

agreements will be used to secure the retention of existing trees and landscape features within the site, especially those significant for amenity and nature conservation.

6.53 Tree-lined streets within new developments should feature a mix of native species (semi-mature) and other green elements, such as sustainable urban drainage, to ensure species diversity and resilience against diseases. Whenever possible, new trees should be evenly distributed on both sides of the street. These streets must be well-connected, providing multiple direct routes to key designations like town centres. Particular attention should be given to ensuring accessibility and safety, especially for elderly or disabled people.

6.51 Works involving protected trees (e.g. TPOs) or trees situated within conservation areas must ensure the long-term health of each tree and retain and enhance amenity value of the surrounding area. Where appropriate, new TPOs will be introduced within and adjacent to new development to protect the amenity of important trees. Enfield has vast tracks of ancient woodlands, much of which forms part of the former royal hunting ground, known as Enfield Chase and remains vulnerable to land use change.

6.52 Green and brown roofs or low/zero carbon technologies provide design solutions for energy efficiency targets set out in policies (see chapter 4). These solutions are cost effective for carbon abatement schemes. Where it is claimed that such installations technically unfeasible or economically unviable due to site constraints, design and orientation etc, this must be clearly evidenced within the sustainable design and construction statement.



Maggies, Leeds

Heatherwick Studio, ©Hufton+Crow

## DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICY

# BG11: ALLOTMENTS AND COMMUNITY FOOD PRODUCTION

1. Proposals will be expected to include measures that increase or promote food production (from productive landscaping through to food growing spaces, such as roof gardens, allotments and community orchards) and access to healthy and affordable food. Existing allotment sites are shown on the Policies Map.
2. Existing allotments will be protected from development. Proposals should not result in a net loss of allotment provision.
3. Provision of allotments and community food growing sites will be supported as part of new development (including within site allocations) to meet identified needs, especially within areas of deficiency and parts of the urban fringe. Food growing provision will be sought within areas of incidental open space within housing estates and business parks, areas of good quality agricultural land (e.g. farm enterprises), and vacant or underused sites (as a meanwhile use).
4. New food growing spaces should be accessible to everyone and integrated with other uses (e.g. sport and play facilities) and supporting services (e.g. water supply and irrigation), where possible.



## EXPLANATION

6.54 Enfield benefits from good access to agricultural farmland and water resources, stands as a leading centre in the development of sustainable food production and horticulture. The spectrum of food growing spaces includes allotments, nurseries, garden orchards like Forty Hall, community supported agriculture in the form of farm shops, and various commercial production enterprises, including London's only commercial-scale vineyard at Capel Manor. We aim to promote local food cultivation in Enfield, fully maximising on the benefits these spaces offer, such as fostering social interaction, reducing stress and anxiety, promoting physical activity and providing places to relax and unwind. It is incumbent upon us by law to ensure we provide a sufficient number of allotment plots to meet both current and future demands. However, many allotments in the Borough, particularly those in urban areas are operating near or at capacity, with some plots remaining overgrown and neglect. Waiting lists for allotments are also increasing, with pronounced deficiencies in the Lee Valley, Palmers Green, Bush Hill Park and Winchmore Hill areas.

6.55 The provision of food growing opportunities within new developments could take the form of dedicated food growing spaces or as integral components of communal planting schemes, such as fruit bearing trees, shrubs and bushes. Particularly on constrained or tightly defined sites, developments should utilise rooftops, walls or balconies for growing spaces and employ innovative solutions, wherever possible. Community or private food growing facilities should be designed to be affordable, functional and accessible to all who wish to take part. Participants should also have access to essential support services, including water sources (such as water butts or mains water supply) and secure tool storage. In instances where a health impact assessment is required as part of a planning application, it should include consideration of how the development will support access to green spaces, encourage physical activity and provide access to healthy food.



Forty Hall Farm

## DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICY

# BG12: BURIAL AND CREMATORIUM SPACES

1. Land will be set aside (as shown on **Figure 2.1: Key Diagram** and Policies Map) to meet the current and future burial needs of Enfield. New burial, memorial and associated facilities will be required to fit sensitively into the Rural Enfield designation.
2. Development involving the provision of reuse, expansion, extension of existing locations – and new burial and/or cremation spaces or related facilities must demonstrate how it will:
  - a. adequately meet the requirements of the various faith groups within the Borough, including groups where burial is the only option;
  - b. be appropriately located and within close proximity to the community it is tended to serve;
  - c. appropriately respond to potential flood risk (as shown on the Policies Map) and air and water pollution issues through the incorporation of mitigation measures; and
  - d. respond to the historic character and significance of the burial ground or landscape.
3. New cemeteries or burial grounds in the Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that there are no suitable sites outside of Metropolitan Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land. These sites do not have to be within the Borough boundary of Enfield.
4. Sites set out in **Table 6.3** are allocated for burial and cremation uses and defined on the Policies Map. Further information on site allocations is presented on the site proformas in Appendix C. The proformas indicate key requirements and considerations that need to be taken into account as sites come forward for development.

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

SITE ID	SITE ADDRESS
RUR.08	Sloeman's Farm for burial
URB.37	Church Street recreation ground for crematorium

### EXPLANATION

- 6.56 Enfield, much like many other London boroughs, is facing a serious shortage of burial space. This predicament is expected to exacerbate as the population grows and the lack of funeral space leads to escalating costs. Among London boroughs, Enfield one of the highest demands for burial space, but this space is running out due to land shortages and rising demand for burial services. By the end of this decade, Enfield Crematorium will be at full capacity.
- 6.57 Faith communities in the Borough have specific requirements for burials. Muslim burials are primarily taken place at the Tottenham Cemetery in Edmonton, and there are four Jewish cemeteries within the Borough: Western Synagogue Cemetery, Federation of Synagogues Cemetery, Western Synagogue Cemetery and Adath Yisroel Cemetery and Bulls Cross. The Council will continue to work with religious groups and other partners, including cross-boundary authorities to meet future burial need requirements as well as tackle burial space shortages during the plan period.
- 6.58 To meet the diverse needs of the Borough's communities throughout the plan period, the approach for securing sufficient burial space in the right locations is set out in this policy. This approach includes the reuse and intensification of existing sites such as churchyards and cemeteries in the urban area, as well as the provision of new burial spaces including allocations in the Green Belt and extensions to existing designated sites and adjoining undeveloped land.
- 6.59 Newly designated burial plots should be located away from areas of flood risk as shown on the Policies Map, areas with poor air quality, and sources of groundwater pollution. Groundwater risk assessment may be required and should be undertaken in line with the Environment Agency's approach to Groundwater Protection and Cemeteries and Burials<sup>36</sup>. Proposals will be refused if they are at risk of flooding or would cause flooding to existing burial plots regardless of the absence of other suitable sites within the Borough.

## DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICY

# BG13: BLUE AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE PLANS

1. An integrated blue-green infrastructure plan, included as part of a Design and Access Statement must be submitted alongside major planning applications to demonstrate how the development will:
  - a. prevent net loss, damage or deterioration to blue-green assets (including areas of amenity, heritage and ecological value);
  - b. contribute towards delivering identified opportunities and priorities set out in the Blue and Green Strategy, particularly in areas where there is poor or unequal access to open space and nature as identified in the Blue and Green Audit (2020);
  - c. establish a clear hierarchy of open spaces and public rights of way through the site and integrate them into the wider blue-green network;
  - d. incorporate appropriate landscape and green elements (including new native planting, setbacks/ buffer zones and water features) to reinforce and enhance the open character of open spaces and routes along the corridors and strategic nodes shown on figure xx and mitigate the impacts of pollution;
  - e. help people and wildlife adapt to the impacts of climate change, including naturalised forms of flood storage and additional tree planting;
  - f. take account of the need for tranquil spaces and offer generous biodiversity rich open spaces;
  - g. maximise public access and use of blue-green infrastructure, with clear demarcation between public and private spaces and routes; and
  - h. maintain and manage blue-green features throughout the life of the development (including safety and security arrangements, staffing and upkeep of facilities).
  - i. maximise opportunities to preserve, enhance and better reveal the existing historic environment.

## EXPLANATION

6.60 Natural England has published extensive guidance in the form of the Green Infrastructure Framework, which forms part of the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan to support the greening of towns and cities and their connection with the surrounding landscape as part of the wider Nature Recovery Network in England. This guidance supports applicants to meet the NPPF 2023 requirement for new development to be planned to address climate change through the planning of green infrastructure.

6.61 Natural England's Green Infrastructure Standards for England set out the ambition for major developments to provide a green infrastructure plan and this policy implements that recommendation.

6.62 The policy requires the preparation of blue and infrastructure plans to accompany planning application submissions to ensure proposals protect and enhance blue and green infrastructure and contribute to meeting the objectives set out in Enfield's Adopted Blue and Green Strategy (2021).

6.63 Blue and green infrastructure plans will help to guide the design and layout of major developments by integrating proposals for onsite biodiversity net gain and urban greening, sustainable drainage features and public access to enable Enfield's nature and landscape recovery. The intention is that these plans embed both the overarching principles and proposed interventions to the blue-green infrastructure network set out in Policy BG1 and provide the basis for the forthcoming statutory planning of Local Nature Recovery Strategies.

6.64 Developers should undertake an evaluation of the green and blue assets and facilities in the vicinity of the proposed development, considering factors like their quantity, accessibility, quality and their significance to the local communities. Each plan should set out a clear vision of how blue and green infrastructure will be transformed and should outline the priorities and planned interventions across the site and wider area.



Worcester Primary School Rain Garden