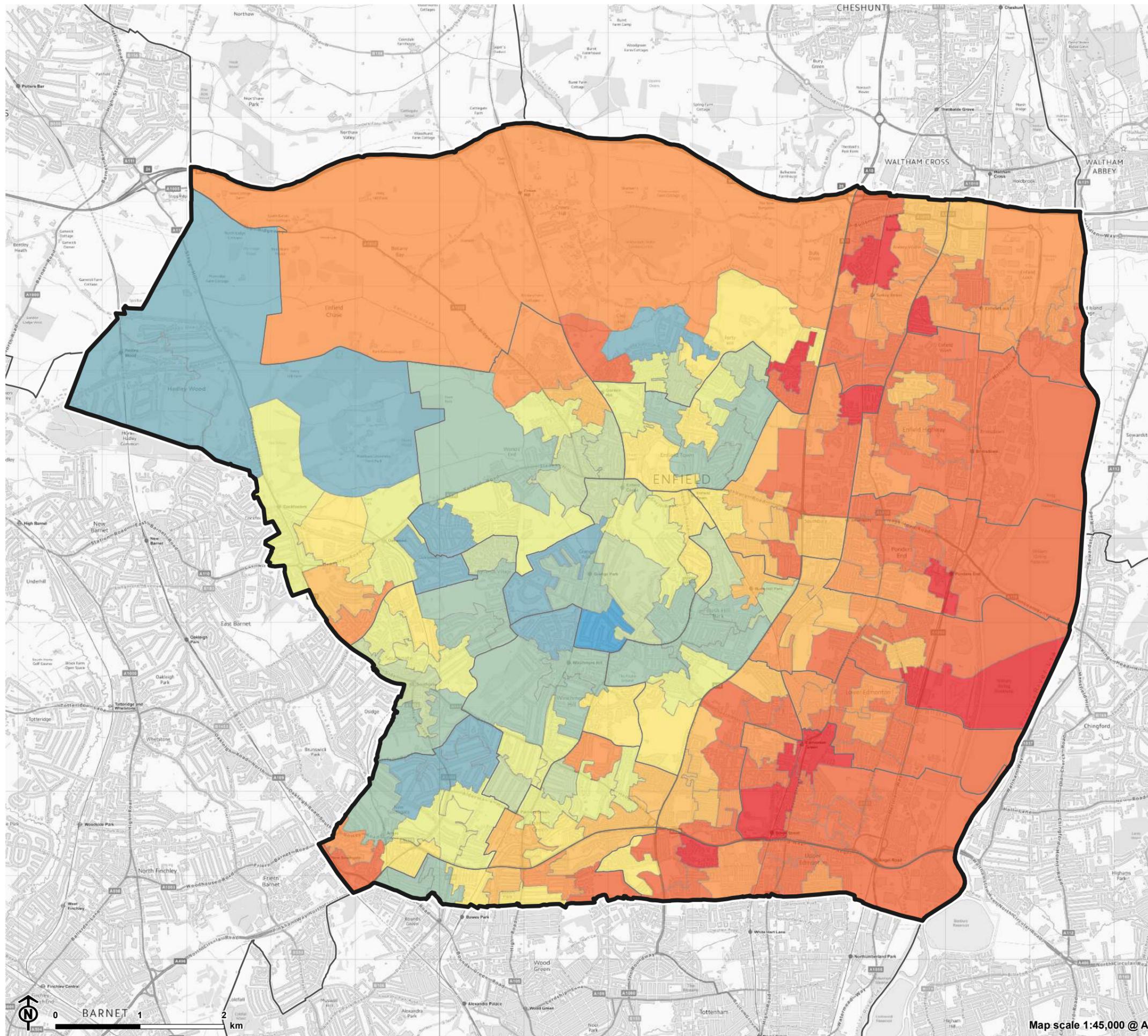


Enfield boundary  
 Neighbouring authority  
**Population density (Census 2011)**  
 Population / area (hectares - ha)  
 < 25  
 25 - 50  
 50 - 75  
 > 75



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 4.2: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)



- Enfield boundary
- Ward
- Neighbouring authority
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)**
- 0 - 10% (most deprived)
- 10 - 20%
- 20 - 30%
- 30 - 40%
- 40 - 50%
- 50 - 60%
- 60 - 70%
- 70 - 80%
- 80 - 90%
- 90 - 100% (least deprived)

## Chapter 5

### Quantity assessment

**5.1** An assessment of open space and play must be underpinned by accurate spatial data. Baseline open space data held by Enfield Council has therefore been verified and updated to accurately reflect local provision.

#### Updating the baseline

**5.2** In order to update the GIS datasets, data from the following studies was made available to the project team:

- Enfield Open Space and Sports Assessment Update (2011)
- Enfield's Local Plan Open Space Policies Map Review (2013)
- Enfield's Playing Pitch Strategy (2018 – 2023)

#### Verifying and updating site boundaries

**5.3** In addition, the following data sources have been used to review and refine the baseline open space dataset:

- Ordnance Survey Public Greenspace
- Ordnance Survey MasterMap
- Open Street Map Points of Interest
- Aerial photography (Bing, Google, ESRI)
- Internet searches for information on particular sites.

**5.4** Site audits undertaken as part of the study also provided the opportunity to record any obvious site boundary changes that may be required. Any changes that were suggested as a result of the site audits have been updated as necessary; cross referencing with the data sets listed above.

**5.5** Following the assembly of a set of open space boundaries, the below tasks have been completed for each open space:

- boundary accuracy reviewed;
- names added where missing;
- typology reviewed; and
- secondary typology added if relevant (more info below).

#### Categorisation of sites by typology

**5.6** Each site has been assigned a primary typology based on key characteristics and functionality, as set out in **Table**

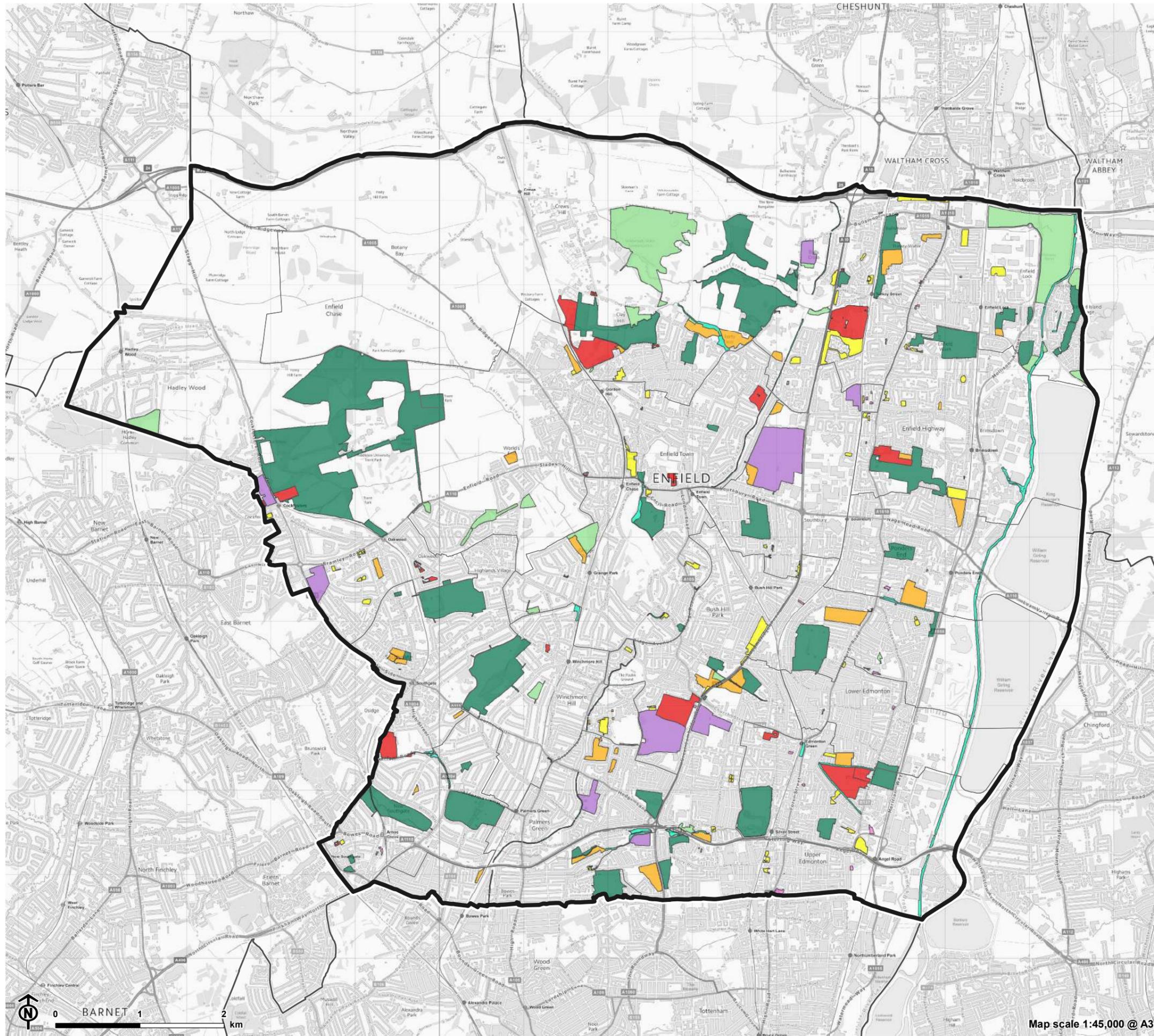
5.1: The typology for each site was reviewed during an initial desk study and amended following site visits as appropriate.

5.7 All the open spaces identified in Enfield are shown in **Figure 5.1** by primary typology.

Table 5.1: Primary typologies

| Type of open space                          | Primary purpose  |
|---|--|
| <b>Park and garden</b>                      | <p>Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events. More multi-functional than other open space, offering space for quiet relaxation as well as a range of amenities and activities for visitors. Parks often include children’s play, youth and/or outdoor sports facilities. This typology may include formal and informal public park settings.</p> <p>In this context the term ‘Park and garden’ is not used in the sense of sites of historic or heritage significance (i.e. Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England). However, some sites within this typology may fall within this designation.</p> |
| <b>Natural and semi natural green space</b> | Access to nature, wildlife conservation, biodiversity, and environmental education awareness.  |
| <b>Amenity green space</b>                  | Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work. Amenity green spaces provide a less formal green space experience than Park and Gardens, with generally fewer facilities and habitats.  |
| <b>Green chain or corridor</b>              | <p>Walking, cycling or horse riding, which may be used for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration. Green Chains and Corridors often comprise ‘Blue Corridors’; river corridors which make up an important element of the blue network in the borough.</p> <p>These are sites with defined boundaries and separate from strategic ‘green routes’ or links that may be identified across the borough. Sites may include promoted active travel routes and Public Rights of Way, but the audit did not consider active travel routes, Rights of Way and footpaths / cycle paths in detail.</p>  |
| <b>Allotment or community garden</b>        | Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health, and social inclusion.   |
| <b>Cemeteries and churchyard</b>            | Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.   |
| <b>Provision for children and teenagers</b> | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.   |
| <b>Outdoor sports provision</b>             | Participation in outdoor sports, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics, or countryside and water sports. In some instances, and where outdoor sports provision is publicly accessible, these sites may provide opportunities for informal recreation similar to amenity green space.  |

Figure 5.1: Open Space Primary Typology



- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Open space primary typology**
- Park and garden
- Natural and semi natural green space
- Amenity green space
- Green chain or corridor
- Allotment or community garden
- Cemeteries and churchyards
- Provision for children and teenagers
- Outdoor sports facility



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

**Approach to mapping multi-functional sites**

5.8 Due to the multi-functional nature of the open spaces in Enfield, some facilities (e.g. play spaces and sports pitches) are often located within other types of space, such as a natural and semi natural green space. In order to ensure that sites falling within wider spaces are considered in the analysis, these sites have been given a secondary typology. When calculating total quantities of provision of, for example, natural

and semi natural green space, the area of play space or sports pitches within them was excluded. This ensured no double counting across typologies. However, when applying accessibility catchments, it is considered that it is the 'total site' that defines the catchment. For example, a football pitch and playground within a park are likely to enhance its popularity. Therefore, when accessibility catchments have been applied the total area has been used to calculate the appropriate buffer. This is illustrated in **Figure 5.2**.

Figure 5.2: Multifunctional sites

- Open space primary typology**
- Park and garden
- Open space secondary typology**
- Provision for children and teenagers
- Outdoor sports provision
- Natural and semi natural green space (water)
- District park and garden 1.2km access buffer



## Developing a hierarchy

**5.9** In order to develop a framework for analysis of the sites and to set appropriate standards, a detailed hierarchy has been developed. For the purpose of this assessment, a combination of the size of sites and open space typologies has been used. The hierarchy recognises that open spaces of different sizes are expected to provide a different 'offer' to users. For instance, users will be more likely to travel further to reach a larger site with more facilities than a small area of

amenity green space with no facilities. The hierarchy has been informed by guidance set out in the London Plan<sup>23</sup> (Policy 7.18: Protecting open space and addressing deficiency) and draft new London Plan<sup>24</sup> (Policy G4: Open space) This is shown in **Table 5.2**.

**5.10** A hierarchy has also been developed for equipped play facilities, which is primarily based on the age ranges catered for, as shown in **Table 5.3**.

Table 5.2: Hierarchy of open spaces

| Typology                                    | Metropolitan provision  | District provision           | Local provision      | Small local provision   |
|---|---|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Park and garden</b>                      |   |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Size threshold (area ha)</b>             | 60.1ha+   | 20.1-60ha                    | 2.1-20ha             | <2.0ha                  |
| <b>Natural and semi natural green space</b> |   |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Size threshold (area ha)</b>             | No natural and semi natural green spaces within Enfield fall within this size threshold.  | 20.1-60ha                    | 2.1-20ha             | <2.0ha                  |
| <b>Amenity green space</b>                  |   |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Size threshold (area ha)</b>             | N/A<br>The division of amenity green space into a hierarchy has not been deemed appropriate for the purposes of this assessment. This is predominantly local provision and the majority of sites within Enfield are relatively small in size. |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Green chain or corridor</b>              |   |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Size thresholds (area ha)</b>            | N/A<br>Further division of green chains or corridors has not been deemed appropriate.   |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Allotment or community garden</b>        |   |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Size thresholds (area ha)</b>            | N/A<br>Further division of allotment or community garden into a hierarchy has not been deemed appropriate for the purposes of this assessment as this type of open space performs the same function and 'offer' regardless of size.           |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Cemeteries and churchyards</b>           |   |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Size thresholds (area ha)</b>            | N/A<br>Further division of cemeteries and churchyards has not been deemed appropriate.  |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Provision for children and teenagers</b> |   |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Equipped Play Facilities</b>             |   | Neighbourhood playable space | Local playable space | Doorstep playable space |
| <b>Classification/Criteria</b>              | See table below.  |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Other play &amp; youth space</b>         | Further division of other play has not been deemed appropriate for the purposes of this assessment.   |                              |                      |                         |
| <b>Outdoor sports provision</b>             | Detailed assessment of outdoor sports provision is addressed within the London Borough of Enfield Playing Pitch Strategy 2018 – 2023.   |                              |                      |                         |

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-plan-chapter-seven-londons-living-space-20>

<sup>24</sup> [https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/intend\\_to\\_publish\\_-\\_clean.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/intend_to_publish_-_clean.pdf)

Table 5.3: Hierarchy of equipped play facilities

| Criteria  | Doorstep playable space   | Local playable space  | Neighbourhood playable space   | Other [lay  |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Description of high quality/value play space</b> | A landscaped space including engaging play features for young children, and places for carers to sit and talk. Parental/guardian supervision. | A landscaped space with landscaping and equipment so that children aged from birth to 11 can play and be physically active and they and their carers can sit and talk. Flexible use. No formal supervision. | A varied natural space with secluded and open areas, landscaping and equipment so that children aged from birth to 11 can play and be physically active and they and their carers can sit and talk, with some youth facilities. Flexible use. May include some 'Other Play'. | e.g. green gym, wheels parks, multi use games area (MUGA), BMX track, trim trail. |
| <b>Guideline size</b>                               | 100 sq m  | 300 sq m  | 500 sq m   | 200 sq m  |
| <b>Age group</b>                                    | One age group (e.g. 0-5)  | Two age groups (e.g. 0-5 & 5-11)  | All ages   | 12+   |

## Current provision

**5.11** Following the assignment of a primary typology and hierarchy to each of the sites, **Table 5.4** summarises the quantity of provision by typology and hierarchy within the borough. This includes all sites whether they have been audited or not (except in the case of outdoor sports provision).

Table 5.4: Current provision and hierarchy of open spaces

| Primary typology                     | Hierarchy    | Count | Area (ha) in Enfield | Example                                 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|---|
| Park and garden                      | Metropolitan | 1     | 188.20               | Trent Park                              |
| Park and garden                      | District     | 6     | 183.54               | Pymmes Park                             |
| Park and garden                      | Local        | 22    | 170.38               | Arnos Park                              |
| Park and garden                      | Small local  | 13    | 10.80                | Painters Lane Park                      |
| Park and garden                      | <b>Total</b> | 42    | 552.93               |   |
| Natural and semi natural green space | Metropolitan | 0     | 0.00                 |   |
| Natural and semi natural green space | District     | 2     | 103.08               | Rammey Marsh                            |
| Natural and semi natural green space | Local        | 5     | 24.35                | Cheyne Walk Open Space                  |
| Natural and semi natural green space | Small local  | 14    | 14.13                | Bury Lodge Wetlands                     |
| Natural and semi natural green space | <b>Total</b> | 21    | 141.56               |   |
| Amenity green space                  |              | 54    | 42.29                | Bowles Green                            |
| Green chain or corridor              |              | 23    | 41.11                | Riverside Walk, Tanners End Lane        |
| Allotment or community garden        |              | 37    | 75.40                | Chaselands Allotments                   |
| Cemeteries and churchyards           |              | 29    | 80.03                | Saint John the Baptist, Strayfield Road |
| Provision for children and teenagers |              | 31    | 3.37                 | Hartmoor Mews                           |
| Outdoor sports provision*            |              | 9     | 94.03                | Enfield Playing Fields                  |
| <b>Enfield total</b>                 |              | 246   | 1030.72              |   |

\*A small number of outdoor sports sites have been audited where they appeared to be publicly accessible and acting as open space for the local population. Only audited sites are included in the table above.

**5.12** There is additional provision for children and young people found within other primary typologies and this will be considered in detail later in this section. Similarly, there are additional sports facilities found within other typologies.

**5.13** For the purposes of this assessment, sites categorised as 'accessible' are those that fall under the following access categories:

- Freely accessible to public

- Freely accessible to public: opening hours
- Freely accessible to the public: unofficial/de facto

*De facto definition: Unofficial access to a site that is intended to be not publicly accessible, e.g. evidence of access through a gap in a fence.*

**5.14** Table 5.5 shows the quantity of open space assessed for this study and its accessibility.

**Table 5.5: Quantity and accessibility of open space**

| Primary typology                     | Freely accessible to public (area ha) | Freely accessible to public: opening hours (area ha) | Freely accessible to public: unofficial/de facto (area ha) | Restricted access: members/tenants only (area ha) | Restricted access: other (area ha) | No public access (area ha) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Park and garden                      | 138.39                                | 411.31   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 3.24                               | 0.00                       |
| Natural and semi natural green space | 130.76                                | 1.98   | 1.05   | 0.00  | 6.64                               | 1.12                       |
| Amenity green space                  | 40.24                                 | 0.84   | 0.89   | 0.32  | 0.00                               | 0.00                       |
| Green chain or corridor              | 37.75                                 | 0.23   | 1.05   | 0.00  | 0.00                               | 2.07                       |
| Allotment or community garden        | 0.00                                  | 0.00   | 0.00   | 75.40   | 0.00                               | 0.00                       |
| Cemeteries and churchyards           | 4.84                                  | 74.59  | 0.09   | 0.00  | 0.45                               | 0.05                       |
| Provision for children and teenagers | 2.25                                  | 0.26   | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00                               | 0.85                       |
| Outdoor sports provision             | 41.42                                 | 49.85  | 0.00   | 0.00  | 0.00                               | 2.76                       |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>395.65</b>                         | <b>539.07</b>  | <b>3.09</b>  | <b>75.72</b>                                      | <b>10.32</b>                       | <b>6.86</b>                |

**5.15** Using the approach set out under 'approach to mapping multi-functional sites', a number of secondary typologies have been identified within larger sites. As can be seen in **Table 5.6**, when all secondary typologies are removed from the primary typologies and placed alongside their equivalent primary typology, the total area of parks and gardens reduces. This is because many of these have outdoor sports facilities or provision for children and young people as a secondary typology. Similarly, the total area of provision for children and teenagers increases, as more sites of this type have been identified as a secondary typology than as primary typology.

**Table 5.6: Total amount of accessible open space by typology when secondary typologies are combined with their equivalent primary typology**

| Primary and secondary typologies     | Area (ha) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Park and garden                      | 343.61    |
| Natural and semi natural green space | 331.95    |
| Amenity green space                  | 35.98     |
| Green chain or corridor              | 20.76     |
| Allotment or community garden        | 73.96     |

| Primary and secondary typologies     | Area (ha)      |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Cemeteries and churchyards           | 78.90          |
| Provision for children and teenagers | 13.74          |
| Outdoor sports provision             | 131.16         |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>1030.06</b> |

hierarchy is described in **Table 5.3** above. Based on the play hierarchy, the following playable spaces have been identified:

- 1 doorstep play space
- 71 local play spaces
- 26 neighbourhood playable spaces.

## Play provision

**5.16** 31 sites have been identified as having a primary typology of provision for children and teenagers. The remainder of the equipped play provision is found within other typologies. A total of 98 equipped play facilities and 60 'other play' facilities have been identified as part of the study, as shown in **Table 5.7** and **Table 5.8**.

**Table 5.7: Number of play areas by primary typology**

| Primary typology                     | Number of play areas |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Park and garden                      | 50                   |
| Natural and semi natural green space | 2                    |
| Amenity green space                  | 19                   |
| Provision for children and teenagers | 21                   |
| Outdoor sports provision             | 6                    |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>98</b>            |

**Table 5.8: Number of other play areas by primary typology**

| Primary typology                     | MUGA | Gym | Wheels park | BMX track | Trim trail | Other |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|-------------|-----------|------------|-------|
| Park and garden                      | 13   | 18  | 3           | 1         | 6          | 6     |
| Amenity green space                  | 2    | 0   | 0           | 0         | 0          | 2     |
| Provision for children and teenagers | 4    | 1   | 1           | 0         | 1          | 1     |
| Outdoor sports provision             | 1    | 1   | 0           | 0         | 0          | 0     |

**5.17** Each audited site with play provision has been assigned to a playable space hierarchy based upon the age groups catered for. Other play has been categorised separately, even if it is co-located with play provision. This is due to the fact that some sites are not solely for use by children. The play space

## Chapter 6

### Quality and value assessment

**6.1** This chapter summaries the results from the site audits undertaken in July 2020 as part of the assessment. 245 sites have been visited across the borough and have been subject to a detailed audit based on the Green Flag Award themes. The Green Flag Award is a recognised benchmark standard for open space management in the UK and internationally. Detailed criteria have been developed that are suitable for the Enfield context and have been categorised as relating to either:

- **value** – the presence of various features and facilities, and value to the local community; or
- **quality** – aspects relating to management and the condition of features and facilities.

**6.2** The box below provides an overview of the Green Flag themes considered as part of the site audits.

#### Assessment themes (based on Green Flag Award criteria)

- **A welcoming place:** Welcoming, good and safe access, signage, equal access for all.
- **Healthy, safe and secure:** Safe equipment and facilities, personal security, dog fouling, appropriate provision of facilities, quality of facilities.
- **Well maintained and clean:** Litter and waste management, ground maintenance and horticulture, building and infrastructure maintenance.
- **Environmental management:** Environmental sustainability, waste minimisation, arboriculture and woodland management.
- **Biodiversity, landscape and heritage:** Conservation of nature features, wild flora and fauna, conservation of landscape features, conservation of buildings and structures.
- **Community involvement:** Community involvement in management and development including outreach work, appropriate provision for the community.
- **Marketing and communication:** Marketing and promotion, provision of appropriate information, provision of appropriate educational interpretation/information.

## A welcoming place

**6.3** Entrances can make a contribution to how sites are perceived by potential visitors and local residents. In order to be inviting, entrances should be open, clean, in a good state of repair, and provide some visibility in and out of the site. The results of the site audit indicate that quality of entrances vary across the typologies. Parks and gardens generally provide a variety of amenities and facilities for a wide range of users and would generally be expected to provide obvious, easy to find entrances that have an entrance sign.

**6.4** Parks and gardens achieved the highest proportion of very good scores for this criterion, followed by cemeteries and churchyards (**Figure 6.1**). Amenity green spaces often do not have an obvious entrance and achieved the highest number of very poor scores. Allotment or community garden was the only typology not to receive any very good scores.

## Signage

**6.5** Up to date, clear, good quality signage that is accessible and readable for a range of users gives an indication of whether a site is well cared for and can enhance the experience for new and regular users. For larger sites and natural and semi natural sites, signage can be used to indicate promoted walking and cycling routes and provide information as to what facilities are on site.

**6.6** Parks and gardens had the highest proportion of very good and good scores for this criterion, as shown in **Figure 6.2**. Amenity green space had the highest number of very poor scores. Such sites are generally small in size, have few facilities and a low diversity of habitats and signage may not always be appropriate or necessary.

Figure 6.1: Extent of well-presented entrances

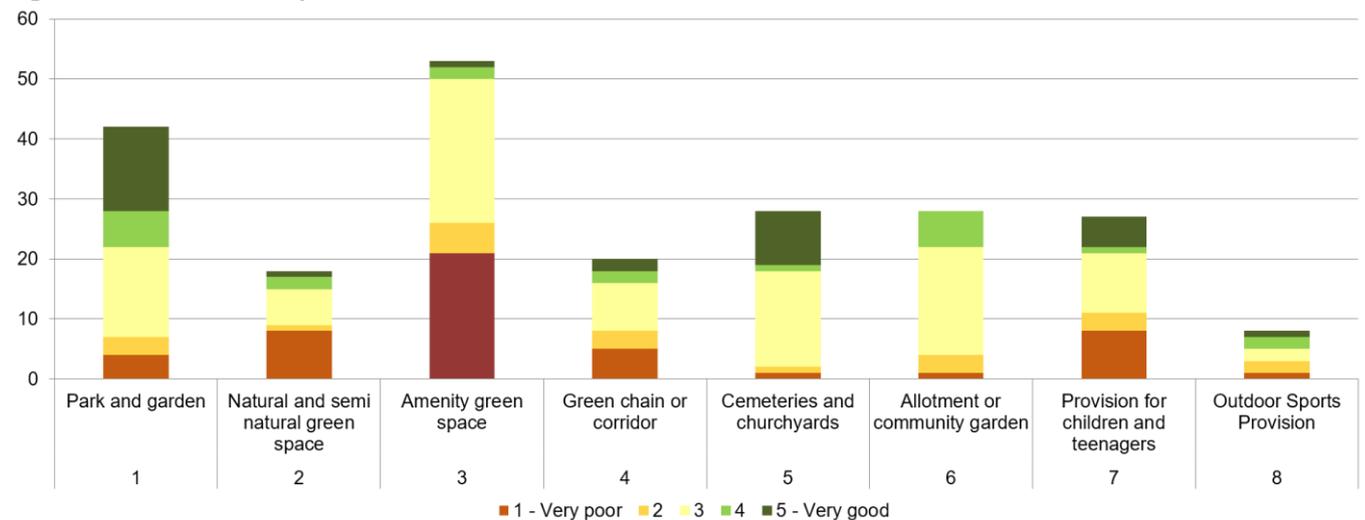
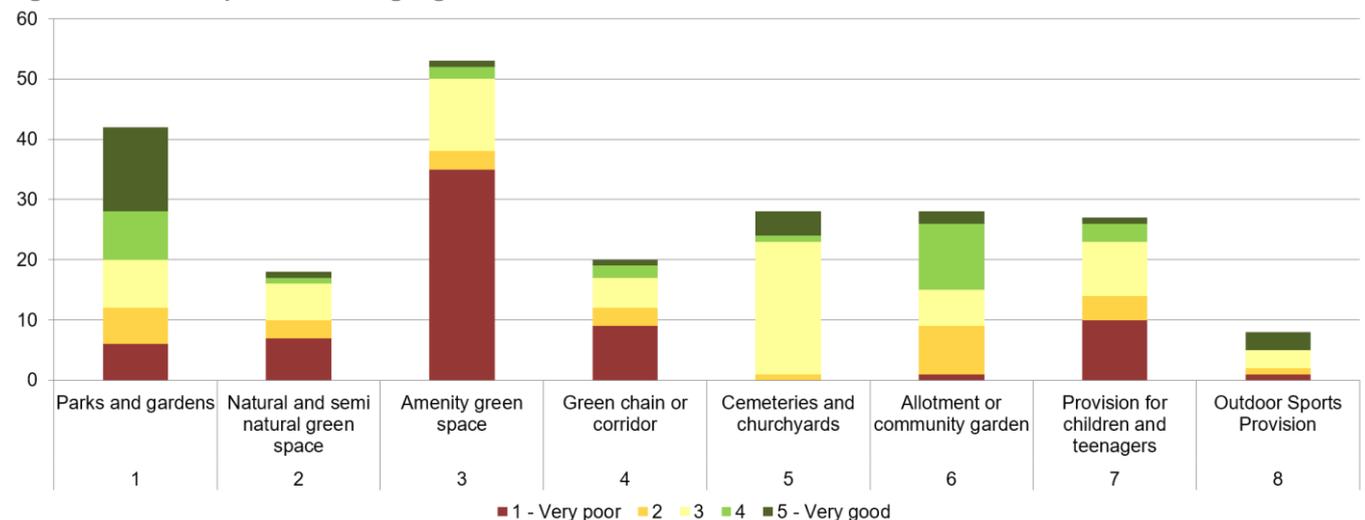


Figure 6.2: Overall provision of signage



### Quality of access

**6.7** The audits included an assessment of the quality of access to the open space and quality of access within and through the open space.

**6.8** The quality of access to open spaces may be influenced by several factors. Some sites benefited from good access via several modes of transport, such as nearby public transport links, provision of car parking, cycle paths and cycle parking. Where located within built up areas, amenity green spaces should offer easy access for informal recreation close to resident's homes.

**6.9** Parks and gardens, due to the range of facilities that may be provided, require careful consideration of the Equality Act (2010). Any type of open space will be able to provide a

wider range of benefits to the local community if they have good Access for All, and can better used by the elderly, infirm and people with physical disabilities.

**6.10** As shown in **Figure 6.3** parks and gardens performed better than other open space typologies, with over half scoring very good or good. Many amenity green spaces have no recognisable paths, and this typology scored the highest number of very poor scores. Amenity green spaces and green chains or corridors scored the highest proportion of fair scores, which indicates there are some maintained surfaced routes within these typologies.

**6.11** **Figure 6.4** provides supporting images that illustrate some of the key findings from this Green Flag Award theme.

**Figure 6.3: Overall quality of access within and through the open space**

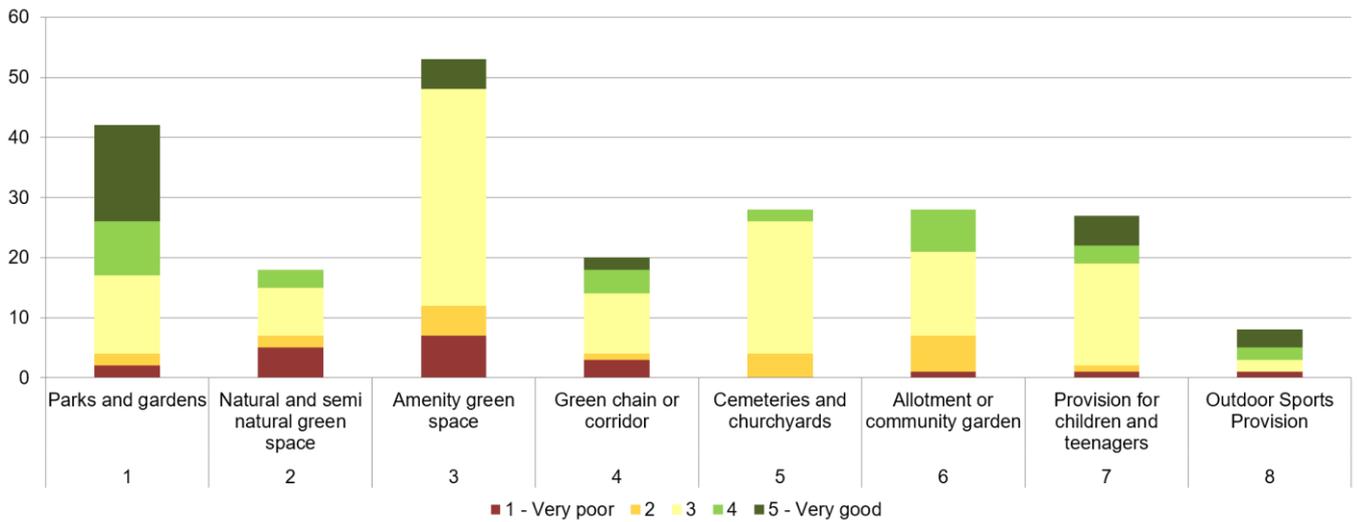


Figure 6.4: A Welcoming Place – summary of audit results



No welcoming entrance at Soham Road recreation ground



An uneven surface along the New River Loop



Good quality accesses with Prince of Wales Field



A welcoming entrance at Painters Lane park



Welcoming entrances at Grovelands Park



Statement entrance to Bury Lodge Wetlands

### Healthy, safe and secure

**6.12** Criteria under this Green Flag Award theme relate to facilities, site attributes and management aspects that encourage and facilitate active and informal recreation, and healthy lifestyles.

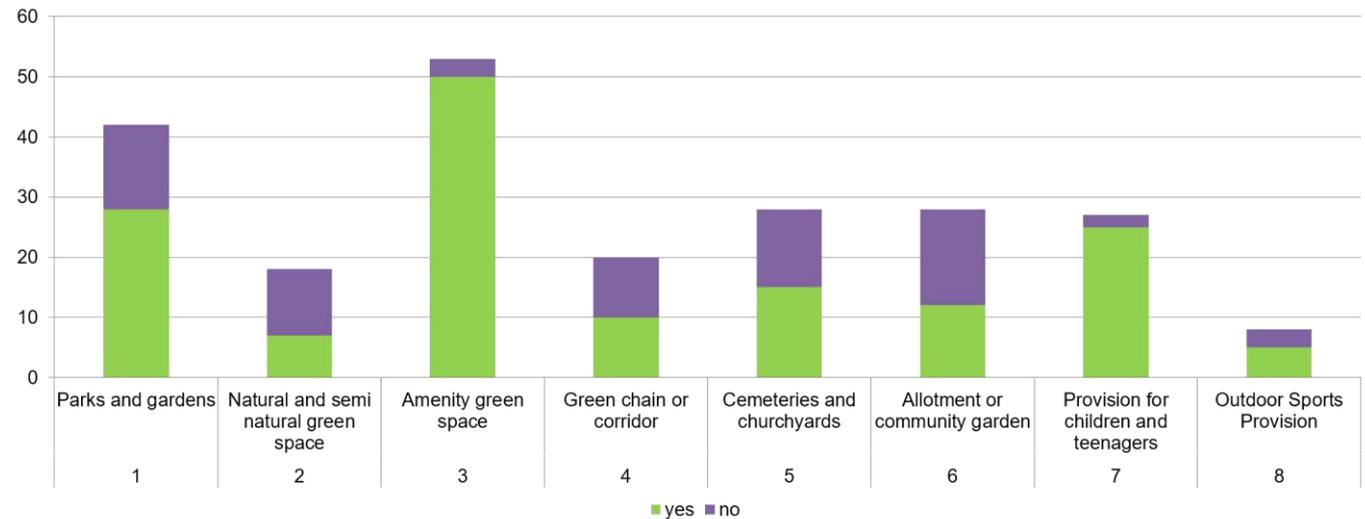
**6.13** Residents of all ages, abilities and backgrounds should feel comfortable entering and using open spaces. Fostering a sense of safety and security can be achieved through appropriate management and design and may help encourage users of all ages and abilities to enjoy and utilise their local park or open space.

**6.14** The majority of open spaces in Enfield benefit from natural surveillance from surrounding properties, as shown in **Figure 6.5**. Amenity green spaces and provision for children

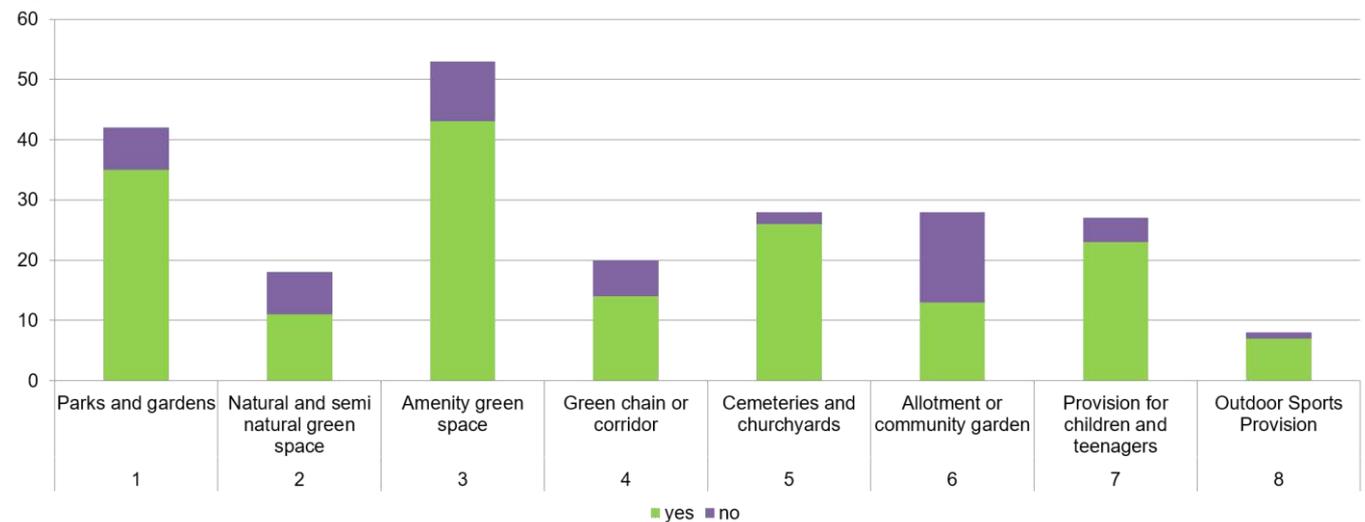
and teenagers performed best in this criterion. Only allotment or community gardens and natural and semi natural green spaces had a majority of sites without natural surveillance. This could be due to several factors, including a predominance of tree cover, sites being located away from dense urban development, or sites that are large with few directly adjoining properties.

**6.15** **Figure 6.6** shows that the audit found that the approaches to open spaces generally feel open and secure. Allotment or community gardens was the only typology to have over half of sites not considered to feel open and secure. This may be due to poor visibility in and out of entrances, encroaching vegetation, and a lack of maintenance of entrances.

**Figure 6.5: Presence of natural surveillance into the site from surrounding properties**



**Figure 6.6: Presence of open and secure approaches**



**6.16** As may be expected, parks and gardens and amenity green spaces had the highest proportion of sites with a flow of people through the open space (**Figure 6.7**).

**6.17** A flow of people indicates a site that is well used and can often be influenced by a site's location; for instance, where a site functions as a through route or thoroughfare such as at Arnos Park. The results of this criterion will be influenced

by the time of day at which the site audit was undertaken, and the covid-19 restrictions in place in July 2020 but provides an indication of sites that may suffer from a reduced sense of safety and security.

**6.18** **Figure 6.8** provides supporting images that illustrate some of the key findings from this Green Flag Award theme.

**Figure 6.7: Flow of people through the open space**

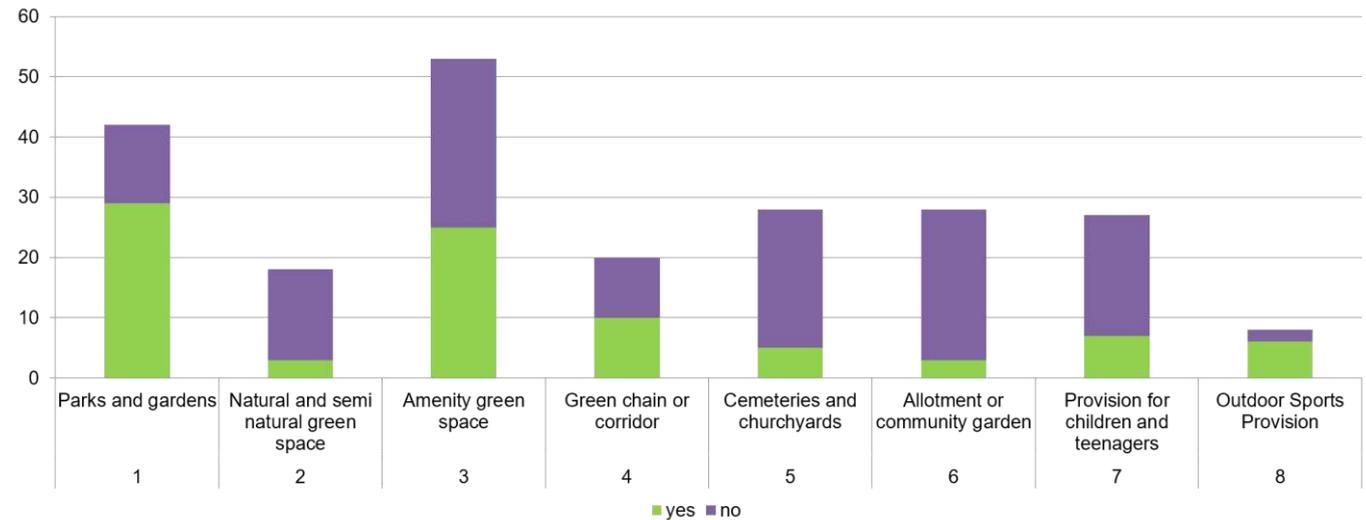


Figure 6.8: Healthy, Safe and Secure – a summary of audit results



Provision of lifebuoys at Electric Avenue open space



Not all approaches feel open and secure at Gough Park



Good natural surveillance at Broadfield Square



A flow of people at Bush Hill Park helps create a safe and secure open space



Open access with natural surveillance at Woodcroft



Lighting and natural surveillance at Turin Road

## Well-maintained and clean

### Cleanliness

**6.19** The overall level of cleanliness across open spaces in Enfield was found to be fair, as shown in **Figure 6.9**. Cemeteries and churchyards had the highest proportion of very good scores, while amenity green spaces had the highest proportion of very poor scores.

### Planting and grass areas

**6.20** **Figure 6.10** and **Figure 6.11** show the audit results for the overall condition of planted areas and grass areas. Many

sites did not contain planted areas (i.e. ornamental planting, shrubberies or edible planting). Unsurprisingly, all the allotment or community gardens had planted areas, of which the majority received a good score. The majority of cemeteries and churchyards contained planted areas and half of parks and gardens. None of the planted areas in open spaces received a very poor score.

**6.21** Areas of grass were more common across the open spaces and were present in all parks and gardens and amenity green spaces. The majority of grass areas were recorded as being in fair condition. This may in part be due to the covid-19 restrictions in place at the time of the site audits.

Figure 6.9: Overall cleanliness

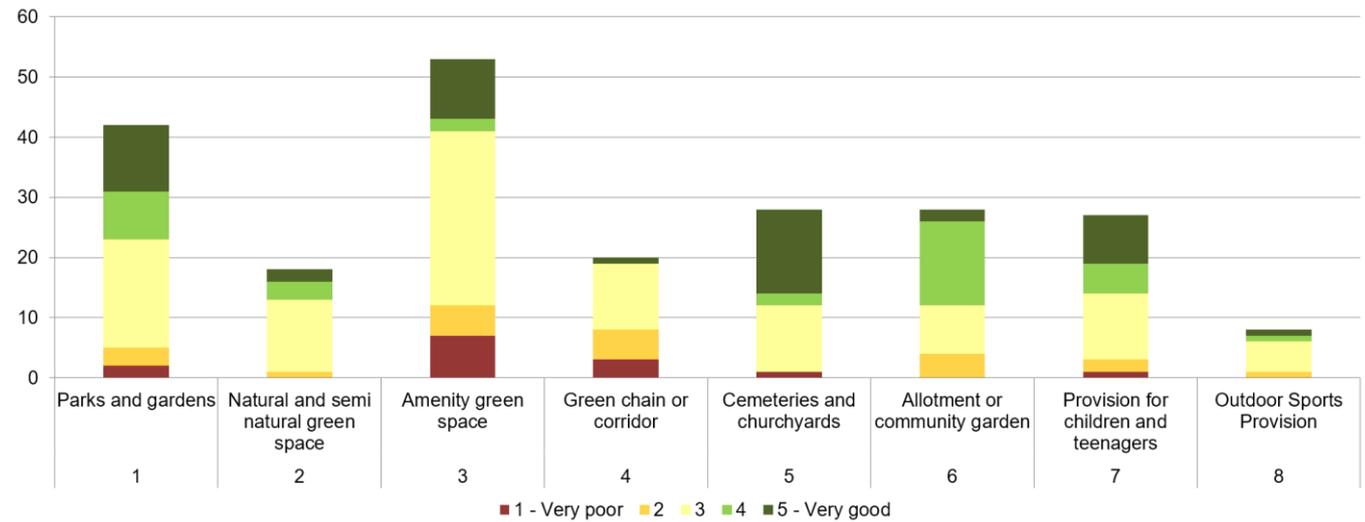


Figure 6.10: Overall condition of planted areas

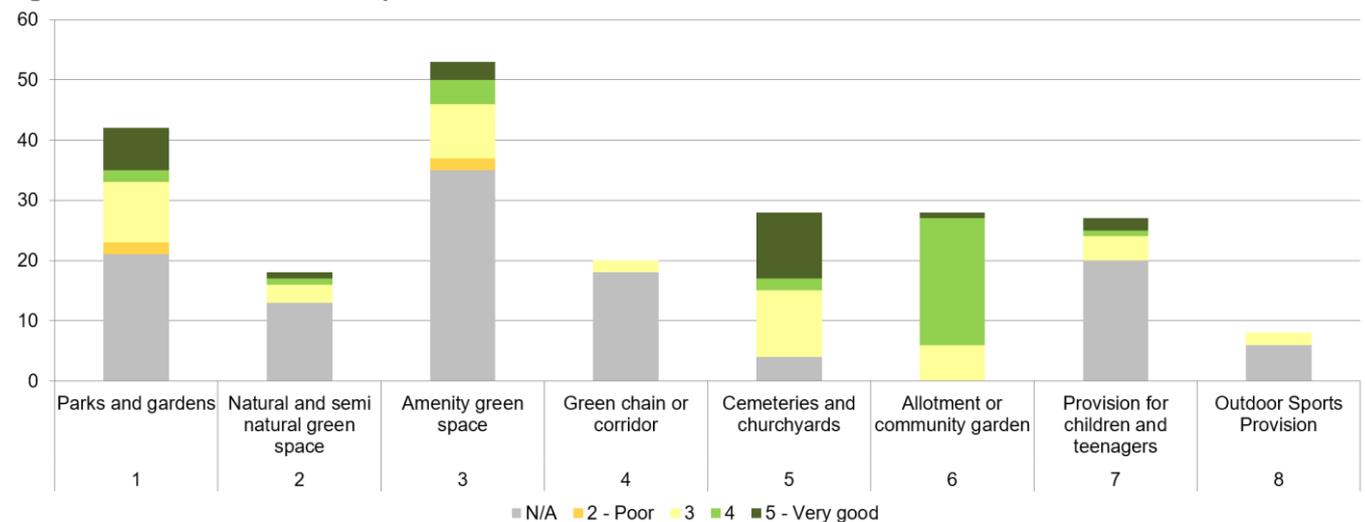


Figure 6.11: Overall condition of grass areas

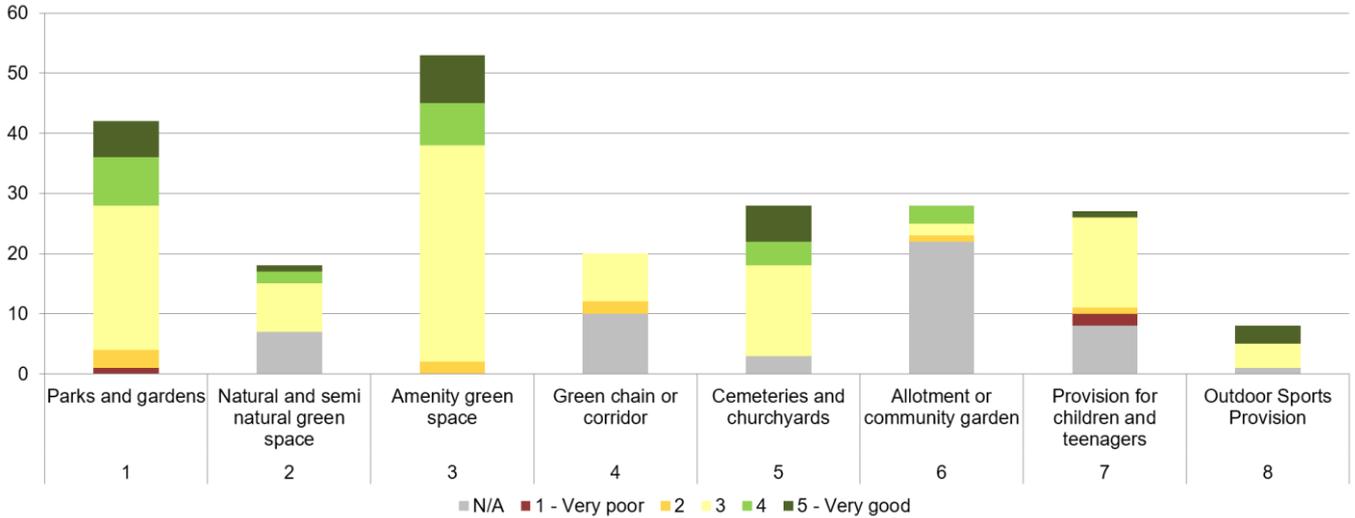
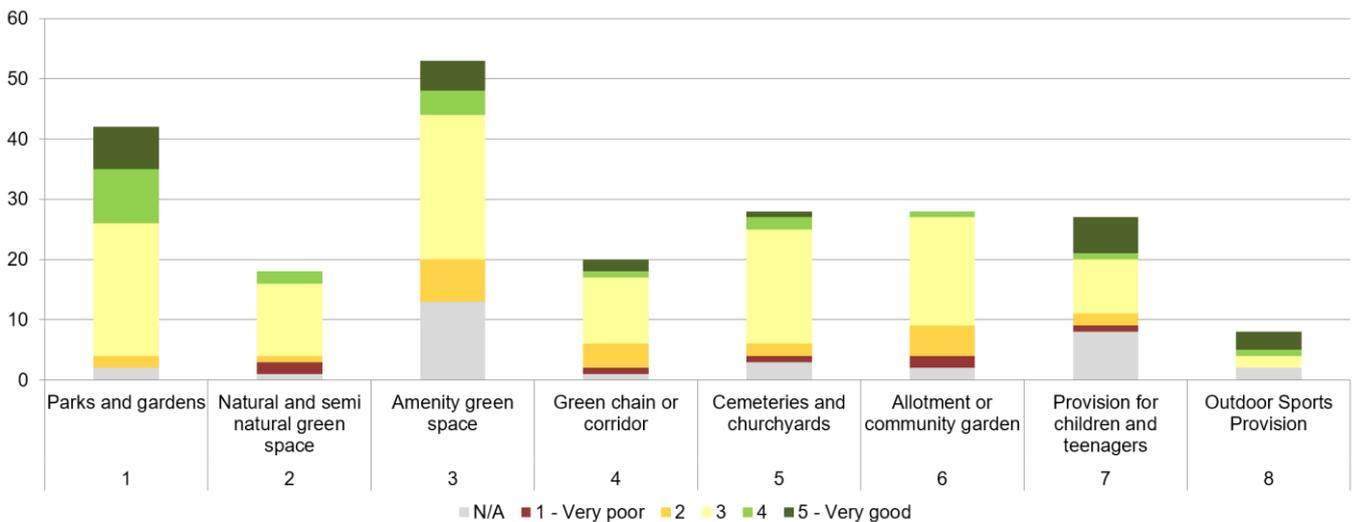


Figure 6.12: Overall condition of footpaths



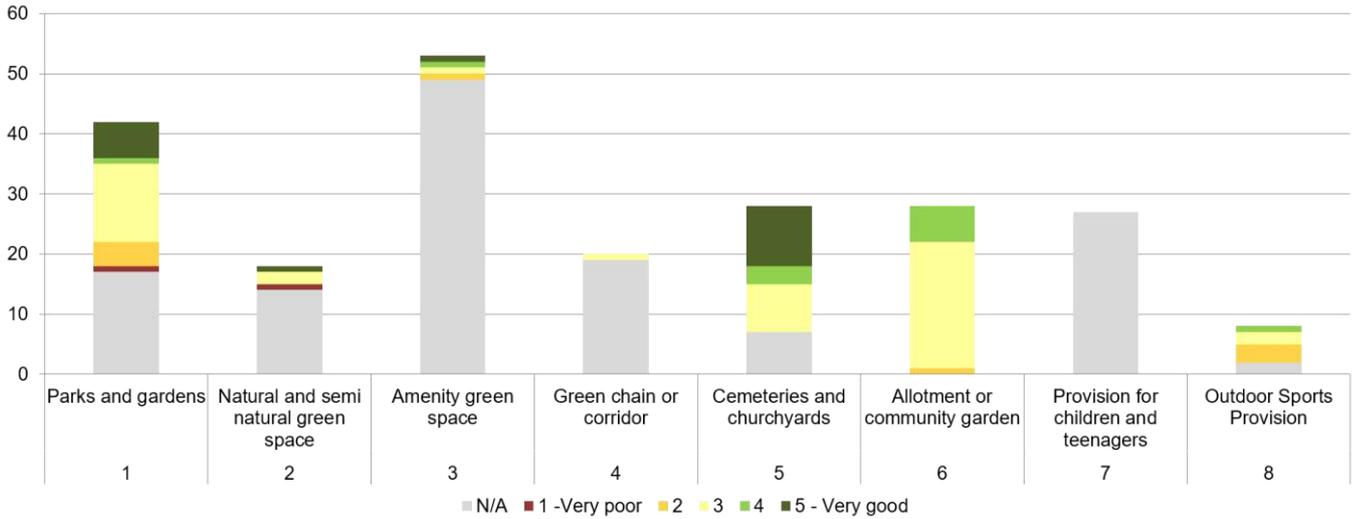
### Footpaths

**6.23** The condition of footpaths can have a significant impact on the quality of access within and through a site, and can limit the range of users that may access and benefit from site features, facilities and amenities. **Figure 6.12** shows the results relating to the overall condition of footpaths, meaning that some sites with a low score may still contain some good quality paths. As can be seen, some sites, particularly amenity green spaces and provision for children and teenagers, did not contain a recognisable network of footpaths.

### Buildings

**6.24** The majority of sites did not contain buildings, as shown in **Figure 6.13**. Allotment or community gardens all contained buildings, generally sheds in individual allotments. The majority of cemeteries and churchyards and parks and gardens also contained buildings – with churches and chapels most common in cemeteries and churchyards and a variety of buildings in parks and gardens including cafes, toilet blocks, and pavilions. The majority of buildings scored as fair, which may also be due to the covid-19 restrictions as many buildings were not accessible at the time of audit.

Figure 6.13: Overall condition of buildings



6.25 Figure 6.14 below provides examples of supporting images that illustrate some of the key findings from this Green Flag Award theme including examples of sites which are in a good condition as well as those which experience with fly tipping, graffiti or where path surfaces have deteriorated.

Figure 6.14: Well-maintained and clean - summary of audit results



Graffiti at Clay Hill Fields



Good condition planting at Cenotaph Gardens



Paths in good condition, although grass area is not at Canning Square play area



Fly tipping along Boundary Ditch



Planting and grass areas in good condition at St Peter's church



Poor quality path at Riverside Walk Tanners End Lane

## Environmental management

**6.26** Open spaces can perform a range of functions with regards to environmental sustainability. Sustainable management practices within open spaces may include good waste management, composting, drought tolerant planting, water harvesting, mulching or the use of solar panels on parks buildings. **Figure 6.15** show a summary of scores for this criterion.

**6.27** Several open spaces are also situated such that they perform a 'buffer' role and help absorb noise and pollutants from busy roads or industrial areas.

## Biodiversity, landscape and heritage

**6.28** Enfield's network of open spaces includes landscape and features that highlight the borough's rich history. This includes sections of the New River, an artificial waterway opened in 1613 to supply London with fresh drinking water; and former estates at Myddleton House, Forty Hall and Trent Park. Many of the listed buildings within the borough are

associated with open spaces, especially churches and park buildings.

**6.29** Open spaces also provide a valuable role in terms of nature conservation and providing space for nature. The majority of allotment or community gardens, natural and semi natural green spaces and parks and gardens showed indications of management for nature conservation. This may include woodland management, reduced grass mowing regimes or planting for pollinators. This is illustrated in **Figure 6.16**.

**6.30** A negative response to the question of features being managed for nature conservation does not necessarily mean that sites are not providing benefits for biodiversity, but that there is little indication of intentional management for nature conservation. In the case of habitat areas within natural and semi natural sites, 'light touch' or minimal intervention management has been noted as part of this criteria.

**6.31** **Figure 6.17** below provides examples of supporting images that illustrate some of the key findings from this Green Flag Award theme.

Figure 6.15: Evidence of sustainable management practices

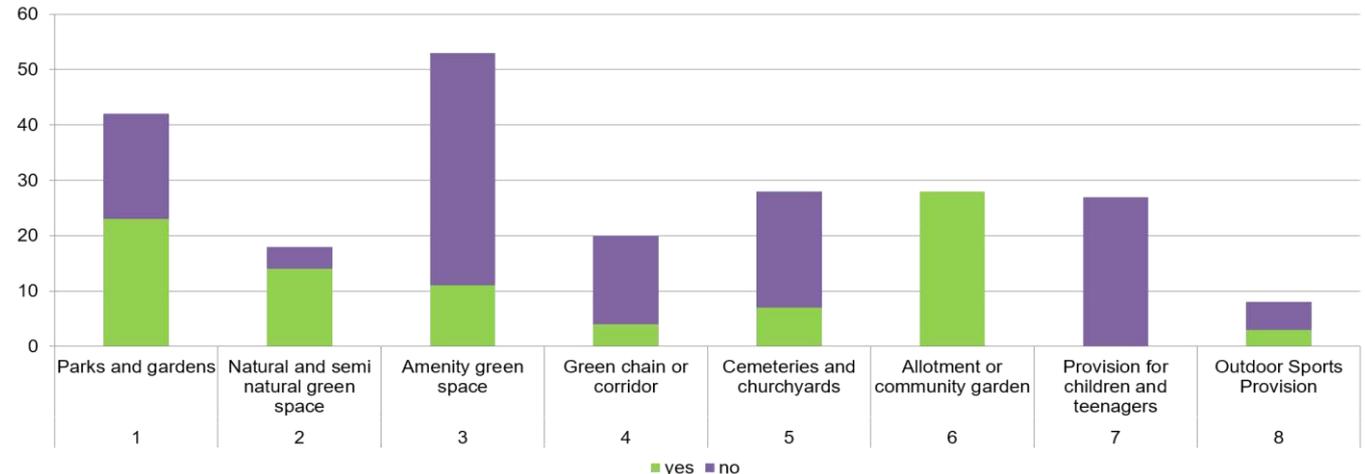


Figure 6.16: Management of features for nature conservation

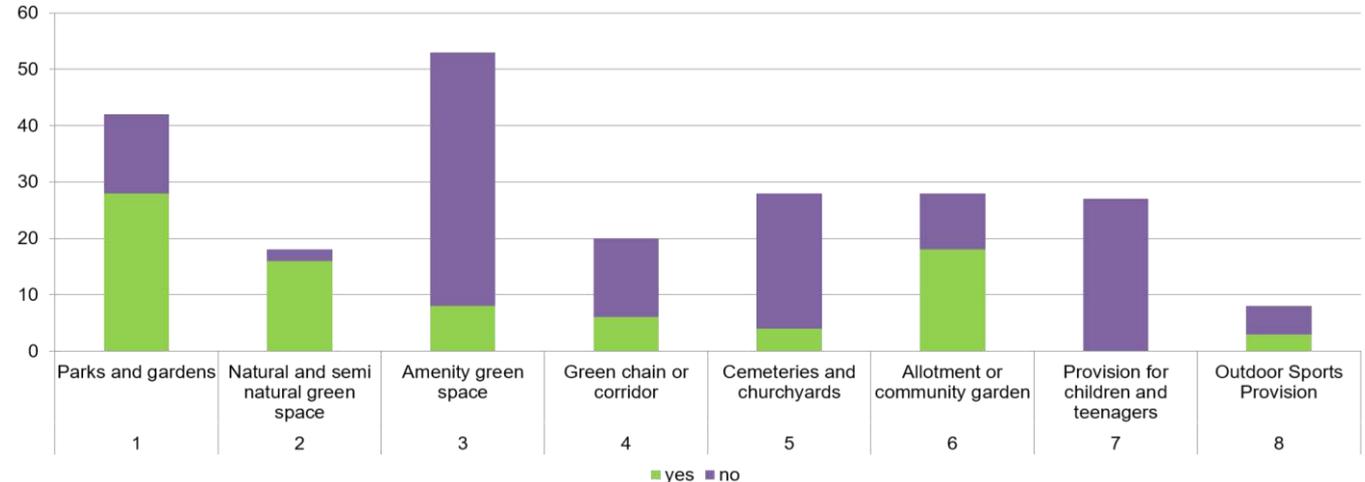


Figure 6.17: Environmental management / biodiversity, landscape and heritage – summary of audit results



Grade I listed Forty Hall and Registered Park and Garden



Compost heap at Chaselands Allotments



Deadwood left for nature conservation at Lakeside



SuDS planting at Town Park



A bug hotel at Library Green



Cycle parking at Enfield Playing Fields

## Community involvement

**6.32** Community groups may be involved in organising events, volunteering opportunities or other organised community activities within open spaces. Evidence of an active community group was noted on some sites within each typology. However, this does not necessarily indicate that groups are involved in active management of a site or are a recognised borough friends' group. Active community groups were mainly associated with allotment or community gardens, cemeteries and churchyards and parks and gardens, as shown in **Figure 6.18**.

### Noticeboards

**6.33** The majority of parks and gardens, cemeteries and churchyards and allotment or community gardens have a

permanent public noticeboard, as shown in **Figure 6.19**. For some open spaces, such as amenity green spaces, the provision of a public noticeboard would not necessarily be expected.

**6.34** Around 40% of the open spaces within Enfield had temporary notices on site informing users about current developments, as can be seen in **Figure 6.20**. Temporary notices were less common in the more 'unmanaged' natural and semi natural green spaces, amenity green spaces and green chain or corridors. The timing of the audits, during covid-19 restrictions, may have resulted in more temporary notices than there might normally be.

Figure 6.18: Evidence of an active community group

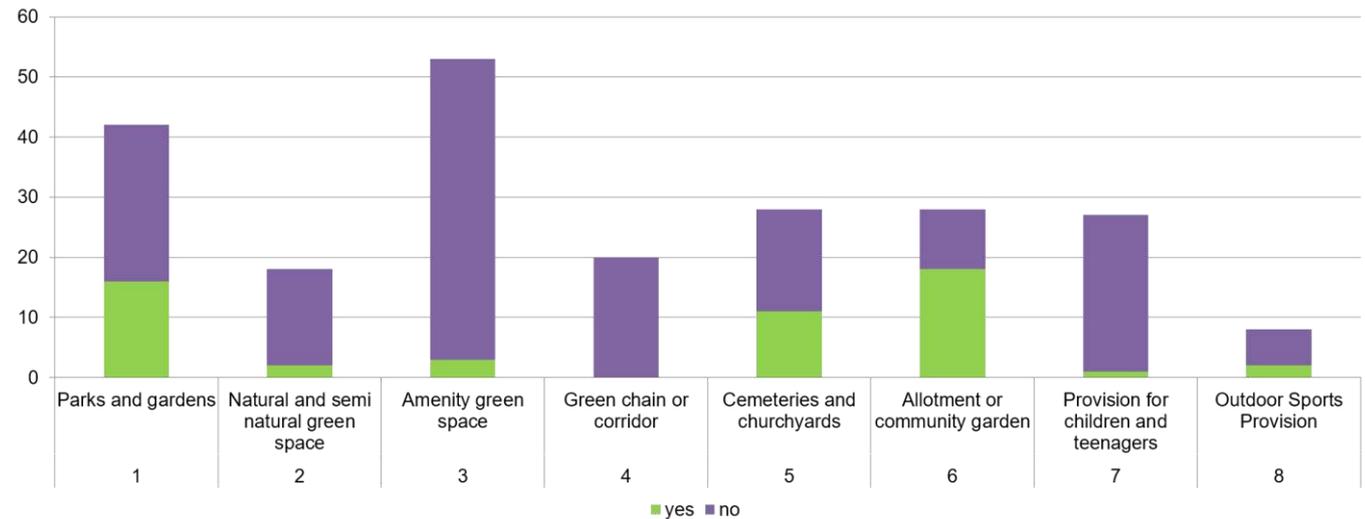


Figure 6.19: Presence of a public noticeboard

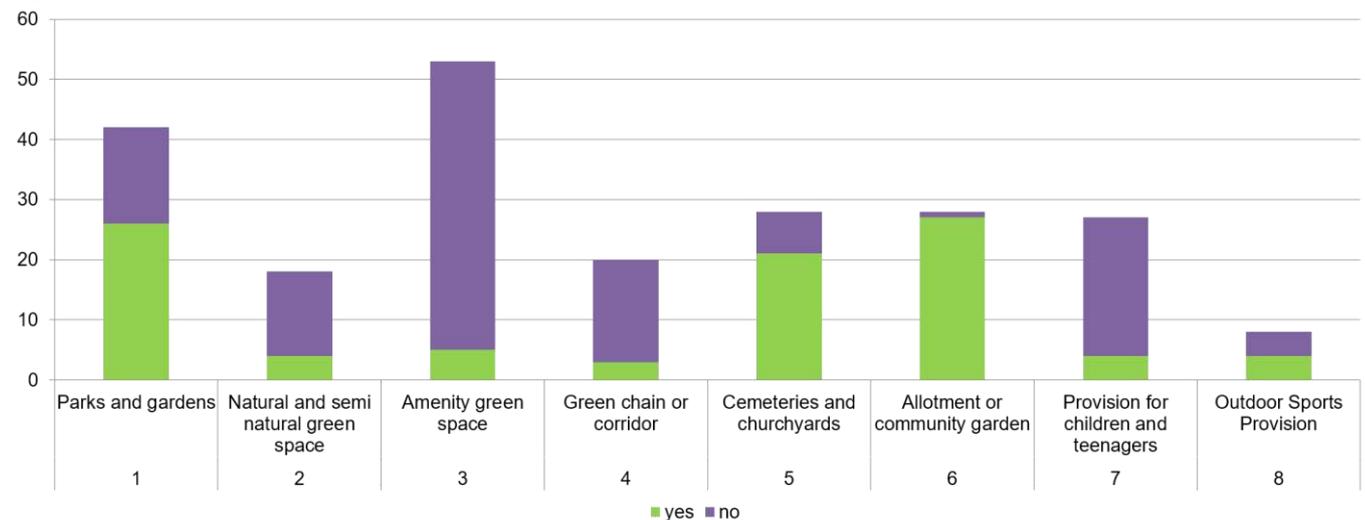
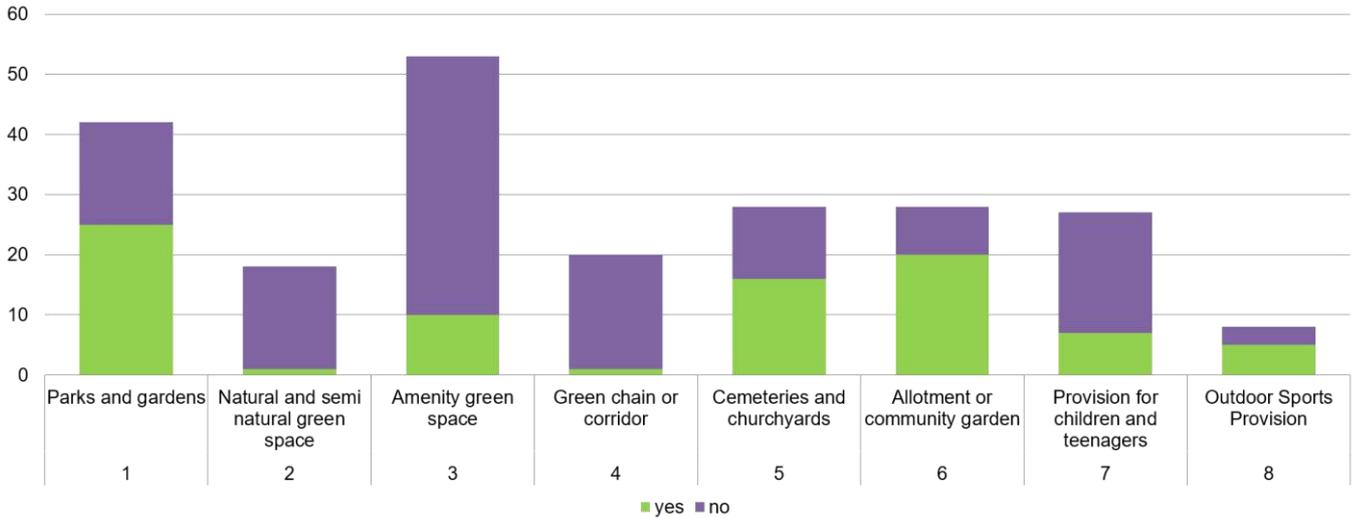


Figure 6.20: Temporary notices on site



### Marketing and communication

**6.35** The vast majority of open spaces in Enfield do not contain public art, as shown in **Figure 6.21**. As may be expected, where public art does occur it is predominately within formal parks and gardens. As shown in **Figure 6.22** evidence of programmes of cultural or community activities was seen at a small minority of open spaces. There was a relatively even spread of cultural or community activities across the open space typologies, with most being noted in

parks and gardens. In some cases, evidence may not have been seen at the time of the audit, although activities do occur. Similarly, there may normally be a programme of cultural events, however due to the covid-19 restrictions these were not running at the time of the audit.

**6.36** **Figure 6.23** below provides examples of supporting images that illustrate some of the key findings from this Green Flag Award theme.

Figure 6.21: Presence of public art

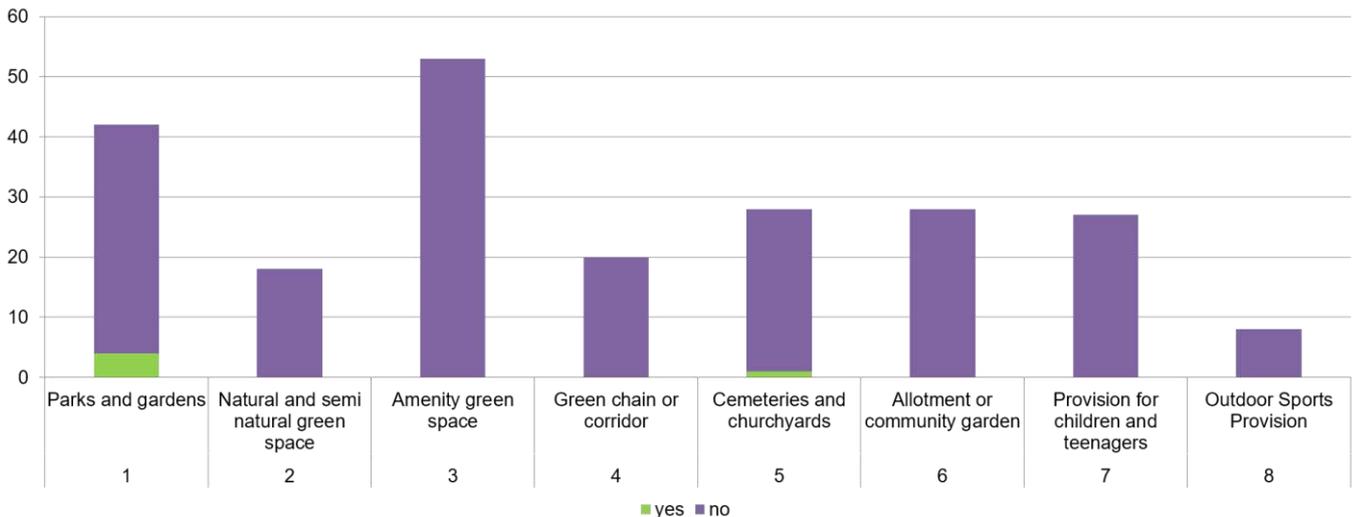


Figure 6.22: Evidence of a programme of cultural or community activities

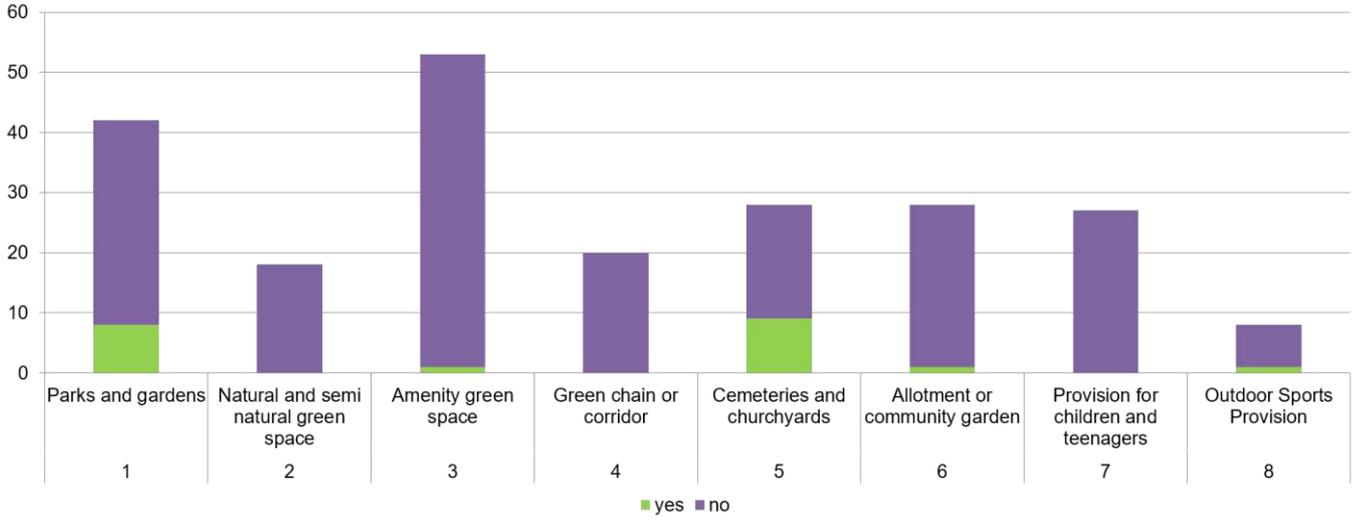


Figure 6.23: Marketing and communication – summary of audit results



Public art at Aylands Link



Interpretation of the management of invasive species at Myddleton House



Evidence of an active friends' group and activities at Trent Park



Historic information as public art at Ponder End Recreation Ground



Wildlife trail at Tatem Park



War memorial at St John's church

## Equipped play facilities

**6.37** Equipped play facilities generally occur as standalone play areas that are categorised as primary typology provision for children and teenagers. Play areas also occur within other open space typologies as a secondary typology, predominantly within parks and gardens, as shown in **Table 6.1**.

**Table 6.1: Number of play areas per primary typology**

| Primary typology                     | Number of play areas |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Park and garden                      | 50                   |
| Natural and semi natural green space | 2                    |
| Amenity green space                  | 19                   |
| Provision for children and teenagers | 21                   |
| Outdoor sports provision             | 6                    |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>98</b>            |

**6.38** The Council has a duty under sections 3 and 4 of the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) to ensure the health and safety of users, so far as is reasonably practical. Therefore, it should generally be expected that play facilities will be in good, safe condition and the audit did find most equipped play facilities to be in a generally good state of repair.

**6.39** The overall condition of play facilities was generally considered to be good or very good. Local play had the highest percentage of fair scores as shown in **Table 6.2**.

**Table 6.2: Overall condition of each level of play hierarchy**

|               | Very poor | Poor     | Fair      | Good      | Very good |
|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Doorstep      | 0         | 1        | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| Local         | 1         | 1        | 33        | 8         | 28        |
| Neighbourhood | 0         | 0        | 5         | 6         | 15        |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>1</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>43</b> |

## Other play facilities

**6.40** A number of other play facilities were found within the open spaces, with MUGA and gyms the most popular. The majority of these other play facilities have been recorded as being in a good or very good condition, as shown in **Figure 6.24**.

**6.41** **Figure 6.25** below provides examples of supporting images that illustrate some of the key findings from this Green Flag Award theme.

**Figure 6.24: Overall condition of other play**

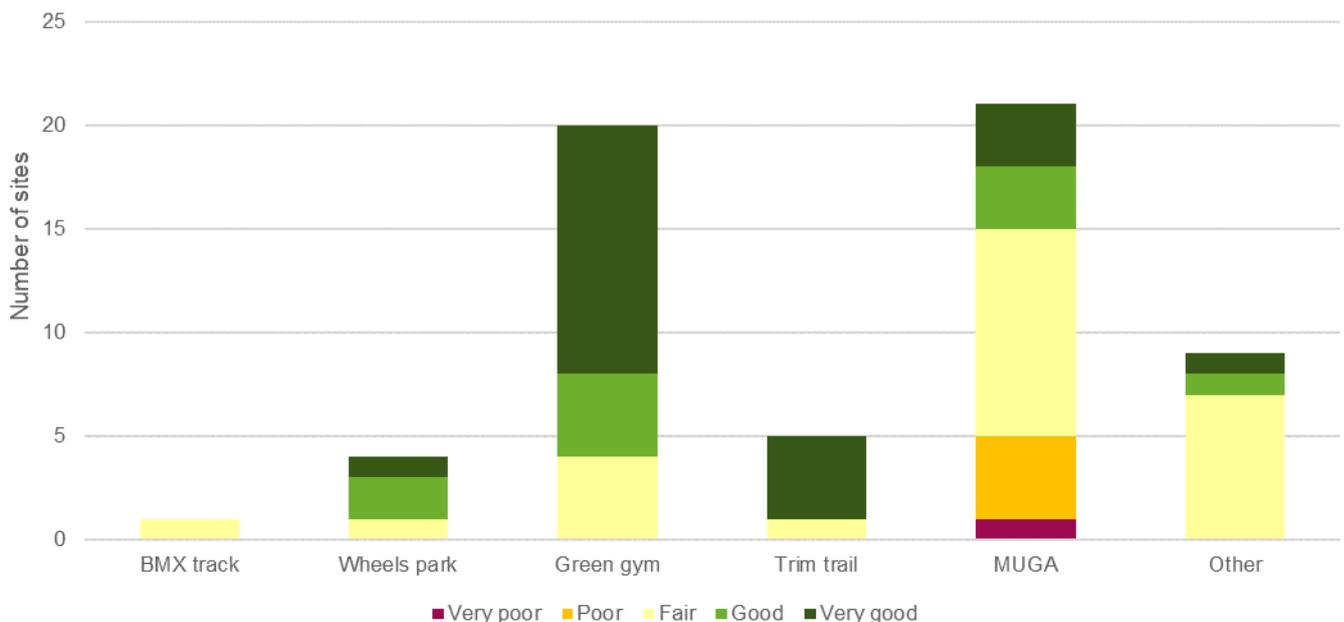


Figure 6.25: Equipped play facilities – summary of audit results



Good quality play facilities at Trent Park



Closed water play at Durants Park



Play equipment for a wide age range at Jubilee Park



Play overlooked by housing at Aldersbrook Avenue Recreation Ground



Swing and a MUGA at Cherry Blossom Close



Appropriate signage at Wadham Park Recreation Ground

## Blue spaces

**6.42** A visual survey of waterbodies was undertaken as part of the audit. Waterbodies have been recorded using the following typologies:

- Canal
- Lake
- Pond
- River
- Stream
- Marginal vegetation
- Wet ditch
- Other

**6.43** A total of 646 waterbodies were recorded across the open spaces in Enfield, as each individual waterbody was recorded separately, even if within the same open space. The most common type of waterbody was pond, followed by stream and lake. The majority of waterbodies were found in parks and gardens, as shown in **Figure 6.26**.

**6.44** The overall condition of the waterbodies is generally considered to be fair, and less than 10% of waterbodies are considered to be in very poor or poor condition. This is shown in **Figure 6.27**. Rivers and streams in the borough have a history of poor water and ecological status. The River Lee Navigation currently achieves a “moderate” ecological status. The River Lea’s tributaries (Salmons Brook, Pymmes Brook and Turkey Brook), are achieving “poor” ecological status. However, the presence of large and small fish, for example in the Turkey Brook at Turkey Street, points towards some

progress being made in the effort to clean up Enfield’s waterways. The majority of waterbodies subject to a visual survey as part of the audit do not exhibit signs of pollution, as shown in **Figure 6.28**. Examples of signs of pollution include dirty or scummy looking water, algae and oil/other substance spills. Ponds and streams showed the most frequent signs of pollution. Whilst few incidents of pollution were recorded in watercourses during the visual survey, litter and submerged weed growth was prevalent in places.

**6.45** Audited sites which are recorded as exhibiting visual signs of poor or very poor water quality and poor marginal treatments include:

- Sterling Way Open Space
- New River
- The Warren Footpath
- Gough Park
- Churchfield Recreation Ground
- Covert Way Field Fairbrook Allotment
- Bush Hill Gardens

**6.46** The audit indicates that aquatic weed cover is a notable issue at several sites, including:

- New River Loop;
- parts of the River Lee Navigation; and
- Camelot’s Moat in Trent Park.

**6.47** **Figure 6.29** shows some of the waterbodies identified during the audit.

**Figure 6.26: Number of water bodies by typology**

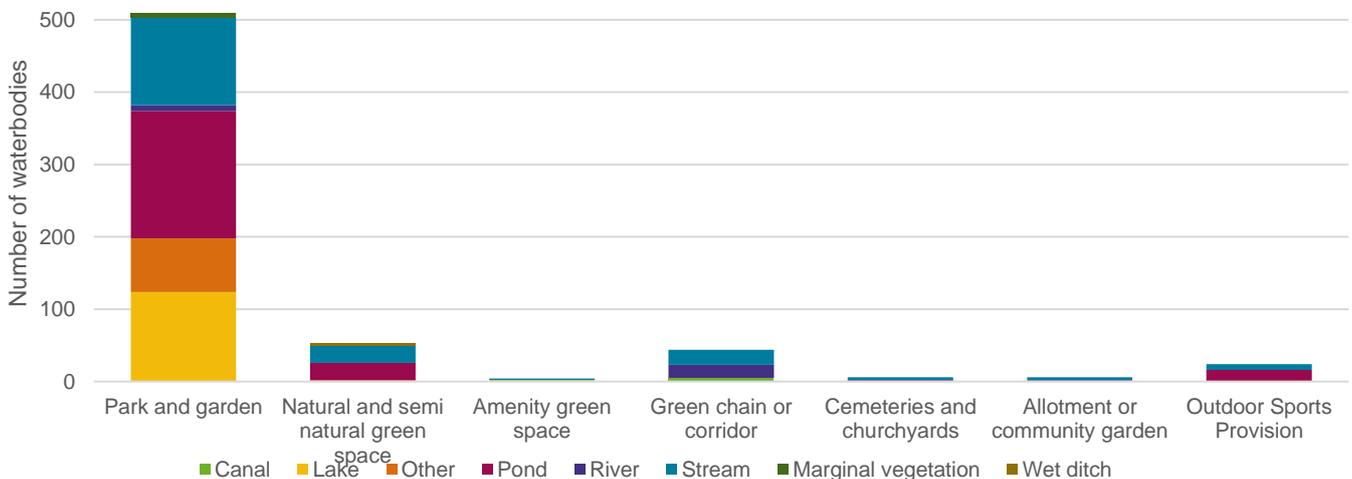


Figure 6.27: Overall condition of waterbodies

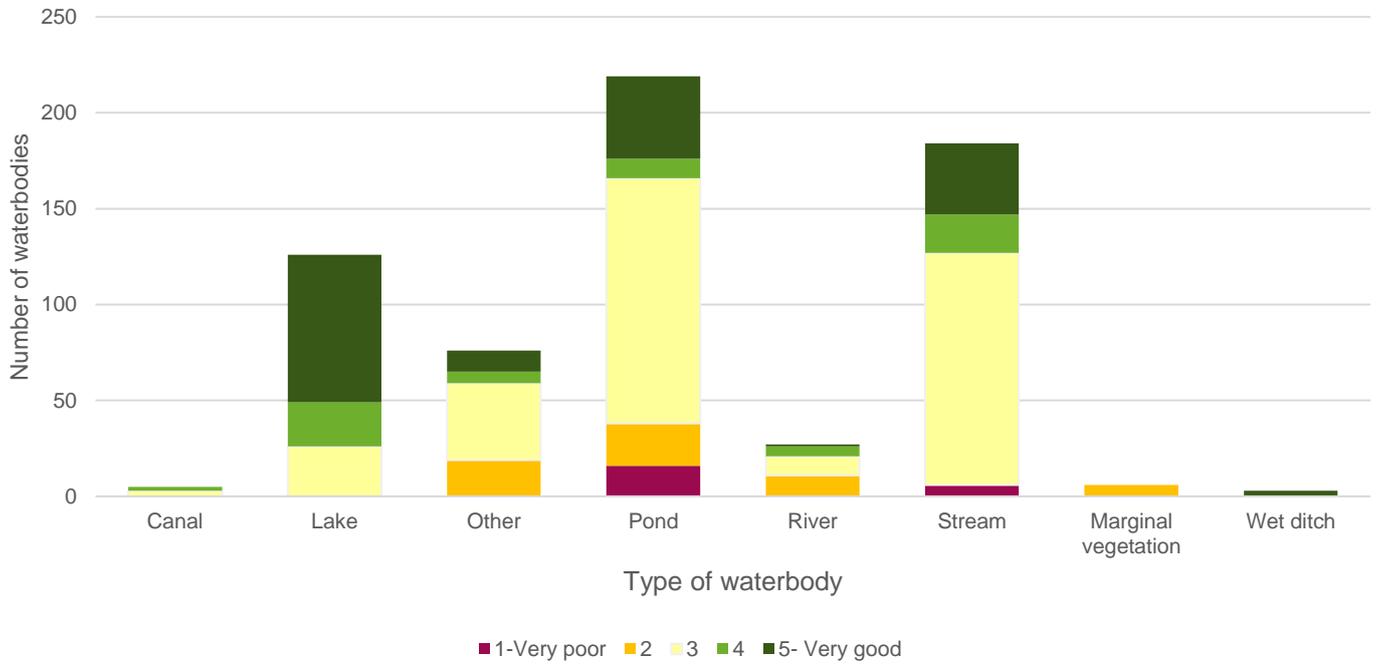


Figure 6.28: Presence of pollution on waterbody

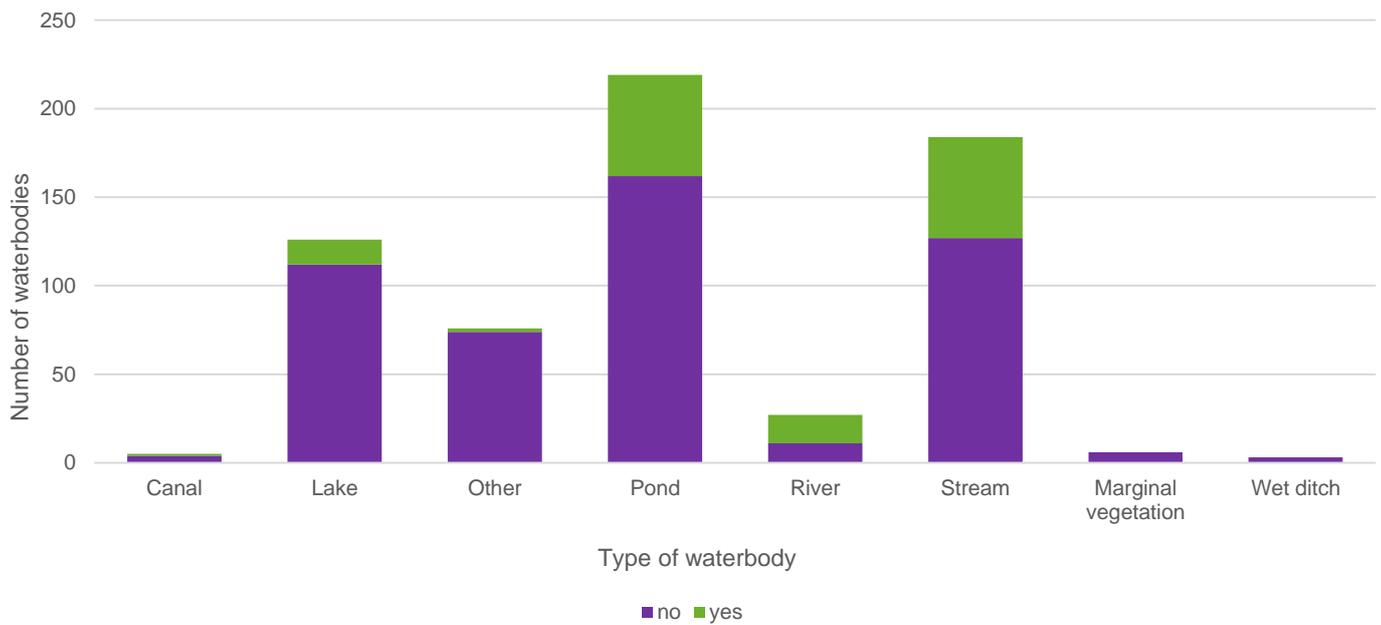


Figure 6.29: Waterbodies – a summary of audit results



Pond with good marginal vegetation at Warwick Fields Open Space



Litter gathering at the river edge; Sterling Way Open Space



A natural wet ditch at Hilly Fields



Significant eutrophication at Thorneycroft Drive



The New River with evidence of fly tipping



Water feature at Enfield Crematorium

## Chapter 7

# Development and application of proposed open space and play standards

**7.1** This chapter recommends open space provision standards. These have been developed through:

- review of the existing provision of open space;
- consideration of nationally recognised guidance, provision standards and regional planning policy; and
- consideration of standards adopted by neighbouring authorities.

**7.2** Three types of open space standard are proposed for Enfield:

- **Accessibility:** The maximum distance residents should be required to travel to use an open space of a specific typology;
- **Quantity:** The provision (measured in number of sites or hectares) of each open space typology (or groups of typologies) which should be provided as a minimum per 1000 population; and
- **Quality and Value:** The quality and value expected of open spaces in each typology, assessed using the Green Flag criteria.

**7.3** Accessibility standards have not been set for cemeteries and churchyards or green chains or corridors. Standards for outdoor sports facilities are addressed within Enfield's Playing Pitch Strategy (2018-2023).

**7.4** Quantity standards have been set for the following typologies:

- Parks and gardens
- Natural and semi natural green space
- Amenity green space
- Allotment or community garden
- Provision for children and teenagers.

### Accessibility assessment

**7.5** The development of accessibility standards has been informed by standards set out within the London Plan and the New London Plan, specifically:

- Policy 7.18: Protecting open space and addressing deficiency (Existing London Plan)

## Chapter 7

### Development and application of proposed open space and play standards

Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
November 2020

- Policy G4: Open space (Intend to Publish London Plan 2019)

**7.6** Recognised guidance has also been referred to including:

- CABE (2009) Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance;
- Fields in Trust (2015) Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard; and
- Mayor of London (2015) Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation. London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

**7.7** Accessibility standards have been set for the following types of open space:

- Park and garden
- Natural and semi natural green space
- Amenity green space
- Allotment or community garden
- Provision for children and teenagers.

**7.8** Where appropriate, separate accessibility standards have been proposed for each level of the open space hierarchy that is set in **Table 5.2** and **Table 5.3**.

**7.9** Accessibility standards are expressed as average walk time distances converted into straight line 'buffers' measured

from the boundary of each site. Guidance produced by Fields in Trust has been used as the basis of calculating walk time distances. This is shown in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1: Calculating walk times**

| Straight line distance | Walking time (minutes) |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 250m                   | 2-3                    |
| 400m                   | 5                      |
| 800m                   | 10                     |
| 1.2km                  | 15                     |
| 1.6km                  | 20                     |

**7.10** Accessibility standards were set out as part of Enfield's existing Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (2010 – 2020). There is now a need to update these to better align with London Plan policy and better address needs for local access to open space and play space.

**7.11** In order to benchmark against accessibility standards adopted in similar areas, a review has been undertaken of those adopted in neighbouring London boroughs. These are shown in **Table 7.2** below alongside Enfield's existing accessibility standards.

**Table 7.2: Review of neighbouring boroughs' accessibility standards**

| Typology                             | London Borough of Enfield <sup>25</sup>  | London Borough of Haringey <sup>26</sup>   | London Borough of Barnet <sup>27</sup>  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Parks and gardens                    | Metropolitan park: 3.2km<br>District park: 1.2km<br>Local / small local / pocket park: 800m          | Metropolitan park: 3.2km<br>District park: 1.2km<br>Local park: 400m<br>Small local park: 280m | District park: 1.2km<br>Local park: 400m  |
| Natural and semi natural open space  | Designated site of borough importance / Site of metropolitan importance for nature conservation: 1km | District: 1km<br>Local: 400m<br>Small local: 280m  | Designated metropolitan or borough site of nature conservation importance: 1km<br>Local site of nature conservation: 500m |
| Amenity green space                  | N/A  | Small local: 400m  | N/A   |
| Allotment or community garden        | 800m   | 800m   | N/A   |
| Provision for children and teenagers | Children's play: 400m  | Neighbourhood: 800m<br>Local: 400m<br>Doorstep: 100m   | Neighbourhood: 600m<br>Local: 240m  |

<sup>25</sup> <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/leisure-and-culture/parks-and-open-spaces-information-parks-and-open-spaces-strategy-2010-2020.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> Haringey Open Space and Biodiversity Assessment (2014)

<sup>27</sup> Barnet Open Space, Sports and Recreational Facilities Assessment (2009) and set out in Barnet's Local Plan:

<https://www.barnet.gov.uk/sites/default/files/assets/citizenportal/documents/planningconservationandbuildingcontrol/PlanningPolicy/LocalPlan/DPD/Barnet27sLocalPlanDevelopmentManagementPoliciesplanning.pdf>

**7.12** The proposed accessibility standards and rationale are shown in **Table 7.3** below.

**7.13** The standards that have been set reflect the generally accepted principle that people are willing to travel varying distances to reach different types of open space and are generally willing to travel further to sites which have a wider 'offer' and range of facilities. Larger sites will generally provide more variety in terms of opportunities for recreation, access to nature and act as a more significant 'destination' for potential visitors.

**Table 7.3: Proposed accessibility standards and rationale**

| Typology   | Hierarchy     | Previous Enfield standard | Proposed standard | Rationale  |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Parks and gardens                                    | Metropolitan  | 3.2km                     | <b>3.2km</b>      | London Plan / Neighbouring boroughs / CABE               |
|  | District      | 1.2km                     | <b>1.2km</b>      | London Plan / Neighbouring boroughs / CABE               |
|  | Local         | 800m                      | <b>400m</b>       | London Plan / Neighbouring boroughs / CABE               |
|  | Small local   | 800m                      | <b>280m</b>       | London Plan / Neighbouring boroughs / CABE               |
| Natural and semi natural open space                  | Metropolitan  | 1km (SINC sites)          | <b>3.2km</b>      | London Plan / Neighbouring boroughs / CABE               |
|  | District      | 1km (SINC sites)          | <b>1.2km</b>      | London Plan / Neighbouring boroughs / CABE               |
|  | Local         | 1km (SINC sites)          | <b>400m</b>       | London Plan / Neighbouring boroughs / CABE               |
|  | Small local   | 1km (SINC sites)          | <b>280m</b>       | London Plan / Neighbouring boroughs / CABE               |
| Amenity green space                                  | N/A           |                           | <b>400m</b>       | CABE / Haringey standards                                |
| Allotment or community garden                        | N/A           |                           | <b>800m</b>       | Enfield open space strategy / neighbouring boroughs      |
| Provision for children and teenagers – equipped play | Doorstep      | 400m                      | <b>100m</b>       | Fields in Trust/ neighbouring boroughs / London Plan SPG |
|  | Local         | 400m                      | <b>400m</b>       | Fields in Trust/ neighbouring boroughs / London Plan SPG |
|  | Neighbourhood | 400m                      | <b>800m</b>       | Fields in Trust/ neighbouring boroughs / London Plan SPG |
|  | Other play    | 400m                      | <b>1km</b>        | Fields in Trust/ neighbouring boroughs / London Plan SPG |

## Quantity assessment

7.14 Quantity standards have been proposed for:

- Parks and gardens;
- Natural and semi natural green space;
- Amenity green space;
- Allotment or community garden; and
- Provision for children and teenagers.

7.15 In line with recognised guidance quantity standards are expressed as hectares per 1,000 residents (ha/1,000). A standard has been proposed for the total quantity of **public open space**.

### Public open space

For the purposes of this assessment **public open space** comprises the following typologies:

- Parks and gardens

- Natural and semi natural green space
- Amenity green space

7.16 Setting a quantity standard for green chains or corridors is generally considered to have little utility. Their functionality as an open space is largely defined by their linear nature. The opportunities for providing additional green chains or corridors is likely quite limited. Therefore, no quantity standard has been set for this typology.

7.17 A quantity standard has not been set for cemeteries and churchyards. Quantity provision of cemeteries should be defined by demand and assessments of local need for burial space.

7.18 The population data used to set the quantity standards is from the GLA 2018 based populated projections. As recommended by the GLA<sup>28</sup>, the housing-led variant projection has been used.

7.19 The proposed quantity standards are shown in **Table 7.4**.

Table 7.4: Proposed quantity standards

| Typology  | Proposed quantity standard (ha/1,000)  | Rationale   |
|---|--|---|
| Public open space. The combined quantity of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Parks and gardens</li> <li>■ Natural and semi natural green space</li> <li>■ Amenity green space</li> </ul> | 2.15 ha per 1,000 population<br><br><b>Current population: 337,835</b>   | The proposed standard has been set as the existing provision for the whole borough.   |
| Allotment or community garden   | 0.125 ha per 1,000 population<br><br><b>Current population: 337,835</b>  | The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) have suggested a national standard of 0.125 ha per 1000 population based on an average plot size of 250 square metres, however this is not referred to on the NSALG website.  |
| Provision for children and teenagers  | 0.15 ha per 1,000 population (aged 19 and under) /<br>1.5m <sup>2</sup> per person aged 19 or under<br><br><b>Current population aged 19 and under: 92,206</b> | This standard applies to formal equipped play. The standards should seek to maintain existing quantity and follow guidance on play 'provision in developments' as set out in the Mayor of London's Supplementary Planning Guidance 'Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation' (Pg67).<br><br>The Mayor of London's Guidance also proposes a standard of 10 m <sup>2</sup> per child. This approach has been deemed to be inappropriate in the context of the study as it includes areas for informal play and is not comparable when setting standards for designated equipped play areas.<br><br>It should be noted that the current provision falls well below the previously published guideline quantity standards for play. The Fields in Trust 'Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play' proposes a quantity standard of 0.25 ha/1000 people.<br><br>Play in the borough should provide high quality, safe and imaginative spaces which are able to support and encourage social and physical |

<sup>28</sup> <https://maps.london.gov.uk/population-projections/>

| Typology | Proposed quantity standard (ha/1,000) | Rationale  |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--|
|          |                                       | activities for all ages and abilities. Therefore, the standard has been set at the existing provision, allowing the flexibility to provide suitable, high quality play solutions (not just formal equipped play) where required. |

## Quality and value assessment

**7.20** Open spaces in the borough have been subject to a site audit based on the Green Flag Award criteria. In order to assess the sites consistently the audit forms were completed using the scoring system shown in **Appendix A**. A map of open spaces which have been audited as part of the study is included within **Appendix B**.

**7.21** The audit criteria were separated into factors relating to quality and value, resulting in each site being assigned a quality score and a value score. As set out by the (former) Planning Practice Guidance 17 (PPG17) Companion Guide “quality and value are fundamentally different and can be completely unrelated”. For example, an open space may be of higher quality but if it is not accessible it is of little value, while if an open space is poor quality but has a wide range of facilities it is potentially of higher value.

### Quality

**7.22** As part of the site audit, the condition of various features and facilities of each site were rated on a five-point scale, shown in **Figure 7.1**. This assessment has then been transposed through a scoring system into a total quality score for the whole site.

**7.23** In order to develop a quality standard which is appropriate for the type and function of open spaces in Enfield, the existing quality of provision has been reviewed by typology and the associated hierarchy level (where relevant). Through reviewing the range of quality scores, it has been possible to form a quality threshold score, i.e. a minimum level of quality which should be achieved at any open space. A threshold score has been defined for each typology and each level of the hierarchy reflecting the ideal score scenario for a good quality site.

**Figure 7.1: Five-point scoring scale**

|               |
|---------------|
| 1 – very poor |
| 2 – poor      |
| 3 – fair      |
| 4 – good      |
| 5 – very good |

### Value

**7.24** Value is fundamentally different from quality; a space can be valued for a range of reasons even it is of low quality. Value mainly relates to the following:

- **Context:** e.g. an easily accessible space is higher value than one that is inaccessible to potential users, equally the value of a space may diminish if it is immediately adjacent to several others which provides the same function.
- **Level and type of use:** the primary purpose and associated use of a space can increase its value - well used spaces are of higher value to people, similarly spaces with diverse habitats can be well used by wildlife and can be interpreted as having a higher value.
- **Wider benefits:** i.e. the benefits a space generates for people, biodiversity and the wider environment including the following: landscape, ecological, education, social inclusion and health benefit, cultural and heritage, amenity benefits, ‘sense of place’ and economic benefits.

### Setting benchmark standards

**7.25** Open space standards have been set for quality and value. These standards provide a benchmark against which each site may be assessed. Applying these standards provides a high-level overview of how open spaces are ‘performing’ across the borough. Quality and value standards have been set for each typology and level of the size hierarchy (where appropriate), which ensures that sites are compared ‘like for like’ with sites that would be expected to provide a similar ‘offer’.

**7.26** Development of the standards has taken into account what can reasonably be expected from open space and play space within Enfield and also recognised national standards for parks and open space and play (e.g. Green Flag and Play England guidance). The intention is that the benchmark standards are aspirational (to promote improvements where required), yet realistically achievable.

**7.27** The proposed quality and value standards are set out in **Table 7.5**. As explained above, quality and value standards have not been set for allotment or community gardens or outdoor sports provision.

Table 7.5: Quality and value standards

| Typology / hierarchy   | Proposed quality standard | Proposed value standard | Example high quality site      | Example high value site              |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Parks and gardens  |                           |                         |                                |                                      |
| Metropolitan   | 100                       | 85                      | Trent Park                     | Trent Park                           |
| District   | 75                        | 70                      | Pymmes Park                    | Forty Hall Park & Estate             |
| Local  | 49                        | 48                      | Arnos Park                     | Tatem Park                           |
| Small local  | 36                        | 25                      | Millennium Green New Southgate | Aldersbrook Avenue Recreation Ground |
| Natural and semi natural green space                                 |                           |                         |                                |                                      |
| District   | 36                        | 28                      | Ramsey Marsh                   | Whitewebbs Park                      |
| Local  | 23                        | 20                      | Cheyne Walk Open Space         | Broxers Lake Open Space              |
| Small local  | 18                        | 16                      | Woodcroft                      | St David's Park                      |
| Amenity green space  |                           |                         |                                |                                      |
| No hierarchy has been established for amenity green space.           | 22                        | 10                      | Plevna Road Open Space         | Bramley Close Open Space             |
| Green chain or corridor  |                           |                         |                                |                                      |
| No hierarchy has been established for green chains or corridors.     | 25                        | 15                      | Gough Park                     | The Warren Footpath                  |
| Allotment or community garden  |                           |                         |                                |                                      |
| No hierarchy has been established for allotment or community garden. | 28                        | 12                      | Oakwood North Allotments       | Cheyne Walk Allotments               |
| Cemeteries and churchyards   |                           |                         |                                |                                      |
| No hierarchy has been established for cemeteries and churchyards.    | 29                        | 13                      | Trent Park Cemetery            | Christ Church Southgate              |
| Provision for children and teenagers                                 |                           |                         |                                |                                      |
| Equipped play facilities   |                           |                         |                                |                                      |
| Doorstep   | 5                         | 11                      | No borough example             | No borough example                   |
| Local  | 5                         | 15                      | Painters Lane Open Space       | Elsinge Green                        |
| Neighbourhood  | 5                         | 21                      | Delhi Gardens                  | Jubilee Park                         |

## Application of the proposed quantity standards

7.28 Table 7.6 below shows current provision (ha/1,000) against the proposed quantity standards. Analysis has been undertaken using the current borough population and also the population projections up to 2041<sup>29</sup>. Those cells coloured orange fall below the quantity standard. Those in green are above the quantity standards.

Table 7.6: Enfield total current and future open space provision against proposed quantity standards

| Type              | Proposed standard (per 1,000 population) | 2020 provision per 1,000 population | 2041 provision per 1,000 population (population: 361,677) |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Public open space | 2.15                                     | 2.15                                | 2.00  |

|                                      |  |   |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Allotment or community garden        | 0.125                                    | 0.22  | 0.21   |
| Type                                 | Proposed standard (per 1,000 population) | 2020 provision per 1,000 population (aged 19 and under) | 2041 provision per 1,000 population (aged 19 and under) (population: 93,499) |
| Provision for children and teenagers | 0.15                                     | 0.15  | 0.15   |

7.29 Table 7.7 shows the current and future provision of open space broken down by ward.

Table 7.7: Ward current and future open space provision against proposed quantity standards

| Ward                 | Public open space (ha per 1,000 population) |       | Allotment or community garden (ha per 1,000 population) |      | Provision for children and teenagers (ha per 1,000 population aged 0-19) |      |
|----------------------|---|-------|---|------|--|------|
|                      | 2020  | 2041  | 2020  | 2041 | 2020   | 2041 |
| Bowes Ward           | 0.76  | 0.77  | 0.15  | 0.15 | 0.74   | 0.84 |
| Bush Hill Park Ward  | 0.55  | 0.55  | 0.19  | 0.19 | 0.12   | 0.14 |
| Chase Ward           | 10.13                                       | 10.70 | 0.75  | 0.79 | 0.16   | 0.20 |
| Cockfosters Ward     | 13.25                                       | 12.20 | 0.10  | 0.09 | 0.10   | 0.12 |
| Edmonton Green Ward  | 1.71  | 1.64  | 0.16  | 0.15 | 3.17   | 2.97 |
| Enfield Highway Ward | 2.30  | 2.26  | 0.07  | 0.07 | 0.19   | 0.19 |
| Enfield Lock Ward    | 3.63  | 3.72  | 0.04  | 0.04 | 0.76   | 0.85 |
| Grange Ward          | 1.40  | 1.36  | 0.18  | 0.17 | 0.11   | 0.13 |
| Haselbury Ward       | 0.27  | 0.27  | 0.34  | 0.33 | 0.03   | 0.03 |
| Highlands Ward       | 0.90  | 0.85  | 0.24  | 0.23 | 0.03   | 0.03 |
| Jubilee Ward         | 1.44  | 1.48  | 0.52  | 0.54 | 0.30   | 0.33 |
| Lower Edmonton Ward  | 0.12  | 0.11  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.01   | 0.01 |
| Palmers Green Ward   | 0.38  | 0.37  | 0.31  | 0.30 | 0.12   | 0.12 |
| Ponders End Ward     | 0.36  | 0.33  | 0.64  | 0.58 | 0.07   | 0.06 |
| Southbury Ward       | 0.76  | 0.73  | 0.23  | 0.22 | 3.22   | 3.23 |
| Southgate Green Ward | 2.81  | 2.37  | 0.02  | 0.02 | 0.33   | 0.28 |
| Southgate Ward       | 1.66  | 1.68  | 0.21  | 0.21 | 6.52   | 7.58 |
| Town Ward            | 0.33  | 0.34  | 0.00  | 0.00 | 0.07   | 0.09 |
| Turkey Street Ward   | 1.46  | 1.43  | 0.40  | 0.39 | 1.00   | 0.98 |
| Upper Edmonton Ward  | 0.28  | 0.17  | 0.21  | 0.13 | 0.16   | 0.09 |
| Winchmore Hill Ward  | 2.95  | 2.93  | 0.02  | 0.02 | 0.79   | 0.94 |

<sup>29</sup><https://maps.london.gov.uk/population-projections/>

## Summary of results

### Public open space

**7.30** The quantity of public open space varies throughout the borough. The following wards achieve or exceed the proposed quantity standard, with all other wards falling below:

- Chase
- Cockfosters
- Enfield Highway
- Enfield Lock
- Southgate Green
- Winchmore Hill

**7.31** The total population in Enfield is forecast to 361,677 by 2041. This is likely to mean that there will be a deficiency in public open space borough-wide based on the proposed standard. However, all wards that are currently above the proposed standard are likely to remain above the standard up to 2041.

### Allotment or community gardens

**7.32** The following wards fall below the proposed quantity standard for allotments:

- Cockfosters
- Enfield Highway
- Enfield Lock
- Lower Edmonton
- Southgate Green
- Town
- Winchmore Hill

**7.33** It is expected that the proposed quantity standard for allotments will still be achieved (when applied borough wide) up to 2041.

### Provision for children and teenagers

**7.34** Just under half of all wards fall below the proposed quantity standard for children and teenagers:

- Bush Hill
- Cockfosters
- Grange
- Haselbury
- Highlands

- Lower Edmonton
- Palmers Green
- Ponders End
- Town

**7.35** The population aged 19 and below is forecast to increase by 1,293 by 2041. The proposed standard for provision for children and teenagers is likely to still be met when applied borough wide in 2041. Upper Edmonton ward is currently above the proposed standard but is predicted to fall below the proposed standard by 2041.

### Deficiencies and surpluses

**7.36** Where wards achieve or exceed the proposed quantity standard, it should not be assumed that there is a 'surplus' of open space. Consideration should also be given to the performance of surrounding wards against the proposed quantity standard. Wards which are above the proposed standard may be important in helping to address shortfalls in provision within surrounding wards.

**7.37** In aiming to identify areas with deficiencies and surpluses, consideration should be given to the significant variation in the amount by which wards exceed the proposed standard. Enfield Highway ward exceeds the standard by 0.15 ha per 1,000 population, whereas Cockfosters Ward exceeds the standard by 11.1 ha per 1,000 population.

**7.38** Relative changes in quantity provision also vary significantly across wards up to 2041. Cockfosters will reduce by 1.05 ha per 1,000 up to 2041, compared to Winchmore Hill ward which will reduce by 0.02 ha per 1,000 population.

**7.39** Clusters of wards which fall below the proposed quantity standard should be prioritised for interventions that mitigate against deficiencies in the quantity of open space. Further recommendations for addressing future needs are provided in

**Chapter 8.**

## Application of the proposed quality, value and accessibility standards

**7.40** A series of figures in this section shows the application of the quality, value and accessibility standards by typology. The findings are discussed by typology in turn. The full list of sites with their quality and value rating is shown in **Appendix C.**

**7.41** The open space standards have been applied as straight line 'buffers' from the boundaries of open spaces.

## Parks and gardens

### Metropolitan parks and gardens

**7.42** As shown in **Figure 7.2** the majority of the western part of Enfield has access to three metropolitan sized parks and gardens: Trent Park, Wrotham Park and Alexandra Park (the latter two of which are outside Enfield). However, the eastern part of the borough is deficient in access to metropolitan parks and gardens.

### District parks and gardens

**7.43** There are seven district sized parks and gardens in Enfield, five of these sites are of high quality and value, the remaining two (Hilly Fields and Oakwood Park) have been assessed to be of high quality but low value. As shown in **Figure 7.3**, there is good access to district parks and gardens along the north, south and west edges of Enfield, although there is some deficiency in the north-west. There is also a deficiency in access to district parks and gardens in central and east Enfield.

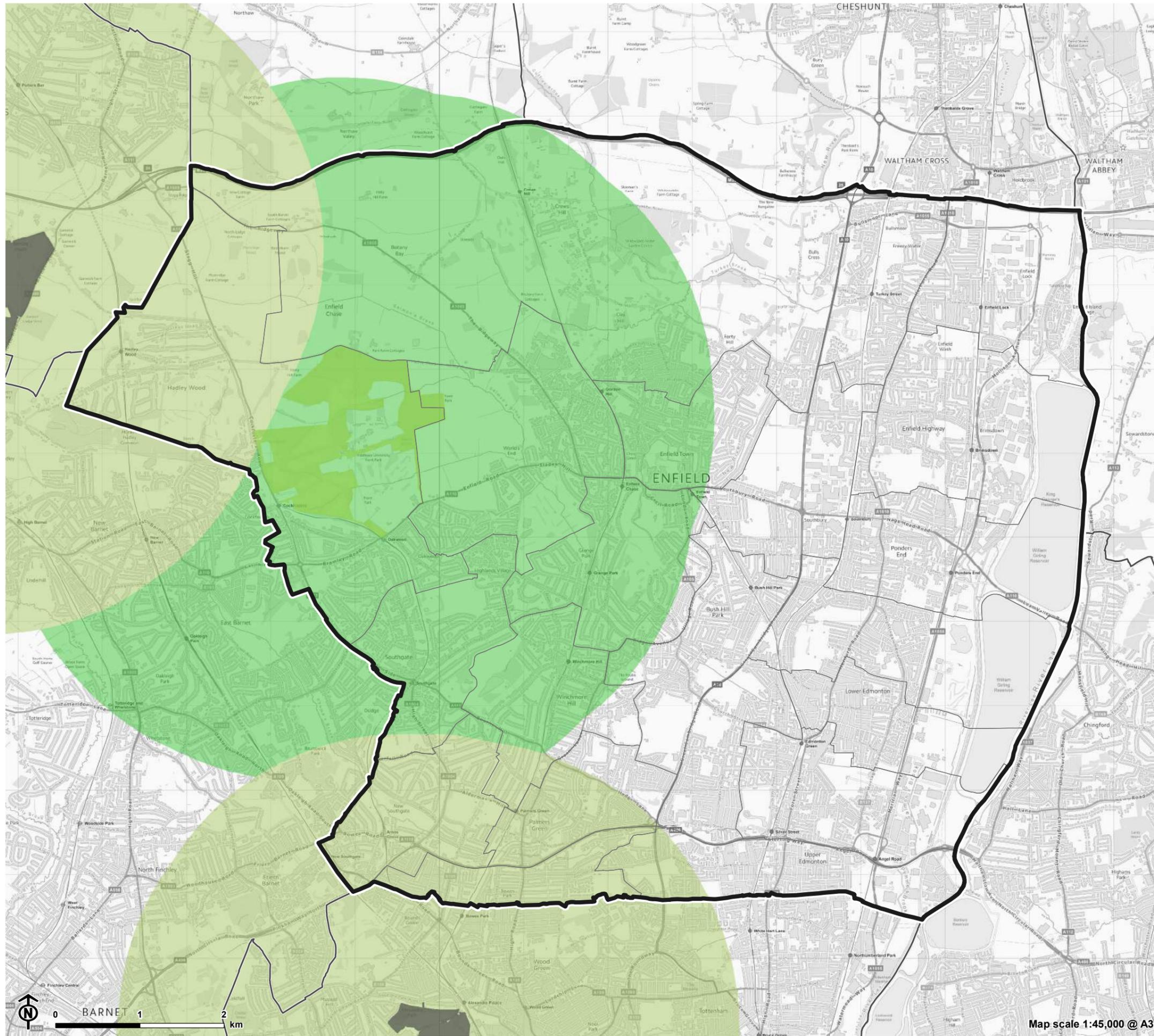
### Local parks and gardens

**7.44** As shown in **Figure 7.4**, access to local parks and gardens varies across Enfield, and most wards have areas with access and areas deficient in access. There is deficiency in access in the east, centre and north-west of Enfield. Whilst many of the sites are of high quality, there are five sites with low quality, clustered in Upper Edmonton ward in the south-east and in Turkey Street and Enfield Lock wards in the north-west. Similarly, many of the sites are of high value, however there are six sites of low value. These are clustered in Chase ward in the north and in Southgate ward in the west. The sites recorded as being on both low quality and low value are Soham Road Recreation Ground and Wilbury Way Open Space.

### Small local parks and gardens

**7.45** Similarly to local parks and gardens, access to small local parks and gardens varies across Enfield. Most wards have some areas that are deficient in access to this typology and level of the size hierarchy. As shown in **Figure 7.5**, there are small clusters of sites with low quality and/or value in Upper Edmonton ward and Haslebury ward in the south, and also in Enfield Lock ward and Turkey Street ward in the north-east. Cambridge Gardens is the only small local park and garden to be recorded as of both low quality and low value.

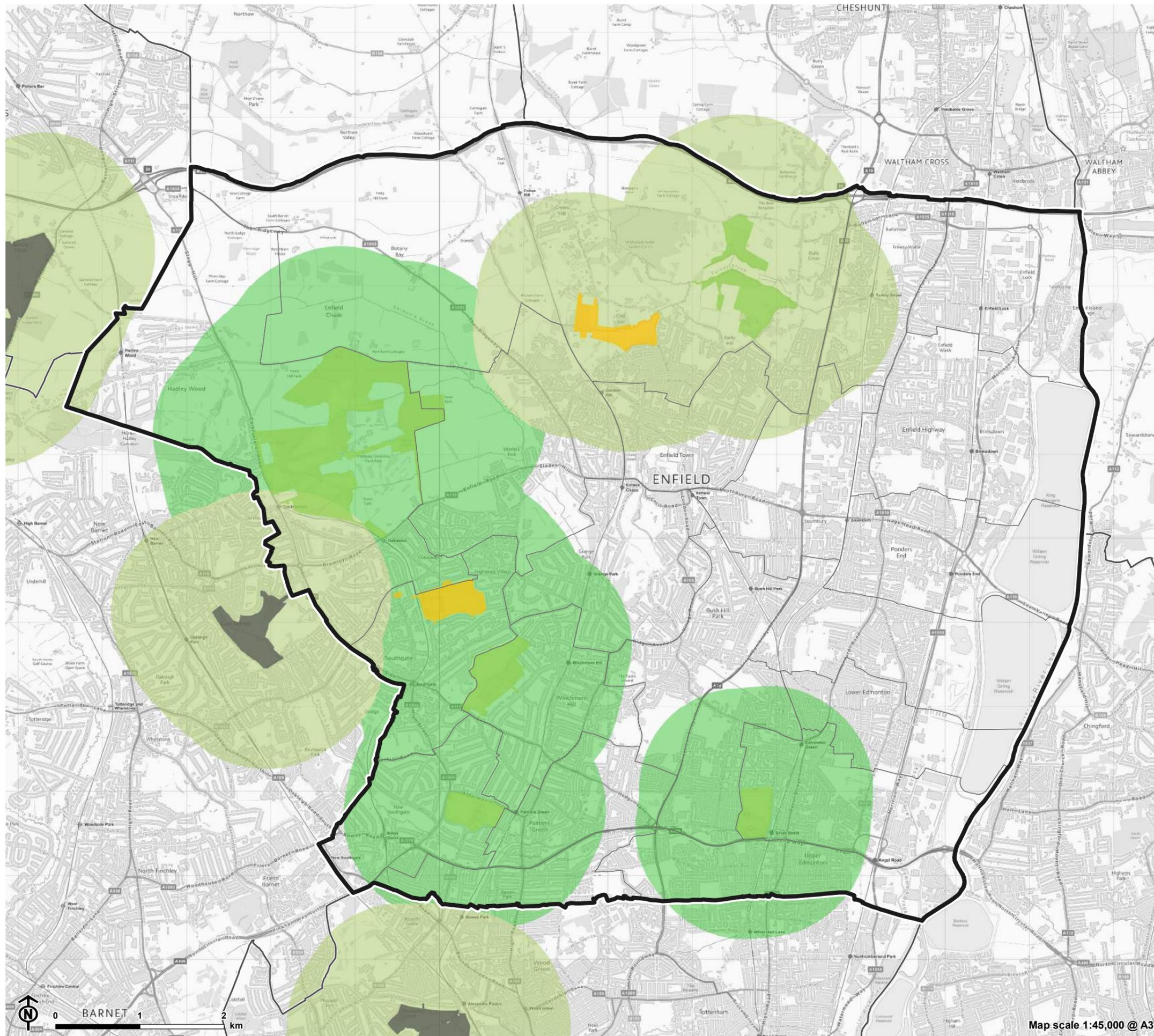
Figure 7.2: Metropolitan (60ha+) Parks and Gardens Quality, Value and Accessibility



- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Open space quality and value**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value
- Not audited
- 3.2km access buffer (representing 40 minutes pedestrian walking time)**
- Publicly accessible
- Publicly accessible: opening hours

Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.3: District (20-60ha) Parks and Gardens Quality, Value and Accessibility

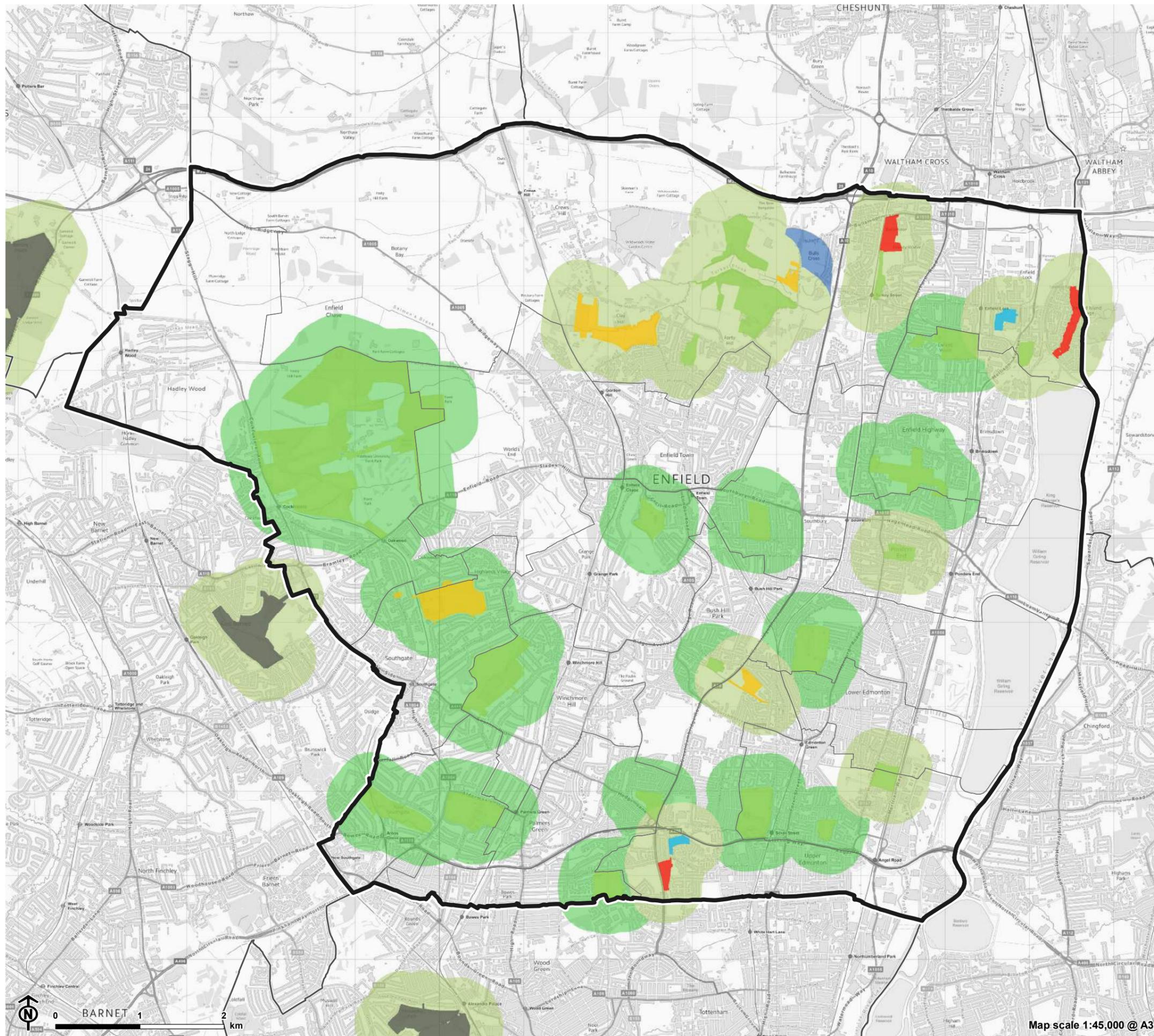


- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Open space quality and value**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value
- Not audited
- 1.2km access buffer (representing 15 minutes pedestrian walking time)**
- Publicly accessible
- Publicly accessible: opening hours



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.4: Local (2-20ha) Parks and Gardens Quality, Value and Accessibility

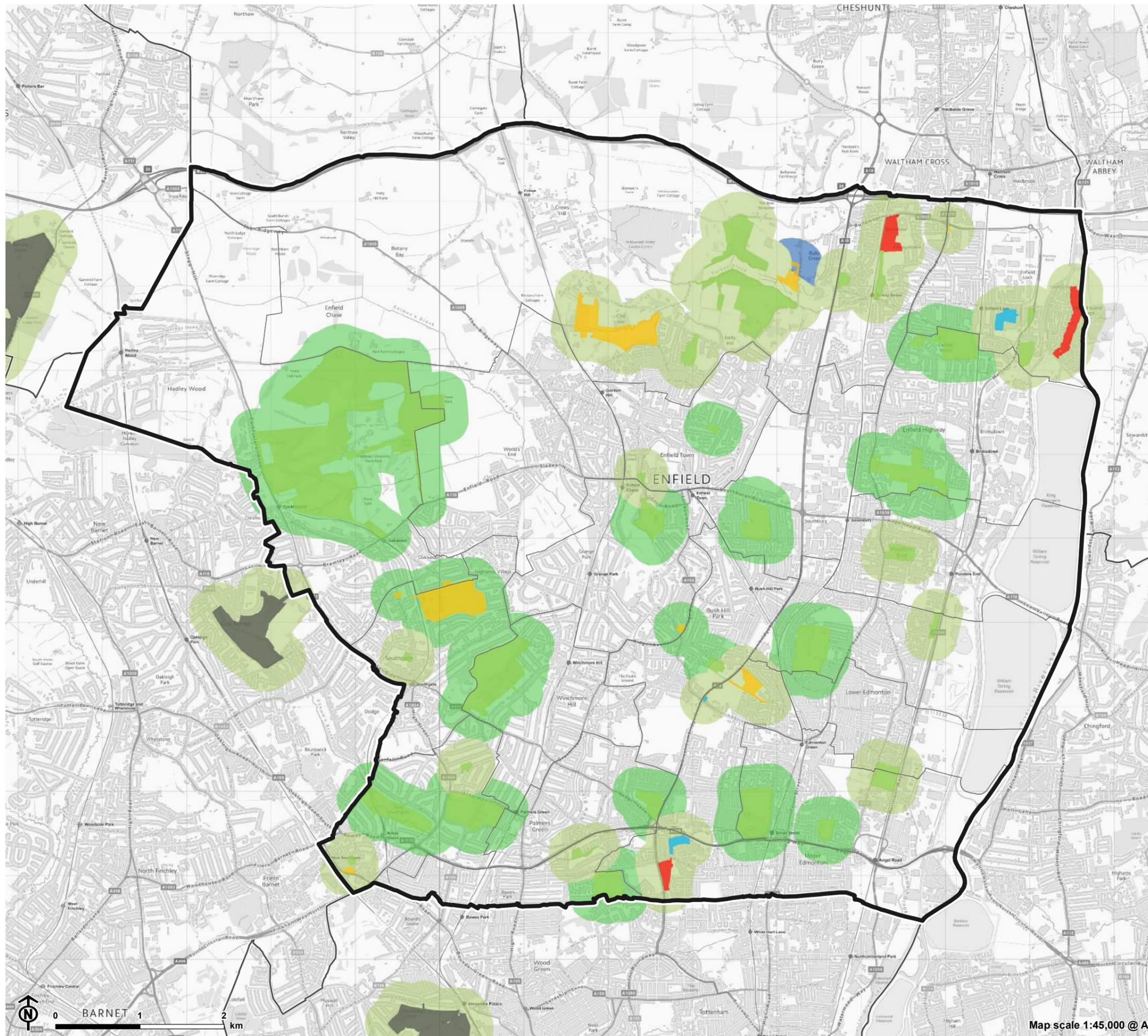


- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Open space quality and value**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value
- Not audited
- 400m access buffer (representing 5 minutes pedestrian walking time)**
- Publicly accessible
- Publicly accessible: opening hours
- Restricted access: other restriction



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.5: Small Local (<2ha) Parks and Gardens Quality, Value and Accessibility



- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Open space quality and value**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value
- Not audited
- 280m access buffer (representing 3 minutes pedestrian walking time)**
- Publicly accessible
- Publicly accessible: opening hours
- Restricted access: other restriction



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

## Natural and semi natural green space

### Metropolitan natural and semi natural green space

**7.46** Whilst there are no metropolitan sized natural and semi natural green space within Enfield, there are three within neighbouring authorities – Monken Hadley Common in the London Borough of Barnet, Gunpowder Park in the London Borough of Epping Forest, and the marshes of the Lee Valley across Epping Forest and Broxbourne. These three sites provide access to populations in both the north east and north west of Enfield. (see **Figure 7.6**).

### District natural and semi natural green space

**7.47** As shown in **Figure 7.7**, there are two district sized natural and semi natural green space in Enfield. Both sites are of high quality, however Whitewebbs Park is of high value whilst Rammey Marsh is low value. Parts of Cockfosters ward, Chase ward, Enfield Lock ward, Enfield Highway ward and Turkey Street ward have access to district natural and semi natural green space. The rest of Enfield is deficient in access.

### Local natural and semi natural green space

**7.48** **Figure 7.8** shows access to local sized natural and semi natural green space. Cockfosters ward, Enfield Lock ward, Chase ward, Highlands ward and Grange ward have some areas with access to local natural and semi natural green space, however the majority of the Enfield is deficient in access.

**7.49** Clay Hill Fields in Chase ward has restricted access and is of low quality and value. Much of Enfield Lock ward has access to two local sized natural and semi natural green spaces in the north-east of the ward, however both sites are of low value and Lee Valley Reservoir Land 4 is of low quality as well.

### Small local natural and semi natural green space

**7.50** **Figure 7.9** shows that access to small local sized natural and semi natural green space is varied across Enfield. There are two small cluster of sites in Chase ward which have restricted or no public access, and are also of low quality and/or value – Scouts Training Ground and Lavender Garden Allotments in the south and The Dell and Bulls Cross Nursery in the east. There are clusters of high quality and value sites in Winchmore Hill ward, Highlands ward and Grange ward. The majority of Enfield is deficient in small local sized natural and semi natural green space.

## Amenity green space

**7.51** As shown in **Figure 7.10**, there are amenity green spaces scattered across Enfield, although there is deficiency in the north-west and southern central parts of the borough. Quality and value vary across the sites. There are clusters of

high quality and high value sites in the north-east in Enfield Lock, Turkey Street, Enfield Highway and Southbury wards, in the south of Cockfosters Ward and in the south-east, in Haslebury, Edmonton Green and Upper Edmonton wards. Only two sites are of low quality and low value – the Road Verge on Great Cambridge Road and Bury Street West, and Joyce Avenue Amenity Space.

**7.52** All sites are publicly accessible, although this is on a de-facto (informal) basis for Belmont Close, Bramley Close and Beale Close. All wards have some areas that are deficient in access to amenity green space. The east of Enfield has a larger number of amenity green spaces and is therefore less deficient in access, whilst the west of Enfield has fewer amenity green spaces.

## Combined deficiencies

**7.53** **Figure 7.11** shows combined deficiency in access to public open space (parks and gardens, natural and semi natural green space, amenity green space). Generally, south east of Enfield has greater levels of deficiency whilst the north east and south west has less deficiency. The north west of the borough is covered by a large area that is deficient in access to all levels of the size hierarchy but is sparsely populated.

**7.54** There are several patches within densely populated areas that are deficient in access to all levels of the size hierarchy:

- The area surrounding Southbury station
- In the north of Bush Hill Park Ward
- Several areas in the south of Upper Edmonton Ward.

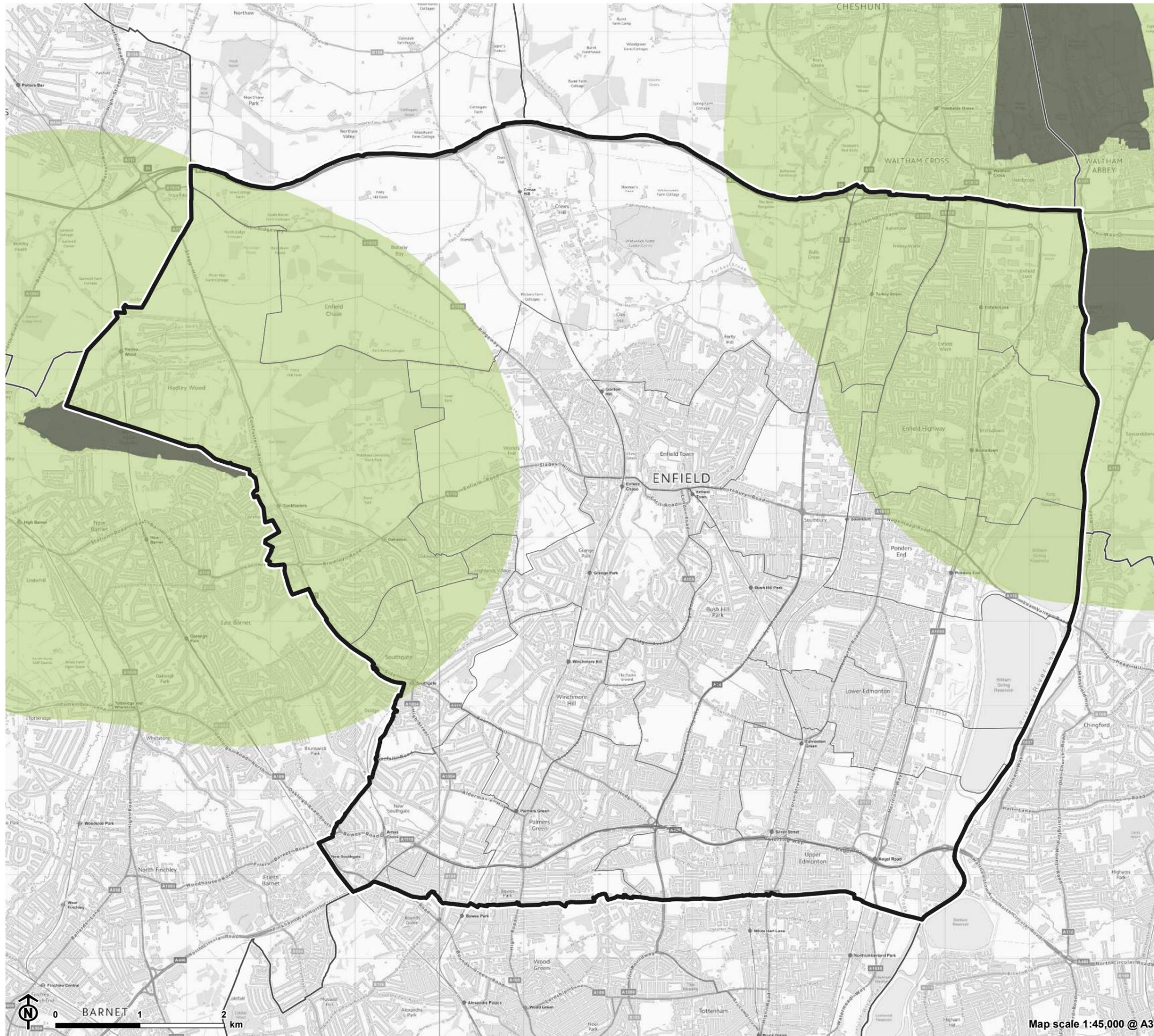
## Barriers to access

**7.55** There are a range of barriers to access across the borough. These include large roads, railway lines and rivers. Barriers are broadly distributed in a grid-like formation across the borough, as shown in **Figure 7.11** below.

**7.56** Railway lines generally run north to south. Large roads run both north to south and east to west, and the M25 runs along the northern borough boundary. Barriers are more concentrated in the east of the borough than the west. King George's and William Girling Reservoirs along the eastern boundary limit access to out of borough open spaces in some locations. These features will affect access to green and blue space to varying degrees, however, the effect of such barriers may be significant in some locations at a local level. Rivers, including the River Lee Navigation to the east may also improve access to blue and green spaces in some locations.

**7.57** Potential priority locations for addressing significant barriers to access are discussed in **Chapter 8**.

Figure 7.6: Metropolitan (60ha+) Natural and Semi Natural Green Space Quality, Value and Accessibility



Enfield boundary

Neighbouring authority

Ward

**Open space quality and value**

Higher quality, higher value

Higher quality, lower value

Lower quality, higher value

Lower quality, lower value

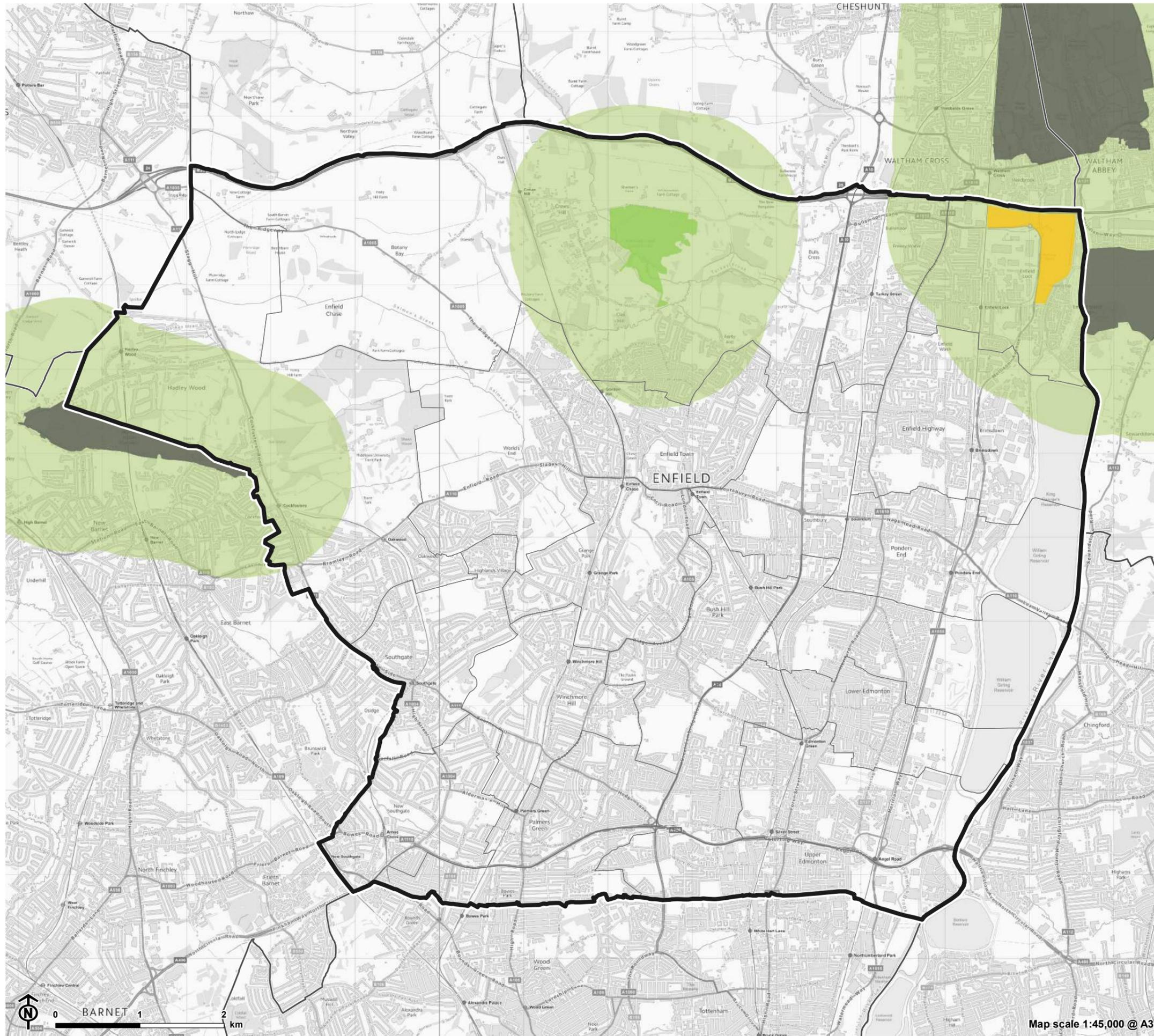
Not audited

**3.2km access buffer (representing 40 minutes pedestrian walking time)**

Publicly accessible

Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.7: District (20-60ha) Natural and Semi Natural Green Space Quality, Value and Accessibility



Enfield boundary

Neighbouring authority

Ward

**Open space quality and value**

Higher quality, higher value

Higher quality, lower value

Lower quality, higher value

Lower quality, lower value

Not audited

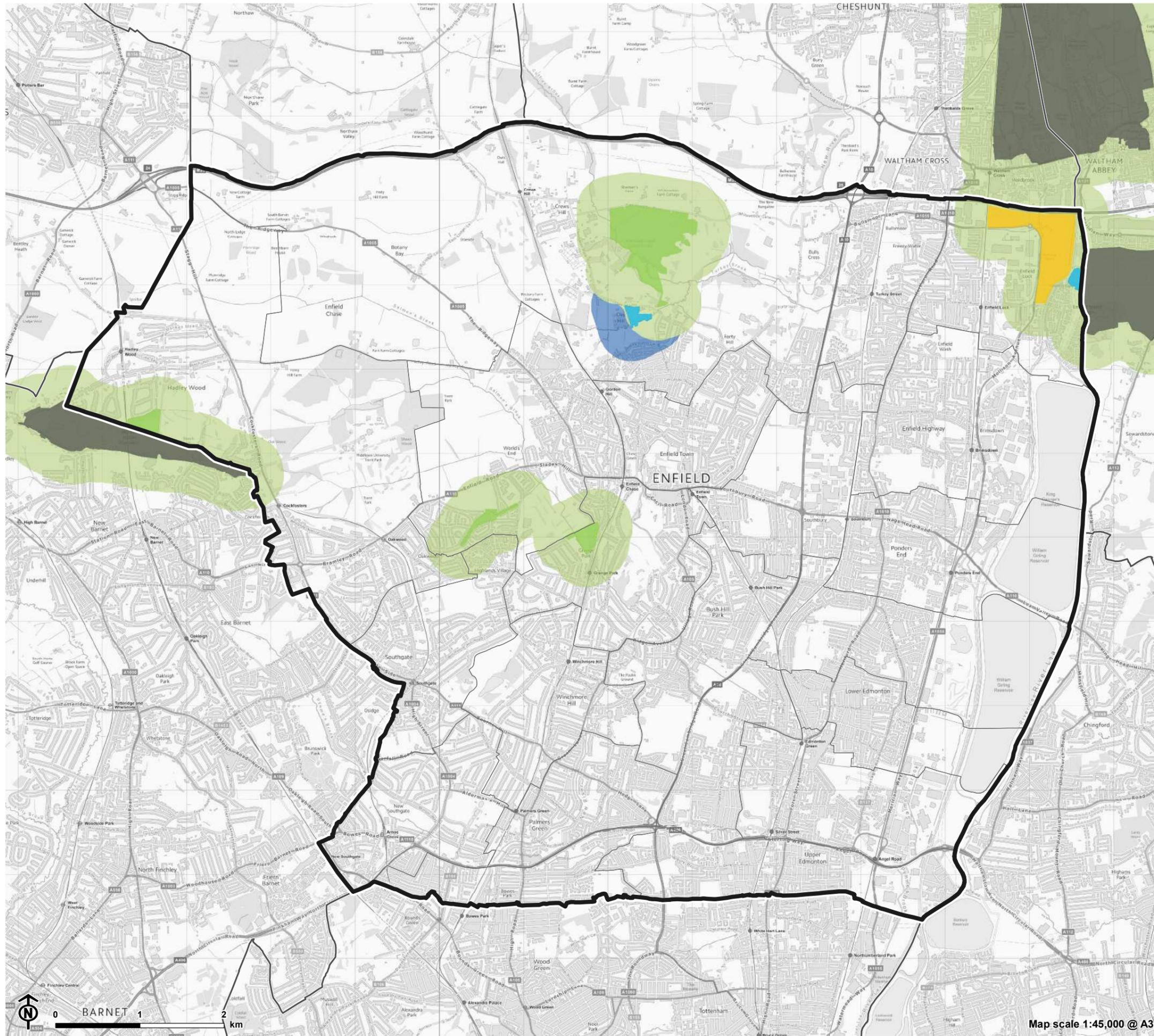
**1.2km access buffer (representing 15 minutes pedestrian walking time)**

Publicly accessible



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.8: Local (2-20ha) Natural and Semi Natural Green Space Quality, Value and Accessibility

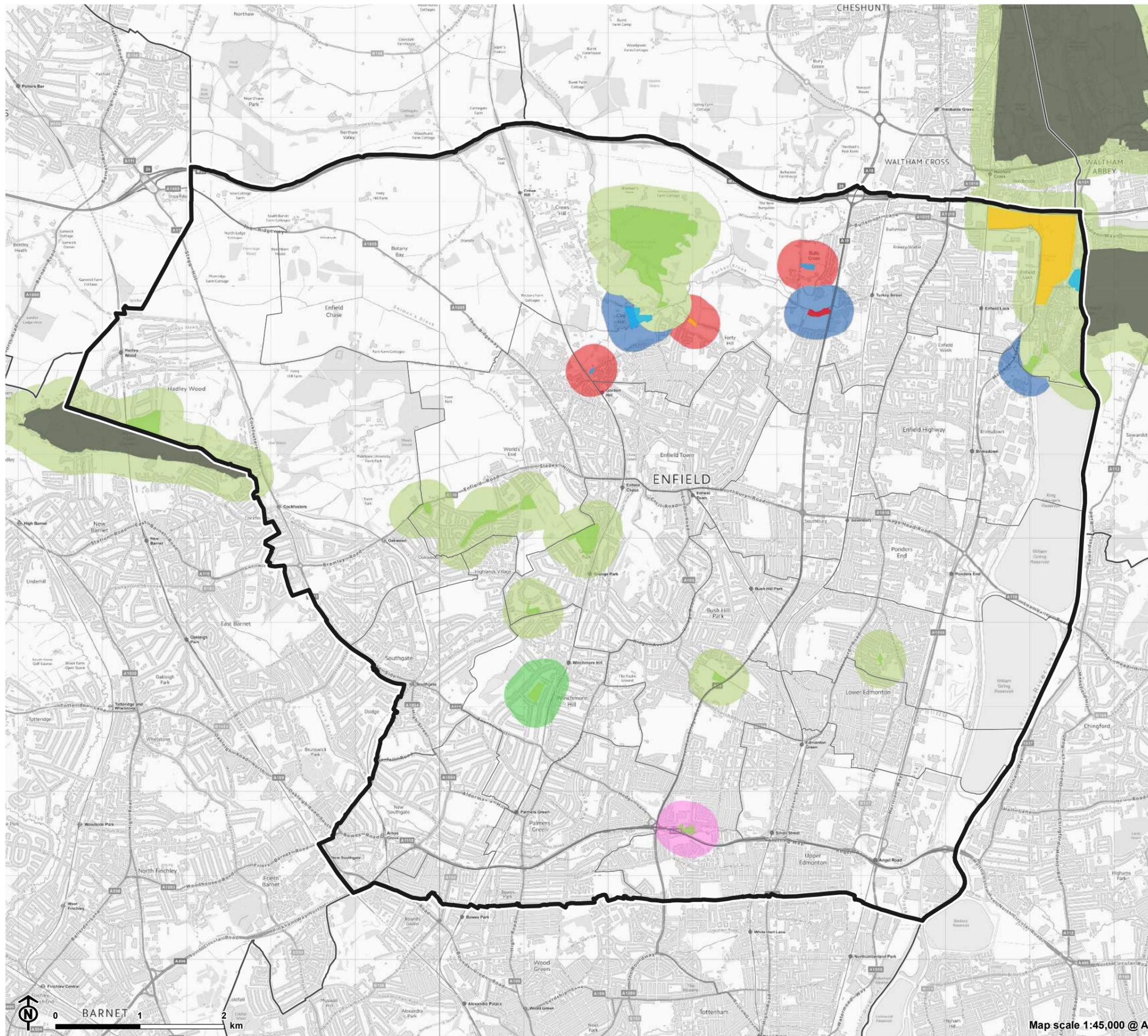


- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Open space quality and value**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value
- Not audited
- 400m access buffer (representing 5 minutes pedestrian walking time)**
- Publicly accessible
- Restricted access: other restriction



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.9: Small Local (<2ha) Natural Green Space Quality, Value and Accessibility



Enfield boundary

Neighbouring authority

Ward

**Open space quality and value**

Higher quality, higher value

Higher quality, lower value

Lower quality, higher value

Lower quality, lower value

Not audited

**280m access buffer (representing 3 minutes pedestrian walking time)**

Publicly accessible

Publicly accessible: opening hours

Publicly accessible: de-facto access

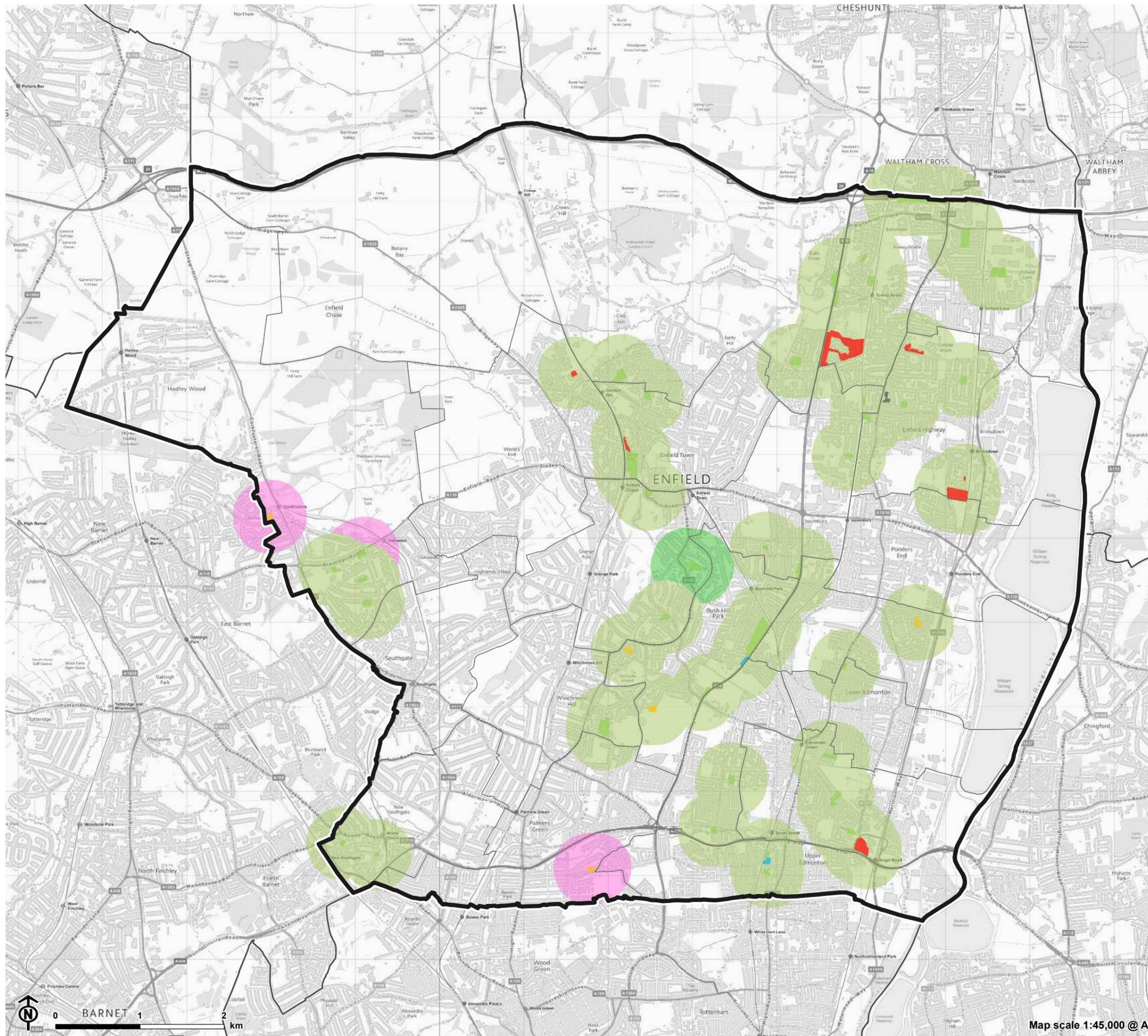
Restricted access: other restriction

No public access



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.10: Amenity Green Space Quality, Value and Accessibility



Enfield boundary

Neighbouring authority

Ward

**Open space quality and value**

Higher quality, higher value

Higher quality, lower value

Lower quality, higher value

Lower quality, lower value

Not audited

**400m access buffer (representing 5 minutes pedestrian walking time)**

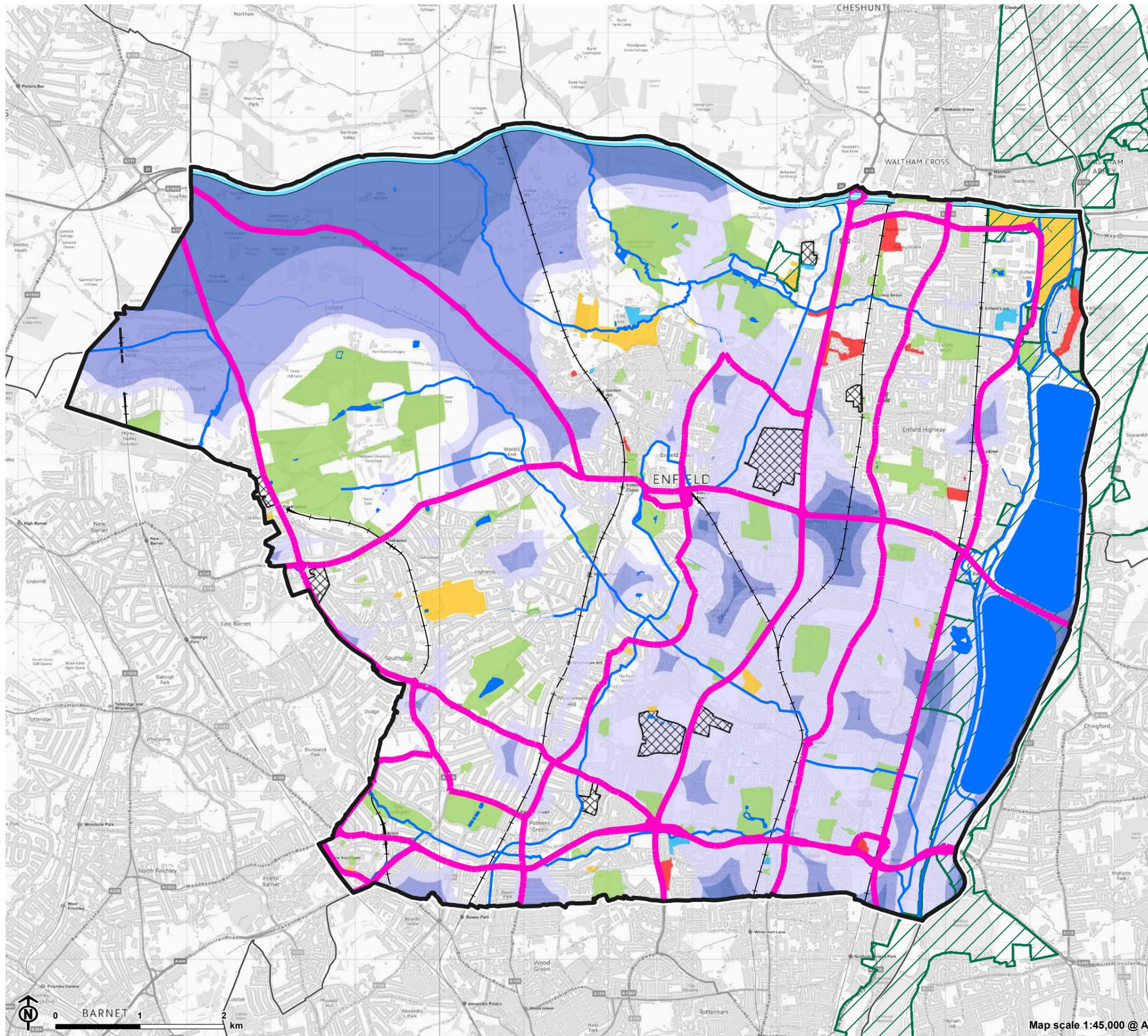
Publicly accessible

Publicly accessible: opening hours

Publicly accessible: de-facto access

Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.11: Combined Deficiency and Barriers to Open Space



- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Publicly accessible outdoor sports facility
- Lee Valley Regional Park
- Public open space**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value
- Not audited
- Combined deficiency**
- Deficient in access to 1 level of the hierarchy
- Deficient in access to 2 levels of the hierarchy
- Deficient in access to 3 levels of the hierarchy
- Barriers to open space**
- Waterbody or watercourse
- Railway
- Motorway
- A road/ primary road



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

### 15-minute accessibility catchments

**7.58** Enfield's Blue and Green Strategy proposes an aim to 'ensure our residents can access blue and green spaces within 15 minutes walking distances of their homes and businesses'. The proposed accessibility catchments have been developed considering the general principle that people are generally willing to travel further to reach sites of larger size. This reflects the variety and range of landscape features and facilities that will generally be present at larger sites.

**7.59** Recognised guidance and policies within the London Plan set out that 15-minute accessibility catchments (1.2km) should generally apply to district sized sites and above. It is generally considered that sites of a smaller size would not provide sufficient 'offer' or 'draw' for residents to travel this distance. In order to better understand which areas in the borough do not have access to green and blue space within 15 minutes, **Figure 7.12** shows 15-minute catchments applied to the district (between 20ha and 60ha) and metropolitan (60ha+) sites. Local (400m) and small local (280m) accessibility catchment have been applied to all public open space.

**7.60** **Figure 7.12** shows that there are several locations that do not have access to open spaces within 15 minutes (with 1.2km buffer applied to metropolitan and district sites). Outside of these areas (mainly in the east of the borough), some residents have good access to local and small local sites.

**7.61** Areas that do not fall within 15-minute accessibility catchments and/or local' and small local accessibility catchments include:

- west of Enfield Chase / Slades Hill (Highlands ward);
- Enfield Town Station (south east Town ward boundary);
- Southbury (Ponders End, Southbury and Jubilee wards)
- Lower Edmonton Ward (eastern area);
- Edmonton Green Ward (eastern area);
- Upper Edmonton Ward (eastern area);
- Bush Hill Park Ward (near station);
- Brimsdown (Enfield Highway Ward); and
- two small areas in Palmers Green Ward.

**7.62** A large area in the north west of the borough falls outside the accessibility catchments but is sparsely populated.

**7.63** An accessibility standard has not been proposed for sites with a primary typology of outdoor sports, although outdoor sports sites that were audited and are publicly accessible are indicated on **Figure 7.12**. There are several locations where outdoor sports sites may provide opportunities

for access to open space where there are deficiencies to other types of provision. Enfield Playing Fields (Southbury ward) is located within an area that is deficient in access to parks and gardens, natural and semi natural green space. Whilst predominantly comprising grass playing fields, this site likely serves to address deficiencies in access to other types of open space.

**7.64** Accessibility catchments have not been applied to green chains or corridors. Some green chains or corridors, such as the River Lee in the east of the borough, will also serve to address deficiencies in access to other types of open space.

**7.65** Accessibility to open space within 15 minutes across the borough is generally good. However, accessibility should also be cross reference with the performance of open space against the quality and value benchmarks to identify areas that do not have access to good quality / high value open space within 15 minutes.

### Green chains or corridors

**7.66** The distribution of green chains or corridors is shown in **Figure 7.13**. There is deficiency in green chains or corridors in the west of Enfield. The majority of the sites are of both good quality and value. However, Boundary Ditch has lower quality, and there are four sites that have both lower quality and lower value – Riverside Walk, Tanners End Lane; Sterling Way Open Space; Open Space fronting Green Dragon Lane; and the section of the New River north of Enfield Town station.

**7.67** Although the Lee Valley Regional Park forms the eastern boundary of the borough, access to much of this area within Enfield is restricted to the Lee Valley Path.

### Allotments or community gardens

**7.68** As shown in **Figure 7.14** the densely populated areas of Enfield have good access to allotments. There are a number of areas with some deficiency including:

- South west of Highlands ward;
- East side of Southgate ward;
- North of Winchmore Hill ward;
- East side of Grange ward;
- North of Bush Hill Park ward;
- West side of Town ward; and
- East side of Upper Edmonton ward

**7.69** The majority of the sites are of good quality and value. However, Weir Hall, Barrowfield A and Newbury Avenue allotments are of lower quality and higher value. Alma Road and Green End allotments are of both low quality and low value.

### Cemeteries and churchyards

**7.70** The distribution of cemeteries and churchyards is shown in **Figure 7.15**. The majority of the sites are of good quality and value. However, one site is of higher quality but lower value (Enfield Jewish Cemetery), and three sites are recorded as of both lower quality and lower value – St Michael and All Angels, Gordon Hill; St John's Methodist Church; and St Alphege.

### Provision for children and teenagers

**7.71** Several equipped play sites fall below the proposed quality and value standard. It should be noted that few criteria were scored for equipped play facilities as part of the site audits and the potential total score (for quality in particular) is relatively low when compared to other types of sites. Therefore, many of the sites that fall below the quality and/or value benchmark may only miss achieving the benchmark by one or two 'points'. Individual audit forms should be utilised to identify areas for improvement for equipped play.

### Neighbourhood

**7.72** As shown in **Figure 7.16**, access to neighbourhood play is clustered on the eastern side of Enfield. The south west of Enfield is very deficient in access to neighbourhood play, in addition large areas of Ponders End ward and Enfield Highway ward are deficient in access. Whilst most of the sites are of high quality and value, there are six sites which are of lower quality and/or value, including at Forty Hall and St Michael's Green which are both of low quality and low value.

### Local

**7.73** **Figure 7.17** shows access to local play. Most wards have areas of access and areas of deficiency. In the north east of Enfield there is a cluster of sites where the quality and/or value is lower, including play areas in Enfield Island Village Open Space and at Bullsmoor Way. There is another small cluster of lower quality and/or value sites in Southbury ward. There is a cluster of good quality and good value sites in the south-west in Edmonton Green and Upper Edmonton wards.

### Doorstep

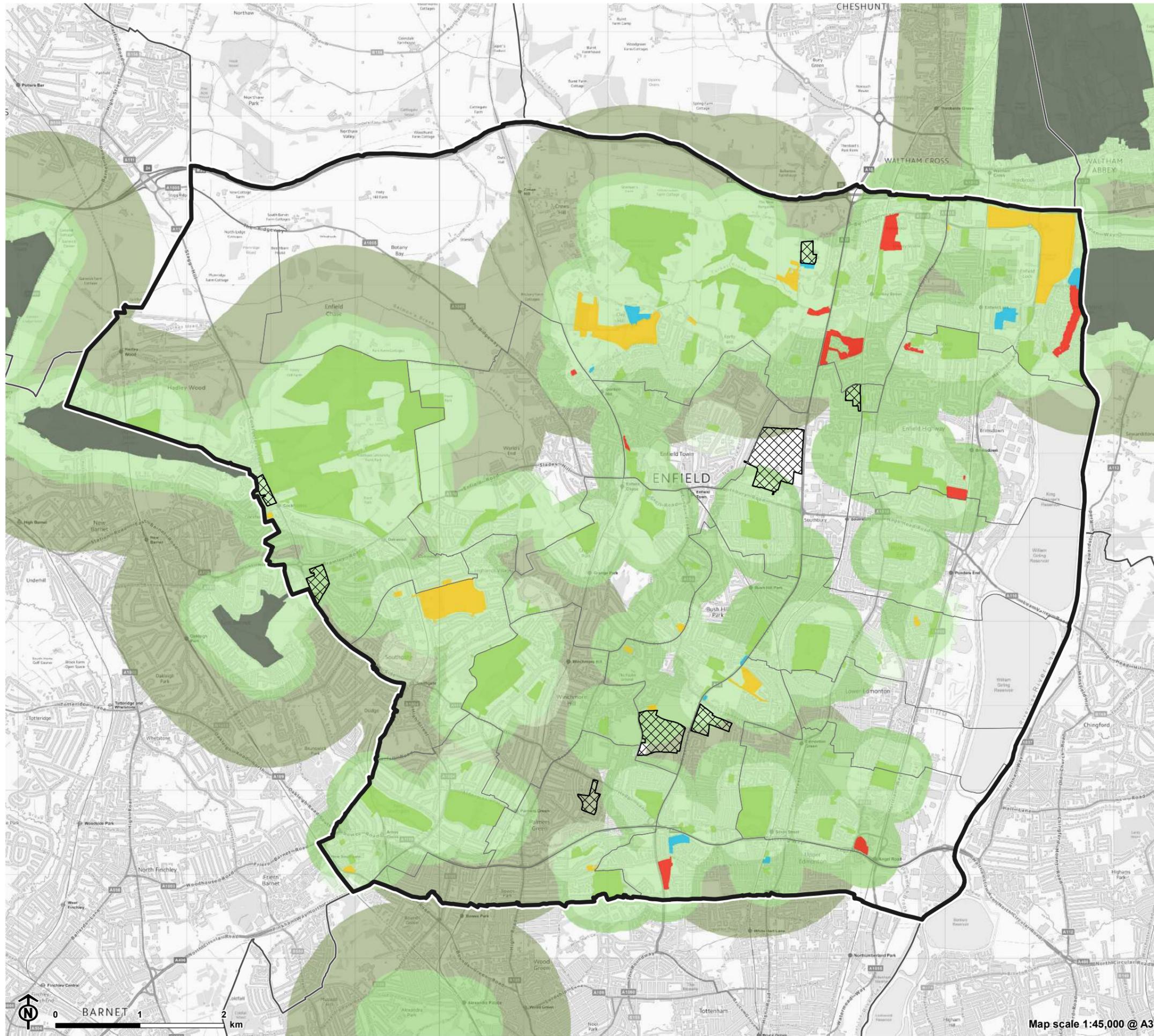
**7.74** **Figure 7.18** shows access to doorstep play. Due to the size of the access catchment, there are only small areas of Enfield with access to doorstep play. Similarly to local play, in the north east of Enfield there is a cluster of sites where the quality and/or value is lower. There are two small clusters of lower quality and/or value sites in Southbury ward, one in the north-east of the ward, and one in the south-east around Lincoln Road.

### Other play

**7.75** **Figure 7.19** shows access to other play which includes facilities such as MUGAs, wheel parks and green gyms. There are very few areas of the densely populated parts of Enfield deficient in access to other play. There is some deficiency in access in Winchmore Hill ward, Grange ward and Bush Hill Park ward, and small pockets of deficiency in Haselbury ward and Bowes ward.

**7.76** Most other play facilities have been rated as being in fair, good or very good condition. Just three sites have been found to be in poor condition, at Painters Lane Open Space, Ponders End Recreation Ground and Pymmes Park. The MUGA at North Enfield Recreation Ground is the only other play feature that was found to be in very poor condition.

Figure 7.12: 15 Minute Accessibility Catchments

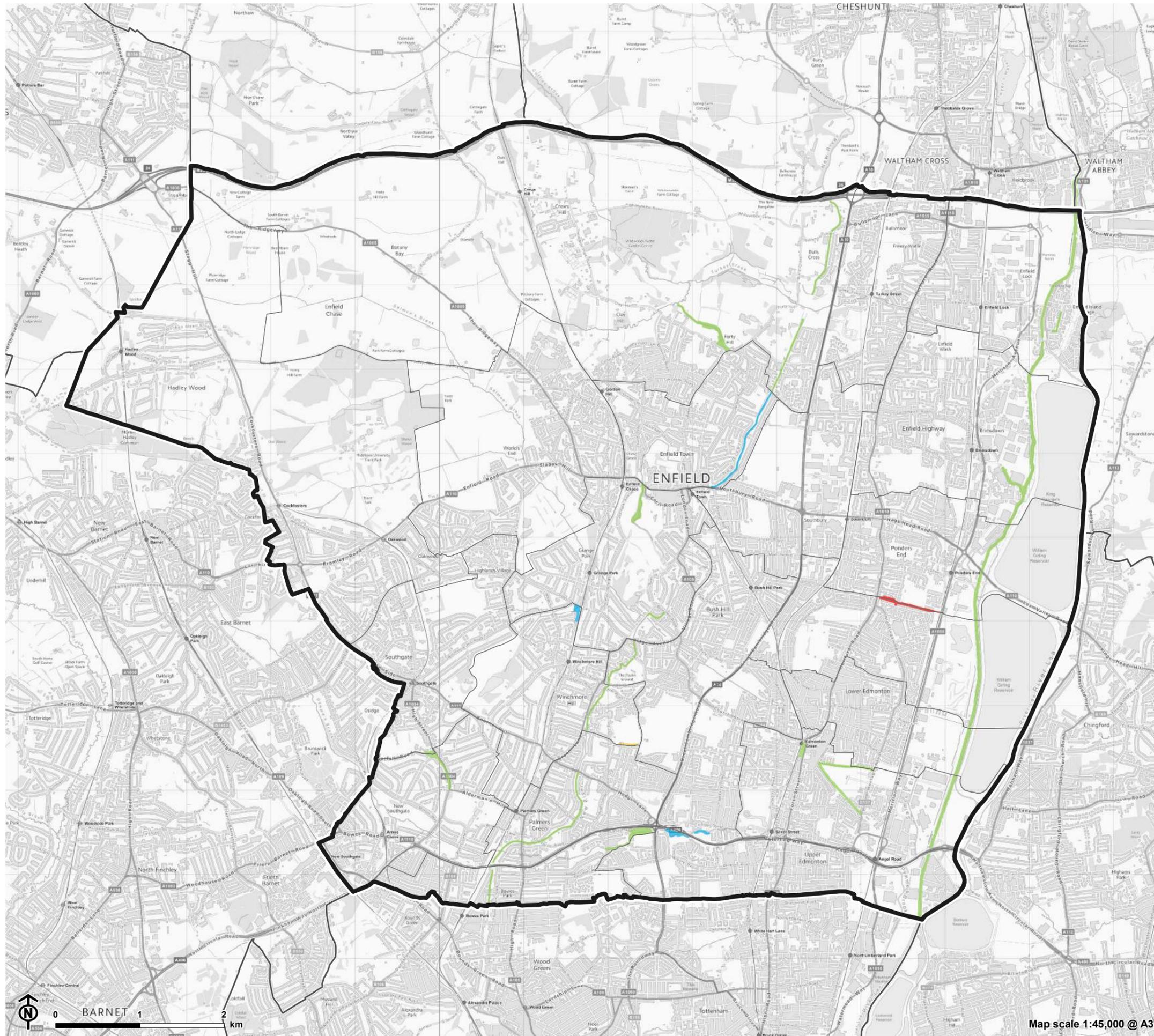


- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Publicly accessible outdoor sports facility
- Public open space quality and value**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value
- Not audited
- Access buffers**
- District: 1.2km access buffer (representing 15 minutes pedestrian walking time)
- Local: 400m access buffer (representing 5 minutes pedestrian walking time)
- Small local: 280m access buffer (representing 3 minutes pedestrian walking time)



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.13: Green Chains or Corridors Quality and Value

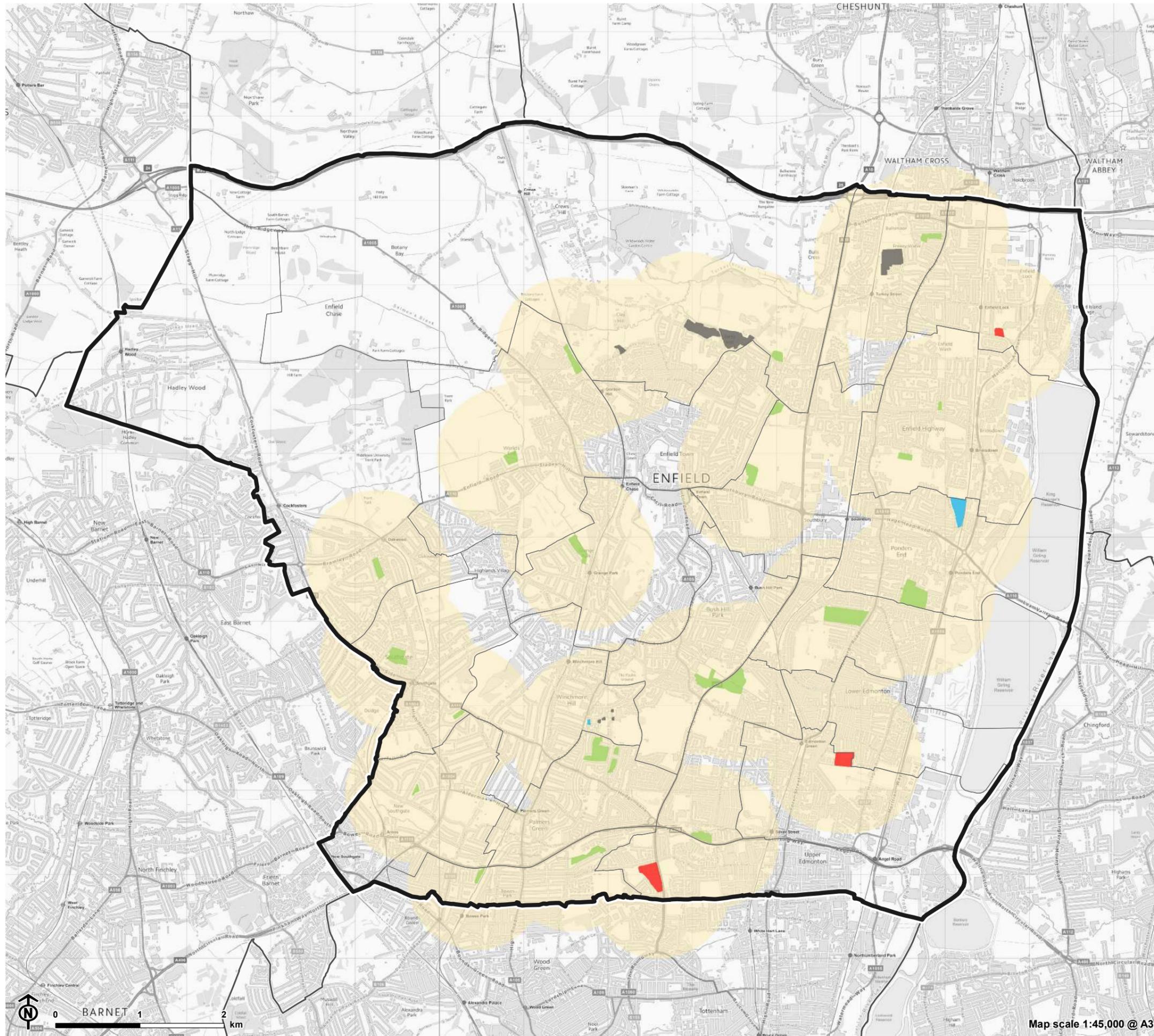


- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Open space quality and value**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.14: Allotments Quality, Value and Accessibility

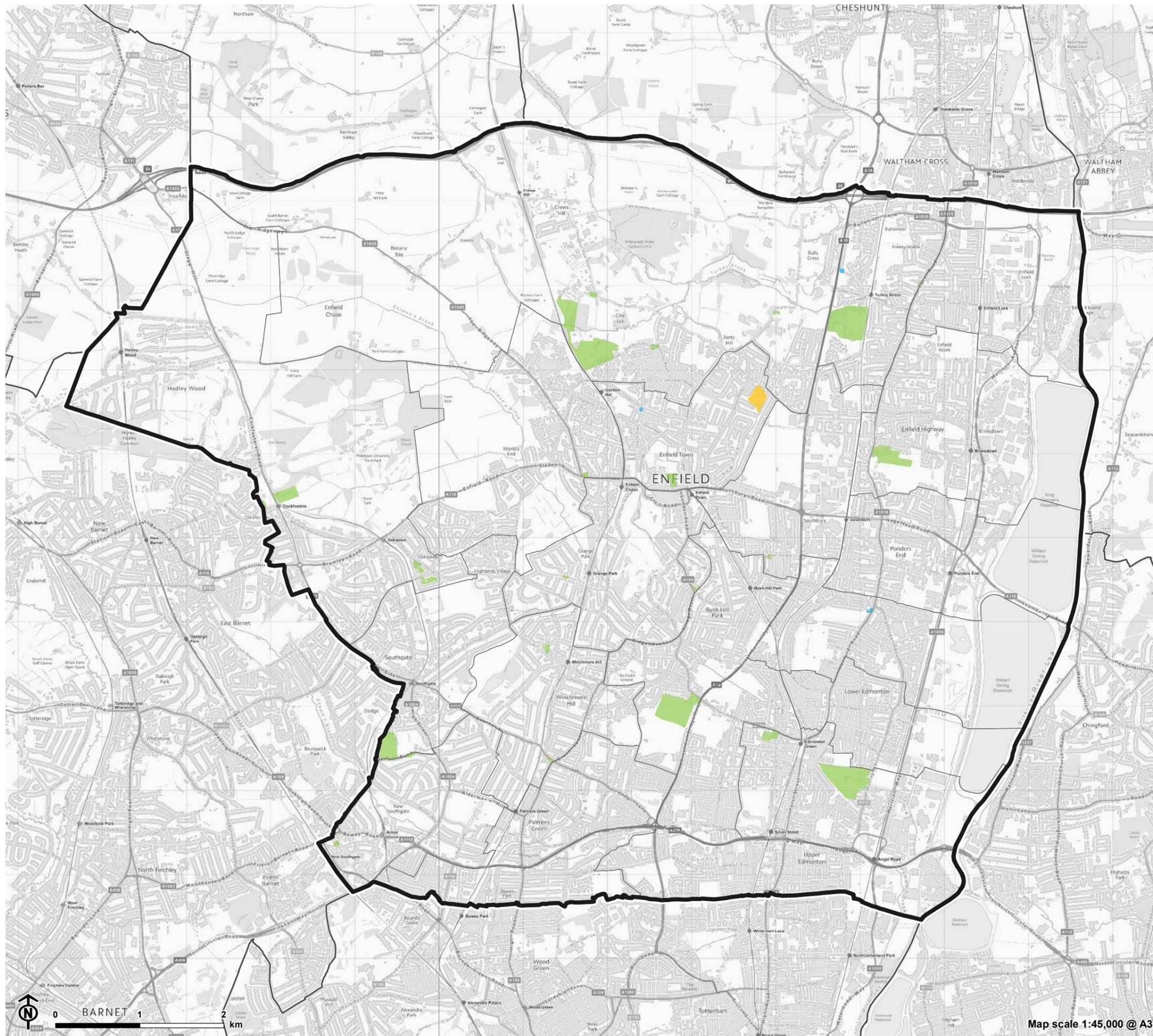


- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Open space quality and value**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value
- Not audited
- 800m access buffer (representing 10 minutes pedestrian walking time)**
- Restricted access: members/ tenants only

0 1 2 km

Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.15: Cemeteries and Churchyards Quality and Value

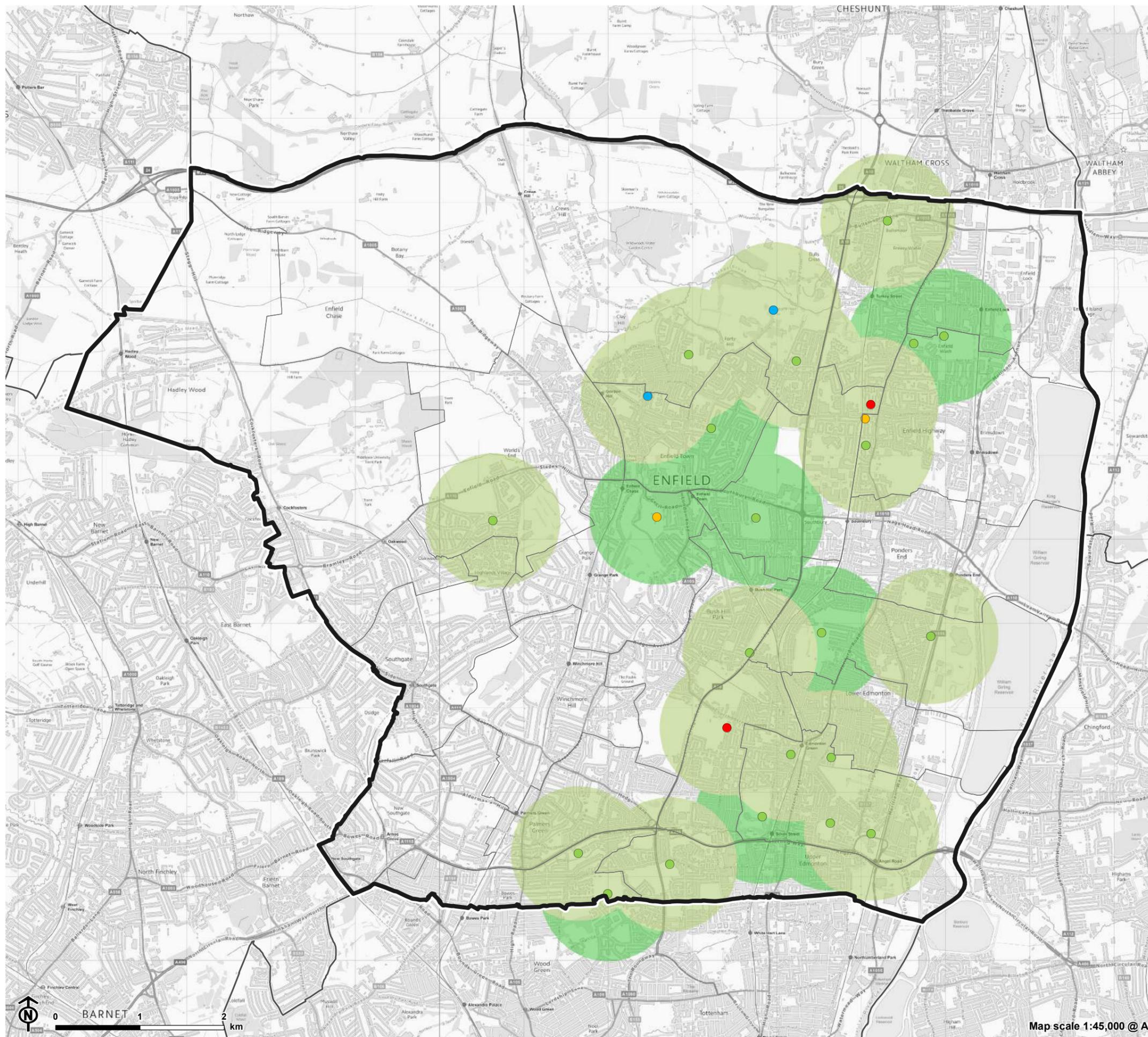


- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward
- Open space quality and value**
- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.16: Neighbourhood Play Quality, Value and Accessibility



- Enfield boundary
- Neighbouring authority
- Ward

**Play space quality and value**

- Higher quality, higher value
- Higher quality, lower value
- Lower quality, higher value
- Lower quality, lower value

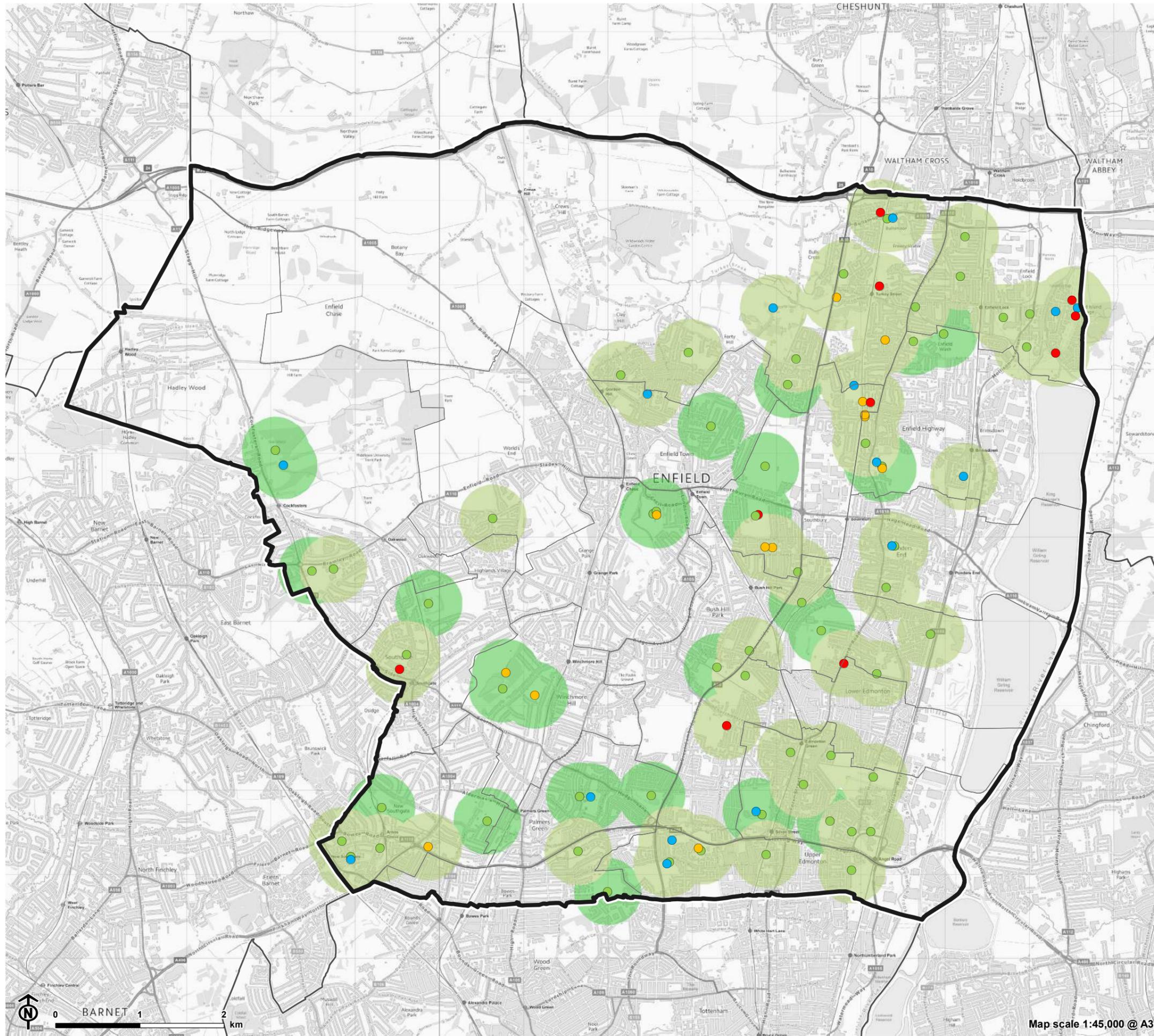
**800m access buffer (representing 10 minutes pedestrian walking time)**

- Publicly accessible
- Publicly accessible: opening hours



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.17: Local Play Quality, Value and Accessibility



Enfield boundary

Neighbouring authority

Ward

**Play space quality and value**

Higher quality, higher value

Higher quality, lower value

Lower quality, higher value

Lower quality, lower value

**400m access buffer (representing 5 minutes pedestrian walking time)**

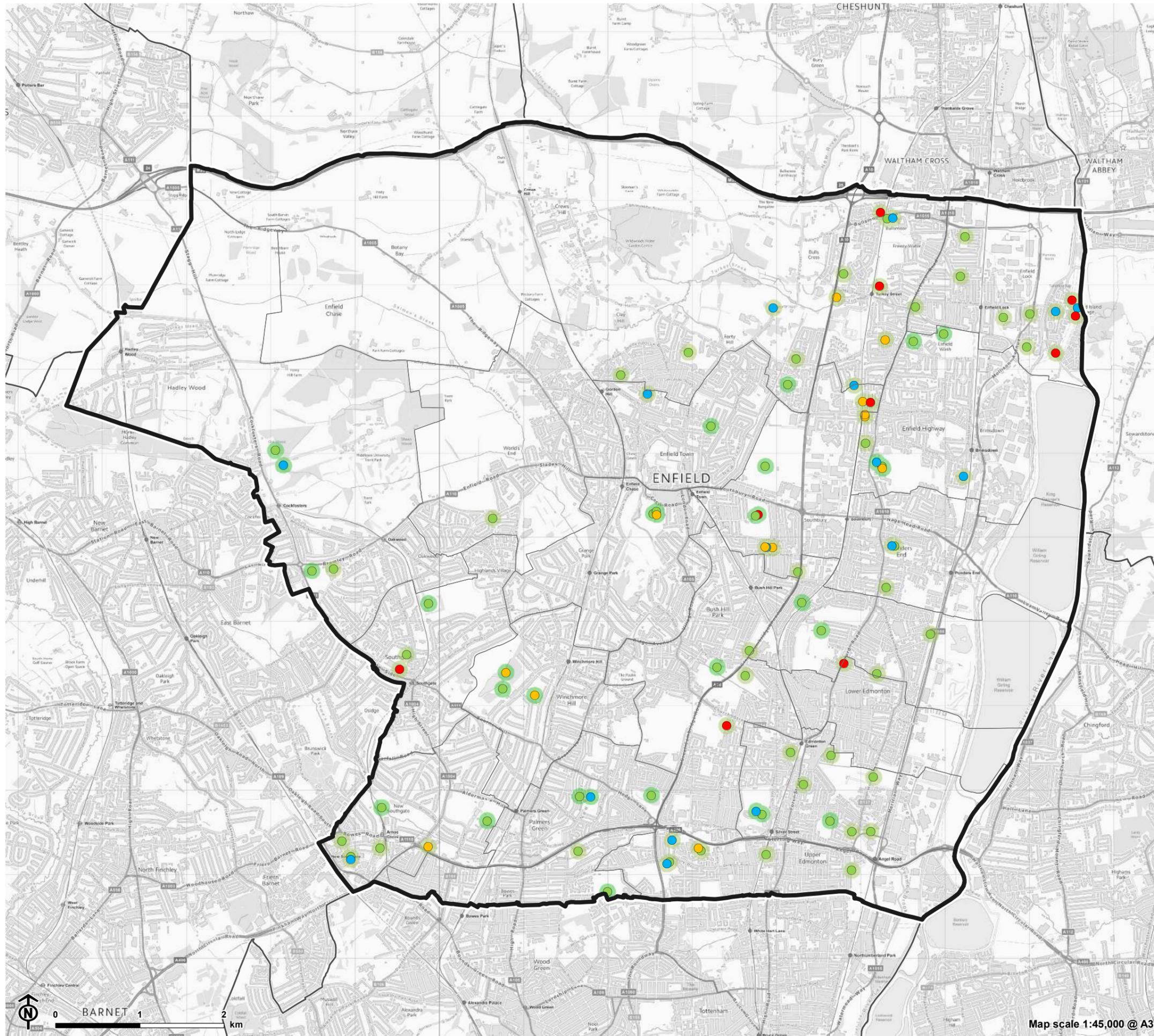
Publicly accessible

Publicly accessible: opening hours



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.18: Doorstop Play Quality, Value and Accessibility



Enfield boundary

Neighbouring authority

Ward

**Play space quality and value**

Higher quality, higher value

Higher quality, lower value

Lower quality, higher value

Lower quality, lower value

**100m access buffer (representing <2 minutes pedestrian walking time)**

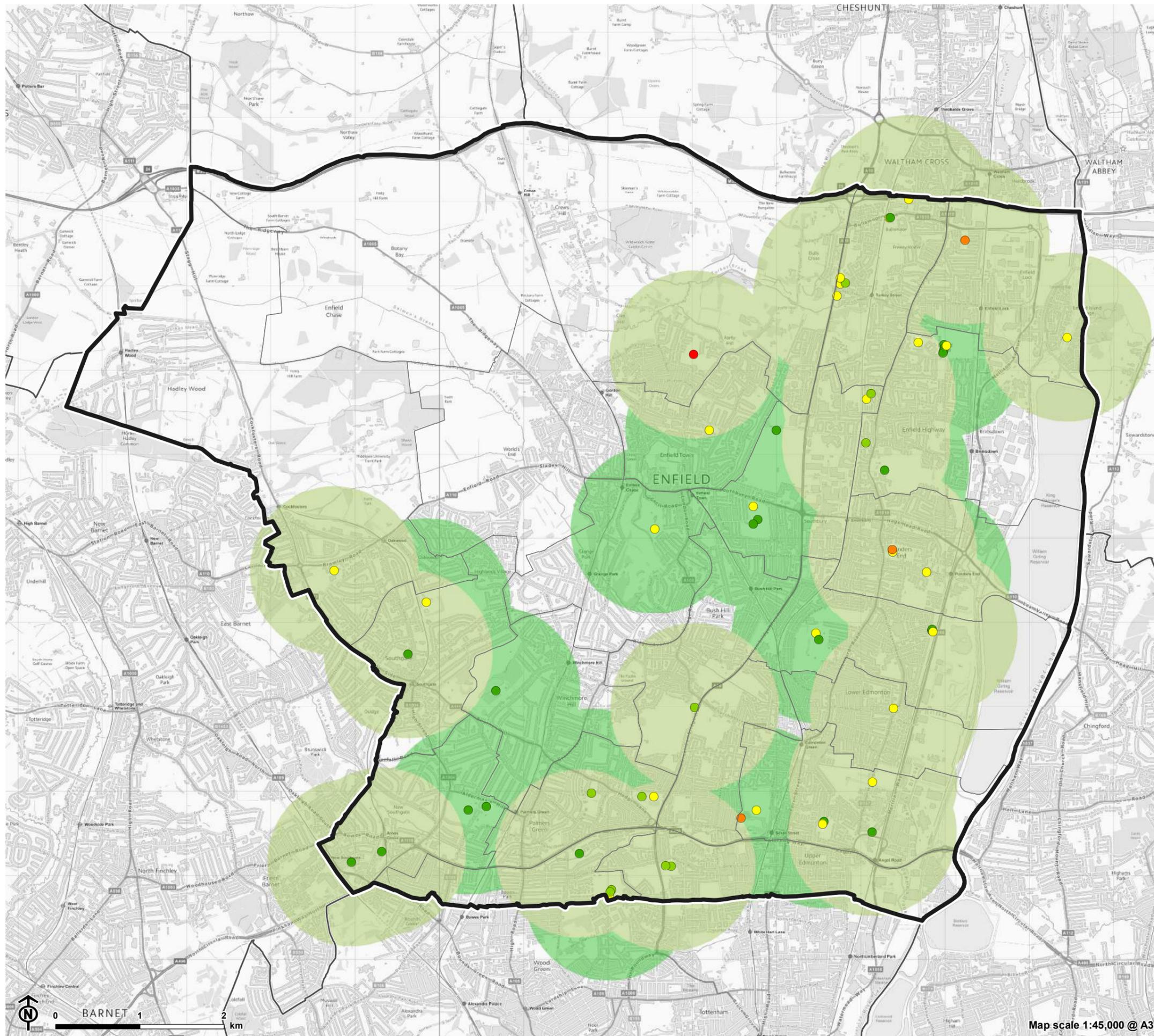
Publicly accessible

Publicly accessible: opening hours



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

Figure 7.19: Other Play Condition and Accessibility



Enfield boundary

Neighbouring authority

Ward

**Overall condition of play equipment:**

1 - Very poor

2 - Poor

3 - Fair

4 - Good

5 - Very good

**1km access buffer (representing 12 minutes pedestrian walking time)**

Publicly accessible

Publicly accessible: opening hours



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

## Chapter 8

# Addressing future needs and next steps

**8.1** The importance of good access to high quality blue and green infrastructure to the health and well-being of communities is increasingly well recognised. A range of evidence has shown that access to parks and green spaces can help address national, regional, and local policy priorities relating to tackling obesity, diabetes, and heart disease as well as supporting mental well-being. The covid-19 pandemic has also highlighted the importance of residents being able to visit an open space within a short walking distance. Evidence generally indicates that the quality of open spaces has a stronger bearing on health outcomes than quantity<sup>30</sup>.

**8.2** Future management of the borough's blue and green infrastructure should aim to create a joined up and multi-functional network of publicly accessible open space which is within easy walking distance of residents' homes. Opportunities should be considered to ensure existing open spaces are of a high quality and provide a broad range of features and facilities to support the health and wellbeing of the borough's residents.

**8.3** The findings of this study may be used to both inform priorities for future investment and set out requirements for open space and play space as part of new development. Future work should aim to ensure that the importance of the borough's open spaces to the wider blue and green infrastructure network is fully understood, conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced.

### Prioritising areas for enhancement

**8.4** The results of the blue and green audit can be scrutinised in several ways to identify specific sites or broad geographic areas where enhancement of publicly accessible space would provide the greatest benefits for the communities they serve.

**8.5** In order to prioritise areas for enhancement, the following should be considered and cross referenced:

- Performance of open spaces and play spaces against the proposed quality and value standards.
- Areas with deficiencies in access to open space (based on the accessibility standards), especially in areas where

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<sup>30</sup><https://www4.shu.ac.uk/research/cresr/sites/shu.ac.uk/files/space-to-thrive-2019-evidence-review.pdf>

open spaces perform poorly against the quality and value standards.

- Quantitative open space deficiencies (ha/1,000 residents).
- Where broad areas or individual sites are identified as falling below the quality and value standards, individual audit forms should be scrutinised to further understand what aspects of any given site may need improving.
- Areas with poor quality or value sites may be cross referenced with deprivation data to identify areas where improvements may best be undertaken (for instance to help address specific health needs in the borough).

**8.6** Similar processes may be employed to assess blue and green infrastructure and play space needs as part of planning applications. In assessing future requirements for open space and play provision it will be necessary to consider:

- existing local deficiencies;
- future needs considering projected population growth (projected growth in the child population in the case of play provision); and
- additional need arising from new development.

### Summary of key findings to identify priority areas for enhancement

**8.7** The following summary of key findings may be used to identify priorities for the borough for investment in the blue and green infrastructure network over the coming years. The following summary is set out as a high-level analysis. Further work will be necessary to determine the exact nature of interventions and needs across the borough at a local level.

#### Quantity of open space

**8.8** As described in **Chapter 7**, the performance of wards across the borough against the proposed quantity standards varies significantly. This fine-grained analysis also shows that wards exceeding the proposed quantity standards are expected to exceed the standard up to 2041.

**8.9** Both Chase ward and Cockfosters ward exceed the proposed quantity standard by a significantly higher quantity of public open space when compared to other wards. Chase Ward exceeds the proposed standard by 7.98 ha per 1,000 population. Cockfosters ward exceeds the standard by 11.1 ha. This compares to Enfield Highway ward which only exceeds the quantity standard by 0.15 ha of public open space per 1,000 population. Potential 'surplus' open space should be considered for its potential role in providing for nearby areas which fall below the quantity standard. Measures should be taken to improve access from wards that fall below

the quantity standard to areas which meet or exceed the proposed quantity standard for public open space.

**8.10** Clusters of wards which do not meet the proposed quantity standard for public open space should be cross referenced with the results of the audit in relation to quality, value and accessibility. Clusters of wards that significantly fall below the proposed quantity standard for public open space should be considered as priority areas for open space enhancement.

**8.11** As shown in **Chapter 7**, seven wards fall below the proposed quantity standard for allotments. This data may be used as a measure of where additional allotments may be required. The quantity standard against projected population growth does not show a significant reduction in the quantity (ha per 1,000 population) of allotments up to 2041. In addition to the data provided, the provision for additional allotments will also need to be addressed through assessing local demand for food growing space.

**8.12** Around half of all wards fall below the proposed quantity standard for equipped play provision. These areas should be considered to have a deficiency in play space. It is advised that London Plan guidance on calculating play needs as part of new development is employed within the borough and cross refers to existing quantity provision of play in its application. See **Table 8.1**.

**8.13** Further detail on how deficiencies in the quantity of public open space may be addressed is provided below and in **Table 8.2**.

#### Accessibility

**8.14** Analysis of combined deficiency in access to all publicly accessible open spaces indicates:

- The eastern half of the borough is covered by a large area that is deficient in access to at least one level of the open space hierarchy, not including the north east corner. This highlights the importance of the Lee Valley Regional Park to the borough's residents in this part of the borough.
- There are pockets that are deficient in access to three or four levels of the open space hierarchy in most wards. Including within:
  - Bowes
  - Bush Hill
  - Enfield Highway
  - Grange
  - Highlands
  - Jubilee

- Lower Edmonton
  - Ponders End
  - Southbury
  - Town
  - Upper Edmonton
- Most wards contain some areas that are deficient in local access (not accessible within 400m) to formal parks and gardens. In some instances, these gaps in access are covered by accessibility catchments of amenity green spaces. Increasing the level of facilities and bringing some of these amenity green spaces closer to the characteristics of a park and garden may be an appropriate strategy in these locations. Wards in the east of the borough currently provide the most opportunity to adopt this approach. Expanding opportunities for informal recreation at publicly accessible primary typology outdoor sports sites may provide a similar opportunity to address gaps in local access to parks and gardens.
  - Access to district, local and small local natural and semi natural sites is relatively poor across the borough. There are no metropolitan or regional sized natural and semi natural spaces within the borough. There are several large sites such as Trent Park and Forty Hall, which whilst having a primary typology of park and garden, likely provide a similar recreational experience that may be sought at a natural and semi natural site. Similarly, the borough's network of green chains or corridors may provide a suitable alternative to natural and semi natural sites where there is poor accessibility to this typology.
  - Accessibility catchments have not been mapped for cemeteries or green chains or corridors. However, opportunities should be sought to make enhancements for access and recreation, prioritising areas that are deficient in access to other types of open space (e.g. the Lee Valley Regional Park).
  - There are large residential areas that are deficient in access to local and neighbourhood equipped play facilities. Notable areas that are deficient in access are within the following wards:
    - Bowes
    - Bush Hill Park
    - Cockfosters
    - Enfield Highway
    - Enfield Lock
    - Grange
    - Highlands
    - Palmers Green
    - Ponders End
    - Southgate
    - Southgate Green
    - Winchmore Hill
  - Access to other play across the borough is generally good. The main gaps in access in residential areas are within Grange, Highlands, and Cockfosters Wards.

### Addressing deficiencies in access to open space

**8.15** Enfield London Borough Council should work towards ensuring all residents have access to publicly accessibility blue or green space within 400m of their home. Several approaches may need to be employed to address deficiencies in access to the blue and green network. Areas with poor accessibility to open space should be considered alongside any physical barriers to access across the borough (further detail is provided below under '*Addressing barriers to access*').

**8.16** Where new development is coming forward, the provision of new open space will need to be included where there are identified deficiencies in accessibility and quantity of open space. Existing blue and green infrastructure in built up areas that have poor accessibility to open space should also be resilient and able to withstand increasing visitor pressure. In some cases, this will mean investment in facilities and infrastructure. New development may need to contribute towards improvements at existing sites, especially where additional open space is not being provided.

**8.17** The recreational and play benefit of all public realm should be maximised through good design on all new development sites. This will be of significant importance on highly constrained sites, and where there is little opportunity for significant additional new open space. Similarly, the layout and configuration of built development should ensure good connectivity to existing blue and green space, and active travel routes. New routes should be opened up where possible to improve permeability in the urban area.

**8.18** Improving access for all users along recreational promoted routes should also be prioritised in areas with poor access to open space. Improvements to promoted routes may include:

- the creation of gateway areas, improved legibility and signage at access points;
- the creation of green links to existing routes (such as along waterways or through the creation of tree lined streets);

- resurfacing paths and provision of additional amenities (i.e. cycle parking, benches);
- improved road safety and crossing points (see 'Addressing barriers to access' below); and
- vegetation management, planting and habitat improvements to enhance attractiveness of sites and improve sense of safety / security.

**8.19** The borough has several existing promoted routes, including:

- Lee Valley Walk (runs north-south along the east border of Enfield connecting Waltham Abbey, Ponders End and Tottenham Hale along the River Lee Navigation route.)
- London Loop (runs across Enfield's northern border within the Elstree-Cockfosters-Enfield Lock-Chingford sections.)
- Inspirial London Walk (Chingford to Brimsdown section)

**8.20** A local loop trail (known as the Green Loop) and a network of 'green spurs' is proposed along the rivers and key routes of the the borough. These routes will link up existing promoted routes and are aligned to improve connectivity through areas with deficiencies in access to open space. It is advised that new development should be required to contribute towards this network if:

- the proposed development is within 400metres of any promoted routes, the borough's 'Green Loop' or 'green spurs'; or
- the proposed development is within an area with an identified deficiency in open space.

**8.21** The borough's Green Loop and associated spurs are shown in **Figure 8.2**.

### Enfield Chase restoration

The council is working with a range of partners to bring forward the restoration of Enfield Chase; a former forest which previously covered large swathes of the north and west of the borough. Work will be undertaken to develop over 300 hectares of publicly accessible woodland and improve access to a contiguous area of open space and parkland between Trent Park and Forty Hall.

The project provides an important opportunity to address areas of open space deficiency across large areas of the borough. The size of the proposed project would provide a metropolitan sized site that would serve large parts of the borough and surrounding area. In developing the project, it will be important to consider interventions that may be required to ensure good local access to new facilities. This may include improved road crossings (e.g.

over the A1005) or crossing points over the railway line (between Gordon Hill and Crews Hill).

### Quality and value

**8.22** Several sites across a range of typologies and levels of the hierarchy are currently falling below the proposed quality and value standards. Looking at all sites, there are several clusters of poor performing sites, including:

- north east of the borough - Enfield Lock ward;
- north east of the borough - Turkey Street and Chase wards;
- north central - Chase ward;
- west central - Southgate ward;
- southern borough boundary - Upper Edmonton ward; and
- Bush Hill Park and Grange ward

**8.23** Further detail is provided on the proposed management approach for clusters of poor performing sites in **Table 8.2**.

**8.24** Whilst the aim should be to raise standards at all sites, priority should be given to improving the quality and value of open spaces in locations where:

- there are clusters of sites that fall below the proposed quality and or value standards;
- there is an identified deficiency in the quantity of open space;
- there is an identified deficiency in accessibility to open space (see 'Accessibility' above); and / or
- there are significant physical barriers that limit safe, local access to blue and green space (see 'Addressing barriers to access below).

### Play spaces

**8.25** There are some equipped play spaces in each ward which fall below the proposed quality and value benchmarks, except Jubilee ward where all spaces are above quality and value. There are several notable clusters of poor performing play spaces in the north east of the borough, including within the following wards:

- Enfield Lock
- Enfield Highway
- Turkey Street

**8.26** Individual audit forms should be utilised to identify areas for improvement for equipped play. Where there is poor provision for local or neighbourhood areas for play,

consideration could be given to expanding the range of facilities at existing 'local or doorstep' facilities and upgrading these to 'neighbourhood or local' provision.

### Blue spaces

**8.27** 646 separate waterbodies have been recorded as part of the audit. The most common type of waterbody was pond, followed by stream and lake. Most waterbodies are found in parks and gardens and many of the green chains or corridors that were audited are river corridors. The overall condition of the waterbodies is generally considered to be fair, and less than 10% of waterbodies are considered to be in very poor or poor condition.

**8.28** Most waterbodies did not exhibit signs of pollution. Signs of pollution that have been recorded include dirty or scummy water, algae, and oil/other substance spills. Ponds and streams are most likely to show signs of pollution. Individual audit forms should be scrutinised to identify key locations for enhancement. The green chains or corridors listed below are examples of river corridors that fall the below the proposed standard for either quality and value, or both. These are generally located in the east of the borough including in Town ward, Upper Edmonton ward and Jubilee ward:

- 37: Boundary Ditch
- 43: Riverside Walk Tanners End Lane
- 134: Sterling Way Open Space

**8.29** A significant amount of development is expected to come forward in several areas adjacent to existing water bodies and rivers in the borough. This includes some allocated sites within the Meridian Water regeneration area. It will be important to ensure that the layout and orientation of development maximises opportunities for new and existing residents to access and benefit from key blue assets, whilst also working within environmental constraints. There are also potential opportunities along the Lee Valley to improve or open up access to nearby existing reservoir sites and improve the open space offer in the east of the borough. The design of new development will need to consider:

- orientation of built development to ensure natural surveillance over green and blue space and provide visual amenity for residents.
- incorporate design features to address barriers to access (e.g. bridges and new cycle and footpaths that

link into existing routes) and facilitate better access to water spaces;

- to set back development and built features from river corridors and blue assets; providing appropriate 'buffer zones' to accommodate marginal vegetation, space for nature and multifunctional flood storage; and
- to develop 'linear parks' along river corridors; providing a focal point and destination for local communities.

### Woodberry Downs: landscape led design incorporating blue spaces

The Woodberry Downs development in London Borough of Hackney embraced the New River, which flows along the southern boundary of the predominately residential development.

Land alongside the waterway was used to create a Green Flag Award standard linear park linking two reservoirs, one of which is managed for watersports and the other as nature reserve.

The park contains a series of spaces, each contributing to a sense of place and providing opportunities for formal and informal recreation. One of the reservoirs is managed as a nature reserve in a partnership between London Borough of Hackney and the London Wildlife Trust.

### Improving water quality

**8.30** Enfield has been the focus of an extensive research project led by Thames21 and Oxford University which has explored the possibility of wetland installation at sites along both the Pymmes and Salmons Brooks. Should these wetlands be delivered, it is thought it would significantly improve the water quality within the borough's watercourses, as well as reduce flood risk and improve biodiversity and recreational value.

**8.31** Thirty potential wetland sites have already been identified across the borough, both in areas of fluvial flood risk and surface water flood risk<sup>31</sup>. The majority of these are situated in green spaces which sit within heavily urbanised areas of the borough, and therefore where the wetlands will have the most benefit in relation to reducing flood risk and providing habitat diversity.

**8.32** Sites which have not yet been planned or delivered from Thames21's community modelling programme should have their potential to deliver wetlands scoped out. These include:

<sup>31</sup> Map available at [https://www.therrc.co.uk/sites/default/files/files/Conference/2018/Presentations/3.3.4.\\_nelson\\_rosie.pdf](https://www.therrc.co.uk/sites/default/files/files/Conference/2018/Presentations/3.3.4._nelson_rosie.pdf)

- Arnos Park, Arnos Grove
- Riverside Park, Enfield Town
- St Andrews Churchyard, Enfield Town
- Cenotaph Gardens, Enfield Town
- King George's Field, Edmonton
- Churchfields Recreation Ground, Edmonton
- Tatem Park, Palmers Green
- Oakthorpe Primary School field, Palmers Green
- Plevna Road Open Space, Edmonton Green
- Edmonton Green, Edmonton Green
- Durants Park, Brimsdown
- Albany Park, Enfield Wash

### Addressing barriers to access

**8.33** There are a range of barriers to access across the borough. These include large roads, railway lines and rivers. Barriers are broadly distributed in a grid-like formation across the borough. In several locations, significant barriers to access are within or adjacent to areas with poor accessibility to blue and green infrastructure identified as part of the audit. These areas should be considered priority areas for addressing or mitigating against features that may limit safe active travel to key blue and green infrastructure assets. Appropriate measures may include:

- provision of fully accessible footbridges over railway lines, rivers or large roads at strategic locations.
- traffic calming measures at key locations and improved visibility.
- waymarking to improve orientation and legibility.
- widening of footways / junction improvements.
- improving the environment around existing off-road access routes and crossings (underpasses, foot tunnels / bridges etc.)
- provision of segregated or mixed-use cycle routes.
- opening additional or new access points at existing open space to reduce travel time.
- ensuring new development provides additional high quality blue and green infrastructure and play space in the surrounding area.

**8.34** The following areas should be considered priority areas and may benefit from several of the potential interventions set out above:

- The A10 and railway line nearby Southbury.
- Sections of the A1055 and adjacent railway line (e.g nearby Brimsdown).
- Greater Anglia line (Meridian Water to Ponders End), A1055, and Brimsdown Ditch.
- A406 between Banbury Reservoir and Great Cambridge Junction.
- Railway lines and roads nearby Bush Hill Park to Enfield Town.
- New River and A105, Enfield to Bowes Park.
- A1005 (A10 TO M25) & A111 (Hadley Wood Golf Club to M25) in the north west of the borough.

**8.35** Reservoirs along the eastern boundary may also form significant barriers and limit access to out of borough sites. Access points to the Lee Valley and key roads between reservoirs (e.g. A406 at Meridian Water and A110 at William Girling / King George's Reservoirs) may also form priority areas for mitigating measures against poor accessibility.

### Cycling infrastructure

Addressing local barriers to access should also be considered alongside a strategic approach to the borough's cycle network. Current cycle routes include:

- National Cycle Network (NCN) routes 1 and 12 (Route 1 runs north-south adjacent to the River Lee Navigation within the Lee Valley Regional Park; Route 12 runs east-west dissecting the northern half of the borough.) The stretch of route 12 between Enfield Lock and Hadley Wood is still under development.

The borough's healthy streets programme (formerly known as Cycle Enfield) consists of the following key routes and quietways, constructed as part of the project:

- Ponders End to Park Road along the A1010
- Enfield Town to Palmers Green along the A105 (TfL Cycleway 20)
- Bush Hill Park to Edmonton Green quietway which uses quiet streets and a shared path along Salmons Brook (with a tucan crossing across the A10)
- Essex and Sydney Road Link quietway connecting Enfield Town and Enfield Town Park.

There are also numerous early routes, prior to the funding from TfL, which vary in age and quality and are likely to be more fragmented than the routes described above. These are mainly concentrated towards the east of the borough as well as along the A10, Enfield Chase to Southgate, and Turkey Street to the Ridgeway via Whitewebbs and Hilly Fields.

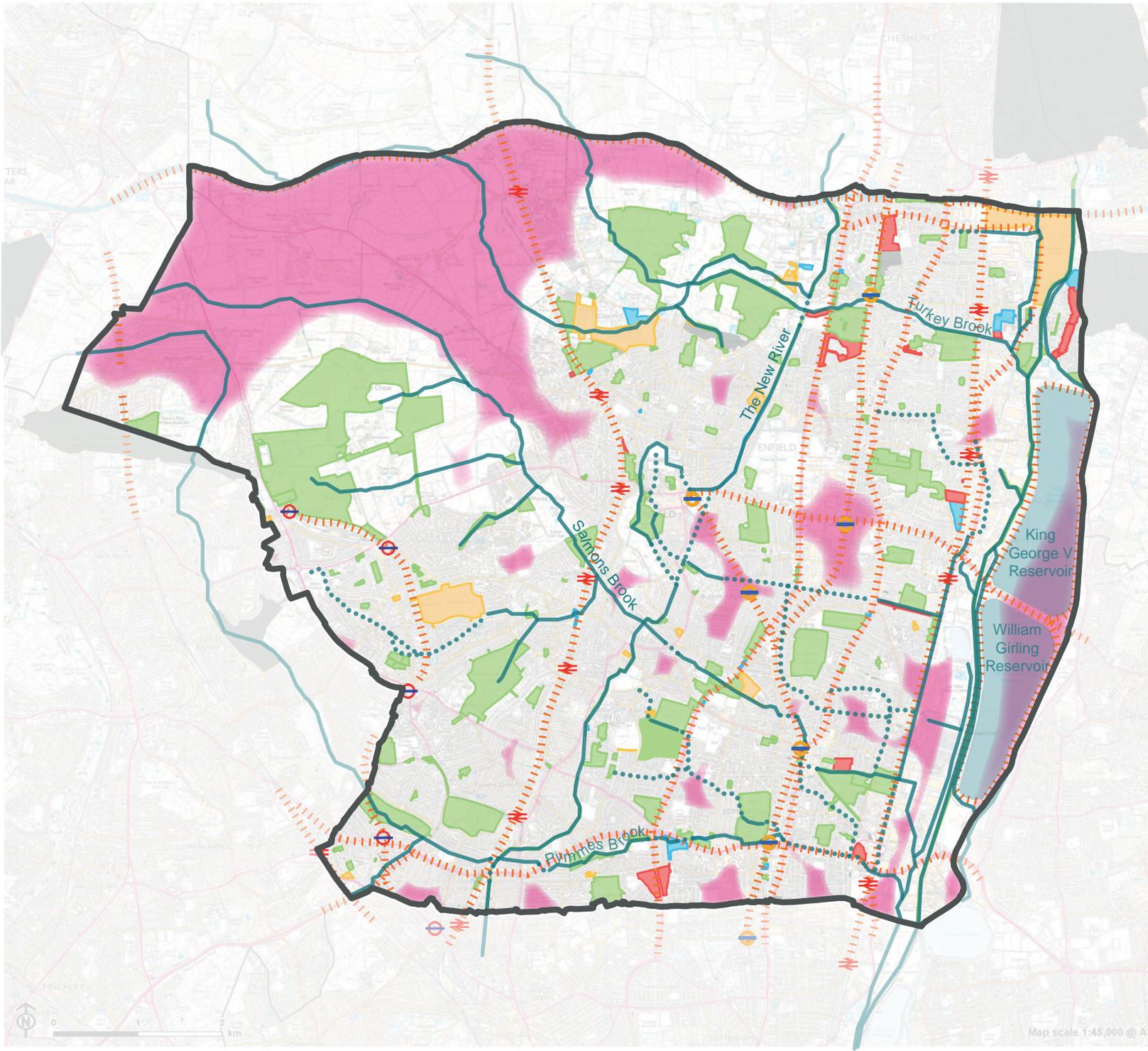
There is a lack of cycling infrastructure in the more sparsely populated, western and northern parts of the borough. This, combined with a lack of public transport connections to the area, results in high numbers of people using cars to access these sites.

In the Lee Valley Regional Park (LVRP), there is only a singular north-south route along the western towpath from Springfield Park to Enfield Lock. The cycle network is incomplete between Springfield Park (to the south of the borough, in Hackney) and Enfield Lock. North of Springfield Park, cyclists can use the towpath along the western side of the LVRP but there are no alternative routes due to the reservoirs and waterworks.

The design and alignment of new cycle infrastructure should specifically take account of priority areas listed above where barriers are limiting local, safe access to green and blue space. Where cycle schemes are being implemented, opportunities should be maximised for cross benefit between improving open space access, promotion of active travel and pedestrian safety.

**8.36** Key considerations resulting from the blue and green audit are shown in **Figure 8.1**. Key opportunities and priority areas are shown in **Figure 8.2**.

Figure 8.1 Blue & Green Audit considerations



- Higher quality, higher value open space
- Higher quality, lower value open space
- Lower quality, higher value open space
- Lower quality, lower value open space
- Areas of deficiency in access to open space
- Open watercourse
- Culverted watercourse
- Barrier to movement for pedestrians & cyclists
- National Rail station
- Overground station
- Underground station



Figure 8.2 Blue & Green Audit opportunities



- Public open space
- Priority open space for enhancement
- Enfield Chase restoration
- Priority areas to address barriers to access
- Open watercourse
- Proposed 'Green Loop'
- Proposed 'Green Spurs'



Map scale 1:45,000 @ A3

## Next steps

**8.37** The findings of the blue and green audit provide the basis for developing and updating the council's policies associated with publicly accessible open space and play space. The council should consider implementing the following actions:

- Review and update of any relevant planning policies, procedures, and supplementary guidance on open space and play. Open space standards set out as part of the blue and green audit should be incorporated into planning policies and cross referenced within other relevant policies. Policies should set out the circumstances that new development will need to provide open space / play space on-site, off-site, or provide financial contributions towards improving existing open space.
- Ensure that the findings of the audit are used to inform open space / play space improvement programmes. Ensure that investment needs are included within updates of the borough Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
- Consider establishing processes for periodic review and update of the data for green and blue spaces in the

borough. Any new open spaces or play spaces should be captured as part of the GIS data set that has been updated as part of the green and blue audit.

- Establish processes for assessing the need for additional open space and play space as part of new development. It is recommended that developers are required to undertake an assessment of the impact of proposals on open space provision and play. Proposals should set out how local needs for open space and play will be met.
- Consider aligning processes for assessing play needs arising from new development with London Plan guidance. **Table 8.1** below shows the proposed outline method for calculating play provision needs in new developments as set out in the London Plan guidance.<sup>32</sup>

**8.38** **Table 8.2** below outlines the key consideration to identify priorities for open space and play space enhancement across the borough and sets out how deficiencies may be addressed. The table may also provide the basis for assessing open space and play space requirements as part of development proposals.

**Table 8.1: Proposed method for calculating play provision needs**

| No. of children <sup>33</sup>                           | 10-29  | 30-49  | 50-79   | 80+  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <b>Size of space required</b>                           | 100-300 sq m   | 300-500 sq m   | 500 – 800 sq m  | 800 sq m +   |
| <b>Facilities for under 5s</b>                          | On-site doorstep playable space  | On site local playable space   | On site local playable space  | On site local or neighbourhood playable space  |
| <b>Facilities for 5 – 11s</b>                           | Off-site within 400m   |  |   |  |
| <b>Facilities for 12+</b>                               | Off-site within 800m   | Off-site within 800m   | Off-site within 800m or on-site – to be determined locally  | On-site youth space  |
| <b>Possible variation to reflect existing provision</b> | If area is deficient in play space for 5-11s, some on-site facilities should be provided | If area is within 400m of existing facilities for 5-11s, an off-site contribution may be considered – to be determined locally | If area is deficient in spaces for 12+, some on-site facilities or new off-sites provision should be provided within 800m | If area is within 800m of existing facilities for 12+, an off-site contribution may be considered – to be determined locally |

<sup>32</sup> Mayor of London (2012) Shaping Neighbourhoods: Play and Informal Recreation SPG

<sup>33</sup> An appropriate and established method will need to be employed to estimate child occupancies within different types of residential dwellings.

Table 8.2: Identifying priorities for open space and play enhancement

| Area of assessment / Data       | Key considerations / management approach   |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <p><b>Quantity standard</b></p> | <p>The quantity of open space (ha per 1,000 population) varies between wards across Enfield. Some wards fall below the recommended open space (quantity) standard. Whilst the quantity of open space / play space is an important factor, quality, value and ease of accessibility of open spaces may have a more significant impact in terms of the recreational offer and benefits afforded to health and wellbeing.</p> <p>In areas where the quantity of open space falls below the proposed standard (both in terms of current population and projected growth), the council should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ seek to ensure open spaces and play spaces are resilient to increased use through ensuring the use of appropriate materials and the delivery of maintenance operations, and ensure open spaces support a range of facilities for formal and informal recreation;</li> <li>■ seek opportunities to incorporate new open spaces/ play spaces within new development or improve off site open space/ play space; and</li> <li>■ consider improvements to public realm/ streetscapes to ensure they are family friendly, provide areas to sit, encourage active travel and provide opportunities for socialising and quiet contemplation.</li> </ul> <p>The quantity standard may be used as one indicator to assist in assessing play and open space needs as part of new development.</p> <p>Application of the quantity standards may also be used to identify locations where there may be a 'surplus' of open space. This information may be used to assess the capacity for potential alternative uses for open space across the borough.</p>   |
| <p><b>Accessibility</b></p>     | <p>Residents should have access to a range of different types of open spaces. Areas with deficiencies in access to open space / play space should be prioritised for improvement, similar principles to the above apply. However, further consideration should also be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ improving connectivity between open spaces and enhancing active travel routes and public transport connections;</li> <li>■ improving entrances/providing new entrances at key open spaces to reduce travel time; and</li> <li>■ where possible addressing or designing out issues around barriers to access (e.g. busy roads, water courses).</li> </ul> <p>Levels of accessibility (including deficiencies and areas with good local accessibility to multiple sites) may be one indicator to indicate assist in assessing play and open space needs as part of new development. Particular emphasis should be placed on the local accessibility standard (400m) as an indicator of areas with or without easy access to open space / play space close to home.</p>   |
| <p><b>Quality and Value</b></p> | <p>Application of the proposed quality and value standards provides a broad indication of the type of management approach that may be needed across any given area or site. Performance of open spaces / play spaces against the quality and value benchmarks may be used to identify areas for enhancement. The results can also be used to identify sites where new development may contribute towards enhancements as part of 'off-site' open space / play requirements.</p> <p style="background-color: #92d050; padding: 5px;">Higher quality / higher value (+ +)</p> <p>These sites are the best open spaces in the borough; offering the greatest value to the surrounding local communities.</p> <p>Future management should seek to maintain the standards and ensure they continue to meet the communities they serve</p> <p style="background-color: #ffc107; padding: 5px;">Higher quality / lower value (+ -)</p> <p>The audit has found these sites to be achieving a sufficient standard for quality, most likely with sufficient levels of maintenance. Value for these sites falls short for the site typology and level of the hierarchy, for instance through a lack of suitable features and facilities.</p> <p>Wherever possible, the preferred management approach should be to enhance the value of the site in terms of its present primary typology through the provision of additional features, facilities or implementing appropriate design interventions.</p> <p>If this is not possible, the next best policy approach is to consider whether the site would be considered as high value if managed for another primary open space purpose. For instance, reviewing site priorities to manage a park and garden as an amenity green space or natural and semi natural green space.</p> |

**Chapter 8**  
Addressing future needs and next steps

Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
November 2020

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>Lower quality / higher value (- +)</b>   |
|  | <p>These spaces meet or exceed the proposed standard for value but fall short on the proposed quality standard. These sites will include the features, facilities and attributes that is expected of the type and size of open space, but their condition may be poor, and the site may be failing to achieve expected standards for maintenance and management.</p> <p>These sites provide most opportunity for 'quick wins' in terms of improving open space provision through focussing management on quality improvement and seeking opportunities to ensure open spaces are welcoming and safe for use by the local community.</p> |
|  | <b>Lower quality / lower value (- -)</b>  |
|  | <p>Enhancing both the quality and value of these sites should be considered a priority, particularly in areas which suffer from a deficiency in access to or quantity of publicly accessible open space. Potential alternative uses should also be explored for these sites where it can be demonstrated that loss of a lower quality/ lower value space will not result in a local area falling below the open space standards, but will result in a gain for an area of undersupply.</p>  |

## **Appendix A**

### **Audit form scoring system**

# Enfield Open Space Audit

Value scores are highlighted in yellow

Quality scores are highlighted in green

## Desk based assessment

Site ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Grid reference: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership (council, private, other): \_\_\_\_\_  
Area (ha): \_\_\_\_\_  
Category of open space: \_\_\_\_\_

## Designations

### National:

- Listed building  +3
- Scheduled Monument  +3
- SSSI  +3
- Historic England Register of Historic Parks and Gardens  +3
- Special Area of Conservation  +2
- Special Protection Area  +2
- Ramsar  +2
  
- Green Belt  +3
- National Nature Reserve  +3

### Regional:

- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation  +2
- Regionally Important Geological Site  +2
- Biodiversity Opportunity Areas  +2

### Access:

- National/ Regional Trails  +3
- Sustrans Routes  +3

### Local - Statutory:

- Conservation Area  +1
- Local Nature Reserve  +1
- Locally Important Geological Site  +1

### Other:

- Within a Flood Risk Zone  +1
- Ancient Woodland  +1
- T.P.O  +1
- Has the site achieved a Green Flag Award?  +3
- Has the site achieved a Green Flag Community Award?  +3
- Has the site achieved a Green Heritage Award?  +3

# Site assessment

Site ID:

Site Name:

Category of open space:

Audit date and time:

Time spent surveying:

Name of surveyor:

Survey site access: (e.g. access to whole site/ access to part of site/ no access to site)

Is site still an open space?

If not please describe:

## 1. Welcoming place

Site access:

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> +5 | <input type="checkbox"/> +3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +4 | <input type="checkbox"/> +2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> -1 |

Are there any area which are fenced from public access?

Comment:

- To what extent are the entrances well presented?  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- To what extent are the boundaries well defined and maintained?  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- What is the overall quality of access and accesses within and through the open space?  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- What is the overall quality of access and accesses for people travelling to open space?  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- What is the overall provision of signage?  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5

## 2. Health, safety and security

Play provision:

Is there play equipment on site (including natural play)?

How many separate items for equipment?  +1 per item

Is it for under 5 years?  +1

5-11 years?  +1

Over 11 years?  +1

What play activities are provided for:

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 |

Is there impact absorbing surfacing around the equipment?  +1

Are there benches within enclosure/adjacent to equipment?  +1

Are there litterbins within enclosure/adjacent to equipment?  +1

Is there a play area notice at the entrance stating dog free, children only and emergency contacts?  +1

Is there space, separate from the equipped area, for informal play/ general runabout/ natural play?  +1

Overall condition of play equipment?  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5

Is there other provision for play on site? (Please also note condition)

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> +1 | <input type="checkbox"/> +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 |

Please state:

Is there evidence the green space is being used for informal recreation?

- +1
- +1
- +1
- +1
- +1
- +1
- +1
- +1
- +1
- +1

Please state:

Overall provision for informal recreation?

+1 +2 +3

What is the condition of basic amenities?

- +3       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +3       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5

Please state:

Community safety/ sense of security:

- Is there natural surveillance into the site from surrounding properties?  +1
- Do the approaches feel open and secure?  +1
- Is there a flow of people through the green space (to achieve self surveillance)?  +1
- Is lighting provided?  +1
- Is there CCTV?  +1
- Is dog fouling evident onsite?  -1

Active recreation/ sport provision:

- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- +1       +1 +2 +3 +4 +5

### 3. Clean and well maintained

- Is graffiti evident?  -1
- Vandalism evident?  -1
- Overall cleanliness?  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- Overall condition of planted areas  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- Overall condition of grass areas  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- Overall condition of footpaths  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- Quality of water and associated edge treatment  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- Are there any buildings or other built features onsite?  Not scored
- Please state:
- If so, please note condition  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5

Allotments:

- Estimated number of plots in use: 0-25%  +1    26%-50%  +2    51-75%  +3    76-100%  +4
- Overall condition of allotment site:  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5

## 4. Sustainability

- Is there evidence of sustainable management practices?  +1
- Does the site contain SuDS/Swales  +1
- Does the green space provide a buffer for/ absorb noise or air pollution from:
- Nearby traffic  +1
  - Nearby industry  +1
  - Other  +1
- Is there evidence of tree/ woodland management?  +1

## 5. Conservation and heritage

Is there an indication that natural features are being managed for nature conservation?  +1

Vegetation cover/ type: 1 or 2 types  +1      3 - 5 types  +2      over 5 types  +3

- Fine lawn
- Amenity grassland
- Rough grassland
- Semi-improved grassland
- Wildflower grassland
- Herbs
- Shrub
- Scrub
- Hedge
- Annual bedding
- Ornamental planting
- River, stream or canal
- Pond/ lake
- Marginal vegetation
- Ditch
- Woodland
- Woodland edges/ trees and shrubs forming shelterbelt
- Tree groups/ scattered trees
- Veteran or significant individual trees
- Orchard
- Deadwood
- Derelict wasteland
- Other vegetation type: (please state)
- Invasive species  -1

Select the type of feature (pond, lake, stream, river, canal, wet ditch, marginal vegetation, other)

- Is the water feature central to or a key component of the open space?  +1
- What is the overall condition?  +1 +2 +3 +4 +5
- Are there any visible signs of pollution? (e.g. litter, oil, blanket weed, algae)  -1
- Is the feature engineered or natural?

Does the green space contribute to the setting of the immediate local area?  +1

Is the open space visually attractive?  +1

What threats/ disturbances/ issues are affecting the attractiveness of the site?

- Road noise  -1
  - Rail noise  -1
  - Pollution  -1
  - Lack of landscape management  -1
  - Erosion  -1
  - Intrusive buildings  -1
  - Motorcycle scrambling  -1
  - Fly tipping  -1
  - Flooding  -1
  - Other  -1
- Please state:

## 6. Community involvement

- Is there a evidence of an active community group?  +3
- Is there a permanent public noticeboard on site?  +1
- If so, are up to date notices displayed?  +1
- Are there any temporary notices on site informing users about current developments?  +1
- Is so, are they up to date?  +1
- Does the site offer educational interest (e.g. nature conservation interest or local historic significance)?  +1
- Is there a built facility on site which is being used by the local community for education?  +1
- Is there evidence that a natural feature on site is being used by the local community for education?  +1

## 7. Marketing and culture

Are any of the following social and cultural facilities located on or adjacent to green space:

- Community centre  +1
- Youth centre  +1
- Arts or cultural venue  +1
- Indoor sport hall/ leisure centre  +1
- Other social facility/ business facility  +1

Is there a dedicated outdoor performance area within the green space?  +1

Does the green space contain public art?  +1

Is there a school immediately adjacent to the green space?  +1

Does the green space feature any recognisable landmark features of local importance?  +1

Is there a programme of cultural or other community activities?  +1

## 8. Potential themes for enhancement:

Please indicate which of the following benefits/ services should be prioritised for future management or enhancement (please tick as many boxes as relevant):

- Access
- Informal recreation
- Sports/ other organised activities
- Natural habitats/ biodiversity
- Character setting
- Amenity
- Educational interest
- Productive landscape
- Water attenuation
- Built heritage improvements
- Air/noise pollution reduction
- Other  Please state:

Could this site be considered as a potential SINC?

If yes, why?

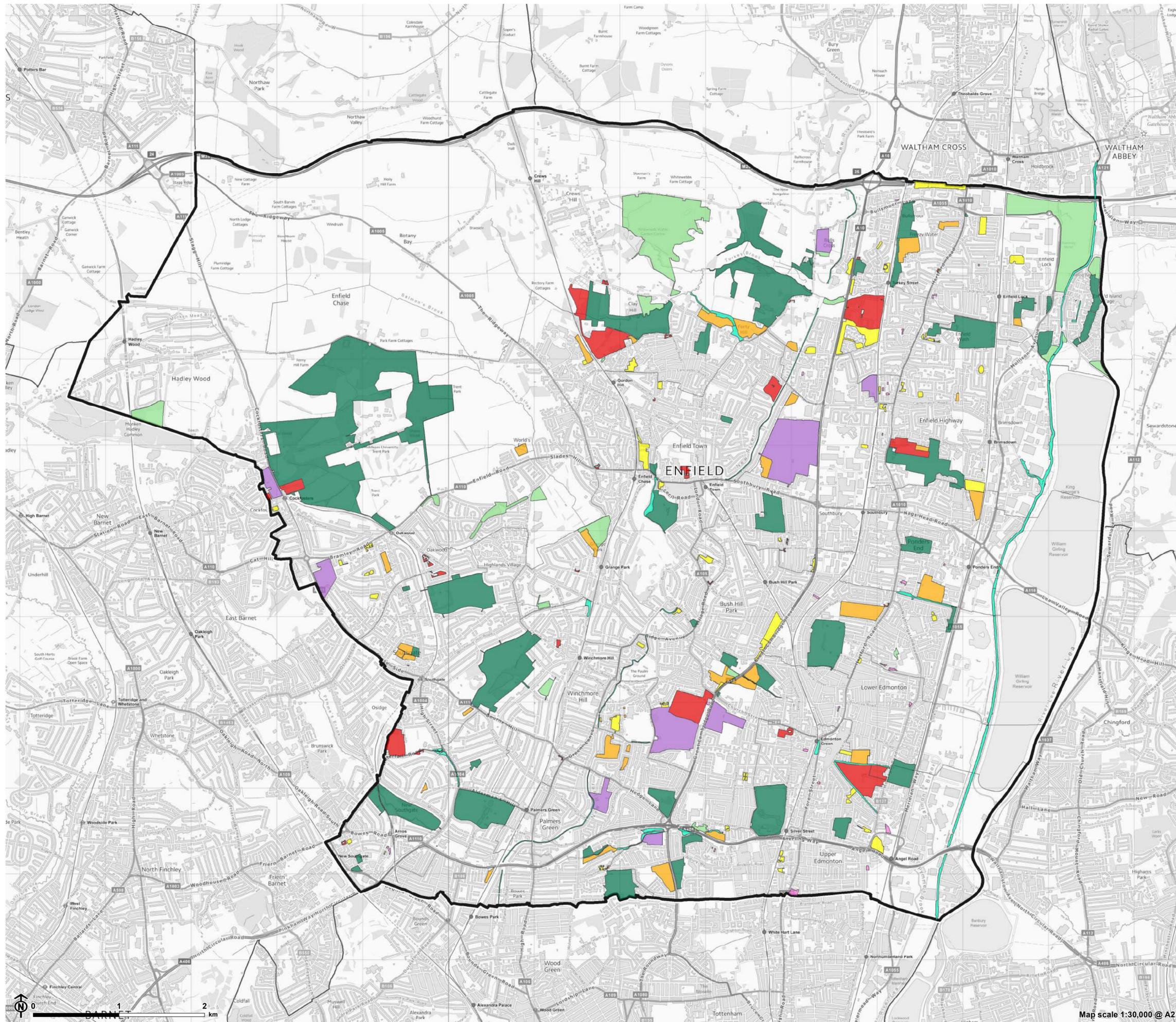
## 9. Comments:

Please add any further information on open space e.g. details of primary or secondary uses/ purposes or any significant issues/ opportunities which should be highlighted. Please make notes on water bodies, highlight anything of note, vegetation type and amount

**Appendix B**  
**Audited sites**

Appendix B: Audited Sites

- Enfield boundary
- Ward
- Neighbouring authority
- Open space primary typology**
- Park and garden
- Natural and semi natural green space
- Amenity green space
- Green chain or corridor
- Allotment or community garden
- Cemeteries and churchyards
- Provision for children and teenagers
- Outdoor sports facility



Map scale 1:30,000 @ A2

## **Appendix C**

### **Site quality and value ratings summary**

**Open space quality and value ratings**

| LUC ID | Primary typology | Hierarchy    | Site name                      | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 48     | Park and garden  | Metropolitan | Trent Park                     | 188.20          | ++                |
| 29     | Park and garden  | District     | Forty Hall Park & Estate       | 51.45           | ++                |
| 30     | Park and garden  | District     | Hilly Fields                   | 26.80           | +-                |
| 87     | Park and garden  | District     | Grovelands Park                | 36.97           | ++                |
| 117    | Park and garden  | District     | Broomfield Park                | 21.44           | ++                |
| 189    | Park and garden  | District     | Pymmes Park                    | 20.48           | ++                |
| 245    | Park and garden  | District     | Oakwood Park                   | 26.40           | +-                |
| 35     | Park and garden  | Local        | Soham Road Recreation Ground   | 3.60            | --                |
| 36     | Park and garden  | Local        | Prince of Wales Field          | 3.94            | ++                |
| 42     | Park and garden  | Local        | Weir Hall Recreation Ground    | 3.14            | +                 |
| 76     | Park and garden  | Local        | Aylands Open Space             | 6.79            | +                 |
| 77     | Park and garden  | Local        | Aylands Link                   | 3.09            | ++                |
| 78     | Park and garden  | Local        | Albany Park                    | 16.75           | ++                |
| 79     | Park and garden  | Local        | Durants Park                   | 19.38           | ++                |
| 80     | Park and garden  | Local        | Jubilee Park                   | 19.91           | ++                |
| 82     | Park and garden  | Local        | Churchfields Recreation Ground | 4.15            | +-                |
| 85     | Park and garden  | Local        | Boundary Playing Fields        | 10.31           | ++                |
| 89     | Park and garden  | Local        | Bury Lodge Gardens             | 2.23            | ++                |
| 94     | Park and garden  | Local        | Town Park                      | 9.67            | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Primary typology | Hierarchy   | Site name                            | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 135    | Park and garden  | Local       | Wilbury Way Open Space               | 2.15            | --                |
| 137    | Park and garden  | Local       | Craig Park                           | 3.79            | ++                |
| 144    | Park and garden  | Local       | Montagu Recreation Ground            | 7.24            | ++                |
| 161    | Park and garden  | Local       | Tatem Park                           | 6.02            | ++                |
| 185    | Park and garden  | Local       | Ponders End Recreation Ground        | 5.30            | ++                |
| 197    | Park and garden  | Local       | Bush Hill Park                       | 11.13           | ++                |
| 219    | Park and garden  | Local       | North Enfield Recreation Ground      | 3.93            | ++                |
| 259    | Park and garden  | Local       | Arnos Park                           | 17.34           | ++                |
| 302    | Park and garden  | Local       | Enfield Island Village Open Space    | 7.29            | +                 |
| 428    | Park and garden  | Local       | Myddelton House Gardens              | 3.24            | +-                |
| 38     | Park and garden  | Small local | Cuckoo Hall Recreation Ground        | 1.47            | ++                |
| 99     | Park and garden  | Small local | Cambridge Gardens                    | 0.10            | --                |
| 178    | Park and garden  | Small local | Warwick Fields Open Space            | 0.88            | ++                |
| 192    | Park and garden  | Small local | Bush Hill Gardens                    | 0.50            | +-                |
| 205    | Park and garden  | Small local | Elsinge Green                        | 1.70            | ++                |
| 221    | Park and garden  | Small local | Aldersbrook Avenue Recreation Ground | 0.79            | ++                |
| 243    | Park and garden  | Small local | Ivy Road Open Space                  | 0.82            | ++                |
| 260    | Park and garden  | Small local | Millenium Green New Southgate        | 0.58            | +-                |
| 263    | Park and garden  | Small local | High Road Open Space                 | 0.55            | ++                |
| 266    | Park and garden  | Small local | Conway Road Recreation Ground        | 0.92            | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Primary typology                     | Hierarchy   | Site name  | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| 282    | Park and garden                      | Small local | Chase Green Gardens                                | 0.86            | ++                |
| 298    | Park and garden                      | Small local | Painteres Lane Park                                | 0.09            | +-                |
| 343    | Park and garden                      | Small local | Cherry Blossom Close                               | 1.54            | ++                |
| 28     | Natural and semi natural green space | District    | Whitewebbs Park                                    | 58.33           | ++                |
| 175    | Natural and semi natural green space | District    | Rammey Marsh                                       | 44.75           | +-                |
| 27     | Natural and semi natural green space | Local       | Clay Hill Fields                                   | 3.57            | --                |
| 95     | Natural and semi natural green space | Local       | Cheyne Walk Open Space                             | 6.52            | ++                |
| 176    | Natural and semi natural green space | Local       | Lee Valley Reservoir Land 4 (Enfield Island north) | 2.47            | --                |
| 230    | Natural and semi natural green space | Local       | Covert Way Field                                   | 6.89            | ++                |
| 286    | Natural and semi natural green space | Local       | Broxers Lake Open Space                            | 4.89            | ++                |
| 24     | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Scouts Training Ground                             | 0.30            | +-                |
| 26     | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Bulls Cross Nursery                                | 0.68            | --                |
| 51     | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Lee Valley Reservoir Land 2                        | 0.38            | ++                |
| 52     | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Lee Valley Reservoir Land 3 (Navigation Drive)     | 1.71            | ++                |
| 98     | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Worlds End Lane Open Space                         | 1.91            | ++                |
| 141    | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | St Davides Park                                    | 1.05            | ++                |
| 177    | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Lee Valley Reservoir Land 5 (Enfield Island south) | 1.31            | ++                |
| 210    | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | The Dell   | 1.36            | +                 |
| 257    | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Woodcroft  | 1.98            | ++                |
| 268    | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Lakeside   | 1.07            | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Primary typology                     | Hierarchy   | Site name                                     | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 270    | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Hounsden Spinney                              | 0.99            | ++                |
| 279    | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Lavender Gardens Allotments                   | 0.14            | --                |
| 342    | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Turin Road                                    | 0.37            | ++                |
| 364    | Natural and semi natural green space | Small local | Bury Lodge Wetlands                           | 0.87            | ++                |
| 4      | Amenity green space                  |             | Broadfield Square                             | 0.30            | ++                |
| 5      | Amenity green space                  |             | Chelsfield Green                              | 0.37            | +-                |
| 21     | Amenity green space                  |             | Bramley Close Amenity Space                   | 0.25            | ++                |
| 34     | Amenity green space                  |             | Hoe Lane Open Space                           | 7.00            | +-                |
| 40     | Amenity green space                  |             | Forest Road Open Space                        | 0.16            | ++                |
| 41     | Amenity green space                  |             | Provident Park                                | 0.74            | ++                |
| 44     | Amenity green space                  |             | Barrowell Green Open Space                    | 1.59            | ++                |
| 45     | Amenity green space                  |             | King Georges Field                            | 3.00            | ++                |
| 46     | Amenity green space                  |             | Delhi Gardens                                 | 0.70            | ++                |
| 50     | Amenity green space                  |             | Plevna Road Open Space                        | 0.56            | ++                |
| 93     | Amenity green space                  |             | Library Green                                 | 0.36            | ++                |
| 114    | Amenity green space                  |             | Road Verge Great Cambridge Road & Church Stre | 0.27            | ++                |
| 126    | Amenity green space                  |             | Joyce Avenue Amenity Space 1                  | 0.30            | --                |
| 127    | Amenity green space                  |             | College Close Amenity Space                   | 0.20            | ++                |
| 128    | Amenity green space                  |             | St James Open Space                           | 0.25            | ++                |
| 136    | Amenity green space                  |             | Kenninghall Open Space                        | 1.86            | +-                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Primary typology    | Hierarchy | Site name                                     | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|---------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 142    | Amenity green space |           | Woodlands & Tanners End Open Space            | 0.24            | ++                |
| 148    | Amenity green space |           | Hazelberry Green                              | 0.34            | ++                |
| 154    | Amenity green space |           | Road Verge Gt Cambridge Road & Bury St West   | 0.24            | --                |
| 169    | Amenity green space |           | Eastfield Road Amenity Space                  | 0.48            | +-                |
| 172    | Amenity green space |           | Platts Road Open Space                        | 0.32            | ++                |
| 173    | Amenity green space |           | Traffic island, The Link (Highfield House Ame | 0.44            | ++                |
| 181    | Amenity green space |           | Holmesdale Tunnel Open Space                  | 3.24            | ++                |
| 182    | Amenity green space |           | Painters Lane Open Space                      | 1.54            | ++                |
| 191    | Amenity green space |           | Berkeley Gardens Amenity Space                | 0.31            | ++                |
| 194    | Amenity green space |           | Riverside Park                                | 0.84            | ++                |
| 201    | Amenity green space |           | Elsinge Road                                  | 0.22            | ++                |
| 202    | Amenity green space |           | Cocker Road Amenity Space 1                   | 0.53            | ++                |
| 204    | Amenity green space |           | Dendridge Close Amenity Space                 | 0.51            | ++                |
| 218    | Amenity green space |           | Hoe Lane Housing Land                         | 0.85            | ++                |
| 220    | Amenity green space |           | St Michaels Green                             | 0.44            | ++                |
| 223    | Amenity green space |           | Lavender Hill Amenity Space                   | 1.17            | ++                |
| 226    | Amenity green space |           | Conical Corner                                | 0.21            | +-                |
| 234    | Amenity green space |           | Belmont Close                                 | 0.32            | +-                |
| 239    | Amenity green space |           | Masefield Crescent Amenity Space              | 0.34            | ++                |
| 240    | Amenity green space |           | Cowper Gardens Amenity Space                  | 0.49            | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Primary typology        | Hierarchy | Site name                              | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|-------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| 262    | Amenity green space     |           | Grove Road Open Space                  | 0.22            | ++                |
| 273    | Amenity green space     |           | River Bank Open Space (Winchmore Hill) | 0.33            | +-                |
| 281    | Amenity green space     |           | Cenotaph Gardens                       | 2.78            | ++                |
| 290    | Amenity green space     |           | Alma Road Open Space                   | 2.64            | +-                |
| 296    | Amenity green space     |           | Bowles Green                           | 0.80            | ++                |
| 300    | Amenity green space     |           | Electric Avenue Open Space             | 1.63            | ++                |
| 355    | Amenity green space     |           | Montagu Road                           | 0.38            | ++                |
| 359    | Amenity green space     |           | Ayley Croft                            | 0.37            | ++                |
| 367    | Amenity green space     |           | Highview Gardens 3                     | 0.04            | ++                |
| 383    | Amenity green space     |           | Sherborne Avenue                       | 0.38            | ++                |
| 398    | Amenity green space     |           | Reservoir Road                         | 0.33            | ++                |
| 399    | Amenity green space     |           | Hyde Park Avenue                       | 0.38            | +-                |
| 400    | Amenity green space     |           | Shooters Close                         | 0.21            | +-                |
| 401    | Amenity green space     |           | Beale Close                            | 0.24            | +-                |
| 406    | Amenity green space     |           | Hadrians Ride - B                      | 0.13            | ++                |
| 408    | Amenity green space     |           | Lawson Road                            | 0.13            | ++                |
| 414    | Amenity green space     |           | Hertford Road                          | 0.32            | N/A               |
| 416    | Amenity green space     |           | Enstone Road                           | 0.03            | +-                |
| 20     | Green chain or corridor |           | Old Railway Line                       | 1.20            | ++                |
| 32     | Green chain or corridor |           | Gough Park                             | 0.96            | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Primary typology        | Hierarchy | Site name                             | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 37     | Green chain or corridor |           | Boundary Ditch                        | 1.35            | +                 |
| 39     | Green chain or corridor |           | Salmons Brook Footpath                | 1.13            | ++                |
| 43     | Green chain or corridor |           | Riverside Walk, Tanners End Lane      | 0.23            | --                |
| 49     | Green chain or corridor |           | The Warren Footpath                   | 1.72            | ++                |
| 132    | Green chain or corridor |           | Tile Kiln Lane Open Space             | 1.58            | ++                |
| 134    | Green chain or corridor |           | Sterling Way Open Space               | 0.65            | --                |
| 145    | Green chain or corridor |           | Edmonton Green                        | 0.55            | ++                |
| 283    | Green chain or corridor |           | New River Loop                        | 1.53            | ++                |
| 285    | Green chain or corridor |           | The New River 2                       | 0.36            | ++                |
| 292    | Green chain or corridor |           | Open Space fronting Green Dragon Lane | 0.63            | --                |
| 353    | Green chain or corridor |           | The Green, New Southgate              | 1.00            | ++                |
| 369    | Green chain or corridor |           | The New River 1                       | 0.31            | ++                |
| 370    | Green chain or corridor |           | The New River 3                       | 1.07            | ++                |
| 371    | Green chain or corridor |           | The New River 5                       | 1.02            | ++                |
| 372    | Green chain or corridor |           | The New River 7                       | 0.26            | ++                |
| 375    | Green chain or corridor |           | The New River 9                       | 1.06            | --                |
| 376    | Green chain or corridor |           | The New River 10                      | 0.78            | ++                |
| 377    | Green chain or corridor |           | The New River 11                      | 1.05            | ++                |
| 429    | Green chain or corridor |           | River Lee Navigation                  | 23.29           | ++                |
| 432    | Green chain or corridor |           | Thornycroft Drive                     | 0.37            | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Primary typology              | Hierarchy | Site name                                | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------|-------------------|
| 435    | Green chain or corridor       |           | Barrowell Green                          | 0.14            | +-                |
| 7      | Allotment or community garden |           | Raith Avenue Allotments                  | 0.32            | ++                |
| 8      | Allotment or community garden |           | Cooks Hole Allotments                    | 0.45            | N/A               |
| 9      | Allotment or community garden |           | Clay Hill (leased) Allotments            | 4.15            | N/A               |
| 10     | Allotment or community garden |           | Gough Hill (leased) Allotments           | 4.91            | N/A               |
| 11     | Allotment or community garden |           | Goat Lane Allotments                     | 1.07            | ++                |
| 12     | Allotment or community garden |           | Newbury Avenue Allotments                | 0.79            | +-                |
| 13     | Allotment or community garden |           | Falcon Fields (leased) Allotments        | 6.77            | ++                |
| 14     | Allotment or community garden |           | Barrowfield Allotments                   | 3.08            | +-                |
| 15     | Allotment or community garden |           | Weir Hall Allotments                     | 4.57            | +-                |
| 16     | Allotment or community garden |           | Tanners Hall Allotments                  | 1.52            | ++                |
| 17     | Allotment or community garden |           | Carpenter Gardens (4) Allotments         | 0.04            | N/A               |
| 18     | Allotment or community garden |           | Carpenter Gardens (3) Allotments         | 0.06            | N/A               |
| 65     | Allotment or community garden |           | Green Street Allotments                  | 0.86            | ++                |
| 66     | Allotment or community garden |           | Houndsfield Allotments                   | 7.96            | ++                |
| 67     | Allotment or community garden |           | Church Street (4) Allotments             | 2.16            | ++                |
| 68     | Allotment or community garden |           | Church Street (2) Allotments             | 2.34            | ++                |
| 69     | Allotment or community garden |           | Church Street (1) Allotments             | 2.79            | ++                |
| 70     | Allotment or community garden |           | Enfield Playing Fields - Ay Allotments   | 2.36            | ++                |
| 71     | Allotment or community garden |           | Enfield Playing Fields - C. A Allotments | 1.26            | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Primary typology              | Hierarchy | Site name                               | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 72     | Allotment or community garden |           | Cheyne Walk Allotments                  | 2.41            | ++                |
| 116    | Allotment or community garden |           | Aylands (leased) Allotments             | 4.89            | N/A               |
| 131    | Allotment or community garden |           | Fairbrook Allotments                    | 1.75            | ++                |
| 155    | Allotment or community garden |           | Barrowell Green Allotments              | 3.90            | ++                |
| 156    | Allotment or community garden |           | Farndale Allotments North               | 0.29            | ++                |
| 157    | Allotment or community garden |           | Farndale Allotments South               | 0.67            | ++                |
| 162    | Allotment or community garden |           | Green End Allotments                    | 0.10            | --                |
| 163    | Allotment or community garden |           | Carpenter Gardens (2) Allotments        | 0.05            | N/A               |
| 164    | Allotment or community garden |           | Carpenter Gardens (1) Allotments        | 0.04            | N/A               |
| 171    | Allotment or community garden |           | Sunny Road Allotments                   | 0.29            | ++                |
| 180    | Allotment or community garden |           | Elliots Field Allotments                | 1.41            | ++                |
| 238    | Allotment or community garden |           | Oakwood North Allotments                | 1.47            | ++                |
| 244    | Allotment or community garden |           | Southgate Chase Allotments              | 2.87            | ++                |
| 247    | Allotment or community garden |           | Trentwood Side Allotments               | 1.48            | ++                |
| 264    | Allotment or community garden |           | Bowes Road Allotments                   | 0.59            | ++                |
| 267    | Allotment or community garden |           | Bourne Allotments                       | 0.47            | ++                |
| 277    | Allotment or community garden |           | Chaselands Allotments                   | 1.82            | ++                |
| 289    | Allotment or community garden |           | Alma Road (leased) Allotments           | 3.46            | --                |
| 19     | Cemeteries and churchyards    |           | Lavender Hill and Strayfield Cemeteries | 17.45           | ++                |
| 47     | Cemeteries and churchyards    |           | Trent Park Cemetery                     | 2.92            | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Primary typology           | Hierarchy | Site name                                     | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 55     | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Enfield Crematorium                           | 14.50           | ++                |
| 73     | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Edmonton Cemetery                             | 11.89           | ++                |
| 74     | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Hertford Road Cemetery                        | 5.63            | ++                |
| 92     | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St Andrews Churchyard                         | 0.94            | ++                |
| 153    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | All Saints Churchyard                         | 1.25            | ++                |
| 217    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Enfield Jewish Cemetery                       | 3.23            | +-                |
| 236    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Christchurch Cockfosters Churchyard           | 0.30            | ++                |
| 251    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Southgate Cemetery                            | 5.46            | ++                |
| 271    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Quakers Hall, Church Hill (street)            | 0.35            | ++                |
| 287    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Edmonton Federation Cemetery & Western Synago | 11.12           | ++                |
| 288    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Tottenham Park Cemetery                       | 2.40            | ++                |
| 384    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St Stephen Church of England                  | 0.09            | ++                |
| 393    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St Alphege                                    | 0.09            | --                |
| 394    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St Paul's Church                              | 0.16            | ++                |
| 396    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St John's Church                              | 0.08            | ++                |
| 417    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St Mark's Parish Church                       | 0.08            | ++                |
| 418    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St Michael and All Angels Church, Gordon Hill | 0.05            | --                |
| 419    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St Luke's Church                              | 0.18            | ++                |
| 420    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Jesus Church Forty Hill                       | 0.09            | ++                |
| 421    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Saint John The Baptist, Strayfield Rd         | 0.28            | ++                |

| LUC ID | Primary typology           | Hierarchy | Site name                                 | Size (hectares) | Quality and value |
|--------|----------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| 422    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St Thomas's Church                        | 0.43            | ++                |
| 423    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Oakwood Baptist Church                    | 0.53            | ++                |
| 424    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St. Peter's Church                        | 0.08            | ++                |
| 425    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St Mary Magdalene Church                  | 0.12            | ++                |
| 426    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | The Parish Church of St. George's Enfield | 0.06            | ++                |
| 427    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | St John's Methodist Church                | 0.10            | --                |
| 433    | Cemeteries and churchyards |           | Christ Church Southgate                   | 0.20            | ++                |
| 33     | Outdoor Sports Provision   |           | Bulls Cross Field                         | 4.14            | ++                |
| 83     | Outdoor Sports Provision   |           | Church Street Recreation Ground           | 8.39            | ++                |
| 88     | Outdoor Sports Provision   |           | Firs Farm                                 | 21.06           | ++                |
| 91     | Outdoor Sports Provision   |           | Enfield Playing Fields                    | 37.76           | ++                |
| 97     | Outdoor Sports Provision   |           | Bramley Road Sports Ground                | 7.06            | ++                |
| 133    | Outdoor Sports Provision   |           | Oakthorpe Primary School Field            | 2.76            | ++                |
| 160    | Outdoor Sports Provision   |           | Hazel Wood Sports Ground                  | 5.04            | ++                |
| 200    | Outdoor Sports Provision   |           | St Georges Field                          | 3.75            | ++                |
| 235    | Outdoor Sports Provision   |           | Cockfosters Sports Ground                 | 4.08            | ++                |

### Play quality and value ratings

| LUC ID | Unique play ID | Primary typology | Site name                    | Play hierarchy | Quality and value |
|--------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 29     | 29A            | Park and garden  | Forty Hall Park & Estate     | Neighbourhood  | --                |
| 35     | 35A            | Park and garden  | Soham Road Recreation Ground | Local          | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Unique play ID | Primary typology | Site name                      | Play hierarchy | Quality and value |
|--------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 36     | 36A            | Park and garden  | Prince of Wales Field          | Local          | ++                |
| 38     | 38A            | Park and garden  | Cuckoo Hall Recreation Ground  | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 42     | 42A            | Park and garden  | Weir Hall Recreation Ground    | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 42     | 42B            | Park and garden  | Weir Hall Recreation Ground    | Local          | --                |
| 48     | 48A            | Park and garden  | Trent Park                     | Local          | --                |
| 48     | 48B            | Park and garden  | Trent Park                     | Local          | ++                |
| 76     | 76A            | Park and garden  | Aylands Open Space             | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 76     | 76B            | Park and garden  | Aylands Open Space             | Local          | --                |
| 77     | 77A            | Park and garden  | Aylands Link                   | Local          | +-                |
| 78     | 78A            | Park and garden  | Albany Park                    | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 78     | 78C            | Park and garden  | Albany Park                    | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 79     | 79B            | Park and garden  | Durants Park                   | Local          | ++                |
| 79     | 79D            | Park and garden  | Durants Park                   | Local          | --                |
| 79     | 79E            | Park and garden  | Durants Park                   | Local          | +-                |
| 80     | 80A            | Park and garden  | Jubilee Park                   | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 82     | 82A            | Park and garden  | Churchfields Recreation Ground | Local          | ++                |
| 85     | 85C            | Park and garden  | Boundary Playing Fields        | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 87     | 87A            | Park and garden  | Grovelands Park                | Local          | ++                |
| 87     | 87B            | Park and garden  | Grovelands Park                | Local          | +-                |
| 89     | 89A            | Park and garden  | Bury Lodge Gardens             | Local          | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

| LUC ID | Unique play ID | Primary typology | Site name                            | Play hierarchy | Quality and value |
|--------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 94     | 94A            | Park and garden  | Town Park                            | Local          | ++                |
| 94     | 94B            | Park and garden  | Town Park                            | Local          | ++                |
| 94     | 94C            | Park and garden  | Town Park                            | Neighbourhood  | +-                |
| 117    | 117A           | Park and garden  | Broomfield Park                      | Local          | ++                |
| 135    | 135A           | Park and garden  | Wilbury Way Open Space               | Local          | --                |
| 137    | 137A           | Park and garden  | Craig Park                           | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 144    | 144A           | Park and garden  | Montagu Recreation Ground            | Local          | ++                |
| 161    | 161B           | Park and garden  | Tatem Park                           | Local          | ++                |
| 178    | 178A           | Park and garden  | Warwick Fields Open Space            | Local          | ++                |
| 185    | 185A           | Park and garden  | Ponders End Recreation Ground        | Local          | --                |
| 185    | 185B           | Park and garden  | Ponders End Recreation Ground        | Local          | ++                |
| 189    | 189B           | Park and garden  | Pymmes Park                          | Local          | --                |
| 189    | 189D           | Park and garden  | Pymmes Park                          | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 197    | 197D           | Park and garden  | Bush Hill Park                       | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 197    | 197E           | Park and garden  | Bush Hill Park                       | Local          | +-                |
| 205    | 205A           | Park and garden  | Elsinge Green                        | Local          | ++                |
| 219    | 219A           | Park and garden  | North Enfield Recreation Ground      | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 221    | 221A           | Park and garden  | Aldersbrook Avenue Recreation Ground | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 243    | 243A           | Park and garden  | Ivy Road Open Space                  | Local          | ++                |
| 245    | 254A           | Park and garden  | Oakwood Park                         | Local          | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

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|--------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 259    | 259A           | Park and garden                      | Arnos Park                        | Local          | ++                |
| 263    | 263B           | Park and garden                      | High Road Open Space              | Local          | ++                |
| 263    | 263C           | Park and garden                      | High Road Open Space              | Local          | --                |
| 302    | 302A           | Park and garden                      | Enfield Island Village Open Space | Local          | +-                |
| 302    | 302C           | Park and garden                      | Enfield Island Village Open Space | Local          | +-                |
| 302    | 302D           | Park and garden                      | Enfield Island Village Open Space | Local          | --                |
| 302    | 302E           | Park and garden                      | Enfield Island Village Open Space | Local          | +-                |
| 343    | 343B           | Park and garden                      | Cherry Blossom Close              | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 257    | 257A           | Natural and semi natural green space | Woodcroft                         | Local          | +-                |
| 286    | 286A           | Natural and semi natural green space | Broxers Lake Open Space           | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 21     | 21A            | Amenity green space                  | Bramley Close Amenity Space       | Local          | ++                |
| 40     | 40A            | Amenity green space                  | Forest Road Open Space            | Local          | +-                |
| 46     | 46A            | Amenity green space                  | Delhi Gardens                     | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 50     | 50A            | Amenity green space                  | Plevna Road Open Space            | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 127    | 127A           | Amenity green space                  | College Close Amenity Space       | Local          | ++                |
| 182    | 182A           | Amenity green space                  | Painters Lane Open Space          | Local          | ++                |
| 204    | 204A           | Amenity green space                  | Dendridge Close Amenity Space     | Local          | +-                |
| 218    | 218A           | Amenity green space                  | Hoe Lane Housing Land             | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 220    | 220A           | Amenity green space                  | St Michaels Green                 | Neighbourhood  | --                |
| 223    | 223A           | Amenity green space                  | Lavender Hill Amenity Space       | Local          | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

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|--------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 262    | 262A           | Amenity green space                  | Grove Road Open Space     | Local          | ++                |
| 355    | 355A           | Amenity green space                  | Montagu Road              | Local          | ++                |
| 359    | 359A           | Amenity green space                  | Ayley Croft               | Local          | ++                |
| 383    | 383A           | Amenity green space                  | Sherborne Avenue          | Neighbourhood  | +-                |
| 383    | 383B           | Amenity green space                  | Sherborne Avenue          | Local          | +-                |
| 406    | 406A           | Amenity green space                  | Hadrians Ride - B         | Local          | +-                |
| 406    | 406B           | Amenity green space                  | Hadrians Ride - B         | Doorstep       | --                |
| 408    | 408A           | Amenity green space                  | Lawson Road               | Local          | +-                |
| 416    | 416A           | Amenity green space                  | Enstone Road              | Local          | --                |
| 139    | 139A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Ladysmith Road Open Space | Local          | ++                |
| 199    | 199A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Lee Road Open Space       | Local          | ++                |
| 356    | 356A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Angel Gardens             | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 357    | 357A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Archers Drive             | Neighbourhood  | ++                |
| 358    | 358A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Ashton Road               | Local          | ++                |
| 360    | 360A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Beaconsfield Road         | Local          | ++                |
| 361    | 361A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Bouvier Road              | Local          | +-                |
| 362    | 362A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Bullsmoor Way             | Local          | -+                |
| 363    | 363A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Emsworth Close            | Local          | ++                |
| 366    | 366A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Highview Gardens 2        | Local          | ++                |
| 368    | 368A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Bedevere Road Play Space  | Neighbourhood  | ++                |

Appendix C  
 Site quality and value ratings summary  
 Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit  
 November 2020

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|--------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 380    | 380A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Kennedy Avenue                  | Local          | ++                |
| 387    | 387A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Pickard Close                   | Local          | +-                |
| 390    | 390A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Wells Mews                      | Local          | +-                |
| 391    | 391A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Watermill Ln 1                  | Local          | +-                |
| 397    | 397A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Watermill Ln 2                  | Local          | ++                |
| 405    | 405A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Hadrians Ride - A               | Local          | +-                |
| 407    | 407A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Moorfield Road 1                | Neighbourhood  | +-                |
| 409    | 409A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Hartmoor Mews                   | Local          | ++                |
| 412    | 412A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Canning Square Play Area        | Local          | ++                |
| 413    | 413A           | Provision for children and teenagers | Sten Close                      | Local          | --                |
| 83     | 83A            | Outdoor Sports Provision             | Church Street Recreation Ground | Neighbourhood  | +-                |
| 91     | 91A            | Outdoor Sports Provision             | Enfield Playing Fields          | Local          | ++                |
| 97     | 97A            | Outdoor Sports Provision             | Bramley Road Sports Ground      | Local          | ++                |
| 160    | 160B           | Outdoor Sports Provision             | Hazel Wood Sports Ground        | Local          | --                |
| 160    | 160C           | Outdoor Sports Provision             | Hazel Wood Sports Ground        | Local          | ++                |
| 200    | 200A           | Outdoor Sports Provision             | St Georges Field                | Local          | --                |