

Authority Monitoring Report 2019/2020

including Five Year Housing Land Supply and
Housing Trajectory

March 2021

www.enfield.gov.uk/monitoring

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Executive Summary

Authority's Monitoring Report 2019/2020

Enfield's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) monitors planning policies set out in Enfield's Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management Policies Development (2014) Development Plan Document (DPD) and the Area Action Plans, by identifying policies that are performing well and those which are performing less well and therefore require a review or a different response. The AMR also sets out progress on the production of strategic planning documents such as Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and Development Plan Documents (DPDs).

The Council has a legal requirement to produce a monitoring report¹ This report covers the period between 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

Local Plan Performance 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Housing

- Enfield achieved 429 net housing completions over the monitoring year falling short of the GLA's housing target for Enfield of 798. The council has sought to optimise the delivery of housing through Enfield's Housing Action Plan published 2019², which provides a committed action plan for accelerating housing delivery. Future versions of this monitoring report will assess housing delivery against a revised housing target. Given the council's commitment to stepping up housing delivery, there is a need to refresh this policy.
- All units completed in the monitoring year were built on previously developed land.
- In 2019/20, an average of 30% (139) of all completed conventional housing was affordable. This falls short of the 40% requirement for affordable home delivery.
- The monitoring year continued the trend towards increased provision of smaller units. One and two bedroom homes made up more than 70% of the total housing completions;
- The net number of dwellings approved in the monitoring year was 647, lower than 2018/19 with 753.
- Four Council-led housing schemes – mainly estate renewal schemes - were under construction, which will deliver an anticipated 6,825 new homes.

Employment

- A total of 79,401 sqm of employment floorspace overall was lost during 2019/20 (72,669sqm in Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) and 414sqm in Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS). These losses have been a consequence of the government's expansion of permitted development rights with some developers changing of use to a higher income generating use such as residential.

Town Centres and Retail

- In 2019/20 there was a total loss of 1,534 square metres of retail floorspace in Enfield's town centres. This has largely been a consequence of permitted development changes introduced through the use classes order since 2013.
- The council has been proactive in supporting the future vitality of the borough's town centres. A Liveable Neighbourhoods bid was submitted for Enfield Town, and the council's

¹ Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (England) Regulations 2012.

² Housing Action Plan- <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/monitoring/>

'Improving Enfield's Shopping Areas' workstream continued to seek opportunities to strengthen retailing in the borough.

Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Green infrastructure

- Green Belt data as of 31 March 2018 has remained unchanged since last reporting period. Green Belt extent remains at 3058ha.
- There was no net loss of protected open space over the monitoring period with the area of protected open space remaining at 579ha.

Environmental

- There has been no change over the monitoring year to the biodiversity status of the 41 Local Wildlife Sites (SINCS) within the borough.
- **Broomfield Park wetland project was completed in August 2019** to improve water quality in the nearby Pymmes Brook and alleviate flood risk to nearby properties.

Climate change

- Carbon emissions in 2018/19 totalled 21,907 tCO₂e. This is our new 'baseline', which we need to get to zero by 2030. In accordance with national and global targets, the council has met the previous carbon emission reduction target of 40% in 2020, as reductions of 45% were made between 2009 and 2018. Through our Sustainable Enfield programme, the council set a new 60% carbon reduction target by 2025.

Carbon

- PM¹⁰ particulates and Nitrogen Dioxide have remained constant in the monitoring year
- No planning applications have been approved in Flood Zone 3 in the monitoring year.
- In 2019/20 39,099 tonnes of household waste was sent for recycling, composting and reuse meaning that 33% of all household waste was recycled. This is the same proportion as the previous year.

Infrastructure

- £6.4 million of CIL contributions were received in the monitoring year, the highest amount received since the introduction of CIL in 2016.
- £5.1 million of receipts was drawn down from Enfield's CIL to help fund the new Meridian Water railway station.
- £959,775 of receipts were put towards local community projects (known as the 'neighbourhood portion')
- £2.6m of CIL funding was collected on behalf of the Mayor of London to help finance Crossrail.
- Enfield's Transport Plan was granted Mayoral approval in April 2019 which meant that the Council is eligible for £2.684m in TfL LIP funding. Table 16 sets out LIP schemes and projects.
- In the monitoring year £2.78 million was received in S106 receipts - mostly commuted sums towards affordable housing and education contributions.
- £4.18 million of funding was drawn down towards the provision of affordable housing and meeting the borough's increased demand for extra primary school places as well as other

types of infrastructure. This is the highest S106 expenditure recorded to date. There is a remaining balance of £4.16million in the pot.

Design and heritage

- 25 projects were considered by the council's Design Review Panel in the monitoring year.
- There are 18 entries in Enfield on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk. In the monitoring year a new entry - North Lodge, Whitewebbs Road - was added following unauthorised demolition. At the same time, the New Covenant Church, Edmonton (former Charles Lamb Halls) was removed so there was no overall change.
- Enfield adopted its Heritage Strategy 2019-2024 Supplementary Planning Document in October 2020. The new document can be used to support bids for inward investment and to direct resources.

Plan making

- Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (ELAAP) was adopted in January 2020. This Planning Framework will support the delivery of the first set of new homes at Meridian Water – Enfield's flagship regeneration project.
- In partnership with other North London boroughs, a draft waste management plan has been submitted for independent examination, once approved this will form part of the Enfield development Plan.

1. Introduction

What is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)?

- 1.1 The Council has a legal requirement under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by section 113 of the Localism Act 2011) to prepare a Monitoring Report. Whilst local planning authorities no longer need to monitor National Core Indicators, monitoring reports should, as stated in the Localism Act 2011, contain as a minimum:
- Progress on the production of the Council's Local Plan against the Council's published timetable (the Local Development Scheme) and;
 - The extent to which policies set out in their Local Development Documents are being achieved.
- 1.2 The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is used to assess the performance and effectiveness of Enfield's planning policies in delivering the key objectives of the Local Plan. It also includes an update on the progress and implementation of the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS), which sets the timetable for the preparation of future Local Plan documents.

Reporting Period

- 1.3 This AMR covers the monitoring period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. Information before and beyond this date is included where it helps to provide a more complete picture of planning performance.

What is being monitored?

- 1.4 This AMR primarily assesses the performance of Enfield's adopted planning policies, as set out in the Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management Document (2014).
- 1.5 The content of the AMR is made up of the most relevant and timely information available to the Council at the time of report preparation. This AMR reports on key objectives and where relevant planning data is not available tries to use alternative data which helps provide an overall picture of progress on certain objectives in the borough.
- 1.6 A wide range of sources have been used. All key planning indicators are summarised in Appendix 1 of this report, with data reference. The AMR does not attempt to measure and monitor each planning policy individually but focuses on monitoring key policy objectives for which data is currently available, in order to assess overall outcomes in plan delivery.
- 1.7 The performance indicators are set out at Appendix A.

Methodology and data sources

- 1.8 The key data sources that make up the AMR and Housing Trajectory are from the Greater London Authority (GLA) London Development Database (LDD), internal Council departments and other national government agencies such as Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Nomis (Office for National Statistics). This report will feed into the Mayor of London's Annual Monitoring Report.

How can the AMR be used?

- 1.9 The AMR is also a useful evidence base document for all stakeholders, it can help provide communities to better understand their engagement in the planning process and assist local Councillors and Neighbouring Planning Groups in identifying the key issues affecting their areas and provides them with an overall view of the performance of the planning service.

Report Structure

- 1.10 The AMR presents information across five separate sections:

- **Section 1** provides an update on the progress made by the Council in producing the documents set out in the LDS and other plans/strategies relevant to the AMR, highlights key changes in the national and regional planning framework. Furthermore, it also monitors the progress of Neighbourhood Planning in the borough and how the Council has sought to meet the Duty to Cooperate.
- **Section 2** provides a broad context of borough, highlighting key trends, facilitating the identification of key challenges and future opportunities;
- **Section 3** monitors the planning policies contained within the existing Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management (2014) to ensure that it is contributing towards broader planning objectives, in areas such as housing delivery, employment and town centres, environmental sustainability and transport;
- **Section 4** monitors how much the Council has received and spent in relation to the Enfield Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), Mayoral CIL and Section 106;
- **Appendix A** provides the performance indicator tables.
- **Appendix B** contains the Housing Trajectory with a five-year housing supply-demonstrates that anticipated housing delivery will meet or exceed our housing requirement.

2. Local Plan Update

Monitoring the Local Development Scheme

- 2.1 All local planning authorities are required to have a Local Development Scheme (LDS) showing the Local Plan documents they propose to prepare and the timetable for doing so. The LDS is subject to regular review to consider changes in the national and regional planning framework, local priorities and the need to programme the preparation of local studies and public consultation into the plan production process.
- 2.2 Enfield's adopted LDS is available at <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/local-development-scheme-planning.pdf>. Enfield's LDS covers the period between December 2020 to December 2024. It sets out the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) the Council intends to prepare over the next four years and their timetable. Future AMRs will report on progress against this new LDS.
- 2.3 The Council has the ambition to increase and accelerate the delivery of new housing across the borough and this is recognised across its key strategic documents as set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.4 In February 2019, the government published a revised version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) that replaces the first NPPF published in March 2012 and which includes minor changes to the most recently revised version that was published in July 2018.

New Local Plan for Enfield

- 2.5 The Council is working on the preparation of a new Enfield Local Plan covering the plan period up to 2039. It will provide a spatial framework to guide the future development of the borough for the next 15 years, i.e. up to 2039, whilst addressing priorities such as housing needs, increasing the supply of affordable housing, creating employment, improving public health, town centres, safety and encouraging design quality. Once adopted, the New Local Plan will replace the existing Development Management Document (2014), the Core Strategy (2010) and the Area Action Plan policies.
- 2.6 Consultation on an Issues and Options Plan will be underway in summer 2021.

North London Waste Plan (NLWP)

- 2.7 The north London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are working together to produce the North London Waste Plan (NLWP). The NLWP will set out the planning framework for waste management in the seven boroughs up to 2035. Once this is adopted, it will form part of the statutory Development Plan for all seven boroughs. After various iterations of the draft NLWP and negotiations to accommodate the needs of all seven boroughs, the NLWP underwent pre-submission consultation in Spring 2019.
- 2.8 The Plan has been through examination and adoption of the NLWP is anticipated by the end of 2021, outside this monitoring period.

Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (ELAAP) January 2020

- 2.9 The Area Action Plan for Edmonton Leaside was adopted in January 2020. This Planning Framework is being used to support the delivery of the first set of new homes at Meridian Water – this is Enfield’s flagship regeneration project. Additionally, the AAP contains policies to facilitate: new employment floorspace, supporting infrastructure and other facilities required to support housing growth. The ELAAP is now part of the development plan, and planning decisions within the Edmonton Leaside area must be taken in line with the plan, subject to other material considerations.

Supplementary and other Planning Documents

- 2.10 Supplementary Planning Documents support Enfield’s Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPDs.

Heritage Strategy: Making Enfield 2019-2024 SPD

- 2.10.1 Enfield adopted its new Heritage Strategy: Making Enfield in July 2019. The strategy sets out the Council’s aspirations for heritage planning over the next five years. The document is consistent with current national and Council policies and can be used to support bids for inward investment and to direct resources. As SPD the Strategy gives further detail on the heritage policies included in the Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management Document (2014). It is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and will be used where necessary alongside policies contained in the London Plan, the adopted Core Strategy and Development Management Document.

Article 4 Directions

- 2.10.2 Between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, the council did not make any Article 4 Directions to withdraw specific permitted development rights in allocated areas.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- 2.10.3 During the monitoring period, the council consulted on a revised Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). Consultation started from 25 February 2020 and ended 9 April 2020, just outside of this monitoring year. It seeks to ensure the active, meaningful and continued involvement of local communities and stakeholders in planning. It sets out how, when and who will be consulted throughout the preparation of the Local Plan and other planning documents prepared by the council, as well as setting out how the community can respond to planning applications. In January 2021, whilst outside of the monitoring period, the council published an updated SCI to reflect current legislation, and places greater emphasis on meaningful community engagement. It has also been updated following changes to the approach to community engagement due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Enfield’s Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Section 106 Agreements

- 2.11 The Enfield CIL Charging Schedule and map of the charging zones are available to view from our website at <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/community-infrastructure-levy>.
- 2.12 Both CIL and S106 (collectively known as ‘planning obligations’ or ‘developer contributions’) income is used to help fund the provision of supporting infrastructure in association with development and maximise the benefits and opportunities from growth, such as employment opportunities and affordable homes.
- 2.13 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is a document that supports Enfield’s growth. It identifies service areas where investment will be needed to meet the additional demand from population and housing growth over the plan period. It also sets the basis

for policies for developer contributions to meet future need and highlights and where applicable identifies gaps in existing provision to form a platform for future development, project delivery and funding bids.

Neighbourhood Planning

- 2.14 The Council has a duty to facilitate Neighbourhood Planning, which was introduced under the Localism Act in 2011. It is a community-led process which enables the community to help shape development in their area. Neighbourhood Plans, once 'made' and approved at a referendum, will form part of Enfield's statutory development plan and can be used in the determination of planning applications.
- 2.15 At present the Council has one designated Neighbourhood Planning area which is Hadley Wood Neighbourhood Forum. We have been supporting the Hadley Wood Neighbourhood Forum in producing their neighbourhood plan, during the monitoring year. There have been no expressions of interest for new neighbourhood plan areas.
- 2.16 The Council will provide support and advice to any group which expresses an interest in Neighbourhood Planning.

Duty to Cooperate

- 2.17 Under the Localism Act (2011) the Council as a local authority has a 'duty to cooperate.' which is a legal duty requiring local planning authorities and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with other local authorities on strategic cross boundary matters to ensure that plans are in place to support the current and future projected levels of development, in particular where there are issues of cross boundary impact.
- 2.18 The Council continues to work in collaboration and engage proactively with neighbouring and other relevant Local Planning Authorities as their respective Local Plans progresses and explores opportunities for joint working arises from technical evidence base, emerging cross-borough strategic matters and future ways of working. This aims to build consensus into our emerging respective Local Plans as part of discharging of the Duty to Cooperate.
- 2.19 Over the monitoring year, Enfield has led a series of meetings to establish a greater understanding of cross-borough impact on growth and regeneration potential as set out in table 1 below. Enfield seeks to further develop this process as we consider how Enfield will meet its own identified housing and employment needs.

Table 1: Duty to cooperate

Public body	Meeting dates	Venue
Upper Lee Valley and LB Enfield Meeting	16.04.2019	Segro (15 Regent Street, London, Greater London, United Kingdom)
Six Authorities Officer Group Meeting- Broxbourne Borough Council, LB Enfield, Lee Valley Park, City of London, Essex County Council, Epping Forest District Council, Hertfordshire County Council.	17.04. 2019	Committee Room - Broxbourne Borough Council, Bishops College, Churchgate, Cheshunt, Waltham Cross EN8 9XF
LB Enfield & Hertfordshire County Council Meeting - Strategic Transport Projects	29.05.2019	Hertfordshire County Council, County Hall, Pegs Ln, Hertford SG13 8DQ
TFL and Enfield- property holdings	04.06.2019	LB Enfield, Civic Centre, Silver St, London EN1 3XA
Highway England and LB Enfield- on M25 J25 Independent Assurance Review Meeting	30.09.2019	Bridge House, 1 Walnut Tree Cl, Guildford GU1 4LZ
GLA and Enfield- Infrastructure Planning in Enfield and UWE/RTPI Research on City Region Growth	08.10.2019	City Hall, The Queen's Walk, London SE1 2AA
TFL and Enfield- on Enfield's Local Plan Transport Study	08.10.2019	Palestra, 197 Blackfriars Rd, London SE1 8NJ
Six Authorities Officer Group Meeting- Broxbourne borough council, LB Enfield, Lee Valley Park, City of London, Essex Epp forest, Hertfordshire County Council.	28.11.2019	Committee Room - Broxbourne Borough Council, Bishops College, Churchgate, Cheshunt, Waltham Cross EN8 9XF
LB Waltham Forest and LB Enfield- Emerging Draft Local Plans	02.12.2019	LB Enfield, Civic Centre, Silver St, London EN1 3XA
GLA, Duty to Cooperate Workshop: Enfield Local Plan Integrated Impact- GLA, Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency, TFL, LB Barnet, LB Haringey, LB Waltham Forest, Broxbourne Borough Council, Hertfordshire County Council, Epping Forest District Council, Hertsmere Borough Council, Essex	02.12.2019	LB Enfield, Civic Centre, Silver St, London EN1 3XA

Public body	Meeting dates	Venue
County Council, Welwyn Hatfield Borough Council and Aecom		
Highway England and LB Enfield- Integrated Strategic Transport Study	04.12.2019	LB Enfield, Civic Centre, Silver St, London EN1 3XA
Lee Valley Regional Park, LB Enfield and Aecom meeting- Enfield Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Scoping Report Preparation	16.01.2020	LB Enfield, Civic Centre, Silver St, London EN1 3XA
TFL, LB Enfield and Arup- Enfield- Integrated Strategic Transport Study	27.01.2020	8-13 Fitzroy St, Bloomsbury, London W1T 4BQ.
LB Barnet and Enfield- DtC matters	10.02.2020	Barnet Council, 2 Bristol Avenue, Colindale, NW9 4EW
TFL and LB Enfield- Enfield Rapid Transit Corridor Study	20.02.2020	5 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN
Epping Forest Oversight Group meeting & Cooperation Member Board	24.02.2020	Committee Room 1, Epping Forest District Council, Civic Offices 323 High Street Epping CM16 4BZ
GLA and Enfield- Strategic Meeting	27.02.2020	City Hall, The Queen's Walk, London SE1 2AA
Highway England and Enfield- Enfield Road Investment Strategy 2 Submission Meeting	24.03.2020	Online

3. Enfield in a snapshot

Population

- 3.1 Enfield's population as at mid-2019 is estimated to be 333,794 with around 51.1% of the population female and males making up 48.9% of the population. There are more males than females in all ages up to 29 years. There are significantly more women than men over 80. 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 9, 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).

Ethnicity diversity

- 3.2 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%). 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.

House Prices

- 3.3 House Price Index data show that as of March 2020, the average house price of all categories of dwelling in Enfield was £386,000 having fallen by 2% since March 2019. Between March 2019 and December 2019, values actually grew by 1.6%, before falling off between January and March 2020. Property in Enfield is still more expensive than the average for England (£248,271) and less expensive than the London average (£485,794).

Jobs and Employment

- 3.4 Economic activity rate stood at 169,600 for the period April 2019 to March 2020, up from 162,900 the year before. Three quarters (75%) of Enfield residents aged 16-64 are economically active. This compares with an economic activity rate of 79% for London as a whole for the period April 2019 to March 2020 (up from 78% the year before).
- 3.5 Weekly earnings have continued to rise in Enfield – from £590 in 2018 to £638.90 in 2019, rising again to £653.50 in 2020.
- 3.6 Employment in 'foundational economy' sectors remain strong, including health and social work (15,000 employed), education (10,000 employed), retail and wholesale (20,000 employed) and admin and support (10,000 employed).

Education

- 3.7 The proportion of the population with no qualifications decreased from 8.9% in 2017 to 4.7% in 2019, whilst the population educated to NVQ Level 4 and above increased from 36.1% in 2017 to 40% in 2019. In 2018, the new 9-1 marking system was rolled out in all subjects. The government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics. Enfield pupils achieved an average Attainment 8 score of 46.5 (an increase on 2018's score of 46.3). Enfield schools' average Progress 8 score was 0.12 – better than the 0.08 achieved in 2018.

Deprivation

- 3.8 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 74th most deprived local authority in England, within the most deprived 25% of districts.
- 3.9 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 12th most deprived borough in London, compared to the 9th most deprived in 2019. Figure 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.
- 3.10 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). This is the same as the average for the whole UK.

Household Incomes

- 3.11 Enfield's median household income is £34,900, which is the 12th lowest of the London boroughs excluding the City of London and lower than the London average. Within the borough, there are clear differences in household income between the western and eastern parts. Median incomes in the most affluent neighbourhoods are more than four times those of the least affluent.
- 3.12 15.6% of households in Enfield have an annual gross income under £15,000. This is higher than the London average of 13.7%, and the 10th highest proportion of all London boroughs excluding the City of London.
- 3.13 42.6% of Enfield households have less than £30,000 per annum – again, higher than the London average, and 12th highest proportion in London.

Crime

- 3.14 According to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police, the number of notifiable offences committed in Enfield between January 2019 and December 2019 was 30,5125 – an increase of 9% on the previous 12-month period. The official Met Police crime rate for this period was 89.8 offences per 1000 residents per year. The London-wide crime rate for the same 12-month period was 102.2 per 1000 people.
- 3.15 In Enfield, the three most common types of recorded crime were Violence Against the Person (not including sexual offences), Vehicle Offences and Theft. The largest percentage increase in crime by type of offence was in Robbery, which grew by 39% between 2018 and 2019.

Community facilities

- 2.17 The Council supports delivery of new recreational, leisure, culture and arts facilities through providing new community facilities as part of estate regeneration schemes such as Ladderswood Estate, Ordnance Road and Alma Estate

4. Policy Performance Outcomes

Background

- 4.1 This section of the AMR discusses key plan and policy performance outcomes across a range of policy areas including housing, employment and town centres, environmental sustainability, transport and infrastructure.
- 4.2 A wide range of data sources have been used to which the Council contributes such as the London Development Database (LDD) have been used as well as information recorded by departments within the Council, in addition to other appropriate external sources such as the GLA, ONS and Nomis (National Office Data). This report will feed into the Mayor of London's Annual Monitoring Report.

Housing

- 4.3 Housing is a key objective within the Enfield Core Strategy. With 40% of the borough protected by metropolitan Green Belt land availability is limited. Demonstrating a 5 - year supply of deliverable housing sites is a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework. Based on current consents and projected delivery of allocated sites. Appendix B sets out the Housing Trajectory. Enfield's housing target has arisen from 395 to 560 in 2011/12 and now Enfield's housing target is 798 new homes per annum. Table 2 below shows housing delivery from the past to present.

Table 2: Local Housing Performance between 2011 to 2020

Monitoring year	Net additional homes completed	Target
2011/12	306	395 (Core Strategy)
2012/13	555	560 (London Plan 2011)
2013/14	526	560 (London Plan 2011)
2014/15	403	560 (London Plan 2011)
2015/16	678	798 (current London Plan 2016)
2016/17	954	798 (current London Plan 2016)
2017/18	389	798 (current London Plan 2016)
2018/19	496	798 (current London Plan 2016)
2019/20	429	798 (current London Plan 2016)

- 4.4 The Council's strategic housing target as set out in the previous London Plan (the relevant London Plan for the monitoring period) 3 was 798 new homes. This equates to a five-year housing target of 3,990 net additional units covering a five-year period. When applying the results of the Housing Delivery Test outcomes we are required to add 20% buffer to our five-year housing target which brings the total required homes to 4,788 in the next five years.

4.5 Table 3 below demonstrates that the Council can achieve its five-year supply of approximately 4,808 new homes between 2020/21-2024/25. This total is made up of permitted housing schemes as well as any other housing scheme identified as deliverable through Enfield's 2020 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)⁴.

Table 3 Five-Year Housing Land Supply and Annual housing supply summary table

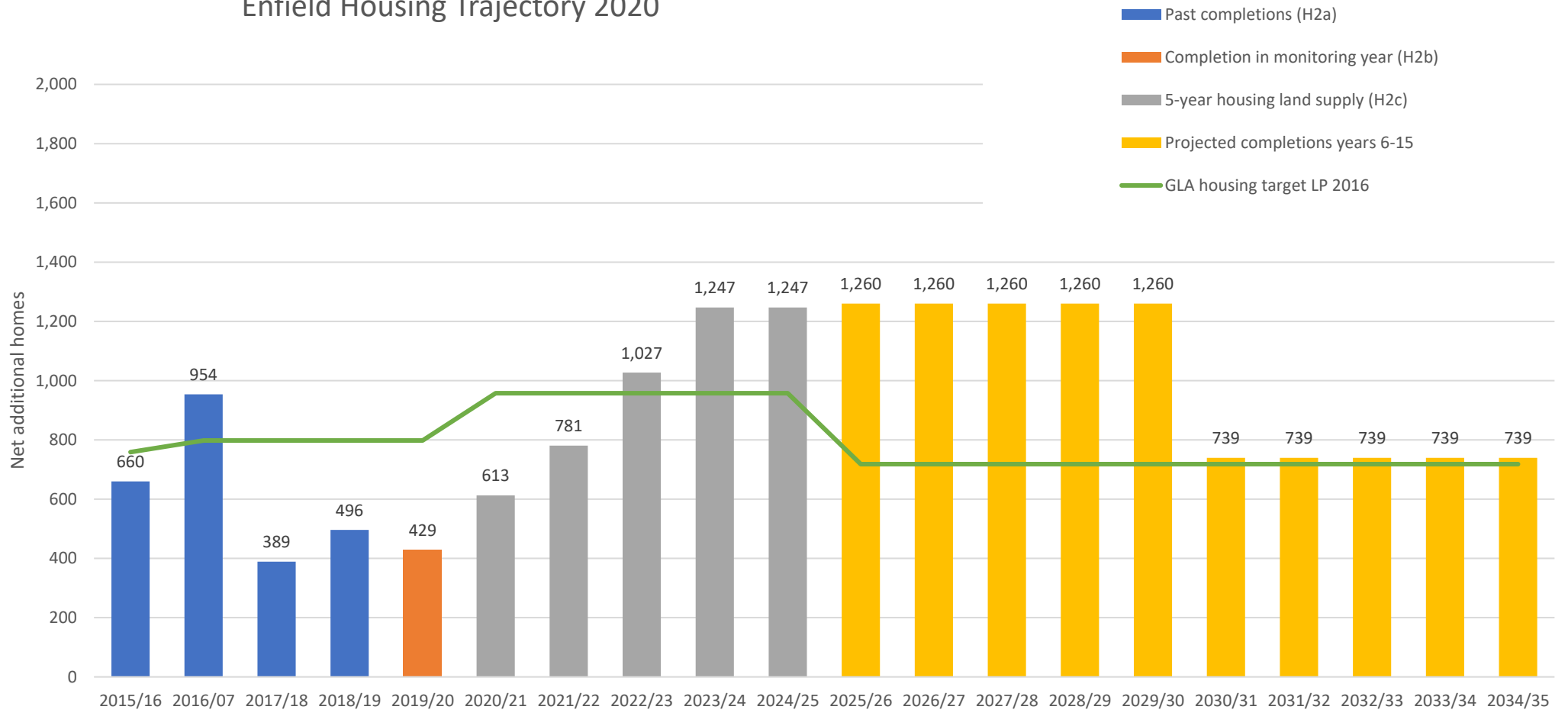
NPPF 5 Year Supply	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	5 Year Supply Total
Annual London Plan 2016 requirement including 20% buffer	958	958	958	958	958	4,788
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	613	781	1,027	1,247	1,247	4,915

4.6 Figure 2 below shows the anticipated housing trajectory. The trajectory is based on the sites identified as part of the Council's 2020 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

⁴ <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/evidence-base/>

Figure 1 Housing trajectory

Enfield Housing Trajectory 2020



- 4.7 Sites identified in the Council’s housing trajectory (including windfall allowances) are anticipated to yield approximately 14,913 net additional homes over the next 15 years.
- 4.8 Enfield’s current assessment of its five-year housing land supply indicates delivery of 4,915 net additional homes against the London Plan 2016 housing target of 3,990 homes or 4,788 homes including the 20% buffer which is now a requirement of the Housing Delivery Test 2019.
- 4.9 The Council places no reliance on unidentified windfall sites as a source of housing supply in the first five years of the trajectory and focuses solely on the implementation of sites assessed as deliverable under the national planning guidance.

Table 4 Estimated Housing Numbers by Phase

Area of the Borough	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
Period	2020/21 – 2024/25	2025/26 – 2029/30	2033/31 – 2034/35	
Deliverable	4,915			
Developable		5,751	3,147	
Windfall		550	550	
Total delivery with windfall	4,915	6,301	3,697	14,913

- 4.10 In the first five years from 2020/21 to 2024/25, the housing trajectory identifies a total of 4,915 units will be built, exceeding the 4,788 that is required to meet the five-year land supply (with a 20% buffer).
- 4.11 Monitoring of the 15-year housing supply will continue on an annual basis, with actions taken to ensure adequate delivery. It should be noted that Figure 2 and table 7 provides an indication of the likely amount of development that will come forward over the long term and has been prepared based on the best available information.
- 4.12 Given the complexity of the development process which relies on many external factors that are beyond the control of the Council, (including delivery of development being led primarily by the private sector), the actual supply will likely differ to these long-term projections.

New Housing Target

- 4.13 The new London Plan 2021 published in March 2021 by the Mayor of London proposed a new housing target for 2019/20–2028/29 of 1,246 units per year. With the 20% buffer applied the five-year housing land supply requirement will increase to 7,476 homes.

Housing Delivery

- 4.14 During the monitoring period 429 (net) new homes were built falling short of the GLA's housing target for Enfield of 798. There were no homes completed in this year which were approved through the prior approvals (permitted development) process. Table 2 above sets out housing delivery in the borough over the last 10 years which shows an inconsistency in housing delivery, however this is not unusual and can be attributed to market demand and larger schemes delivering multiple units at the same time.
- 4.15 Although housing completions have slowed in 2019/20 in comparison to 2018/19, according to the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2020 (as of the end of the 2019/20 financial year) there was approximately 4,519 deliverable housing units in the pipeline.
- 4.16 The Enfield Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2015, to assess the overall housing need for the borough housing market was updated in 2017 for the Local Plan (2015 – 2030) evidence base. The scale of objectively assessed housing need based on demographic projections is a range from 1,695 to 2,400 units a year, with a mid-point of 2,048 units.
- 4.17 Meanwhile, the Government has produced a new "standard method" of assessing housing need. This uses household growth projections combined with an adjustment for the affordability ratio (ration of house prices to earnings). This "standard method" gives an uncapped housing need figure of 3,856 homes per annum for Enfield; this figure is then "capped" at a 40% increase on any strategic housing policy adopted in the past five years (in the case of Enfield this would be 1,117 net additional homes per annum, based on the current London Plan target of 798, during this monitoring period).
- 4.18 None of these housing need figures automatically translate into housing targets, as the requirement for additional housing must be balanced against land availability and other policy considerations including the environment, infrastructure capacity, and heritage.
- 4.19 It is worth noting that one of the key challenges affecting the delivery of new homes in Enfield is that the borough's land supply is severely limited, with 40% of the borough constrained by Metropolitan Green Belt. Both the Government and the council attach great importance to Green Belt land.
- 4.20 Despite these challenges, the council has sought to optimise the delivery of housing through Enfield's Housing Action Plan published 20195 and updated in 2020 which provides a committed action plan for accelerating housing delivery.
- 4.21 To identify the extent of deliverable and developable land for housing, employment and retail development, the council is preparing a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) which will be published in 2021 as part of the Local Plan preparation, outside of this monitoring period.
- 4.22 Future versions of this monitoring report will assess delivery against a revised housing target that will be set out in the emerging Enfield Local Plan 2039. Given the council's commitment to stepping up housing delivery, there is a need to refresh this policy.

⁵ [Housing Action Plan- https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/monitoring/](https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/monitoring/)

Housing Approvals

- 4.23 The Council monitors the number of approved housing units to ensure that there is a healthy pipeline of homes coming forward for development in the borough. The net number of dwellings approved in the monitoring year was 647, lower than 2018/19 with 753, and significantly lower than 2017/18 with an impressive 1,684 net dwellings.
- 4.24 The Council-led housing schemes (regeneration and estate renewal programmes) that are currently under construction are as follows:
- Meridian Water to support the delivery of at least 5,000 homes;
 - Estate regeneration of Ladderswood with 517 new homes in New Southgate;
 - Estate Regeneration of the Alma Estate with 900+ homes in Ponders End; and
 - Estate Regeneration of New Avenue with 408 new homes in Southgate.
- 4.25 Enfield is delivering significantly below the GLA target. Future versions of this monitoring report will assess delivery against a revised housing target. Given the council's commitment to stepping up housing delivery, current planning policies on housing delivery are being refreshed in the upcoming new Enfield Local Plan.

Affordable Housing

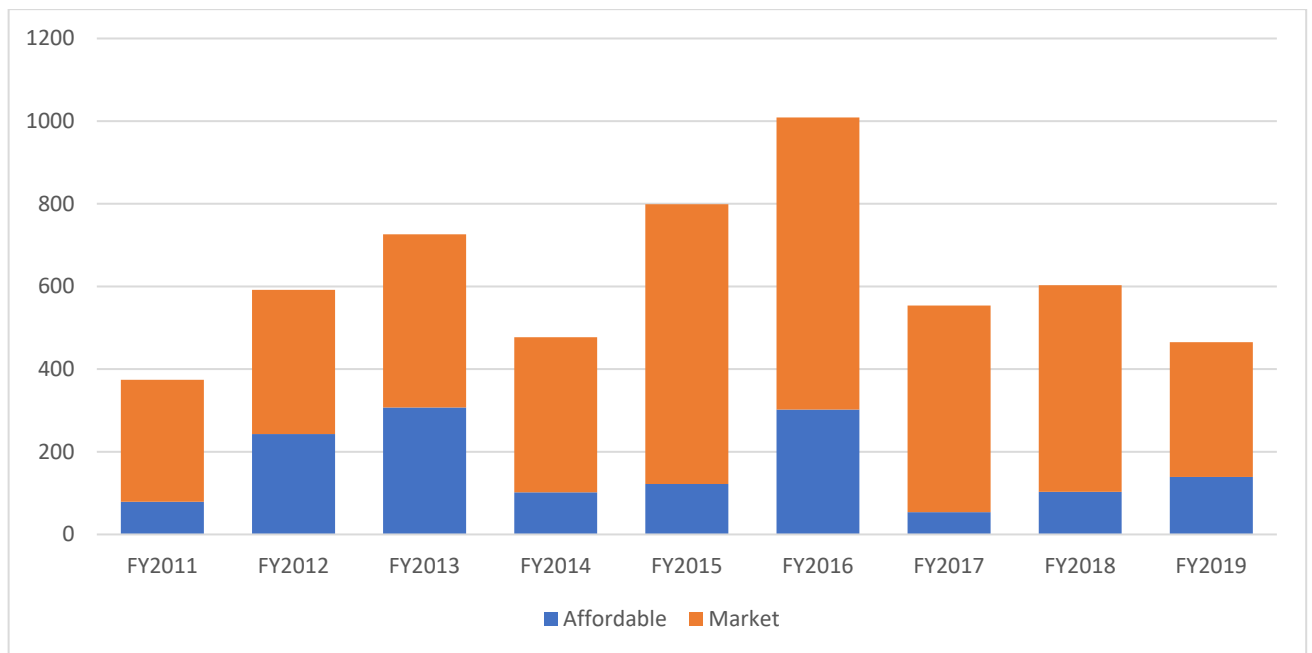
- 4.26 Local Plan Policy on Affordable Housing states that the borough will set a minimum strategic affordable housing target of 35%, along with a requirement for 35% affordable housing on individual planning applications on sites with a capacity 10 homes or more. This accords with the threshold approach taken by the Mayor of London.
- 4.27 Core Policy 3 requires the Council seeks to achieve a borough-wide target of 40% affordable housing units in new developments on sites capable of accommodation 10 or more dwellings. Table 5 below sets out the number of affordable housing units completed in the year 2019/20, and for previous years. It also shows the type and tenure split of affordable housing units.
- 4.28 During the monitoring period, a total of 139 affordable homes were built in 2019/20 replacing 21 affordable homes resulting in 118 net additional affordable homes. In 2019/20, an average of 30% of all completed conventional housing was affordable. Of these affordable homes delivered, a breakdown of tenure types is shown in the table 5.

Table 5 Affordable housing completions

Year	Total (gross) completions	Total net completions	Total (gross) affordable (all tenures)	Affordable breakdown		Percentage
2019/20	465	420	139	97	Social rented	30%
				4	Intermediate	
				38	Affordable rent	

4.29 As shown in table 5, the affordable housing policy target of 40% was not met during the monitoring period. The primary reason for this is due to a number of large schemes under construction but yet to be recorded as 'completed' to the GLA. Year on year housing completions fluctuate so does the percentage of affordable housing in the reported housing completions. In the last nine years affordable housing ranged from 10% in 2017/18 to 42% in 2013/14.

Figure 2 Housing completions by tenure



Source: London Development Database, Greater London Authority.

4.30 In order to increase the level of affordable housing across the borough the Council is proactively working with the GLA and Registered Providers. In addition, schemes delivered through the Council's own schemes will further contribute to the delivery of affordable housing. Furthermore, the Council will be implementing new Mayoral Affordable Housing and Viability SPG (2017), which sets out clear guidance to increase the level of affordable housing delivered across London.

Housing Quality

4.31 Core Policy 4 and DMD Policies 6 to 10 focus on housing quality, requiring high quality design and sustainability for all new homes. They offer general standards for new residential development. Enfield has been successful in ensuring almost 100% of homes comply with Lifetime Homes standards in 2019/20.

Housing size, mix, type and tenure

4.32 Core Policy 5 and DMD3 set out the percentage mix of housing need according to the type of dwellings and number of bedrooms. Table 6 further reflects the trend towards the delivery of smaller units, particularly one- and two-bedroom units in the given years. In all but one of the years, completed one- and two-bedroom units made up more than 70% of the total housing completions. Core Policy 5 requires 65% of market homes to be three and four bedrooms and 60% of social rented homes to be three and four bedrooms.

Table 6: Completions by Housing Size (gross completions)

Year	1 bed		2 bed		3 bed		4 bed		5 bed and larger		Total
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
2013/14	260	36%	315	43%	102	14%	33	5%	16	2%	726
2014/15	174	36%	181	38%	89	19%	28	6%	5	1%	477
2015/16	272	34%	282	35%	162	20%	75	9%	8	1%	799
2016/17	453	45%	279	28%	175	17%	84	8%	18	2%	1,009
2017/18	154	28%	260	47%	100	18%	32	6%	8	1%	554
2018/19	128	21%	140	23%	207	34%	112	19%	16	3%	603
2019/20	188	40%	216	47%	56	12%	4	1%	1	0%	465

4.33 In the past six monitoring years i.e. from 2014/15 to 2019/20, permitted development rights delivered 447 market homes of which 78% were one-bedroom housing units. However, we did not record any permitted development right completions in the 2019/20 monitoring year. Out of the 1,369 one-bedroom homes delivered between 2014/15 and 2019/20, 369 or 27% were as a result of the permitted development rights where we could not influence the housing unit mix. As there were no homes completed in this year which were approved through the prior approvals (permitted development), between 2014/15 and 2018/19 out of the 1,181 one-bedroom housing units completed 369 were from prior approvals equating to 31%.

4.34 During the monitoring year, a total of 738 homes were granted planning permission. 43% of all permitted homes in the monitoring year were either studio or one-bedroom homes. Table 7 provides housing size mix of all permitted homes in 2019/20.

Table 7 Permitted housing size mix 2019/20

Housing size mix	Studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5+ bed	Total proposed units
Market	125	128	192	154	38	20	738
Social rent	0	0	13	6	0	0	19
Intermediate	0	18	9	5	0	0	32
Affordable rent	0	13	10	7	0	0	30
Total	125	159	224	172	38	20	738

Percentage	17%	22%	30%	23%	5%	3%	100%
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Self and Custom Housebuilding

- 4.35 Self-build generally refers to individuals who are involved in the design and construction of a new home. Custom build typically means working with a professional developer to help you deliver a home. There may be some overlay between the two, for example some custom build developers offer the option of a serviced plot where homes can be designed and built as part of a larger scheme.
- 4.36 The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 sets out a number of requirements to encourage self and custom housebuilding. The council has therefore prepared a register of people interested in self build and custom build projects. There are currently 226 registrants on the register. The register helps us to assess the demand for self and custom build and supports the development of housing and planning policies. Over the monitoring year, there had been zero planning applications for self-build and custom housebuilding.

Previously Developed Land

- 4.37 National, regional and local policy seek to direct new development to previously development land (brownfield land). In the London context, practically all land is either currently or previously built upon, or protected from development as designated open space, MOL or Green Belt. Over the monitoring year 2019/20 period, 100% of new residential development was on previously developed land.

Employment and Town Centres

- 4.38 The Council seeks to develop a strong local economy to create employment and provide people with the goods and services they need. The Council seeks to promote new investment in the borough's town centres to improve their vitality and viability, and to maintain and support the borough's established town centre hierarchy. The Council also aims to diversify uses in town centres, to encourage more people to visit and use them.

Employment projections

- 4.39 The GLA sets out employment projections for Enfield. From a baseline of 125,000 jobs in 2015, the GLA's 2017 employment projections anticipate an increase to 128,000 jobs by 2026 and 134,000 jobs by 2036. This represents a 2.4% increase in jobs by 2026, and a 7.1% increase in jobs by 2036.
- 4.40 Enfield's emerging new Local Plan aims to accommodate this growth by safeguarding key employment locations and seeking a greater intensity of uses on sites, to support an increase business and job numbers. Economic development is covered by core policies 13 to 19 and DMD policies 19-36.
- 4.41 Over the last year there has been significant losses in both retail and office floorspace within town centres. The tables below set out net gains and losses recorded by use class and year of completion.
- 4.42 These losses in employment floorspace have been a result of the governments permitted development rights policy and many developers wanting a change of use to a higher income generating use such as residential.

Table 8 Breakdown of loss/gain of Use Classes A (A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5) in sqm

Use classes	Net A1	Net A2	Net A3	Net A4	Net A5
2015/16	-3,282	-126	-1.895	-888	-230
2016/17	1,405	161	614	-115	86
2017/18	1,649	-106	490	-643	15
2018/19	-186	-316	-160	0	0
2019/20	-1,878	-83	-200	-836	72

Table 9 Breakdown of loss/gain of Use Classes B (B1, B1a, B1c, B2, B8) in sqm

Use classes	Net B1	Net B1a	Net B1b	Net B1c	Net B2	Net B8
2015/16	5552	-1,773	2,154	5,171	-32,735	6,439
2016/17	-10,578	-18,548	0	7,970	9,081	15,478
2017/18	-4,021	-3,500	-192	-329	-3,462	9,854
2018/19	5,613	-923	0	6,536	6,642	10,271
2019/20	-5,050	-4,804	0	-246	-73,682	-669

Table 10 Breakdown of loss/gain of other use classes including sui generis (C2, D1, D2, Sui Generis) in sqm

Use classes	Net C2	Net D1	Net D2	Sui Generis
2015/16	0	-32,335	5,481	6,077
2016/17	0	11,852	0	-5,565
2017/18	2,915	-8,183	2,026	-2,072
2018/19	0	-1,421	750	1,261
2019/20	-4,833	-25,545	-407	-4,383

Safeguarding SIL and LSIS (core policies 14 and 15)

- 4.43 There were further losses in the industrial locations with a loss of approximately 72,669 sqm of SIL employment floorspace and a further loss of 414 m2 of LSIS floorspace. This loss can be attributed in the main to the redevelopment of large sites such as Meridian Water as well as the governments permitted development policy.
- 4.44 In addition, table 11 below provides data on the number of homes gained, from the loss of employment floorspace.

Table 11 Number of residential units created through permitted development rights

Year	Class O (Formerly J)/G (Formerly F)	Other application types	Total Completions	Prior approvals as % of total completions
2013/14	0	726	726	0%
2014/15	34	443	477	7%
2015/16	113	686	799	14%
2016/17	242	767	1009	24%
2017/18	40	514	554	7%
2018/19	18	585	603	3%
2019/20	0	465	465	0%

Economic Success and Improving Skills (Core Policy 16)

- 4.45 The proportion of the population with no qualifications decreased from 8.9% in 2017 to 4.7% in 2019, whilst the population educated to NVQ Level 4 and above increased from 36.1% in 2017 to 40% in 2019. The weekly earnings have continued to rise in Enfield – from £590 in 2018 to £638.90 in 2019, rising again to £653.50 in 2020.
- 4.46 Employment in ‘foundational economy’ sectors remain strong, including health and social work (15,000 employed), education (10,000 employed), retail and wholesale (20,000 employed) and admin and support (10,000 employed).
- 4.47 The S106 monies secured for employment and training is due to be published before the end of this year setting out a more detailed breakdown of the expenditure of S106/CIL. The latest statement can be found at <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/infrastructure-funding-statement-planning.pdf>

Town Centres

- 4.48 Core Policies 17 and 18 sets out to strengthen the role of Enfield's town centres by focusing new commercial, retail, leisure, office, residential and other appropriate social infrastructure related uses, such as police facilities, within the centres according to the borough's town centre hierarchy.
- 4.49 The measurable indicator for town centres is the total amount of net additional floorspace gained or lost for 'town centre' uses in town centres. In 2019/20 there was a total loss of 1,534 square metres. This was largely a result of permitted development introduced as part of the use classes changes.
- 4.50 As such, policies 17 and 18 have not been effective in safeguarding against the loss of retail floorspace. The council has been proactive in supporting the future vitality of the borough's town centres. A Liveable Neighbourhoods bid was submitted for Enfield Town, and the council's 'Improving Enfield's Shopping Areas' workstream continued to seek opportunities to strengthen retailing in the borough.

Table 12 Net A use class floorspace completed within Enfield's Centres

Net Floorspace (sq.m) - Completed	Year	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	Total
Centres	2015/16	-994	-126	-235	0	0	-1,355
	2016/17	1,170	72	509	0	86	1,837
	2017/18	-832	-46	490	0	15	-373
	2018/19	-378	-632	-148	0	0	-1,158
	2019/20	-627	-83	-60	-836	72	-1,534

Conservation, Heritage and Design

- 4.51 There are 22 officially recognised Conservation Areas including extensive parkland at Trent Park, each designated due to their special architectural or historic interest. These have some additional planning restrictions, that can be further restricted through the use of Article 4 Directions. Some of the smaller designated areas are concentrated on groups of buildings of local importance.
- 4.52 Enfield also has a strong industrial heritage, giving its name to the Lee Enfield Rifle. The borough's planning policies seek to ensure the positive management of different areas of the borough, both in respect of existing areas, as well as new development.

National and Local Conservation Listings

- 4.53 In Enfield, there are now 18 entries on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk, with North Lodge, Whitewebbs Road is a new inclusion, following unauthorised demolition. However, the New Covenant Church, Edmonton (former Charles Lamb Halls) has been removed from the register.

Table 13: Heritage at risk register

Heritage category	Number at risk
Conservation Area	2
Statutorily listed building	13
Historic parks and gardens	3
Ancient Monuments	0
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0

- 4.54 Core Policy 31 focuses on the Built Landscape Heritage. The Council will implement national and regional policies and work with partners to pro-actively preserve and enhance all of the borough's heritage assets.

Heritage Strategy and projects

- 4.55 Heritage strategy – Making Enfield - Enfield Heritage Strategy SPD 2019-24 was published July 2020. It was adopted as supplementary to the Core Strategy. Once the new Local Plan is adopted, arrangements will be made for it to be 'supplementary' to policies in the new Plan.
- 4.56 The new Heritage Strategy is concerned with heritage planning, museums and local studies and archives. It embraces the Council's growth agenda, recognises the importance of heritage to a sense of place and identity and highlights how heritage can be a positive factor in securing high quality placemaking. The Strategy's themes and content emerged from participatory workshops before extensive public engagement and consultation, alongside the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan.
- 4.57 Key features include a positive approach to heritage informing growth; a commitment to design quality; a commitment to making a decision on the future of Broomfield House, improving museum and local studies accessibility through continuing digitisation of the collections; increasing museum audiences and collections to reflect the borough's present day communities; focus on heritage practices and the importance of memory-making, opportunities for inward investment and partnerships and targets by which success can be measured.

Call for projects

- 4.58 The National Lottery Heritage Fund has identified Enfield as an area of focus over the period 2019-24. This recognises the low number of previous grant awards per capita and areas of the borough with high rates of deprivation. To coincide with the launch of the Heritage Strategy SPD the Council ran a Call for Projects with the National Lottery Heritage Fund from late Oct 2019 to Feb 2020. 138 groups or individuals submitted project ideas.
- 4.59 The National Lottery Heritage Fund froze its funding programmes in response to the Covid-19 outbreak but a phased re-opening is now in progress. Enfield will work strategically with groups and the National Lottery Heritage Fund to identify local need

in developing projects to secure funding and to ensure that more people are engaged with heritage.

- 4.60 A comprehensive, phased review of the Council's 22 conservation areas and the appraisal and management proposals was completed in 2016. From 2018-9 light touch reviews of the conservation areas were undertaken in collaboration with the conservation area study groups to identify emergent issues.

Article 4 directions

- 4.61 In 2018 a new Article 4 direction for Enfield Town Conservation Area came into force. No new Article 4 directions were made in the reporting year. The Council will continue to monitor the Article 4 directions across its conservation areas.

Design Review Panel

- 4.62 The design review panel was established in 2017 and the first cohort of panel members inaugurated in 2018. The panel has been set up to encourage and enable well-designed, sustainable buildings, spaces and places. This is done by reviewing projects and proposals, including pre-application schemes, and encourage applicants and promoters to bring proposals for review at their earliest stages of development. The Panel considers major planning applications that have a significant impact on or establish precedent for the borough or have the potential to demonstrate best practice. Other applications may also be considered where they demonstrate potential for innovation.
- 4.63 The panel aims to achieve the aims set out by the GLA Quality Review Charter. Since its inception the panel has reviewed: 29 projects through 51 separate sessions.

Table 14: Projects reviewed over the financial years

Financial Year	No. of sessions
19/20	25
18/19	11

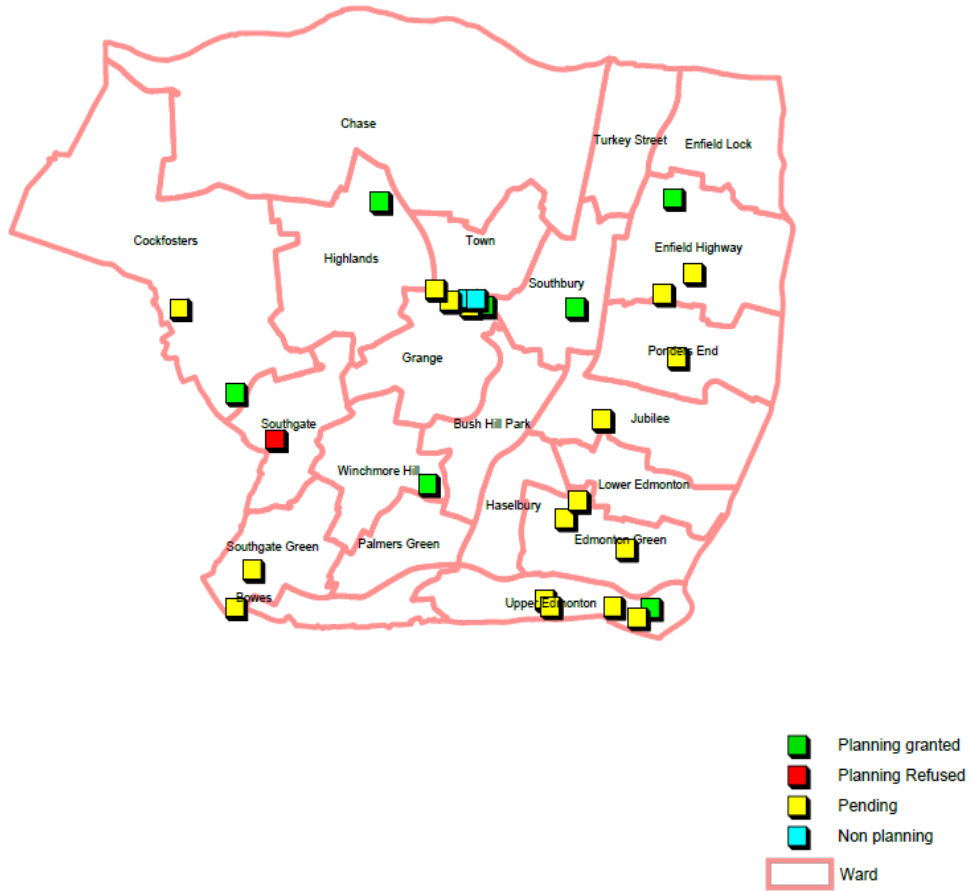
4.64 Below is a table with each project reviewed, its planning status and ward. There is generally a spread across the borough roughly mapping onto major centres of growth. Only one scheme has been refused by the planning committee (Southgate Office Village). Most have been subject of pre-application discussions and others have been approved. It is worth noting the panel had serious concerns with Southgate Office Village.

Table 15: Project status during 2019/20

Project	Planning	Ward
Heritage Strategy	N/a	All
Cockfosters Station	awaiting	Cockfosters
New Avenue	Yes	Cockfosters
TFC Fore Street	Awaiting	Edmonton Green
Edmonton Green	Awaiting	Edmonton Green
Montagu Industrial Estate	Awaiting	Edmonton Green
Green Street	awaiting	Enfield Highway
Exeter Road	Awaiting	Enfield Highway
Salmons Brook School	Yes	Enfield Highway
Genotin Road	Yes	Grange
Enfield Town Shopping Centre	awaiting	Grange
Enfield Town Market	N/A	Grange
100 Church Street	Awaiting	Grange
Ross House	Awaiting	Grange
Liveable Neighbourhoods - Enfield Town	N/A	Grange
Chase Farm	Yes	Highlands
326 Hertford Road	Awaiting	Jubilee

Project	Planning	Ward
Alma	awaiting	Ponders End
Colosseum Retail Park	Yes	Southbury
Southgate Office Village	No	Southgate
Arnos Grove Station	Awaiting	Southgate Green
Southgate Gas Holders	Awaiting	Southgate Green
Meridian Water Phase 2 Masterplan	Yes	Upper Edmonton
IKEA	awaiting	Upper Edmonton
Joyce and Snells	Awaiting	Upper Edmonton
Gilpens Bell	Awaiting	Upper Edmonton
Meridian Phase 1	Awaiting	Upper Edmonton
Rearden Court	Yes	Winchmore Hill
Moorfield Health Centre	Awaiting	Southbury

Figure 3: Project locations



Environmental Sustainability

- 4.65 This part looks at open space and biodiversity as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation, flood risk, including waste management and carbon reduction. Overall, the indicators help to assess the Council's performance in managing its environmental resources and tackling the challenge of climate change.
- 4.66 Enfield has a substantial amount of open space compared to other London boroughs Enfield with a boast a wealth of biodiversity, having important populations of nationally and internationally scarce plant and animal species. It also has several important habitats including important grassland habitats and more than three hundred hectares of woodland.
- 4.67 There are 41 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) and the King George V and William Girling Reservoirs are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for their nationally important populations of wildfowl and wetland birds. Environment protection and green infrastructure is covered by core policies 28 to 36 and DMD policies 64 to 91.

Greenness and openness

- 4.68 About 40% of the Borough's area is designated Green Belt and there are several sizeable parks within the built-up area. The largest park is Trent Country Park with 400 acres of meadow, woodland, and lakes, plus a water garden, animal corner, cafe and a full walks and events programme. Council maintained open spaces account for 11% of the total area of the Borough. Outdoor gyms have become very popular over the last few years and Enfield now has 17 free to use sites spread across the Borough. Core Policy 33 and DMD policies 82-91 focus on protecting and enhancing the Green Belt and Countryside.
- 4.69 Enfield also has 10 sites across the Borough that has been protected in partnership with Fields in Trust to ensure their long-term survival as publicly accessible open spaces. The Fields in Trust sites are Enfield Playing Fields, North Enfield, Albany, Alderbrook, Tatem, Delhi Road Open Space, Jubilee, Ponders End, Craig Park and St Georges Fields. Green Belt/MOL as of 31 March 2018 has remained unchanged and no losses have been reported.

Biodiversity

- 4.70 Core Policy 36 seeks to protect, enhance, restore or add to the biodiversity interests within the borough, including parks, playing fields and other sport spaces, green corridors, waterways, sites, habitats and species identified at a European, national, London or local level as being of importance for nature conservation. The adopted DMD has provided further policy and support. DMD 76 focuses on wildlife corridors, DMD 77 on green chains and DMD 78 on nature conservation.
- 4.71 There are 41 Local Wildlife Sites (SINCS) within the borough, with 16 of these sites under active conservation management. There has been no change and no loss of local wildlife sites.

Parks, Playing Fields and Other Open Spaces

- 4.72 Core Policy 34 aims to protect and enhance open spaces with DMD 71 also ensuring the protection and enhancement of open space. The indicators suggest that there is no net loss or protected open space over the monitoring. The total area of protected open space remains at 579ha.
- 4.73 The Lee Valley Regional Park is an especially significant ecological asset, providing SSIs, as well as a Special Protection Area and Ramsar site, the latter two being identified habitats of international importance. It is imperative that the ecological value of these sites continues to be considered in plan making or on individual planning applications, whether through Habitats Regulations Assessment or Environmental Impact Assessments, as appropriate. Core Policy 35 focuses on the Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways, with DMD 75 providing policy in on waterways. The Lee Valley Regional Park has a Development Framework in place to mitigate against harmful impacts of development.
- 4.74 There was no net loss of protected open space over the monitoring period with the area of protected open space remaining at 579ha.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation

- 4.75 The Council declared a climate emergency in 2020. Our Climate Action Plan 2020 explains how we will become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030, and a carbon neutral borough by 2040. It sets out our current carbon emissions (our baseline) and the action we need to take to achieve our net zero targets. whilst the focus in this initial plan is on reducing the Council's own emissions, additional emphasis is given to borough wide activities, such as transport, housing and green spaces, and we have a new ambition for a carbon neutral Enfield by 2040.⁶
- 4.76 Through Core Policy 20, we will support appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and will reduce emissions of carbon dioxide as part of development proposals, in line with the London Plan. Through DMD policies 51 and 52, the borough provides further support on energy efficient standards and decentralised energy networks.
- 4.77 The Council-owned decentralised energy network, Energetik, presents an opportunity to generate low carbon heat from this waste. Harnessing energy from residual waste is a key part of a holistic waste management system, with the Energetik facility futureproofed so it can use other energy sources. We will continue to work as part of the NLWA to promote waste minimisation, increase recycling rates, reduce the amount of residual household waste and prevent waste being sent to landfill.
- 4.78 The most recent record of our emissions in 2018/19 totalled 21,907 tCO₂e. This is our new 'baseline', which we need to get to zero by 2030. In accordance the national and global targets, the council has met the previous carbon emission reduction target of 40% in 2020, as reductions of 45% were made between 2009 and 2018. Through our Sustainable Enfield programme, the council set a new 60% carbon reduction target by 2025.

⁶ <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/environment/enfield-climate-action-plan-2020-environment.pdf>

Pollution

- 4.79 Core Policy 32 states the Council will work with its partners to minimise air, water, noise and light pollution and to address the risks arising from contaminated land and hazardous substances, with DMD policies 64-70 supporting and providing further detail.
- 4.80 The recent figures for PM10 particulates and Nitrogen Dioxide have remained constant but the borough has seen improvements in these levels over the past decade.

Flood Risk

- 4.81 The River Lee is the borough's primary watercourse, which runs north to south along the eastern boundary of the borough and the catchment for the river is highly urbanised. The main tributaries to the River Lea that flow through LBE are: Pymmes Brook, Salmons Brooks and Turkey Brook. They generally flow eastwards through Enfield towards the River Lea. The topography of Enfield follows that of these tributaries, with the borough generally sloping in an easterly direction towards the River Lea.
- 4.82 Through Core Policy 29, we will continue to work closely with key partners such as the Environment Agency, Thames Water and British Waterways to maintain and enhance the borough's existing flood defence infrastructure in the medium to long term. Opportunities for removal of culverts, river restoration and naturalisation should be considered as part of any development adjacent to a watercourse and additional culverting and development of river corridors will be resisted.
- 4.83 In relation to managing flood risk, core policy 28 through Development (DMD 59 and 60) explains that proposals for development will be refused where they increase flood risk or conflict with the sequential approach to flood risk within a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Development proposals in areas at risk of flooding must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment.
- 4.84 In August 2019, a wetland project was completed at Broomfield Park, which aims to improve water quality in the nearby Pymmes Brook and will help to alleviate the flood risk to nearby properties.
- 4.85 During the financial year of 2019/20, no planning applications have been approved in Flood Zone 3.

Sustainable Waste Management

- 4.86 Enfield is committed to the sustainable management of waste, in line with national and regional policy, through prioritising waste reduction, re-use and recycling. Core Policy 22 focuses on sustainable waste management.
- 4.87 The responsible authority for the disposal and treatment of waste generated in Enfield is the North London Waste Authority (NLWA). It receives and manages the disposal of waste from the 7 constituent North London boroughs, as well as making arrangements for the recycling collected by all but one of the boroughs. Waste management monitoring information for this AMR is drawn from NLWA Annual Strategy Monitoring Reports which can be accessed online using this link: <https://www.nlwa.gov.uk/ourauthority>.
- 4.88 The new North London Waste Plan is at examination stage and is expected to be adopted in 2021 and will include waste targets. The council will support the provision of sufficient, well-located waste management facilities which will increase the self-sufficiency of North London and meet the combined apportionment figures of the constituent boroughs of the North London Waste Plan (NLWP).

- 4.89 The measurable indicator for sustainable waste management is the amount of local authority waste collected and managed. In 2019/20 39,099 tonnes of household waste was sent for recycling, composting and reuse meaning that 33% of all household waste was recycled, which coincidentally represented the same proportion in 2018/19.
- 4.90 North London Waste Plan (NLWP) once adopted will include a number of key monitoring indicators on waste management.

Transport and infrastructure planning

- 4.91 There are several Council-led interventions to improve the safety, capacity and sustainability of the borough's transport network and Core Strategy policies 20 to 27 and DMD policies 37 to 63 focus on the delivery of physical infrastructure. This is funded through TfL, with the main mechanism being the Local Implementation Plans (LIPs), as well as the Council's own capital budget. Borough funding from TfL is expected to deliver key priorities within the Mayor's Transport Strategy.
- 4.92 The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) is a statutory document, prepared under Section 145 of the Greater London Authority (GLA) Act 1999, which sets out how a London borough proposes to implement the London Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) in the borough locally. A LIP must contain the borough's proposals for implementing the MTS in its area. Once a borough's LIP has been approved by the Mayor of London, the borough can then access Transport for London (TfL) LIP funding.
- 4.93 The Enfield's Transport Plan was granted Mayoral approval in April 2019 which meant that the Council is eligible for £2.684m in TfL LIP funding. As part of this process and guarantee TfL LIP funding, the Council is required to agree a detailed programme of work. Table 16 shows the programme of work to be delivered using TfL LIP funding, help to achieve the objectives of the Mayor's Transport Strategy.

Table 16 Enfield's Transport programme

Programme area	Proposals	Allocation (£,000s)
Bus Stop Accessibility	Highway works to provide level access to bus stops.	50
Signage Decluttering	Removal of street furniture and signs which obstruct pedestrians and cyclists, distract road users or use non-essential lit elements.	30
Delivering Air Quality Improvements	Delivery of the statutory Air Quality Action Plan and Mayor's Air Quality Fund projects.	41
Air Quality Monitoring	Support for 3 static air quality monitoring stations and mobile monitoring.	15
Cycle Enfield Quieter Neighbourhoods and Quietways	Delivery of Quieter Neighbourhoods and Quietway with the current programme being: Quietway Links 3, 5 and 7. Work on 6 Quieter Neighbourhoods.	1,560

Programme area	Proposals	Allocation (£,000s)
	School Streets. Neighbourhood connectors.	
Cycle Enfield Supporting Measures	Programme made up of: Supporting measures including cycle parking mini-hubs, festivals and community events and cycling events for specific target groups, e.g. over 50s. Monitoring of uptake of cycling. Delivery of the Cycle Enfield wayfinding strategy.	140
Cycle Parking	Installation of cycle hangars and Sheffield stands or equivalent.	54
Cycle Training	Provision of Bikeability nationally accredited cycle training to adults and children.	175
Cycling Promotion	Promotion and marketing activities to highlight ongoing cycling support activities (as distinct from Cycle Enfield specific activities).	27

4.94 The emerging new Local Plan will set out the framework for the development and use of land in Enfield, linking in improvements to infrastructure (especially transport); setting out proposals for implementation, coordination and resourcing. The proposed LIP schemes will support the Local Plan helping to ensure that Enfield reaches its full economic potential; supporting local businesses, attracting investment; increasing jobs and business growth; supporting and empowering the voluntary and community sector; whilst building strong and sustainable futures for our residents, the environment and the economy.

5. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) & Planning Obligations

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 5.1 CIL is a tariff-based charge on the development of new floorspace (per square metre) in the borough. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure (e.g. new roads, cycle lanes, public realm improvements and flood defences) that is needed to meet the future growth needs of the borough.
- 5.2 CIL is a non-negotiable standard charge (per square metre) applied to new developments with some exceptions (e.g. social housing and buildings used for charitable purposes). CIL charge is imposed at the time planning permission is granted and is normally paid at the commencement of development. CIL is calculated according to the amount of additional floorspace a new development will create. Subject to the previously stated exceptions, CIL will apply to developments that create 100 sqm or more of gross internal floor space and developments of less than 100 sqm when it involves the construction of a new dwelling.

Mayoral CIL

- 5.3 The Mayor of London's Community Infrastructure Levy (MCIL) was introduced in 2012 to help finance Crossrail. In line with the Mayor of London's Charging Schedule, Enfield has been set a rate at £60 per sqm on all new qualifying floorspace, excluding health and education floorspace (alongside standard exemptions for self-builders, affordable housing and charitable developments). We collect this levy on behalf of the Mayor of London. £2.6 million of funding was collected on behalf of the Mayor of London to help finance Crossrail.

Enfield's CIL

- 5.4 Enfield's CIL came into force on 1 April 2016. The Enfield CIL Charging Schedule and map of the charging zones are available to view from our website at <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/community-infrastructure-levy>. For residential development, Enfield's CIL sets out differential charging rates across three defined zones in the borough ranging from £40 to £120 per sqm. For retail, financial and professional services including betting shops, restaurants and cafés, drinking establishments and hot food takeaways, there is no differential charging and a single rate of £60 per sqm applies across the borough. Nil rates apply to all development within the Meridian Water area and office, industrial, hotels, leisure facilities, community and other uses.
- 5.5 CIL receipts have increased significantly over the past financial year, as a result of major developments and improvements, to the way in which receipts are monitored and recorded. The latest statement can be found here: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/infrastructure-funding-statement-planning.pdf> :
- £6.4 million was received in the monitoring year, the highest amount received since the introduction of CIL in 2016.
 - £5.1 million of receipts was drawn down from Enfield's CIL to help fund the new Meridian Water railway station.
 - £959,775 of receipts was collected from Enfield's CIL towards local community projects (known as the 'neighbourhood portion').

Planning Obligations

- 5.6 Planning contributions remain an important tool to ensure adequate provision of infrastructure of the borough, particularly affordable housing. Affordable housing, business, employment and skills, tackling climate change and site-specific infrastructure remain under S106 negotiations.
- 5.7 In Enfield, S106 expenditure was as follows:
- £4.18 million of funding was drawn down towards the provision of affordable housing and meeting the borough's increased demand for extra primary school places as well as other types of infrastructure. Please note: this is the highest S106 expenditure recorded to date
 - £2.78 million has been received in S106 receipts - mostly commuted sums towards affordable housing and education contributions. There is a remaining balance of £4.16million in the pot.
- 5.8 The Section 106 Supplementary Planning Document⁷ sets out the circumstances in which S106 agreements will be required to mitigate the effects of development and the type and level of contributions that will be sought through new development.
- 5.9 London boroughs, such as Enfield, are now required to produce an infrastructure funding statement on an annual basis, as a result of recent changes to government legislation. This statement sets out the year's income and expenditure relating to the community infrastructure levy (CIL) and section 106 (S106) agreements⁸.
- 5.10 The next statement is due to be published before the end of this year setting out a more detailed breakdown of the expenditure of S106/CIL contributions over the last reporting period and how they me will be spent and prioritised over the next reporting period.

⁷ Section 106 Supplementary Planning Document <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/planning-obligations/#7>

⁸ The latest statement <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/infrastructure-funding-statement-planning.pdf>

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Performance Indicators

This section of the AMR discusses key plan and policy performance outcomes across a range of policy topic areas, including housing, employment, environmental sustainability and strategic infrastructure funding.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
CORE POLICY 1: Strategic Growth Areas	Delivery of housing and jobs target	Estate Renewal Enfield Strategic Planning	<p>Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (ELAAP) adopted January 2020</p> <p>A key objective of this Area Action Plan is supporting economic growth and a net increase in jobs in Edmonton Leaside. To achieve this, the Council needs to create the right conditions to attract investors to locate in this part of the borough. The area has the potential to deliver thousands of net additional jobs over the life of the AAP. Alongside this, the delivery of thousands of new homes in Meridian Water through a phased programme to help meet existing and future housing needs is anticipated.</p> <p>Whilst Meridian Water is the main focus for growth in the borough the ELAAP provides the framework for supported growth other key sites including: the employment and industrial estates, Angel Road Retail Park, Edmonton EcoPark, Deephams Sewage Treatment Works and Picketts Lock. A draft ELAAP can be found on the Council's website: https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/adopted-plans/elaap-adopted-january-2020-planning.pdf</p>
CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes	Planned housing provision	Refer to Appendix A Housing Trajectory	<p>Enfield's current deliverable housing land supply between 2020/21 and 2024/25 is 4,915 new homes against a target of 4,788 homes. The updated Housing Trajectory for 2019/20 is set out in Appendix A under Table 18 of this report outlines the Council's housing supply and planned delivery over the next five years up to 2034/35.</p>
CORE POLICY 3: Affordable Housing	Gross affordable housing completions	London Development Database (LDD)	<p>There were 465 gross new homes built (429 net) this year, the Council fell short of its current London Plan target of 798 by 46%. Of these new homes 30% were affordable.</p>

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																																																								
CORE POLICY 4: Housing Quality	Lifetime Homes/ Sustainable Homes and Eco Homes Assessments	LDD Report: Housing Approvals	The Development Management Team no longer use this policy to assess development schemes as this policy is now extant.																																																								
CORE POLICY 5: Housing Type	Housing size (no. of beds) for market/ social rented housing	LDD	<p>In 2019/20 total of 738 homes were given planning permission excluding duplicate applications for the same site. 38% of all permitted homes in the year were either studio or one-bedroom homes. Table 17 provides housing size mix of all permitted homes in 2019/20.</p> <p>Table 17 Permitted housing size mix 2019/20</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Housing size mix</th> <th>Studio</th> <th>1 bed</th> <th>2 bed</th> <th>3 bed</th> <th>4 bed</th> <th>5+ bed</th> <th>Total proposed units</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Market</td> <td>125</td> <td>128</td> <td>192</td> <td>154</td> <td>38</td> <td>20</td> <td>738</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social rent</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>13</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intermediate</td> <td>0</td> <td>18</td> <td>9</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Affordable rent</td> <td>0</td> <td>13</td> <td>10</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>125</td> <td>159</td> <td>224</td> <td>172</td> <td>38</td> <td>20</td> <td>738</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage</td> <td>17%</td> <td>22%</td> <td>30%</td> <td>23%</td> <td>5%</td> <td>3%</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Housing size mix	Studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5+ bed	Total proposed units	Market	125	128	192	154	38	20	738	Social rent	0	0	13	6	0	0	19	Intermediate	0	18	9	5	0	0	32	Affordable rent	0	13	10	7	0	0	30	Total	125	159	224	172	38	20	738	Percentage	17%	22%	30%	23%	5%	3%	100%
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CORE POLICY 6: Meeting	Completion of the Council's Vulnerable	LBE - Adult Health and Social Care	No data was reported.																																																								

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
Particular Housing Needs	Adults Accommodation Strategy		
CORE POLICY 7: Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health	Access to a GP	NHS website	There are 50 GP's listed in Enfield. To view the list go to NHS website link: https://www.nhs.uk/Services/Trusts/GPs/DefaultView.aspx?id=8983
CORE POLICY 8: Education	Number of primary and	National Government and council school Department for Education	The proportion of the population with no qualifications decreased from 8.9% in 2017 to 4.7% in 2019, whilst the population educated to NVQ Level 4 and above increased from 36.1% in 2017 to 40% in 2019. In 2018, the new 9-1 marking system was rolled out in all subjects. The government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics. Enfield pupils achieved an average Attainment 8 score of 46.5 (an increase on 2018's score of 46.3). Enfield schools' average Progress 8 score was 0.12 – better than the 0.08 achieved in 2018. Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4 https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/download-data
CORE POLICY 9: Supporting Community Cohesion	Delivery of targets for Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34	LBE Knowledge hub Index of Multiple Deprivation	The Council supports delivery of new recreational, leisure, culture and arts facilities through providing new community facilities as part of estate regeneration schemes such as Ladderswood Estate, Ordnance Road and Alma Estate. 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 74th most deprived local authority in England, within the most deprived 25% of districts. 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.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
		Metropolitan Police online data base (http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm)	According to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police, the number of notifiable offences committed in Enfield between January 2019 and December 2019 was 30,5125 – an increase of 9% on the previous 12-month period. The official Met Police crime rate for this period was 89.8 offences per 1000 residents per year. The London-wide crime rate for the same 12-month period was 102.2 per 1000 people.
CORE POLICY 10: Emergency and Essential Services	New recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities delivered	LBE Development management team	No new recreation facilities have been built in the borough. However, refurbishment of existing Western Field (Tottenham Hotspur training ground) was completed. There was also the inclusion of community space as part of the Notting Hill Estate development in the North Circular Road area in 2016/17.
	Review and publication of relevant Council Strategies, which influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities	LBE - Planning Policy	The Strategic Planning and Design team has completed its first round of public consultation (Regulation 18) as part of preparation of draft new Local Plan 2036.
	The delivery of the Area Action Plans and masterplans for the Place Shaping Priority Areas	LBE Planning Policy team.	The following Area Action Plans and Masterplan have been prepared by the strategic planning team: Edmonton Leaside AAP – Adopted January 2020 North East Area Action Plan (NEAAP) – Adopted June 2016 Enfield Town Masterplan – adopted March 2018

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update														
CORE POLICY 12: Visitors and Tourism	Number of new hotel bed spaces New recreation and leisure facilities	LDD LBE - Planning Policy	No new hotels have built in this period. No new recreation and leisure facilities built in this period. However, refurbishment of Tottenham Spurs Training Ground was completed in this period.														
CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity	New jobs	LBE Chief Executives Unit; ONS Jobs Density, www.nomisweb.co.uk	<p>Economic activity rate stood at 169,600 for the period April 2019 to March 2020, up from 162,900 the year before. Three quarters (75%) of Enfield residents aged 16-64 are economically active. This compares with an economic activity rate of 79% for London as a whole for the period April 2019 to March 2020 (up from 78% the year before).</p> <p>Weekly earnings have continued to rise in Enfield – from £590 in 2018 to £638.90 in 2019, rising again to £653.50 in 2020.</p> <p>Employment in ‘foundational economy’ sectors remain strong, including health and social work (15,000 employed), education (10,000 employed), retail and wholesale (20,000 employed) and admin and support (10,000 employed).</p> <p>Table 18: Employment by industry</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Industry</th> <th>Job numbers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Manufacturing</td> <td>6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities</td> <td>600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transportation And Storage</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Industry	Job numbers	Manufacturing	6,000	Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	50	Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	600	Construction	8,000	Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	20,000	Transportation And Storage	8,000
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CORE POLICY 14: Safeguarding Strategic Industrial Locations	Employment floorspace designated as SIL	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams	As part of evidence gathering for the preparation of ELAAP an Employment Land Review was undertaken in 2017, this informed the Council's position on SIL and LSIS.																				
CORE POLICY 15: Locally Significant Industrial Locations	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams	As part of evidence gathering for the preparation of ELAAP an Employment Land Review was undertaken in 2017, this informed the Council's position on SIL and LSIS.																				
CORE POLICY 16: Taking Part in economic Success and	Qualifications	www.nomisweb.co.uk	Employment in 'foundational economy' sectors remain strong, including health and social work (15,000 employed), education (10,000 employed), retail and wholesale (20,000 employed) and admin and support (10,000 employed).																				

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
Improving Skills			<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications decreased from 8.9% in 2017 to 4.7% in 2019, whilst the population educated to NVQ Level 4 and above increased from 36.1% in 2017 to 40% in 2019.</p> <p>Weekly earnings have continued to rise in Enfield – from £590 in 2018 to £638.90 in 2019, rising again to £653.50 in 2020.</p>
CORE POLICY 17: Town Centres	Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in town centres	LDD Completions Data	tbc
CORE POLICY 18: Delivering Shopping Provision across Enfield	Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in local authority area	LDD	Refer to the table above
CORE POLICY 19: Offices	Total amount of office floorspace (B1 use class) in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area	LDD	Refer to the table above
CORE POLICY 20: Sustainable Energy Use	Renewable energy generation: installation of	LBE	Nil

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																
and Energy Infrastructure	new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources																		
CORE POLICY 25: Pedestrians and Cyclists	Completed sections of Enfield walk and cycle networks	LBE - Traffic and Transportation	<p>Significant progress has the taken place for Cycle Enfield between 2016-2020, these include: The A105 Green Lanes major project has been fully implemented creating 10km of segregated cycle lanes, along town centre public realm to enhancements and increases in pedestrian facilities.</p> <p>The A1010 South Major projects, from Winchmore Hill to Edmonton Green. This is a 2.5km route, much of which is along the Salmons Brook. It is an entirely new east/west connection for the Borough which was previously inaccessible.</p>																
CORE POLICY 26: Public Transport	Rail service frequency	<p>www.thetrainline.co m</p> <p>09.03.12 and 12.08.13 www.nationalrail.co.uk</p> <p>02.11.15. Checked between 8.00am and 9.00am on a Monday for London- bound trains</p>	<p>Rail service frequency</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Angel Road</td> <td>Lea Valley Mainline</td> <td>Abellio East Anglia</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brimmsdown</td> <td>Lea Valley Mainline</td> <td>Abellio East Anglia</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bush Hill Park</td> <td>Seven Sisters Branch</td> <td>London Overground</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crews Hill</td> <td>Great Northern</td> <td>GTR</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Angel Road	Lea Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	1	Brimmsdown	Lea Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	4	Bush Hill Park	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	4	Crews Hill	Great Northern	GTR	3
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CORE POLICY 30: Maintaining and Improving the Quality of the Built and Open Environment	Adoption of the Council's Urban Design Strategy and Charter Extension of Enfield Characterisation Study	LDS 2020 -2024	<p>No update.</p> <p>A characterisation study is underway over this reporting period.</p>																																																								
CORE POLICY 31: Built and Landscape Heritage	Number of buildings on English Heritage's	LBE Heritage and Design team; Historic England online at-risk register	<p>There are now 18 entries on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk. The New Covenant Church, Edmonton (former Charles Lamb Halls) has been removed from the register. North Lodge, Whitewebbs Road is a new inclusion, following unauthorised demolition.</p>																																																								

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update															
	Buildings at Risk Register Review of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals (every 5 years)	LBE Conservation and Design team	https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results/?searchType=HAR&search=enfield# Documents are reviewed every five years with the last review undertaken in reporting period. The documents have been updated accordingly as part of the review.															
CORE POLICY 32: Pollution	River quality chemical and biological	LBE Environment Team	No data found.															
	Air quality - Average NO2 & PM10 levels (mg/m3)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Monitored sites</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bush Hill Park library</td> <td>NO2: 29ug/m3</td> <td>NO2: 25ug/m3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bowes Primary</td> <td>NO2: 46ug/M3 PM10: 23ug/m3</td> <td>NO2: 44ug/M3 PM10: 17ug/m3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prince of Wales School</td> <td>NO2: 25ug/m3</td> <td>NO2: 23ug/m3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby Road</td> <td>NO2: 42ug/m3</td> <td>NO2: 37ug/m3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Monitored sites	2016/17	2017/18	Bush Hill Park library	NO2: 29ug/m3	NO2: 25ug/m3	Bowes Primary	NO2: 46ug/M3 PM10: 23ug/m3	NO2: 44ug/M3 PM10: 17ug/m3	Prince of Wales School	NO2: 25ug/m3	NO2: 23ug/m3	Derby Road	NO2: 42ug/m3	NO2: 37ug/m3
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Derby Road	NO2: 42ug/m3	NO2: 37ug/m3																

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
CORE POLICY 33: Green Belt and Countryside	Quantity of Green Belt land	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS 2015)	Green Belt data as of 31 March 2018 has remained unchanged since last reporting period.
CORE POLICY 34: Parks, Playing Fields and other Open Spaces	Quantity of open space (by type)	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS 2015)	Enfield emerging Blue and Green strategy will provide a robust action plan for sports facilities in the borough. It will inform Council's forthcoming Local Plan, which provides a framework for how Enfield will take shape over coming years.
CORE POLICY 35: Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways	Review Park Development Framework being produced by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority		No data found.
CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	LBE Biodiversity Officer (2011/12) and SINC Review April 2012 - there have been no further updates	No updates since 2015/16 AMR report.

Appendix B- Housing Trajectory

Introduction

A.1 Enfield's current deliverable housing land supply between 2020/21 and 2024/25 is 4,915 new homes against a target of 4,788 homes. This target is based on the current London Plan 2016 and takes into account of a 20% buffer which is now required as a result of the Housing Delivery Test results. The housing supply includes unimplemented permissions as well, partially completed and pipeline of sites not started but will commence over the five-year period.

A.2 Enfield Council is required to prepare a housing trajectory to monitor the delivery of housing provision as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. The updated trajectory summarises the provision for new housing in the borough over the past financial years from 2015/16 onwards. Housing monitoring performance is against Enfield's housing target, which is set out in the London Plan (2016), as well as providing a trajectory of expected delivery in the borough over the next 15 years.

A.3 In the 2019/20 monitoring year there were 465 gross new homes built (429 net). This year, the Council fell short of its current London Plan target of 798 by 46%. Of these new homes 30% were affordable.

A.4 This trajectory demonstrates Enfield's projected five-year housing land supply, which include a buffer of 20%.

A.5 Future housing supply is supported by housing schemes that have planning permission or are assessed as deliverable in the Council's latest housing land availability update to be published in March 2021. The Council is confident that a large portion of housing delivery in the borough will be achieved by the delivery of its forthcoming Council-led regeneration schemes including New Southgate, Ladderswood Estate redevelopment Edmonton and Meridian Water development.

The National Planning Policy Framework (2019) and Five-Year Supply

A.6 On 19 February 2019, the Secretary of State published the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) results for each local authority in England. Of the results, it showed that 86 councils delivered under 85 per cent, which meant they had to add a 20 per cent buffer to their five-year housing land supply. A total of 108, including the 86 (as mentioned) came under the 95 per cent, and were required to produce an action plan under paragraph 75 of the NPPF. Enfield in the 2019 HDT round achieved 85% and published an Action Plan in 2019 as a result.

A.7 The 2019 HDT results published in February 2020 showed that Enfield delivered 77% of its housing targets delivering 1,839 homes in the preceding three years.

A.8 In response to these results, the Council published a Housing Action Plan (HAP) in 2019 and updated it in 2020. There are number of actions within HAP to help speed up housing delivery in the future. We are aware of the part the development industry plays in delivering the much needed housing in the borough and recognise our role in helping to achieve those aspirations if more applications do come forward. We are currently preparing a new Local Plan and have prepared a number of background evidence studies to support future housing land supply and other initiatives will be addressed to ensure increased delivery to meet growing pressures to deliver more housing over the coming years.

Current five-year housing land supply position and housing requirement

A.9 Recent calculations demonstrate that the Council’s future supply projections will achieve its five- year housing land supply of approximately 4,915 new homes between 2020/21 to 2024/25.

A.10 The Council is delivering a large number of new residential units as part of Council-led regeneration and estate renewal schemes, which make up a significant portion of Enfield’s housing supply over the next five years and beyond. Refer to tables 17 & 18 (below) for scheme specific details and completion numbers. As these larger schemes are rolled out in phases, it is likely that some make take longer than five years to complete, however, the Council intends to monitor its housing supply annually.

Meeting Enfield's current housing target

A.11 The current London Plan (2016) provides Enfield's current housing target of 798 units per annum, which would require 3,990 dwellings over the next five years.

A.12 Enfield must identify housing supply over the five-year period 2020/21 to 2024/25, which is calculated based on financial year (1 April to 31 March). The delivery supply meets the London Plan target of 3,990 and in addition provides a sufficient buffer. Table 32 below shows that Enfield’s five-year supply delivers 4,808 dwellings between 2018/19 to 2022/23, exceeding the 5% buffer (4,190) and the 20% buffer (4,790).

Performance monitoring

Table 19 Projected five-year housing land supply as of 2020/21 to 2024/25⁹

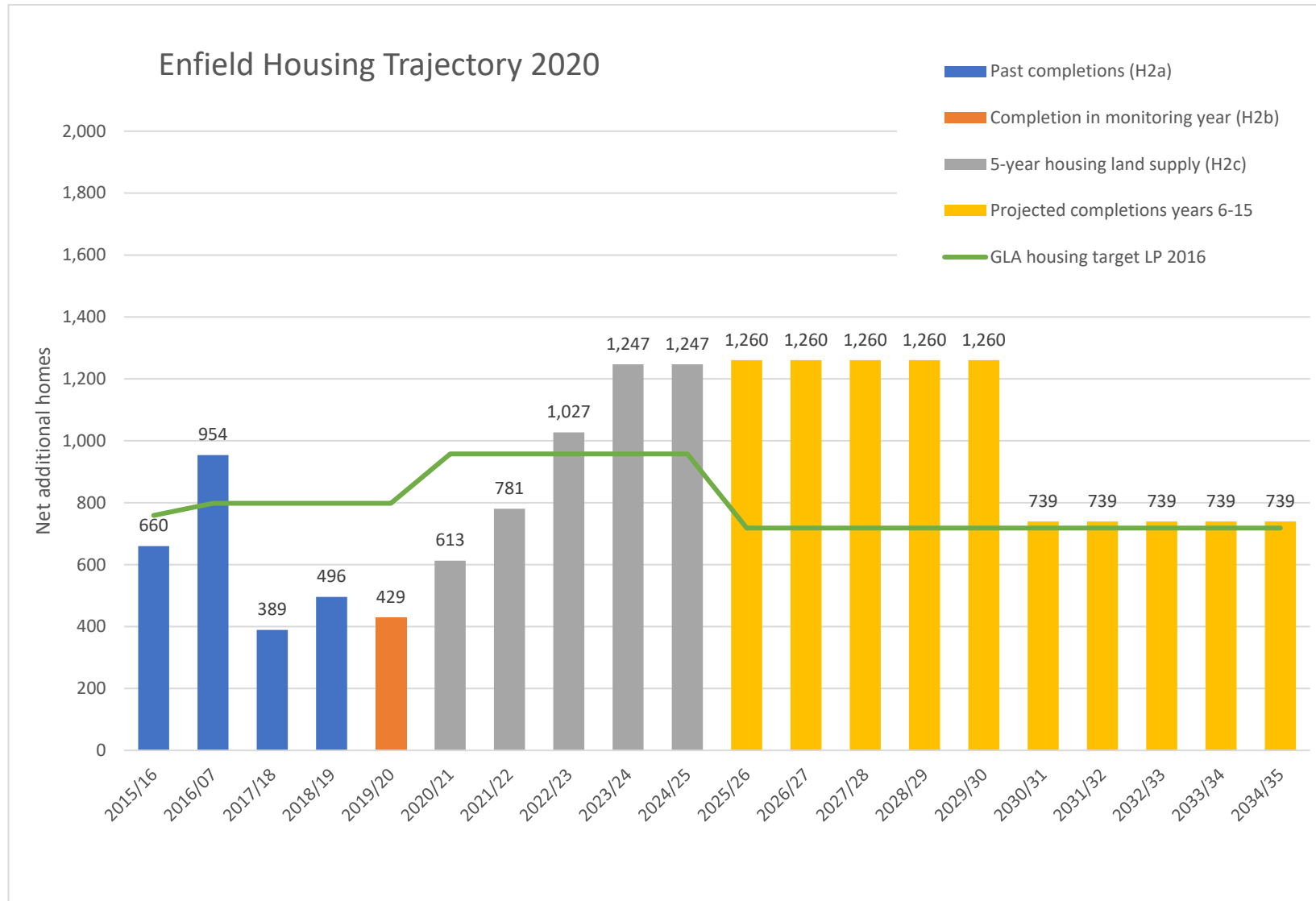
NPPF 5-Year Housing Land Supply (2020/21 to 2024/25)						
NPPF 5-Year Supply	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	5 Year Supply Total
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	613	781	1,027	1,247	1,247	4,915
GLA annualised target (London Plan 2016)	798	798	798	798	798	3,990
NPPF 20% buffer	160	160	160	160	160	800
Annual requirement including 20% buffer	958	958	958	958	958	4,790
Cumulative target + 20% buffer	958	1,916	2,874	3,832	4,790	
Cumulative Supply	613	1,394	2,421	3,668	4,915	
Annual supply surplus or deficit with 20% buffer	-345	-522	-453	-164	+125	

⁹ Source: Enfield Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2020

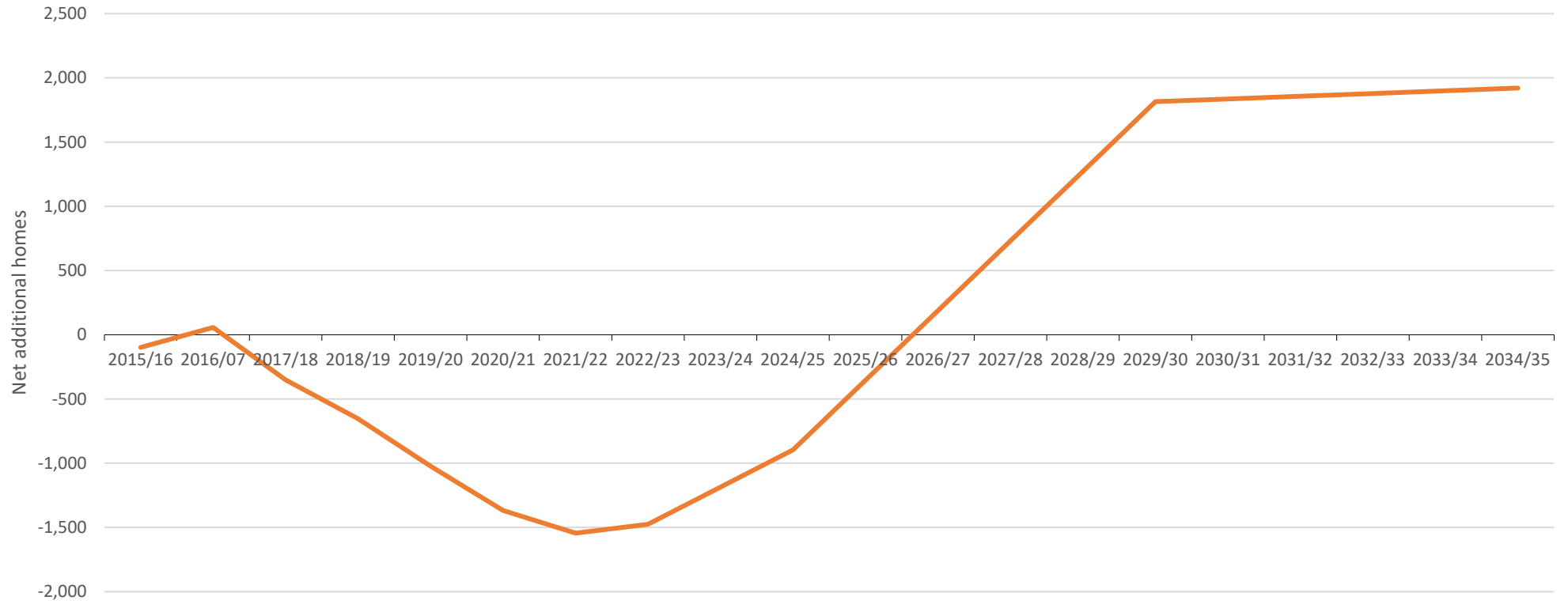
A.13 The Council monitors house building through the collection of data on planning applications and the completion of individual dwellings, which is reported to the Greater London Authority (GLA) through the online London Development Database (LDD) to ensure accuracy and consistency in monitoring housing delivery. These two elements provide the basis for measuring performance against the housing requirement set out in the Local Plan. At present the adopted London Plan (2016) sets a target for Enfield at 798 new homes a year. This means Enfield is required to deliver 3,990 new homes over five years to which a projected delivery of 4,915 new homes is calculated currently.

A.14 We are aware of the revised increased targets which will be formally adopted by the local authorities once the London Plan 2021 is published. Enfield's annual housing targets will then increase from 798 a year to 1,246 homes a year which will create new challenges for our housing delivery performance.

Figure 4 Enfield Housing Projection up to 2035



Monitor - No. of Dwellings above or below cumulative housing target (LP 2016)



Analysis of Core Output Housing Indicators

A.15 Annual monitoring on the provision of new housing considers the following indicators:

- Plan period and housing targets (H1)
- Net additional dwellings - in previous years (H2a)
- Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year (H2b)
- Net additional dwellings - five year housing land supply (H2c)
- Managed delivery target (H2d)
- Gross affordable housing completions (H5)

Table 20 Enfield's housing trajectory calculations since 2015/16 to 2034/35

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35
Net additional dwellings - in previous years (H2a)	660	954	389	496																
Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year (H2b)					429															
Net additional dwellings – five-year housing land supply (H2c)						613	781	1027	1247	1247										
Projected completions years 6-15											1260	1260	1260	1260	1,260	739	739	739	739	739
Cumulative completions	660	1614	2003	2499	2928	3541	4322	5349	6596	7843	9103	10363	11624	12884	14144	14884	15623	16363	17102	17841
GLA housing target LP 2016	759	798	798	798	798	958	958	958	958	958	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718
GLA housing target (cumulative LP 2016)	759	1557	2355	3153	3951	4909	5866	6824	7781	8739	9457	10175	10894	11612	12330	13048	13766	14485	15203	15921
Monitor - No. of Dwellings above or below cumulative housing target (LP 2016)	-99	57	-352	-654	-1023	-1368	-1545	-1475	-1186	-896	-354	188	730	1272	1814	1835	1857	1878	1899	1920
Managed annual target taking account of past and projected completions	763	753	773	790	812	825	829	813	777	734	682	618	537	434	296	207	74	0	0	0

Plan period and housing targets (H1)

A.16 The GLA housing targets as part of the London Plan were adopted in March 2015. Enfield's housing target is 798 per annum, which over a 5-year supply is 3,990 new dwellings. The current 5-year housing land supply calculation is approximately 4,915. This sufficiently meets the current required target (with the 20% buffer) of 4,788 homes.

Net additional dwellings - in previous years (H2a)

A.17 Over the previous five years from 2014/15 to 2019/20, Enfield delivered 2,928 additional new homes which is an average of 586 new home per year.

Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year (H2b)

A.18 In 2019/20 there were 429 net new residential units built falling below the required housing target. Year on year delivery does fluctuate based on the implementation of larger housing schemes.

Housing Trajectory Analysis: Net additional dwellings - in future years (H2c)

A.19 Over the five years from 2020/21 to 2024/25 known sites that have been assessed as deliverable make up the 4,915 new homes to be delivered in the coming years, this equates to an annual average of 983 homes per year. Council projected estimate over the next 15 years is 14,913 net additional deliverable and developable new homes in the borough.

Managed delivery target (H2d)

A.20 The housing trajectory shows that additional 10,257 new homes could potentially be delivered in Enfield within the next decade (2018/19 to 2027/28). The "Manage" line on the trajectory considers past completions and projected delivery over the coming years to monitor housing delivery progress. This line indicates that the borough will exceed its target.

Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (H4)

A.21 No planning proposals for gypsy and traveller pitches were received in 2019/20.

Affordable housing completions

A.22 During the reporting period council delivered 139 affordable units replacing 21 affordable homes resulting in net gain of 118 affordable homes. Breakdown of tenure types is provided below. Affordable housing delivery amounted to 30% of all completed homes in 2019/20 which is below the required policy of 40%. We expect the rate of affordable housing delivery to fluctuate over the coming years through the delivery of large regeneration and estate renewal schemes.

Table 21 Affordable housing Completions over reporting period 2016/17 to 2017/18

Year	Total (gross) completions	Total (net) completions	Total affordable (all tenures) completions	Affordable breakdown		Percentage (gross completion)
2019/20	465	429	139	97	Social Rented	30%
				4	Intermediate	
				38	Affordable Rent	

Achieving the Target and Meeting the five Year Supply

A.23 The NPPF requires Enfield to identify a housing land supply over the next five years (2020/21 – 2024/25). The trajectory shows projected cumulative completions over the next five years to be 4,915 net additional homes. This is sufficient to meet the London Plan 2016 target of 4,788 units including a 20%. This buffer is now a requirement for the Council's five year housing land supply due to the Housing Delivery test results showing delivery was 77% of the housing targets for the same period. Enfield did not exceed its required 798 GLA target in 2019/20 delivering 429 net additional homes. It is expected that completion numbers will increase over the following five years due to implementation of large permitted housing schemes.

A.24 The Council has prepared a Housing Action Plan to address the Government's requirement as a result of falling below 95% of its housing requirement in the preceding three years as illustrated by the HDT. In 2018, Enfield met 85% of its housing targets delivering 2,003 homes against a target of 2,355 homes over the preceding three years (2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18). In 2019 we met 77% of the 2,394 homes target for the three-year period delivering 1,839 homes.

A.25 The next five years will start seeing the implementation of a range of large projects throughout the borough, including:

- Continued delivery of sites within the North Circular Area Action Plan (NCAAP) (Ladderswood & A406 projects).
- Redevelopment of former Middlesex University sites (Trent Park)
- Redevelopment of the consolidated hospital site at Chase Farm.
- Continued construction work to deliver Alma Estate, New Avenue and other small sites through a programme of Council estate renewal sites.
- Phase one of the Meridian Water development.
- The continuation of private development of small sites, changes of use and conversions

