

Authority Monitoring Report 2021/2022

Including Five Year Housing Land Supply

February 2023

www.enfield.gov.uk/monitoring

Contents

Executive summary.....	4
1. Introduction.....	10
2. Local Plan Update	12
3. Enfield in a Snapshot.....	15
4. Policy Performance Outcomes	23
5. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) & Planning Obligations.....	50
Appendix A – Core strategy (2010) Performance Indicators.....	52
Appendix B: Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (2020).....	70
Appendix C: North East Enfield Area Action Plan (2016)	78
Appendix D: North Circular Area Action Plan (2014)	80

List of Tables

Table 4.1: Borough housing delivery performance between 2012 to 2022	24
Table 4.2: Five-year housing land supply and annual housing supply summary table	26
Table 4.3: Permitted net housing size mix 2021/22	28
Table 4.4: Affordable housing completions in Monitoring Year 2021/22	30
Table 4.5: Completions by housing size (gross conventional completions)	31
Table 4.6 Number of residential units (gross) completed through permitted development rights.	32
Table 4.7: Breakdown of loss/gain of use classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5 by floorspace	34
Table 4.8: Breakdown of loss/gain of use classes B1(a), B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8 by floorspace in sq.m within borough overall	35
Table 4.9: Breakdown of loss/gain of other use classes including sui generis including, D1, D2 by floorspace in sq.m	36
Table 4.10: Net A use class floorspace completed within Enfield's Major, District and Local Centres	38
Table 4.11: Heritage at risk register	39
Table 4.12: Projects reviewed over the last three monitoring years	40
Table 4.13: Breakdown of projects reviewed by Enfield's Design Review Panel in 21/22	40
Table 4.14: PM10 particulates and Nitrogen Dioxide in the borough 21/22	47
Table 4.16: Summary of Local Implementation Plan fund	49

List of Figures

Figure 3.1: Flood risk areas in the borough	21
Figure 4.1: Housing completions by tenure (gross conventional)	30
Figure 4.2: Borough Scope 1 & 2 consumption	44
Figure 4.3: Borough-wide emissions breakdown	45
Figure 4.5: Borough-wide emissions tracking	46

Executive summary

Authority Monitoring Report: 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

The Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) monitors the effectiveness in implementing the borough's local planning policies as set out in the Core Strategy (2010), Development Management Development (2014), and the three adopted Area Action Plans. It identifies policies that are performing well and those which are performing less well and therefore require a review or a different response, with the findings used to inform the development of future local plan policies.

The AMR also sets out progress on the production of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and strategic planning documents such as Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The Council has a legal requirement to produce a monitoring report¹. This AMR analyses the performance for 'the monitoring year' which runs between 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. One important consideration is that this AMR and future AMRs will need to monitor the full impact and long-term implications of Covid-19 and the borough's subsequent recovery.

The statements below summarise the key facts and findings from each chapter.

Housing

- **100% of dwellings completed were built on previously developed land.**
- An overall total of **1,041 dwellings² were completed (net)** for all types of accommodation³. This figure includes all types of housing such as care home bedrooms and student accommodation, as well as conventional housing. The number of dwellings completed fell short of the GLA's annual housing target for Enfield of 1,246 homes per annum⁴.
- A total of 937 **dwellings (net) were completed for conventional housing only** (i.e. Use Class C3/C4/SG). Most of homes that were completed were around Ponders end, Southbury and Edmonton. There were a few large schemes which were complex and phased in terms of their construction, these included Alma Estate Regeneration, and Electric Quarter . In addition to this, there were a number of prior approval schemes, of which 292 - 308 Southbury Road was amongst the largest which delivered 63 flats. The Council has identified actions to help support the delivery of housing through the Housing Delivery Action Plan⁵.
- **The number of net affordable homes completed was 247 (275 gross).** Based on the 275 (gross) affordable homes measured against Core Strategy targets, 18% was social rented housing, 2% was affordable rent and 10% was intermediate housing when measured against gross completions of 1,084 conventional homes. Although, there was an increase from the last monitoring year in term of actual delivery by 16 homes - this fell short of the 40% borough-wide target for affordable housing provision. Most of the affordable homes completed, were as a result of 3 major schemes - Alma Estate Regeneration, Gardiner Close and Electric Quarter. Conversely, a large number of housing completions came from smaller developments, below 10 units which do not require delivery of affordable homes. In addition,

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 Please note the figures reported in the Government's housing flow reconciliation and Housing Delivery Test (995) varies from the figure the borough has reported on to the GLA. This is down to the differences in calculation of care homes. GLA applies care homes as 1 dwelling, but HDT applies a ratio of 1.8 bed spaces = 1 dwelling.

³ i.e. both self-contained and non-self-contained dwellings

⁴ The new London Plan was within the monitoring year on 2 March 2021.

⁵ <https://www.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/monitoring>

£894,200 was spent in 2021/22 towards the provision of off-site affordable housing delivery as part of the borough's estate renewal programme, with a further £664,608.14 collected in affordable housing contributions during the monitoring year.

- **A gross total of 741 homes were one and two-bedroom homes, out of 1,084 gross conventional homes completed in the year (68%), representing a slight decrease on last year's figure of 76% of completions.** There is a continuing trend of greater delivery of smaller homes which means less family homes⁶, not aligning with the Local Housing Needs Assessment which indicates a need for 39% of homes to be one and two bedrooms across all tenures.
- **7,681 dwellings were approved (net)**, of which 3,012 homes (39%) were granted detailed planning permission, and the remaining 4,669 were approved in outline with matters reserved, requiring further applications to be approved before being built. This was significantly higher than the approvals in the last two monitoring years, 2020/21 and 2019/20, which were 756 and 738 homes respectively. This is mainly due to a few major schemes being approved including **Meridian Water, Colosseum Retail Park, Edmonton Green Shopping Centre and Adjoining Land**.
- There is an estimated supply of 5,676 net new homes in the next five years. This is equivalent to **3.80 years housing land supply** when measured against the London Plan requirement and taking into account backlog need and a 20% buffer. National planning policy requires local planning authorities to maintain a five-year housing land supply. This indicates that the borough did not have the required five-year housing land supply.

Employment

- **A total of 5,301 sq.m of employment floorspace overall was gained**, this includes 3,125 sq.m gain of floorspace in Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL). There were no gains or losses recorded within Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS). A total of 27,334 sq.m of B2 space was gained outside SIL, due to two significant applications change of use from B8 to B2 accounting for 17,416 sq.m but with no net increase in overall employment floorspace, and the new Beavertown brewery at Ponders End Industrial Estate accounting for 11,142 sq.m.
- On 21 July 2020, the government published The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 which came into force on 1 September 2020. However, there was a transitional period until 31 July 2021 where the former use classes will still apply to land and buildings for the purposes of the GPDO. For the purposes of this AMR, the former use classes have been applied.

Town Centres and Retail

- **There was a total loss of 611 sq.m. of retail floorspace in the borough's town centres.** Despite a loss in retail floorspace, the Council has been proactive in supporting the future vitality of the borough's town centres with the development and delivery of community led Town Centre Action Plans for Enfield Town, Angel Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Palmers Green and Southgate⁷.

⁶ The most up to date local evidence is the Local Housing Needs Assessment (2020) which underpins the emerging policies in the draft Enfield Local Plan. This indicates a borough-wide need across tenures in the following mix: 1 bedroom – 10.6%; 2 bedroom – 28.6%; 3 bedroom – 42.1%; 4 bedroom – 18.6%.

⁷ Details of the Town Centre Action Plans can be found at: <https://letstalk.enfield.gov.uk/towncentreactionplans>.

- The **Enfield Town Liveable Neighbourhood scheme** has been successful in securing TfL funding, the project has been developed and progressed through the design stages. In the monitoring year, the concept designs for the project have been developed, including extensive community and stakeholder engagement.

Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Green infrastructure

- There was **no net loss of designated Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land** over the monitoring period with the borough's Green Belt extent remaining at 3,058 ha.
- There was **no net loss of protected open space** over the monitoring period with the area of protected open space remaining at 579 ha.

Nature Conservation

- The borough contains 41 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), which are given protection through planning policy. This includes seven metropolitan sites, 19 borough sites and 15 local sites. **There have been no identified losses or changes to the biodiversity status of the 41 SINCs.**
- There have been several network-led nature conservation efforts set out for the borough. The Enfield Chase Woodland Restoration Project is being delivered in partnership with Thames21 and funded by the Mayor of London, Enfield Council and the Forestry Commission. **The target of planting 100,000 trees between November 2020 and March 2022**, has been achieved resulting in the creation of 60 hectares of woodland.

Carbon Emissions & Climate Change

- **Borough-wide carbon emissions increased by 2%** over the 2017 Climate Action Plan baseline year and 6% over 2018. However, 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% of borough emissions were made between 2009 and 2018.
- The Council has been aiming to enable more options for developers to deliver energy efficient buildings, such as by facilitating decentralised energy network development in key growth locations. In 2017, Energetik was established by the Council to provide energy. During the monitoring year, a total of **432 homes were connected to Energetik**, taking the overall number of connections to 743 at the end of the monitoring year, of which 216 are council owned properties (in Alma, Electric Quarter and New Avenue) and 527 are privately owned.
- **16 new electric vehicle charging points** were installed, during the monitoring year. The overall number of public electric vehicle charging points in the borough is now 96.
- The second phase of the A1010 cycle route and the Angel Walk walking and cycling paths, both completed during the monitoring year.
- 12 School Streets and two Low Traffic Neighbourhoods have now become permanent, with a further 10 planned for 2022/23.

Environment

- The measured annual nitrogen dioxide concentration at the borough's four monitoring were **below the health-based air quality limit**. Concentrations were slightly lower

than in previous years though the monitored levels will have been impacted by the lockdowns.

- **No major planning applications were approved in Flood Zone 3 in the monitoring year.**
- **30%** of household waste in Enfield was sent for recycling, reuse or composting in 2021/22.
- The first phase of Meridian Water has **reduced waste to landfill to under 1%.**
- The **Enfield Blue and Green Strategy was adopted in June 2021.**

Health

- Life expectancy at birth for males born in this period in Enfield is 80.0 years, which is slightly above the averages for England (79.4 years) but below the London average (80.3). Female life expectancy in Enfield also fell marginally to 84.2 years, which is precisely the same as the London average (84.3 years) and slightly above the England average (83.1 years). This is based on the latest available local estimates from the ONS.
- There were 1,718 recorded cases of dementia among people aged 65 and over 5.3% of adults over 65 years of age have been diagnosed with dementia – indicating **Enfield has the highest prevalence of recorded cases of dementia** in London, and higher than the rate for England. It is higher than both the London average of 6.7% and the England average of 7.1%.

Crime

- The crime rate in Enfield April 2021 and March 2022 was 30,228 – an increase of 7.5% on the previous 12-month period. Across London, the number of offences rose by 12% in the period, and this may be largely owing to the number of offences in 2020-21 being lower than usual (due to lockdowns and social restrictions).
- The most common types of recorded crime were Violence Against the Person, sexual offences, Vehicle Offences and Theft. Since the last monitoring period, the **largest increase in crime by type of offence was in theft, which grew by 19%. By contrast the number of drug offences fell by 14%**, according to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police. At 88.97, Enfield had a lower crime rate (per 1,000 residents) than the London average (92.75). It was the 15th highest of the 33 London boroughs.

S106 and Community Infrastructure Levy

- **£9.2 million was raised from a combination of Mayoral CIL, Enfield CIL and S106 contributions.**
- **£2.4 million of Mayoral CIL** was collected on behalf of the Mayor of London to help finance Crossrail.
- **£3.1 million of receipts (strategic CIL)** was collected towards strategic infrastructure priorities through the capital programme, representing the second highest amount collected since the introduction of CIL in 2016.
- **£2.9 million was received in S106 receipts** during the monitoring period, mostly in commuted sums towards education, health and affordable

housing. This is the highest amount of S106 contributions received to date.

- **£5.8 million** of receipts from 20/21 & 21/22 (strategic CIL) have been allocated towards strategic infrastructure priorities through the capital programme within this monitoring period
- **£1 million** of strategic CIL was drawn down towards public realm and accessibility improvements near Durants Park and through to Ponders End and Brimsdown stations as a part of the Exeter Road estate regeneration programme.
- **£580K of receipts (neighbourhood CIL)** was collected and ringfenced towards local community projects through the 'Enfield Neighbourhood Fund'.
- **£2.2 million of S106 funding was drawn down** in the monitoring year to use towards delivery of affordable housing as well as other types of infrastructure, such as flood alleviation, public realm, accessibility and site-specific transport improvement and mitigation measures.

Design and heritage

- **No additional Conservation Areas** were designated or removed during the monitoring year.
- **17 projects** were considered by the Council's Design Review Panel.
- No change to the **18 entries on Historic England's register** of Heritage at Risk in Enfield.
- The Council has been strategically working with the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) and other local groups to identify need in developing further projects to secure funding and to ensure that more people are engaged with heritage. The Council has awarded **£83,000 directly to 10 cultural heritage projects** through the Stories of Enfield programme which began running in September 2021.

Plan-making

- The new Enfield Local Plan (ELP) and key pieces of its associated evidence base were consulted on between 21 June 2021 to 13 September 2021.
- During the monitoring year, the NLWP was found to be sound by the Planning Inspectorate, which issued its final report in October 2021 which concluded that the Duty to Cooperate had been met and found the main modifications to be sound.
- The Council supported the Hadley Wood Neighbourhood Forum in preparing their **neighbourhood plan**.
- A new version of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) was published on 20 July 2021.

Area Action Plans

- **Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (2020):** Significant numbers of new homes were granted planning permission in the area in the monitoring year, as well as other uses which will deliver a new town centre and infrastructure including heat network.
- **North East Enfield Area Action Plan (2016):** The Electric Quarter was completed

during the monitoring year, and the ongoing regeneration of the Alma Estate saw 172 homes were completed in 2021/22.

- **North Circular Area Action Plan (2014):** The council's redevelopment of the Ladderswood Way Estate also continues, with 74 homes completed in the monitoring year as well as a new community facility.

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 of **1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**. Information outside of this period is included where it helps to provide a more complete picture of general trends and 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), Development Management Document (2014) along with the adopted Area Action Plans. This AMR reports on key objectives. Appendix A of this report summarises the performance of the Core strategy (2010) policies, Appendix B summarises the Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (2020), Appendix C summarises the North East Enfield Area Action Plan (2016) and Appendix D North Circular Area Action Plan (2014).

Methodology and data sources

- 1.5 A wide range of sources have been used. The content in this report uses information available to the Council at the time of writing. Where relevant data is not available, the Council tries to use alternative data to help provide an overall picture of progress. The key data sources that make up the AMR are from the Greater London Authority (GLA), internal Council departments and other national government agencies such as Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Nomis (ONS). This report will feed into the Mayor of London's AMR.

How can the AMR be used?

- 1.6 The AMR is also a useful evidence base document for all stakeholders. It can help communities to better understand 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 Enfield's planning policies.

Report Structure

1.7 The AMR presents information across five separate sections:

- **Section 2** 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. It also monitors the progress of Neighbourhood Planning in the borough and how the Council has sought to meet the Duty to Cooperate;
- **Section 3** provides a broad context of the borough, highlighting key trends, facilitating the identification of key challenges and future opportunities;
- **Section 4** monitors the existing planning policies contained within the Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management Document (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 5** 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 updates on the performance indicator tables within the Core Strategy (2010).
- **Appendix B** provides updates on the Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan. (2020).
- **Appendix C** provides updates on the North East Enfield Area Action Plan. (2016).
- **Appendix D** provides updates on the North Circular Area Action Plan (2014).

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 The Council's LDS was last revised in December 2020, it provided the timeframes for Enfield's new Local Plan, the North London Waste Plan (NLWP) and a new CIL charging schedule. Future AMRs will report on progress against this new LDS. A revised LDS will be published in early 2023, It will set out updated timetable for the publication of the proposed submission local plan and submission'. Information on the Enfield's LDS is available at <https://www.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/local-development-scheme>.

New Local Plan for Enfield

- 2.3 To ensure the Local Plan is up to date and continues to have a robust basis for determining planning applications, the Council has started the process of preparing a new Local Plan covering the plan period between 2019 and 2039. It will set out the planning framework on how growth will be delivered in a sustainable manner that maintains and enhances the quality of the many distinctive places that make up the borough. In addition to addressing Enfield's acute housing crisis, it will also provide the planning framework to enhance social, and physical infrastructure provision, whilst providing a framework to enhance blue and green infrastructure through improved access to blue and green spaces and access to nature, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation. Once adopted, the New Local Plan will replace the existing policies contained in the Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management Document (2014).
- 2.4 During the monitoring year, a Regulation 18 Draft Plan and associated documents were consulted on between 21 June 2021 to 13 September 2021. The responses received were analysed and will be used to inform the next stages of plan preparation.

North London Waste Plan (NLWP)

- 2.5 The North London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are working together to produce a new waste plan (NLWP). The NLWP will set out the planning framework for waste management in the seven boroughs up to 2035.
- 2.6 During the monitoring year, the NLWP was under examination and the inspector issued his final report in October 2021 which concluded that the Duty to Cooperate has been met and found the main modifications to be sound.

Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule & Section 106 Contributions

- 2.7 It is important that existing communities and new development are appropriately supported by infrastructure, community facilities and services. The Council

expects developers to contribute to reasonable costs of new infrastructure made necessary by their development proposals. The income collected from Enfield's CIL and S106 contributions 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, these are available to view from our website:

<https://www.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/planning-obligations>

- 2.8 The annual Infrastructure Funding Statement is a statutory requirement for the Council as a local planning authority to publish. This statement sets out a summary of how much income has been secured from the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and S106 contributions over the monitoring year and how it will be spent over the next reporting period against infrastructure priorities for the Borough.
- 2.9 There were no changes to the Council's CIL Charging Schedule (2016) or the Section 106 SPD (2016) in the monitoring year.

Supplementary and other Planning Documents

- 2.10 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) build upon and provide more detailed guidance about policies in the Local Plan. Legally, they do not form part of the Local Plan itself and are not subject to independent examination, but they are material considerations in determining planning applications.

Neighbourhood Planning

- 2.11 The Council has a duty to support Neighbourhood Planning, which was introduced under the Localism Act 2011. It is a community-led process which enables the community to help shape development in their area. Neighbourhood Plans are led and produced by an authorised local community organisation such as a designated Neighbourhood Forum, and are subject to consultation, examination, and a referendum. Once adopted they form part of the statutory development plan and must be in general conformity with the Enfield Local Plan and London Plan. It can be used in the determination of planning applications in the neighbourhood area.
- 2.12 There are two neighbourhood forums in Enfield. One is Hadley Wood to the west of the borough and the second is in Angel Edmonton to the east. The Hadley Wood Neighbourhood Forum has been re-designated in January 2021 for a further five years to carry on using their neighbourhood planning powers. In relation to Angel Edmonton, the application for a Neighbourhood Area was withdrawn, and following the expiration of Angel Edmonton Neighbourhood Forum's designation in November 2021, neighbourhood planning activities in Angel Edmonton have ceased.
- 2.13 During the monitoring year, the Council supported the Hadley Wood Neighbourhood Forum in preparing their neighbourhood plan. The Council will provide support and advice to any group who express an interest in Neighbourhood Planning. During the monitoring year, there have been no expressions of interest for new neighbourhood plan areas.

Progress on delivering Area Action Plan Policies

- 2.14 **Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (2020)** - significant numbers of new homes were granted planning permission in the area in the monitoring year,

as well as other uses which will deliver a new town centre and infrastructure including heat network. Work continues on ensuring that the ELAAP's vision for urban grain and building form at Meridian Water is reflected in reserved matters schemes coming forwards, as well as other schemes in the wider ELAAP area, as well as wider improvements.

- 2.15 **North East Enfield Area Action Plan (2016)** - progress is being made on delivering the policies in the NEEAAP, including through the Council's work on the Electric Quarter which completed during the monitoring year, and the ongoing regeneration of the Alma Estate where 172 homes were completed in 2021/22. Work also continues the draft ELP which will provide further guidance on key areas such as Southbury. Northern Gateway Access Package M25 J25 improvement packages are being delivered.
- 2.16 **North Circular Area Action Plan (2014)** -The Town Centres Development Team engaged with the community of Southgate in early 2021 to understand their aspirations for the town centre and to develop a Vision and Action Plan to support its future success. The council's redevelopment of the Ladderswood Way Estate also continues, with 74 homes completed in the monitoring year as well as a new community facility.
- 2.17 Appendices A, B and C provide more detail on the monitoring and implementation of the AAP policies summarised above, while the Core Strategy is monitored using the indicators in Appendix A.

Partnership Working and Duty to Cooperate

- 2.18 Section 110 of the Localism Act requires co-operation between local authorities and a range of public bodies, integral to the preparation of planning policy. The Localism Act defines strategic matters as, '*sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas, including sustainable development or... infrastructure that has... a significant impact on at least two planning areas*'.
- 2.19 The Council continues to work in collaboration and proactively engage with neighbouring, relevant bodies and other relevant Local Planning Authorities as their respective Local Plans progress and explores opportunities for joint working arising 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 the Duty to Cooperate.
- 2.20 Over the monitoring year, the Council has led a series of meetings to establish a greater understanding of cross-boundary matters, discussed respective Local Plans progress with relevant bodies and other relevant Local Planning Authorities, reviewed draft statement of common ground with LB Waltham Forest and the Environment Agency agreed Enfield's Flood Risk Model.
- 2.21 In addition to above, Duty to Cooperate work associated with the NLWP's main modification was ongoing throughout the monitoring year.

Other changes to Planning Policy

- 2.22 A new version of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) was published on 20 July 2021.

3. Enfield in a Snapshot

Geographical context

- 3.1 Enfield is an outer London Borough in north London covering an area of 8,219 ha (82.2 square kilometres, or 31.7 square miles). Enfield sits entirely within the M25 and is north of the River Thames. Central London is approximately 12 miles to the south. Enfield shares boundaries with three other London Boroughs: Waltham Forest to the east, Haringey to the south and Barnet to the west. Outside of London, Enfield joins the County of Hertfordshire to the north and shares boundaries with the districts of Hertsmere, Welwyn Hatfield, Broxbourne and Epping Forest.
- 3.2 New ward arrangements for the Council have been under preparation during the monitoring year. Enfield was previously represented by three MPs and one GLA member with 63 councillors representing 21 wards. The new electoral ward boundary arrangement in Enfield involves changing every ward boundary and creating an extra 4 new wards to bring the total to 25 wards. Whilst there is an increase in the number of wards, the number of councillors will remain the same (63). Around half of the new wards will have two councillors and the remainder will have three. While this change has been under progress over the monitoring year, it was scheduled to come into force after the local elections in May 2022, which is outside this monitoring year.

Connectivity

- 3.3 The Borough's road network is made up of approximately 68km of principal roads, 37km of the TfL road network, 51km of non-principal classified roads and 466km of unclassified roads. The three main roads defining the borough's geography are the M25, the A10 (Great Cambridge Road) and the A406 (North Circular Road). The M25 which straddles the northern boundary of the Borough – is London's orbital motorway that circles most of Greater London. The A10 provides a north-south route – the southern end is at London Bridge and its northern end is the Norfolk port town of King's Lynn. Finally, the A406 is a ring road around central London located at the southern part of the Borough.
- 3.4 Enfield has a 22 train/tube stations and served by four lines:
- The London Underground – the Piccadilly Line serves the west of the borough with four tube stations, providing a connection to London Heathrow Airport via central London;
 - West Anglia Main Line serves the eastern part of the borough and provides connections into London Liverpool Street station to the south and Hertford East to the north;
 - London Overground service from London Liverpool Street to Cheshunt; and;
 - Govia Thameslink Railway from London Moorgate in the city of London to Hertford North and Watton-at-Stone.

Population

- 3.5 Enfield's population as at mid-2021 is estimated to be 333,000. The census figures show that between 2011 and 2021, Enfield's population increased from 312,500 in 2011 to 330,000 in 2021 (rising by 17,500 or 5.6%) while the

population in London and England increased by 7.7% and 6.6% respectively. There are a number of demographic and other factors which could have resulted in Enfield having a lower rate of population growth than other areas, including an aging population.

- 3.6 During the last decade, there has been an increase of all age groups over 30 years. The age groups that has risen are 50 – 75, in particular 50- 59 age groups which grew by nearly a third (29%) and the number of 90+ age group increased by a quarter. Whereas the numbers of very young children under 10 fell by 3%.
- 3.7 Enfield's Census-based population estimate was lower than would be expected from the mid-year estimates. It is likely that this is a combination of the mid-year estimates over-estimating the prevalence of certain age groups (children and the over 70s), and the temporary effect of Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic impacting the numbers of residents both in Enfield and across London⁸.
- 3.8 Enfield is the joint 6th largest London borough by population with Bromley, both are currently rounded to 330,000, after Croydon (390,800), Barnet (389,300), Ealing (367,100), Newham (351,100) and Brent (339,800).
- 3.9 Enfield is the seventh least densely populated of the thirty-three London boroughs, with 4,083 people per square kilometre. For comparison, Tower Hamlets has 15,695 people per sq km, while in England as a whole there are 434 – just over one tenth of the density of Enfield.

Ethnic diversity

- 3.10 The most demographically distinguishing feature about Enfield is its combination of ethnic groups as shown by the recent 2021 Census data. The 2021 Census data reveal that, compared to the average for London boroughs, Enfield had a slightly smaller White UK group (at 33.2% of total population), and relatively large numbers in the 'Other White' group (18.6%) and in Black groups (18.2%).

House Prices

- 3.11 House Price Index data shows that as of February 2022, the average house price⁹ of all categories of dwelling in Enfield was £436,832 having risen by 4% since February 2021, and by 13% since February 2017. Property in Enfield is still more expensive than the average for the UK (£276,755) and less expensive than the London average (£529,882).
- 3.12 The greatest increases over the last five years have been observed in the larger property types: Detached and semi-detached houses, whose average sale values rose by a fifth in that time.

Jobs and Employment

- 3.13 In the year to December 2021, the employment rate of working-age people in the borough (i.e. those aged between 16 and 64 years) was estimated to be 70.1% (representing around 155,300 people)¹⁰. 7.4% of 16-64-year-olds are estimated to be self-employed (around 16,300 people).

⁸ GLA City Intelligence: 2021 Census First Release

⁹ The UK House Price Index uses the geometric mean. This is the arithmetic mean with the weighting given to high value properties reduced to avoid distortion. It is closer to the median than the arithmetic mean.

¹⁰ Office for National Statistics - Annual Population Survey: Survey-based estimates of economic activity, employment rates and unemployment rates

- 3.14 The employment rate in Enfield was in decline from 2016 to 2019 and is still below that of London and the UK, despite the rise after September 2019. The 'pandemic period' of 2020/2021 saw further falls in employment, followed by a recovery in mid to late 2021. It has fallen and risen roughly in line with the proportion of economically active adults (people aged 16-64 years who are either working or unemployed and ready to commence work). The proportion of economically inactive¹¹ people remains higher than national and regional averages and represents over a quarter of working-age adults.
- 3.15 As of April 2022, Enfield's Claimant Count was 13,565 – a fall of 6,955 on the previous April, when joblessness had just passed its highest level in over thirty years. The Claimant Count percentage rate (ie the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of all residents aged 16-64), having risen to 9.7% in March 2021, fell back to 6.4% thirteen months later. It is still, however, higher than the average rates for both London and England.

Coronavirus Job Retention (Furlough) Scheme

- 3.16 From the start of the pandemic, 61,700 jobs held by Enfield workers were furloughed at one time or another, representing 43.5% of all eligible jobs in the borough. At the end of the scheme in September 2021 10,100 jobs were still on furlough, representing 7% of all employment in the borough – higher than both the London and England averages (6% and 4% respectively).

Education

- 3.17 Based on the latest available **Key Stage 1** involves teacher assessments of children aged six or seven (Year 2) in English Reading, English Writing, Mathematics and Science. In Enfield rates of children reaching expected standards at Key Stage 1 were slightly down compared with the previous year for which data was available (2019).
- 67% of pupils reached the expected standard in Reading
 - 59% reached the expected standard in Writing
 - 63% reached the expected standard in Mathematics
 - 72% reached the expected standard in Science
- 3.18 At the end of **Key Stage 2** (Year 6) Pupils take tests (SATs) in reading, maths and grammar, punctuation and spelling, and receive a teacher assessment (TA) in reading, writing, maths and science. Overall attainment in reading, writing and mathematics in Enfield was above the England average in 2019. In Key Stage 2 tests 61% of pupils reached the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics (compared with 59% of all English state-funded schools).
- 3.19 Since 2018, for **Key Stage 4** the 9-1 marking system has been in force for GCSEs¹². The government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics.
- 3.20 In 2021, there were no national exams once again, but schools "were given flexibility to decide how to assess their pupils' performance, for example, through

¹¹ Economically inactive individuals includes full-time students, people with caring responsibilities, early retirees, the long-term sick, and any other group of people that has voluntarily removed itself from the labour market or been unable to enter it. It does not include unemployed people who are seeking and ready to commence work.

¹² Grade 9 is the highest grade and Grade 1 the lowest. No individual grade has a direct equivalent with the former A*-E system. Achieving a Grade 4 or above is a pass and achieving a 5 or above is considered a 'good pass'.

mock exams, class tests, and non-exam assessment already completed. GCSE grades were then determined by teachers based on the range of evidence available and they are referred to as teacher-assessed grades, or TAGs¹³. The grades awarded have been published at local authority level but should not be used to make year-on-year comparisons, owing to the different process used.

- 3.21 Enfield pupils achieved an average Attainment 8¹⁴ score of 51.1 – above the England average of 50.9. The Department for Education did not publish Progress 8 scores for this period¹⁵.
- 3.22 For **Level 3 / A Levels**, in 2020/21, for the second year running, public examinations did not proceed in the normal way. Students were assessed in accordance with a hybrid approach of teacher assessments and in-school testing. In Enfield:
- 86.9% of students achieved two or more A Levels, with 94.3% achieving two or more substantial Level 3 results (higher than the national average)
 - 28.5% of entrants achieved three A* to A graded A levels
 - 42.5% achieved three A levels graded AAB or higher, with nearly one third achieving these grades in at least two facilitating subjects.
- 3.23 Average Point Scores are another set of Level 3 performance measures. Enfield students' scores performed well compared with School and College level performance information up to 2019 is available from the Department for Education's School and college performance tables. The limited 2021 data available can be searched on the government's table builder page.
- 3.24 In relation to **qualifications held by adults**, the more recent Annual Population Survey for the year to December 2021 estimates that 4.5% of Enfield residents of working age (16-64 years) had no qualifications (compared with 6.7% for the UK), and that nearly half of Enfield's working age residents were qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above (BTEC / HND / Foundation Degree level and above).¹⁶

Deprivation

- 3.25 There has been no update to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) since 2019. This showed that Enfield is the 74th most deprived local authority in England overall (out of 317), so still within the most deprived 25% of all districts.
- 3.26 According to official (but provisional) Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) statistics¹⁷ for 2020/21, the latest available, 12,042, or 16%, of all children aged under 16 in Enfield were in Relative Low-Income families – a slight reduction on

¹³ Education statistics at gov.uk

¹⁴ Attainment 8 'measures the achievement of a pupil across 8 qualifications including mathematics (double weighted) and English (double weighted), 3 further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) measure and 3 further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list. Each individual grade a pupil

¹⁵ 'A school's Progress 8 score is usually between -1 and +1. A score of +1 means that pupils in that school achieve one grade higher in each qualification than other similar pupils nationally. A score of -1 means they achieve one grade lower. The average Progress 8 score of all secondary schools nationally is 0' – [The School Run: Secondary School Performance Measures]

¹⁶ Rough Academic and Technical Equivalents are - NVQ Level 1 = 3-4 GCSE Grades 3-1 or equivalent; NVQ Level 2 = 5-6 GCSE Grades 9-4; NVQ Level 3 = 2 A Levels, International Baccalaureate, BTEC Diploma Level 3; NVQ Level 4 = Higher Education Certificate / BTEC Diploma Level 4, HNC, HND, Foundation Degree, Bachelor's Degree, Graduate Diploma; NVQ Level 5 = Master's Degree and above

¹⁷ This is a new measure of child poverty, which replaces the Children in low-income households measure used prior to 2018. It measures children in households with equivalised low-income before housing costs. These statistics only count children under 16 years, owing to the difficulty in identifying 16–19-year-olds who are still classed as dependents. However, the DWP also publishes statistics for 16–19-year-olds, which are shown later in this section.

the 2019/20 figure of 14,188 (19%). The definition of 'relative low income' in this case is receiving 60% or less of the current UK median household income. These measures include families where parents are working, as well as those in receipt of out of work benefits alone.

Household Incomes

- 3.27 Estimates supplied by CACI Ltd for 2022 indicate that the mean gross household income in the borough was around £49,000. This is higher than the UK average of £45,000, but somewhat lower than the London mean of £52,000 (all figures have been rounded).
- 3.28 Enfield's median household income (arguably, a more meaningful statistical measure of the average) is £41,100, which is the 10th lowest of the 33 London boroughs 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 twice those of the least affluent.
- 11.4% of households in Enfield have an annual gross income under £15,000. This is higher than the London average of 10.1%, and the 9th highest proportion of all 33 London boroughs.
 - 35% of Enfield households have less than £30,000 per annum – again, higher than the London average, and 10th highest proportion in London.

Crime

- 3.29 According to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police, the number of notifiable offences committed in Enfield between April 2021 and March 2022 was 30,228¹⁸ – an increase of 7.5% on the previous 12-month period. Across London, the number of offences rose by 12% in the period, and this may be largely owing to the number of offences in 2020-21 being lower than usual (due to lockdowns and social restrictions).
- 3.30 Enfield's official Met Police crime rate¹⁹ for this period was 88.97 offences per 1,000 residents per year. The London-wide crime rate for the same 12-month period was 92.75 per 1,000 people.
- 3.31 In Enfield, the most common types of recorded crime were Violence Against the Person, sexual offences, Vehicle Offences and Theft.
- 3.32 Since the last monitoring period, the largest increase in crime by type of offence was in Theft, which grew by 19%. By contrast the number of drug offences fell by 14%.
- 3.33 The most recent crime statistics are available on the Metropolitan Police's [Crime Mapping Service](#) website. Other police and crime statistics can be viewed via the GLA's London Datastore pages on crime available from: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset?q=crime>
- 3.34 At 88.97, Enfield had a lower crime rate (per 1,000 residents) than the London average (92.75). It was the 15th highest of the 33 London boroughs.

¹⁸ Provisional data – may be subject to revision

¹⁹ The official Met Police crime rate is calculated as number of offences in the year per 1000 residents (using the GLA 2016-based central trend population projections as the denominator, rather than the ONS mid-year population estimate). Our own crime rate calculations use the ONS mid-year estimate as the denominator, which gives a slightly higher crime rate result.

Population Health

- 3.35 The latest available local estimates from the ONS (Life Expectancy at Birth 2018-2020) suggest that life expectancy at birth for males born in this period in Enfield fell to 80.0 years, which is slightly above the average for England (79.4 years), but below the London average (80.3).
- 3.36 Female life expectancy in Enfield also fell marginally to 84.2 years, while the London and England averages are 84.3 years and 83.1 years respectively.
- 3.37 The Infant Mortality Rate²⁰ concerns the number of deaths of live born babies within the first year of life. In Enfield, the infant mortality rate for 2020 was 2.7 per 1,000 live births, which was lower than both the London-wide mortality rate of 3.6 per thousand and the England average of 3.8. These numbers can fluctuate quite widely from one year to another owing to the relatively small numbers of deaths among this age group.
- 3.38 The three-year average Infant Mortality Rate for 2018 to 2020²¹ was higher at 3.5 per 1,000 (the averages for London and England were 3.4 and 3.9 respectively).
- 3.39 The deaths of 2,552 Enfield residents (of all ages) were registered in 2020, giving an Age-Standardised Mortality Rate (ASMR)²² of 1020.91 per 100,000 population – an increase on the previous year (808.1 per 100,000). The ASMR was lower than the England and UK averages (1042.7 and 1062.5). As usual, the ASMR for women – 845 – was lower than that for men – 1,244.
- 3.40 Incomplete deaths data is available for 2021, but as yet no statistical mortality rates or ratios. The number of overall deaths in 2021 fell by 13% from the previous year, to 2,269. 17% of these (380) had Covid-19 mentioned on the death certificate²³.
- 3.41 According to the latest available local estimates based on 2020/21 data, 22,572 adults (aged 17 and over) were recorded as having diabetes in Enfield. This constitutes a prevalence of 8.6%, which is the eighth highest in London. It is higher than both the London average of 6.7% and the England average of 7.1%.
- 3.42 There were 1,718 recorded cases of dementia among older people (aged 65+) in Enfield in 2020. This represents a prevalence of 5.3% the highest of the London boroughs (by contrast, Newham has the lowest prevalence – 3.3%). This compares with 4.2% for the London region and 4% for England. In both cases, these statistics reflect the aging of Enfield's population.
- 3.43 For detailed information from our Public Health Team about health and wellbeing in Enfield please see [the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#).

²⁰ Office for National Statistics: [Deaths registered by area of usual residence](#)

²¹ Office for Health Improvement & Disparities

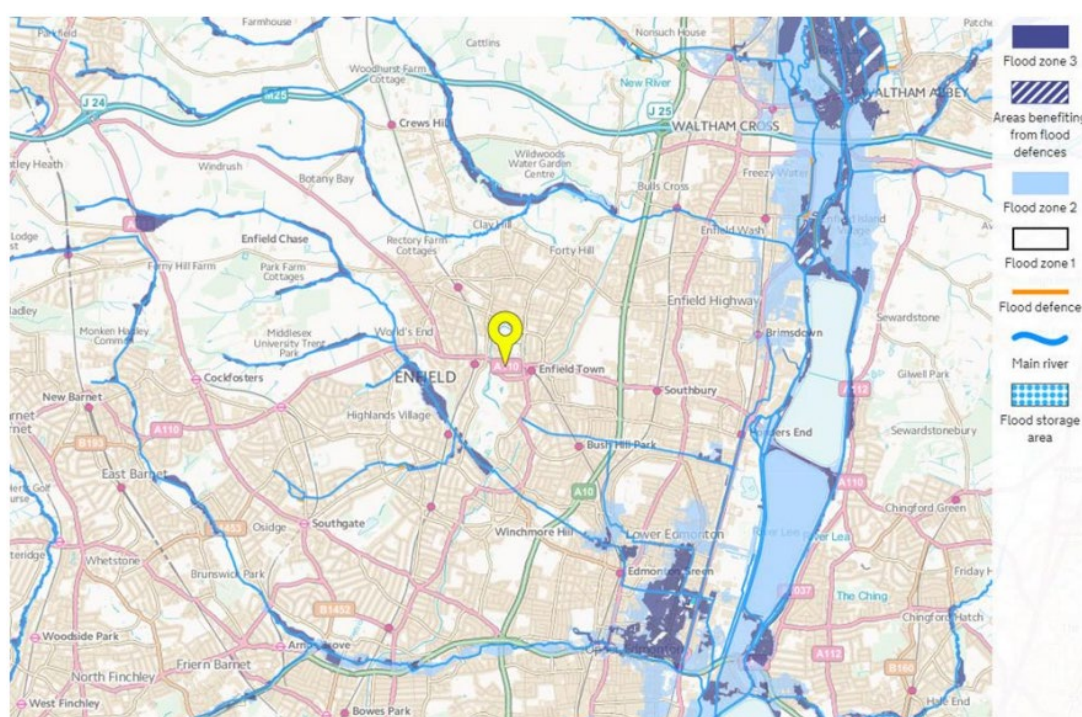
²² The age-standardized mortality rate is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100 000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the standard population.

²³ Office for National Statistics: Weekly provisional figures on deaths occurring and registered in England and Wales by Local Authority. Here, 'Covid-19 related' deaths is 'based on any mention of Covid-19 on the death certificate'

Environment

- 3.44 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.
- 3.45 Enfield has over 100km (62mi) of rivers and waterways, representing the most waterways in any other London borough. Owing the number of watercourses in the borough, including the River Lee and its associated tributaries: Pymmes Brook, Salmons Brook and Turkey Brook, the New River and the two large reservoirs: the King George's and William Girling – Enfield has areas that are at risk of flooding.
- 3.46 Figure 3.1: Flood risk areas in the borough outlines the flood risk zones, which are principally situated in the east of the borough, associated with the natural and man-made waterways in the Lee Valley.

Figure 3.1: Flood risk areas in the borough



Source: The Environment Agency

- 3.47 Enfield boasts 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. 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.
- 3.48 The Council itself maintains open spaces and this accounts 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.

- 3.49 Around 31% of household waste in Enfield was sent for recycling, reuse or composting in 2021/22, as a result of the pandemic and changes in waste behaviours, according to figures from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

Community facilities

- 3.50 On 21 July 2020, the government published The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 which came into force on the 1 September 2020. However, there was a transitional period until 31 July 2021 where the former use classes will still apply to land and buildings for the purposes of the GPDO. For the purposes of this AMR, the former use classes have been applied.
- 3.51 The total net gain of D1 (non-residential institutions) was 1,251 sq.m and the total net gain of D2 (assembly and leisure) was 472 sq.m.

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. This includes the London Development Database (LDD), as well as information recorded by departments within the Council and 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

Overall Housing Delivery

- 4.3 Housing delivery is a key objective within the Enfield Core Strategy. Table 4.1 below shows housing delivery from the past to present. Enfield's housing target has risen from 395 to 560 in 2011/12 and from 798 to 1,246 in 2021/22, until present. However, housing delivery has not been able to keep pace with the increases to the borough's housing targets.

Table 4.1: Borough housing delivery performance between 2012 to 2022

Monitoring year	Net additional homes completed ²⁴	Target	Surplus / shortfall against target	% beneath/above target
2012/13	555	560 (London Plan 2011)	-5	0% below target
2013/14	526	560 (London Plan 2011)	-34	6% below target
2014/15	403	560 (London Plan 2011)	-157	28% below target
2015/16	678	798 (London Plan 2016)	-120	15% below target
2016/17	954	798 (London Plan 2016)	+156	20% above target
2017/18	389	798 (London Plan 2016)	-409	51% below target
2018/19	496	798 (London Plan 2016)	-302	38% below target

²⁴ Including conventional C3 accommodation, non-self-contained C2 accommodation and Sui Generis residential accommodation.

Monitoring year	Net additional homes completed ²⁴	Target	Surplus / shortfall against target	% beneath/above target
2019/20	429	1,246 (London Plan 2021) <i>(or 1,140 factoring in government's 1-month covid-19 adjustment against 1,246 London Plan 2021 target)²⁵</i>	-817 (-711)	66% below target (62% below target)
2020/21	880	1,246 (London Plan 2021) <i>(or 830 factoring in government's 4-month covid-19 adjustment against 1,246 London Plan 2021 target)²⁶</i>	-368 (+48)	30% below target (6% above target)
2021/22	1,041 (GLA)	1,246 (London Plan 2021)	-205	16% below target

* Note: For the purposes of the housing delivery test, communal accommodation is counted differently to the way the GLA monitors completions.

²⁵ In order to reflect the national disruption caused to housing delivery by the pandemic, the period for measuring the homes required in 2019/20 was reduced by 1 month and adopted housing targets were adjusted accordingly. However, this does not affect the overall 10 year housing targets from 2019/20-2028/29 set out in the London Plan.

²⁶ In order to reflect the national disruption caused to housing delivery by the pandemic, the period for measuring the homes required in 2020/21 was reduced by 4 months and adopted housing targets were adjusted accordingly. However, this does not affect the overall 10 year housing targets from 2019/20-2028/29 set out in the London Plan.

Five-Year Housing Land Supply

- 4.4 The Council's strategic housing target as set out in the new London Plan is 1,246 net additional homes a year. This equates to a five-year housing target of 6,230 net additional units. However, the most recent results of the Housing Delivery Test 2021 published in January 2022, indicated that housing delivery in Enfield fell below the 85% threshold the Council must meet. The Council is therefore required to add a 20% buffer to its five-year housing target. As a consequence, this brings the total required homes to 7,476 homes in the next five years.
- 4.5 Enfield's assessment of its five-year housing land supply indicates that in the monitoring year the Council was not able to demonstrate it had a five-year housing supply in the period between 2021/22-2025/26. The housing land supply is based on extant planning consents and sites on the Brownfield Land Register. It is set out in Table 4.2 below. Table 4.2 sets out The London Plan (2021) housing target for Enfield taking into account of a 20% buffer which is now required as a result of the Housing Delivery Test results. It shows anticipated delivery of 5,676 net additional homes against the London Plan 2021 housing target of 6,230 homes or 7,476 homes when the 20% buffer is included.

Table 4.2: Five-year housing land supply and annual housing supply summary table

NPPF 5 Year Supply	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	5 Year Supply Total
Annual London Plan 2021 requirement	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	6,230
Annual London Plan 2021 requirement including 20% buffer	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	7,476
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	781	953	1,349	1,205	1,390	5,676

- 4.6 Monitoring of future housing supply will continue on an annual basis, with actions taken to ensure adequate delivery. It should be noted that Table 4.2 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. 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.

Housing Approvals

- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 During the monitoring year, 7,681 (net) homes were granted planning permission, of these 4,669 were granted outline planning permission and 3,012 were approved in detail. This means that 4,669 homes still need to go through further reserved matters applications and approvals before they can be built.
- 4.9 This compares to 805 the previous monitoring year. The net number of dwellings approved in the monitoring year of 7,681 (net), shows a significant increase from 756 in 20/21 and 647 in 2019/20, there is an upwards trend over the last three years. However, the substantial increase of the homes approved is due to a few major residential applications, such as Meridian Water Orbital Business Park (19/02718/RE3) with 2,300 homes, Colosseum Retail Park (20/00788/OUT) with 1,578 homes and Edmonton Green Shopping Centre and Adjoining Land (20/04187/OUT) with 1,440 homes, together accounting for 5,318 homes alone. Although these large schemes were all approved in the monitoring year, Meridian Water was submitted in July 2019, Edmonton Green in December 2020, and Colosseum Retail Park in March 2020, following extensive pre-application engagement prior to this. Although 85% of the homes on these schemes were only approved at outline, and therefore will require future reserved matters applications to be submitted, the remaining 794 detailed approvals still account for 17% of all detailed approvals in the monitoring year.
- 4.10 Within the monitoring year 89% of the 18 major residential applications received were approved and 56% of the 295 minor residential applications were approved (including flat conversions), according to the government's live tables on planning application statistics.

Approvals of Affordable Housing

- 4.11 In the monitoring year, the gross number of affordable homes consented was 2,974 homes, representing just 37% of the overall number of permitted dwellings is lower than the policy requirement of 40%, although this represents an increase from the previous monitoring year which was 12% of the overall number of permitted dwellings. Whilst 379 net homes were permitted either through prior approvals related to Permitted Development Rights or Lawful Certificates, even netting these schemes from the total approvals, the proportion of homes approved as affordable tenures would not meet the target. Note that there is uncertainty around the tenure mix of outline planning schemes as further reserved matters applications are required before such schemes can be implemented.

Housing Size Mix of Approvals

- 4.12 38% of all permitted homes in the monitoring year were either studio or one-bedroom homes. Table 4.3 provides housing size mix of all permitted homes in 2021/22. The most up to date local evidence is the Local Housing Needs Assessment (2020) which underpins the emerging policies in the draft Enfield Local Plan. This indicates a borough-wide need across tenures in the following mix: 1 bedroom – 10.6%; 2 bedroom – 28.6%; 3 bedroom – 42.1%; 4 bedroom – 18.6%.

- 4.13 The permitted housing size mix differs significantly from that set out in the LHNA, with 79% of approved homes falling into one and two bedrooms.

Table 4.3: Permitted net housing size mix 2021/22²⁷

Housing size mix	Studio/1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5+ bed	Total proposed units
Market	2179	2032	591	147	57	5006
Social rent	451	574	447	171	-1	1642
Intermediate	330	479	215	9	0	1033
Percentage mix	39%	40%	16%	4%	1%	100%
Total units	2960	3085	1253	327	56	7681

Housing Completions

- 4.14 During the monitoring period 1,041 (net) new homes were built (consisting of 937 conventional units (C3/C4/SG) and 104 non-conventional units), falling short of the GLA's housing target for Enfield of 1,246. There were 114 homes completed in this year which were approved through the prior approvals (permitted development) process. Table 4.1 above sets out housing delivery in the borough over the last ten years which shows fluctuations in levels of 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 were slow in 2019/20 (429 net homes), there has been a steady increase, in 2020/21 (880 net homes) and in the 2021/22 monitoring year the delivery of homes increased to 1,041 net additional homes.
- 4.16 While Enfield delivered 16% below the GLA target in the monitoring year, this represents an increase of 14% from the year before. To address the housing shortfall identified in the government's Housing Delivery Test the Council has identified actions to help support the delivery of housing through its current Housing Action Plan²⁸. Given the Council's commitment to stepping up housing delivery, current planning policies on housing delivery will need to be refreshed in the new Enfield Local Plan.

²⁷ Please note this data includes two prior approvals on the same site – Blackhorse Tower (21/02222/PRJ and 21/01096/PRJ). It would not be possible for both permissions to be delivered.

²⁸ The Council's Housing Delivery Action Plan (2020) was published during the monitoring year in February 2021. The Action Plan can be found at the following link: https://www.enfield.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0029/4799/enfield-housing-delivery-action-plan-2020-planning.pdf

Completions on Previously Developed Land

- 4.17 National, regional and local policy seek to direct new development to previously developed land i.e. brownfield land. In London, practically all land is either currently or previously built upon, or protected from development as designated open space, Metropolitan Open Land or Green Belt. During the monitoring year 2021/22 period, 100% of new residential development completed was on previously developed land.

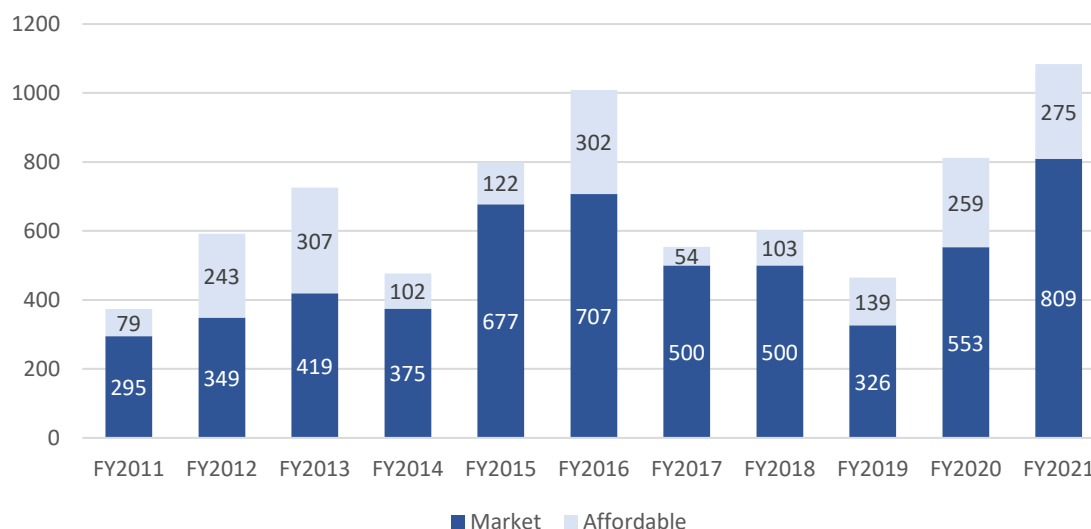
Completions of Affordable Housing

- 4.18 Local Plan Policies on Affordable Housing are set out in Core Policy 3 and DMD 3. Core Policy 3 seeks to achieve a borough-wide target of 40% affordable housing units in new developments on sites capable of ten or more dwellings. Within this it sets out the expectation of a borough wide target of 70% social rent and Affordable Rent; and 30% intermediate. These targets are measured against gross conventional rather than net completions as set out in the Core Strategy.
- 4.19 Table 4.4 below sets out the number of affordable housing units completed in the monitoring year. It also shows the type and tenure split of affordable housing units. During the monitoring period, a total of 247 (net) and 275 (gross) affordable homes were completed. Based on the 275 (gross) affordable homes, 25% of all completed conventional housing was affordable, of which 18% was social rented housing, 2% was affordable rent and 10% was intermediate housing.
- 4.20 The affordable housing policy target of 40% was not met during the monitoring period. Year on year housing completions fluctuate and so accordingly does the percentage of affordable housing. In the last ten years the proportion of affordable housing delivered in a single monitoring year ranged from 10% in 2017/18 to 42% in 2013/14 averaging 27% over the ten-year period.
- 4.21 Of the major development completed, 2 were permitted development (PD) accounting for 57 units and the remaining minor PD schemes were 56 units, therefore were not required to provide any affordable housing.
- 4.22 A total of 7 schemes provided affordable homes during the monitoring year, these are as follows:
- Alma Estate Regeneration 15-45A, Alma Road, EN3 4UH (89 homes)
 - Gardiner Close, EN3 4LP (58 homes)
 - The Electric Quarter, 188 - 214 Ponders End High Street, EN3 4EZ (42 homes)
 - 164 Lavender Hill EN2 8RP (4 homes)
 - 56 Broomfield Avenue, EN3 4SA (2 homes) and
 - Rose Cottage, Winchmore Hill Road N21 1QA (2 homes).

Table 4.4: Affordable housing completions in Monitoring Year 2021/22²⁹

Total (gross conventional) completions of dwellings (Use Class C3/C4/SG)	Total (net) completions of dwellings (Use Class C3/C4/SG)	Total (gross) affordable (all tenures)	Affordable breakdown		Gross Percentage of Affordable Homes	
1,084	937	275	168	Social rented	18%	25%
			15	Affordable rent	2%	
			92	Intermediate	10%	

Figure 4.1: Housing completions by tenure (gross conventional)



Source: London Datahub, Greater London Authority.

²⁹ This table contains information on the number of net housing completions for standard housing products only (i.e. Use Class C3 dwellings.) It does not contain non-standard types of accommodation (i.e. Use Class C2 non-self-contained bedrooms such as care home bedrooms, or sui generis homes such as co-living accommodation). The table focuses on standard housing only as the planning policy requirements for non-standard types of housing, (such as care homes can vary significantly dependent on the product). Inclusion of non-standard housing completions would therefore not provide an accurate picture of the proportion of affordable housing being completed in standard housing developments across the borough.

Housing size, mix, type and tenure

- 4.23 The most up to date local evidence is the Local Housing Needs Assessment (2020) which underpins the emerging policies in the draft Enfield Local Plan. This indicates a borough-wide need across tenures in the following mix: 1 bedroom – 10.6%; 2 bedroom – 28.6%; 3 bedroom – 42.1%; 4 bedroom – 18.6%.
- 4.24 Table 4.5 highlights the continued 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. Note these figures are measured against gross conventional completions rather than net completions as set out in the Core Strategy, and do not take account of losses of units through conversions or changes of use.

Table 4.5: Completions by housing size (gross conventional completions)

Year	One bedroom		Two bedrooms		Three bedrooms		Four bedrooms		Five bedrooms and larger		Total (gross)
	No of units	%	No of units	%	No of units	%	No of units	%	No of units	%	
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
2020/21	335	41%	283	35%	139	17%	22	3%	33	4%	812
2021/22	370	34%	371	34%	214	20%	85	8%	34	3%	1,084

*Note: Figures may not sum due to 5 applications where schemes were completed but no records of unit mix were provided by applicants.

Housing completions from Permitted Development Rights

- 4.25 In the past eight monitoring years i.e. from 2014/15 to 2021/22, permitted development rights delivered 582 market homes out of the 1,369 one-bedroom homes delivered between 2014/15 and 2021/22. For these schemes the Council cannot influence the housing unit mix.
- 4.26 Table 4.6 below provides data on the number of homes gained from schemes that involved loss of employment floorspace.

Table 4.6 Number of residential units (gross) completed through permitted development rights.

Year	Class O (formerly J) / G (formerly F)	Other application types	Total completions (gross)	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%
2020/21	22	790	812	3%
2021/22	114	970	1,084	10%

Self and Custom Housebuilding

- 4.27 Self-build housing is where individuals or groups of individuals organise the design and construction of their own homes. Custom build housing is typically self-build housing facilitated in the same way by a developer that enables individuals to get a new home that has been created to meet the individual's lifestyle. There may be some overlap 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.
- 4.28 The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015, provides a series of requirements to encourage self and custom housebuilding. Accordingly, the Council has prepared a register of people interested in self-build and custom

build projects. There were 24 individual registrants on the register in the monitoring year. The register helps the council to assess the demand for self and custom build and supports the development of housing and planning policies. Over the monitoring year, there was 1 unit completed for self-build and custom housebuilding.

- 4.29 In the monitoring year, the Council secured a grant of £628,000 for the development of up to 56 new homes on land that may be suitable for self and custom build. The Council sought this funding to support self-builders develop land more easily. The funding will be used to carry out enabling works including demolition of existing structures, sites clearance and site access improvements where necessary. These works will reduce the cost of building self and custom build homes on these sites.

Employment and Town Centres

- 4.30 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

- 4.31 The GLA sets out employment projections for Enfield and the most current projections the GLA's 2022 employment projections³⁰. From a baseline of 120,000 jobs in 2021, the GLA's 2022 employment projections anticipate an increase to 126,000 jobs by 2026 and 136,000 jobs by 2036. This represents a 5% increase in jobs by 2026, and a 13.3% increase in jobs by 2036.

³⁰ London Long Term Labour Market Projections <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/long-term-labour-market-projections>

Non-residential and Employment Floorspace

- 4.32 Economic development is covered by core policies 13-19 and DMD policies 19-36. Over the last year there have been losses in both retail and office floorspace. The tables below set out net gains and losses recorded by use class and year of completion.
- 4.33 A total of 5,301 sq.m of employment floorspace overall was gained, this includes 3,125 sq.m gain of floorspace in Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL). There were no gains or losses recorded within Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS).

Table 4.7: Breakdown of loss/gain of use classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5 by floorspace

By year	Use classes by floorspace (sq.m)				
	Net A1 (shops)	Net A2 (professional and financial services)	Net A3 (restaurant and café)	Net A4 (drinking establishments)	Net A5 (hot food takeaways)
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
2020/21	-609	10	182	0	0
2021/22	-1,754	-175	-120	0	72

- 4.34 There was a considerable loss of class A space, compared to the last monitoring year. Most of the A1 losses consisted of three applications; a change of use from retail to bingo premises (20/03855/FUL) with a loss of 585 sq.m, change of use from car sales to residential (17/05423/FUL) with a loss of 558 sq.m and change of use of the ground floor front and basement from retail to mixed use (18/03680/FUL) with a loss of 250 sq.m.

Table 4.8: Breakdown of loss/gain of use classes B1(a), B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8 by floorspace in sq.m within borough overall

By year	Use classes by floorspace (sq.m)				
	Net B1(a): Offices	Net B1(b): Research and development of products and processes	Net B1(c): Light industry appropriate in a residential area	Net B2: General industrial	Net B8: Storage and distribution
2015/16	-1,773	2,154	5,171	-32,735	6,439
2016/17	-18,548	0	7,970	9,081	15,478
2017/18	-3,500	-192	-329	-3,462	9,854
2018/19	-923	0	6,536	6,642	10,271
2019/20	-4,804	0	-246	-73,682	-669
2020/21	5,542	0	2,673	221	-8,735
2021/2022	-3,534	0	-3,750	27,334	-21,173

4.35 During the monitoring year, there were a substantial loss of B1a, B1c and B8, but a large gain of B2 floorspace.

4.36 The loss of B1a office floorspace has been a continuous trend arising from the government's permitted development rights, in the given years apart from 2020/21 which was due to the completion of the Metaswitch offices in Enfield Town which offset any losses arising from office to residential conversions. In this monitoring year, the largest loss of B1a (-2,683s s.qm) was due to a change of use from offices to residential to provide 63 flats at 292 - 308 Southbury Road (20/01343/PRJ) and the rest of schemes were small losses that cumulatively came to 851 sq.m.

4.37 Most of the B1c losses reported were due to a change of use from office building to the sale of motor vehicles at 196 Great Cambridge Road (18/03760/FUL), accounting for a loss of -2,800 sq.m. In addition to this, another change of use scheme provided 167 residential units, commercial and community floorspace at 188-230 Ponders End High Street (15/04518/FUL) which led to a loss of 950 sq.m.

4.38 The significant gain of B2 floorspace was due to the change of use from Class B8 to Class B2 at 6 Solar Way, 17,416 sq.m (21/00226/FUL) and the development of the Beavertown brewery at Ponders End Industrial Estate, 35 East Duck Lees

Lane 11,142 sq.m (18/02514/FUL), which does not fall within a designated SIL or LSIS area.

- 4.39 A considerable loss of B8, was due to the demolition of warehouses 9 and 9A at 5 Argon Road, (16/05909/RE4) with a loss of -4,960 sq.m and the change of use from Class B8 to Class B2 at 6 Solar Way (21/00226/FUL) with a loss of 17,416 sq.m.

Table 4.9: Breakdown of loss/gain of other use classes including sui generis including, D1, D2 by floorspace in sq.m

By year	Use classes by floorspace		
	Net D1 (Non-residential institutions)	Net D2 (Assembly and leisure)	Sui Generis
2015/16	-32,335	5,481	6,077
2016/17	11,852	0	-5,565
2017/18	-8,183	2,026	-2,072
2018/19	-1,421	750	1,261
2019/20	-25,545	-407	-4,383
2020/21	-3,141	0	8,888
2021/22	1,251	472	14,522

- 4.40 The net gain of D1 floorspace was a result of the delivery of the White Lodge health centre and the co-located Pharmacy (19/02447/FUL) at 1044 sq.m. being completed.
- 4.41 A substantial gain of SG was due to the demolition of warehouses 9 and 9A at 5 Argon Road with a gain of 3760 sq.m (16/05909/RE4) and the change of use from office building to the sale of motor vehicles at 196 Great Cambridge Road (18/03760/FUL) with a loss of 2800 sq.m.

Safeguarding SIL and LSIS (Core Policies 14 and 15)

- 4.42 In 21/22 the council recorded increases in industrial floorspace with a net gain of approximately 3,125 sq.m of industrial floorspace within SIL but no gain or loss within LSIS.

Economic Success and Improving Skills (Core Policy 16)

- 4.43 The total number of people economically active stood at 155,300 for the period, in the year to December 2021.

- 4.44 The S106 monies secured for employment support, training, job brokerage and work placements over the monitoring year has been £127,132.32. For further details of the breakdown of the expenditure of S106/CIL are set out in the latest infrastructure funding statement.

Town Centres

- 4.45 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.
- 4.46 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 2021/22 there was a total net loss of 611 sq.m of town centre uses within town centres (see Table 4.10).
- 4.47 The Council has been proactive in supporting the future vitality of the borough's town centres with the development and delivery of community led Town Centre Action Plans for Enfield Town, Angel Edmonton, Edmonton Green, Palmers Green and Southgate.
- 4.48 The Enfield Town Liveable Neighbourhood scheme has been successful in securing TfL funding, the project has been developed and progressed through the design stages. In the monitoring year, the concept designs for the project have been developed, including extensive community and stakeholder engagement.
- 4.49 Core Policies 17 and 18 have not been able to be effective in safeguarding against the loss of retail floorspace, not least because in August 2021 new permitted development rights from Class E to residential were brought into force. Furthermore, this is also coupled with changing shopping habits arising from an increase in online shopping, as well as the impacts of the pandemic. The Council has been proactive in supporting the future vitality of the borough's town centres.

Table 4.10: Net A use class floorspace completed within Enfield's Major, District and Local Centres

Year	Net floorspace completed					Total (sq m)
	A1 (sq m)	A2 (sq m)	A3 (sq m)	A4 (sq m)	A5 (sq m)	
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
2020/21	-524	10	66	0	0	-448
2021/22	-665	-195	177	0	72	-611

Conservation, Heritage and Design.

4.50 There are 22 officially recognised Conservation Areas, each designated due to their special architectural or historic interest. Conservation Areas have some additional planning restrictions, which can be further controlled through the use of Article 4 Directions.

4.51 Other historic assets designated at either a local or national scale, also include:

- Five Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Five registered parks and gardens of special historic interest (Forty Hall, Trent Park, Broomfield, Myddleton House and Grovelands);
- 479 statutorily listed buildings;
- 263 local landmarks and landscapes identified on the Local heritage list; and
- 25 areas of archaeological importance.

4.52 The Planning (Listed buildings and conservation areas) Act (1990) sets out how local authorities should put in place policies for the management of heritage assets. This is supported by policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. The borough's planning policies seek to ensure the positive management of different areas of the borough, both in respect of existing designations, as well as new development.

National and Local Conservation Designations

- 4.53 In Enfield, there are 18 entries on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk, there has been no overall change to the 18 entries on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk in Enfield from the previous year.

Table 4.11: 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 and Landscape Heritage. Development Management Document Policy 44 is concerned with Conserving and Enhancing Heritage Assets. The Council will implement national and regional policies and relevant guidance to work with partners to pro-actively preserve and enhance all the borough's heritage assets.

Stories of Enfield

- 4.55 The National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF) 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.
- 4.56 Further to an award from the NLHF the Council has awarded £83,000 directly to 10 cultural heritage projects through the Stories of Enfield programme which began running in September 2021.

Conservation areas

- 4.57 No changes have been made in the reporting year.
- 4.58 No additional Conservation Areas were designated or removed during the monitoring year.

Article 4 directions

- 4.59 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

- 4.60 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.
- 4.61 The panel aims to achieve the aims set out by the GLA Quality Review Charter. Since its inception the panel, to the end of financial year 21/22, has reviewed: 38 projects through 72 separate sessions. A breakdown is shown in Table 4.12 and Table 4.13.

Table 4.12: Projects reviewed over the last three monitoring years

Financial year	Number of sessions
2018/19	11
2019/20	25
2020/21	19
2021/22	17
Total	72

Table 4.13: Breakdown of projects reviewed by Enfield's Design Review Panel in 21/22

Project	No. of reviews	Decision in 2021/22
Meridian Water Phase 1	1	Committee resolution to grant planning permission
Joyce and Snells	3	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Upton and Raynham	1	Committee resolution to grant planning permission
Naked House	1	Committee resolution to grant planning permission

Project	No. of reviews	Decision in 2021/22
Rearden Court	1	Committee resolution to grant planning permission
Public House Green Street	1	Committee date pending.
Meridian Water Substation	1	Committee resolution to grant planning permission
Cockfosters Station Development	1	Committee resolution to grant planning permission
50-56 Fore Street	1	Committee resolution to refuse planning permission
Meridian Water Two	2	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Palmerston Crescent	1	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Bullsmoor Lane	1	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Alexander Place	1	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Church Hall Grove	1	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
14 projects	Total 17 panels	

Environmental Sustainability

- 4.62 This part of the AMR 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.
- 4.63 Environment protection and green infrastructure is covered by core policies 28 to 36 and DMD policies 64 to 91. During the monitoring year, no changes were reported on the SINCS and SSSI sites.
- 4.64 The Enfield Chase Woodland Restoration Project is being delivered in partnership with Thames21 and funded by the Mayor of London, Enfield Council, and the Forestry Commission. A target of planting 100,000 trees between November 2020 and March 2022, has been achieved resulting in the creation of 60 hectares of woodland.

Greenness and openness

- 4.65 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.
- 4.66 There have been no losses to Green Belt and MOL, over the monitoring year.

Biodiversity

- 4.67 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.
- 4.68 There are 41 Local Wildlife Sites (SINCS) within the borough, with 16 of these sites under active conservation management. 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.
- 4.69 There has been no change to or loss of local wildlife sites.
- 4.70 There are several network-led nature conservation efforts set out for the borough, a series of projects are currently underway in the catchment-led approach to management of rivers and watercourses, and the strategic approach to woodland planting. These are aligned with the future Local Nature Recovery Strategy process, through partners such as Natural England, the Environment Agency, other London boroughs, GIGL, Thames21 and the London Wildlife Trust.

Parks, Playing Fields, and Other Open Spaces

- 4.71 Core Policy 34 aims to protect and enhance open spaces with DMD 71 also ensuring the protection and enhancement of open space.
- 4.72 The indicators suggest that there was no loss of protected open space over the monitoring period with the area of protected open space remaining at 579ha.
- 4.73 The Lee Valley Regional Park is an especially significant ecological asset, providing SSSIs, 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.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation

- 4.74 The Council declared a climate emergency in 2020, and the Climate Action Plan 2020 explains how the borough will become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030, and a carbon neutral borough by 2040. It sets out current carbon emissions (the baseline) and the action the council need to take to achieve 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.
- 4.75 Through Core Policy 20, the council 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. Furthermore, DMD policies 49-50 aim to enable carbon reduction in new developments.
- 4.76 The [Climate Action Plan progress report](#) provides detail of progress that has been taken against the actions and the emissions report provides a full methodology for how emissions figures have been calculated. The section below are highlights of climate action progress in the monitoring year.

Travel

- 4.77 The A1010N route was divided into two parts- the Angel Walk walking and cycling paths, both completed during the monitoring year. The two trial Low Traffic Neighbourhoods were installed permanently. 12 temporary school streets to protect children were made permanent. 16 new electric vehicle charging points were procured and installation started.

Energy

- 4.78 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 future-proofed so it can use other energy sources.

- 4.79 During the monitoring year, a total of 432 homes were connected to Energetik, the overall number of connections is now 743 of which 216 are council owned properties (in Alma, Electric Quarter and New Avenue) and 527 are privately owned.

Natural environment

- 4.80 The Enfield Blue and Green Strategy 2021-2031 was adopted in June 2021.

Enfield Borough-wide emissions

- 4.81 The Council has committed to Enfield becoming a carbon neutral borough by 2040, through reducing Scope 1 & 2 emissions by 64%, with residual emissions offset locally (Climate Action Plan, 2020). Enfield Carbon Emissions Review 21/22³¹ presents the latest data against this target, utilising the LEGGI dataset published by the GLA.
- Scope 1 emissions which are direct emissions from sources located within the borough and;
 - Scope 2 emissions which are GHG emissions occurring because of grid-supplied electricity, heat and/or cooling from within the borough (where the generation may occur elsewhere).

Figure 4.2: Borough Scope 1 & 2 consumption

Borough Scope 1 & 2 Consumption								
Data Year			2017		2018		2019	
Reporting Year			2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
Source			SCATTER	LEGGI	SCATTER	LEGGI	SCATTER	LEGGI
Natural Gas	MWh	Domestic Buildings	1,538,939	1,618,555	1,584,945	1,537,793	1,607,318	1,583,917
Oil	MWh	Domestic Buildings	6,195	6,079	6,134	6,134	6,183	6,172
Coal	MWh	Domestic Buildings	1,890	7,294	1,925	7,511	1,832	9,479
Biomass	MWh	Domestic Buildings	61,865	NR	70,883	NR	73,227	73,269
Electricity	MWh	Domestic Buildings	494,998	487,052	475,332	475,332	472,092	472,092
Natural Gas	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	503,012	530,324	529,781	517,947	566,707	563,241
Oil	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	81,969	74,374	67,977	70,986	67,623	70,535
Coal	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	NR	341	NR	308	NR	1,053
Electricity	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	521,484	490,063	544,250	500,947	526,387	478,048
Bioenergy & Waste	MWh	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	NR	2,278	NR	70,883	NR	-
Fossil Fuel	MWh	Road Transport	1,481,704	1,432,273	1,531,858	644,889	1,687,030	1,603,660
Bioenergy & Waste	MWh	Road Transport	NR	NR	NR	NR	79,173,570	NR
Electricity	MWh	Road Transport	IE	-	IE	1	IE	1,937
Diesel	MWh	Railways	1,127	2,223	1,039	2,223	1,032	5,587
Electricity	MWh	Railways	NR	43,414	NR	43,301	NR	46,401
Diesel	MWh	Waterborne Navigation	2,082	NR	2,072	NR	3,866	NR
Aviation	MWh	Aviation	NR	1,258	NR	1,339	NR	1,109
Open-loop	Tonnes	Waste - Recycling	33,990	NR	72,439	NR	34,395	NR
Landfill	Tonnes	Waste - Landfill	28,366	NR	59,441	NR	14,806	NR
Combustion	Tonnes	Waste - Combustion	72,652	NR	171,559	NR	88,004	NR

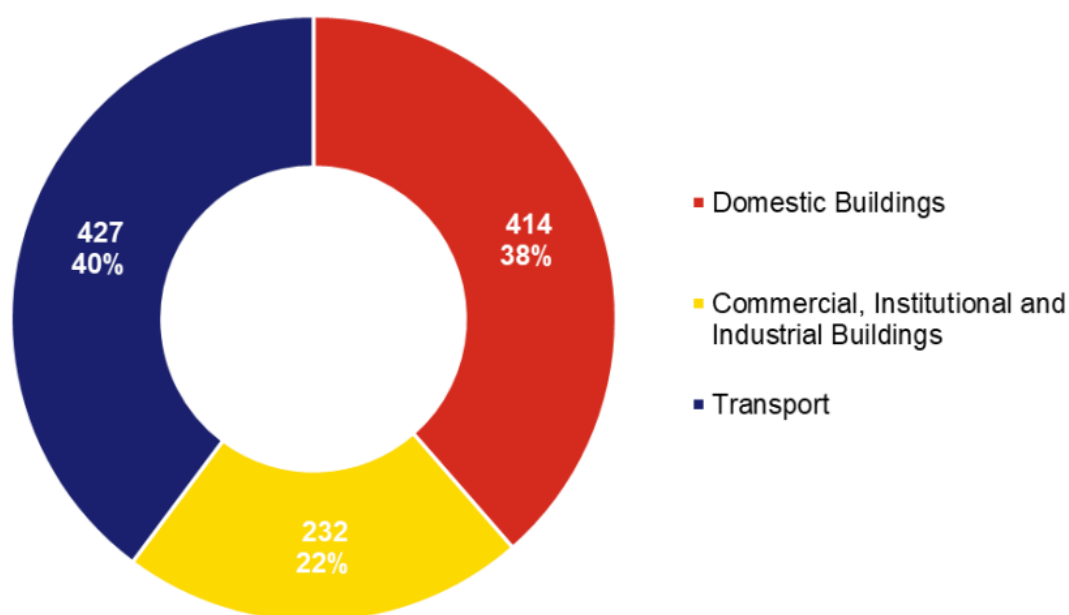
NE=Not Estimated, IE= Included Elsewhere, NR = Not Reported

Source: Enfield Carbon Emissions Review 2021/22

- 4.82 The Boroughwide Scope 1 & 2 emissions remain driven by energy use in buildings, accounting for 60% of the Council's footprint (Figure 4). This is largely driven by heating and hot water in buildings and on-road transport (Scope 1), with only ~20% of emissions relating to electricity consumption (Scope 2).

³¹ [Carbon Emissions Review 2021/22-](#)

Figure 4.3: Borough-wide emissions breakdown



Source: Enfield Carbon Emissions Review 2021/22

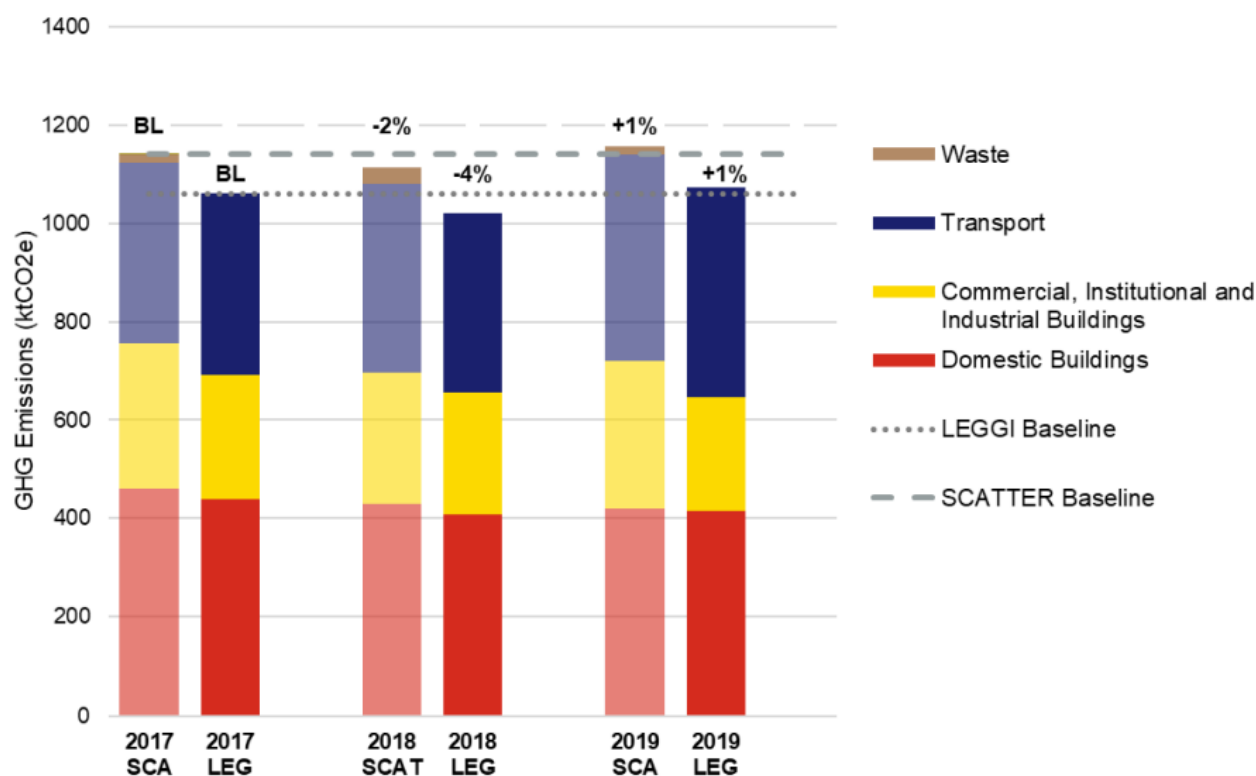
4.83 The trajectory since setting a baseline from 2017 data (2019/20 reporting year) is generally showing a downward trend for buildings, despite fluctuation between data sets, but an upwards trend for transport related emissions. This is primarily being driven by an increase in road-based emissions. Emissions associated with buildings has overall decreased, this is due to a 22% reduction in scope 2 emissions from electricity over the baseline, this can largely be attributed to decarbonisation of the electricity grid.

4.84 The Borough's combined Scopes 1 and 2 GHG emissions for 2021/22 show:

- 1% increase in the Boroughwide greenhouse gas emissions over 2017 baseline
- 4% increase in Boroughwide greenhouse gas emissions from 2018 to 2019

Note: % reduction figures reported here are based on the SCATTER methodology. A new baseline will be established as part of the Climate Action Plan review to reflect the LEGGI data set. Dual reporting has been included for reference.

Figure 4.4: Borough-wide emissions tracking



Source: Enfield Carbon Emissions Review 2021/22

- 4.85 Building related emissions make-up 60% of borough-carbon emissions. Domestic building remains the largest contributor to borough-wide emissions, with the largest challenge being natural gas used for heating in homes. This is an ongoing challenge as gas usage continue to increase. This huge challenge relates to priority areas in our climate action response.
- 4.86 Energy from the Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial building sector is a significant proportion of borough emissions. The balance of energy used for natural gas and electricity consumption is closer, likely due to lower heating demands and a higher proportion of electrically heated buildings. Decarbonising heating systems remains a challenge for this 5 building sector. There remains significant consumption of oil in these building types, which requires further investigation to understand and identify opportunities to phase out.
- 4.87 Fossil-fuel use from road-based transport remains a significant challenge. The emissions from road-based transport have seen the largest increases. This is from a combination of private vehicles and commercial vehicles. Mode shift to sustainable and active transport, in addition to electrification of vehicles will be the main priority areas to reduce this consumption.
- 4.88 The decarbonisation of the UK electricity grid has continued to have a positive effect of reducing the carbon intensity of electricity and therefore the resultant Scope 2 emissions. The UK grid carbon factor (greenhouse gas emissions per unit of energy) has decreased a further 9% from 2020/21 reporting year, and 25% from the 2018/19 baseline year.
- 4.89 As the data continues to follow a 2-year lag, the impact of policies and actions

since the adoption of the Climate Action Plan in summer 2020 will not be reflected. The LEGGI data-set currently only reports waste emissions for London-wide, this reflects that in London Waste is processed at distributed locations across the city.

Pollution

- 4.90 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.
- 4.91 The measured annual concentrations at the four monitoring sites across the borough are below the health-based air quality limit value for nitrogen dioxide, which is set at 40ug/m³. These concentrations are lower than in previous years and the monitored levels will have been impacted by the lockdowns in 2021 and 2022.

Table 4.14: PM10 particulates and Nitrogen Dioxide in the borough 21/22

Site ID	Site name	X-coordinate	Y-coordinate	Site type	Nitrogen dioxide	PM10
ENF1	John Jackson Library, Bush Hill Park	533881	195832	Urban Background	19ug/m ³	----
ENF4	Derby Road, Edmonton	535056	192470	Roadside	23ug/m ³	----
ENF5	Bowes Primary, Bowes Road	529893	192224	Roadside	30ug/m ³	17ug/m ³
ENF7	Prince of Wales School, Salisbury Road	536886	198497	Urban Background	18ug/m ³	

Source: LBE Air quality team

Flood Risk

- 4.92 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.
- 4.93 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.

- 4.94 During the monitoring year of 2021/22, no major planning applications have been approved in Flood Zone 3.

Sustainable Waste Management

- 4.95 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.
- 4.96 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>.
- 4.97 Once adopted the North London Waste Plan will include waste targets and a number of key monitoring indicators on waste management, which will be monitored from 22/23. 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).
- 4.98 31% of household waste in Enfield was sent for recycling, reuse or composting in 2021/22, which was slightly lower than last year by 2%, as a result of the pandemic and changes in waste behaviours, according to figures from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). The first phase of Meridian Water has reduced waste to landfill to under 1%.

Transport and infrastructure planning

- 4.99 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.
- 4.100 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.

Table 4.15: Summary of Local Implementation Plan fund

Programme area with description	Allocation (£'000)
Bridge Assessment & strengthening	33,000
Bus priority delivery portfolio	125,000
Corridor, neighbourhood, and support measures	1,712,000
Cycleways Network Development	261,000
Local transport funding	16,000
Principal Road renewal	173,000
Total	2,320,000

Source: TFL Portal 2022

- 4.101 Enfield's Transport Plan was granted Mayoral approval in April 2019 which meant that the Council was eligible for £2.684m in TfL LIP funding. During the monitoring year, the Council has been allocated transport funding by TFL as detailed in Table 4.19 above.
- 4.102 The proposed LIP schemes will support growth in the borough 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

Enfield's CIL

- 5.1 London boroughs are required to produce an Infrastructure Funding Statement on an annual basis. This statement sets out the year's income and expenditure relating to the community infrastructure levy (CIL) and section 106 (S106) agreements. The 2020/21 statement for can be found here: https://www.enfield.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0022/22666/Infrastructure-funding-statement-2020-2021-Planning.pdf
- 5.2 The current statement for 2021/22 is to be publish in early 2023, and sets out a more detailed breakdown of income, allocations and expenditure of S106/CIL contributions over 2021/22 and how they will be spent and prioritised over the next reporting period 2022/23.
- 5.3 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 sq.m. 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 sq.m 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. Please note, Enfield's CIL Charging Schedule has not yet been updated to reflect Use Class E and continues to be collected on the basis of previous planning use classes.
- 5.4 Total CIL receipts have increased since last year due to significant recovery of the housing industry from the slowdown and supply issues caused by the pandemic. In terms of spending:
- £5.8 million of receipts from 20/21 & 21/22 (strategic CIL) have been allocated towards strategic infrastructure priorities through the capital programme within this monitoring period.
 - £1 million of strategic CIL was drawn down towards public realm and accessibility improvements near Durants Park and through to Ponders End and Brimsdown stations as a part of the Exeter Road estate regeneration programme.
 - £580k of receipts (neighbourhood CIL) have been collected and ringfenced towards local community projects through the 'Enfield Neighbourhood Fund'.

Planning Obligations

- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 In Enfield, S106 expenditure was as follows:
- £2.2 million of S106 funding has been drawn down towards the provision of affordable housing as well as other types of infrastructure, such as flood

alleviation, public realm, accessibility and site-specific transport improvement and mitigation measures.

- 5.7 The Section 106 SPD 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.
- 5.8 In 2021/22, £2.9 million has been received in S106 receipts, mostly in commuted sums towards education, health and affordable housing. There is a remaining balance of £6.5 million in the pot.

Appendix A – Core strategy (2010) Performance Indicators

This section of the AMR discusses key policies highlighted in Core Strategy (2010) by reviewing the 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	n/a	n/a – See Core Policy 2 and Core Policy 13.
CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes	Planned housing provision	Enfield Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (2022)	<p>Enfield's assessment of its five-year housing land supply indicates that in the monitoring year the Council was not able to demonstrate it had a five-year housing supply in the period between 2021/22-2025/26. It shows anticipated delivery of 5,923 net additional homes against the London Plan 2021 housing target of 6,230 homes or 7,476 homes when the 20% buffer is included.</p> <p>1,041 net additional dwellings were delivered in the year 2021/22.</p>
	Additional dwellings		
CORE POLICY 3: Affordable Housing	Gross affordable housing completions	London Kibana Datahub	<p>A gross total of 275 affordable homes were completed. 25% of all completed conventional housing was affordable, of which 18% was social rented housing, 2% was affordable rent and 10% was intermediate housing.</p> <p>The affordable housing policy target of 40% was not met during the monitoring period.</p>
	% of total housing units completed that are affordable		
	% of affordable housing units that are intermediate e/social rented		
CORE POLICY 4: Housing Quality	Building for Life assessments	London Kibana Datahub- Housing Approvals	The Development Management Team no longer use this policy to assess development schemes- the new London Plan policies take precedence.
	Sustainable		

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
	Homes and Eco Homes Assessments		
	Completion of the Council's Estate Investment Management Strategy	London Kibana Datahub- Housing Approvals	A Strategic Asset Management Plan was published by the Council in 2019. https://governance.enfield.gov.uk/documents/s75117/NEW225Strategic%20Asset%20Management%20Plan%202019-2024%20SUMMARY%20FINAL%20V2.pdf
CORE POLICY 5: Housing Type	Housing size (no. of beds) for market/ social rented housing	London Kibana Datahub	During the monitoring year, 7,681 net homes were granted planning permission across all categories, compared to 805 the previous monitoring year. See table 4:3 Permitted housing size mix 2021/22.
	Housing density		
CORE POLICY 6: Meeting Particular Housing Needs	Completion of the Council's Vulnerable	LBE - Regeneration Enfield Council	The Ending Homelessness in Enfield: Preventing Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2025 has been published in December 2019. preventing-homelessness-and-rough-sleeping-strategy-2020-2025-your-council.pdf (enfield.gov.uk)
	Net additional pitches for gypsies and travellers	LBE Development Management team	No approval for additional pitches for gypsies and travellers reported.
CORE POLICY 7: Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health	Access to a GP	NHS website	There are 50 GPs 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 secondary school places	LBE Knowledge hub National Government and council school	The latest available data is from 20/21 School places in Enfield

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update						
		Department for Education	Year	Primary Total	Added Primary Places	Secondary Total	Added Secondary Places	Special	Additional Special Places
			2020/21	33050	0	30288	920	972	217
			2018/19	33050	95	29368	-26	755	65
			<p>Changes</p> <p>Primary School places 2018/19</p> <p>Added Places</p> <p>Delta Primary School - 210 new places</p> <p>Reduced Places</p> <p>Galliard Primary School - 30 places, Houndsfield Primary School - 20 places, Bowes Primary School 24 places and Oakthorpe Primary School - 41 places.</p> <p>Overall, 95 places were added by schools</p> <p>Secondary School places 2018/19</p> <p>Added Places</p> <p>Ark John Keats Academy 30 places, Southgate School 11 places and St Ignatius College 83 places</p> <p>Reduced Places</p>						

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
			<p>Broomfield School 150 places.</p> <p>Overall, 26 places were reduced by schools</p> <p>Secondary School Places 2020/21</p> <p>Wren Academy opening.</p> <p>Please bear in mind the figures provided are based on published data, from the DFE, however there may be small adjustments for individual schools as part of the admission process, as changes were made to the number of admission places on individuals schools based on demand.</p>
	GCSE passes		<p>Due to disruption caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Department for Education once again cancelled its statistical releases for Foundation, Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 attainment. Therefore, the latest data available is 2019.</p> <p>Key Stage 1 involves teacher assessments of children aged six or seven (Year 2) in English Reading, English Writing, Mathematics and Science. In Enfield:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of pupils reached the expected standard in Reading • 65% reached the expected standard in Writing • 73% reached the expected standard in Mathematics • 78% reached the expected standard in Science <p>Key Stage 2 tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% of pupils reached the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics (compared with 65% of all English state-funded schools) • 11% of pupils reached the higher standard in these subjects • The progress score is a measure of pupil attainment at Key Stage 2 and its relationship with the base achievement of Key Stage 1. Enfield's average Progress Scores at Key Stage 2 are all above zero, meaning that they are better than the national average. <p>Key Stage 4 the 9-1 marking system has been in force for GCSE</p>

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2020, of course, students did not sit examinations and schools were closed for several months. In 2021, there were no national exams once again, but schools “were given flexibility to decide how to assess their pupils’ performance, for example, through mock exams, class tests, and non-exam assessment already completed. GCSE grades were then determined by teachers based on the range of evidence available and they are referred to as teacher-assessed grades, or TAGs. The grades awarded have been published at local authority level but should not be used to make year-on-year comparisons, owing to the different process used. Enfield pupils achieved an average Attainment 8 score of 51.1 – above the England average of 50.9. The Department for Education did not publish Progress 8 scores for this period.
CORE POLICY 9: Supporting Community Cohesion	Delivery of targets for Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34	LBE Knowledge hub	n/a – no target.
	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Index of Multiple Deprivation	
	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Metropolitan Police online data base (http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm)	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 25% most deprived 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. In 2015 Enfield was the 12th most deprived borough in London, compared to the 9th most deprived in 2019.
	Crime Rates – Total offences per Population		According to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police, the number of notifiable offences committed in Enfield between April 2021 and March 2022 was 30,22832 – an increase of 7.5% on the previous 12-month period. Across London, the number of offences rose by 12% in the period, and this may be largely owing to the

³² Provisional data – may be subject to revision

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
			number of offences in 2020-21 being lower than usual (due to lockdowns and social restrictions).
	Serious Acquisitive Crime Rate		At 88.97, Enfield had a lower crime rate (per 1,000 residents) than the London average (92.75). It was the 15th highest of the 33 London boroughs.
CORE POLICY 10: Emergency and Essential Services	Additional new emergency and essential services		Nil.
	Burial spaces		Nil.
CORE POLICY 11: Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts	New recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities delivered		<p>The total gain of D1 (non-residential institutions) and D2 (assembly and leisure) was 2,574.</p> <p>The total loss of D1 (non-residential institutions) and D2 (assembly and leisure) was 851.</p>
	Review and publication of relevant Council Strategies, which influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities		The Strategic Planning and Design team have been supporting a number of Council Strategies, to influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities, such as the Enfield Cultural strategy 'Culture connects' and Enfield Blue and Green Strategy and the Enfield economic strategy.
	The delivery of the Area Action Plans and masterplans for the Place Shaping	LBE plan-making team.	The following Area Action Plans and Masterplan have been prepared by the plan making team:

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
	Priority Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Circular Area Action Plan (NCAAP) – Adopted 2014 • North East Area Action Plan (NEAAP) – Adopted June 2016 • Edmonton Leaside AAP –adopted January 2020 • Enfield Town Masterplan SPD – adopted March 2018 <p>See appendices B, C and D for updates in the monitoring year.</p>
CORE POLICY 12: Visitors and Tourism	Number of new hotel bed spaces	LBE Knowledge hub	<p>140 new hotel bedspaces were created in Enfield in the monitoring year and 55 at The Electric Quarter.</p> <p>90 new hotel bedspaces Premier inn hotel at 100 High Street, N14 6BN.</p> <p>No new recreation and leisure facilities built in this period, though a number of leisure and recreation attractions have been created and improved.</p>
	New recreation and leisure facilities	LBE – Plan making team	
CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity	New jobs	LBE Chief Executives Unit; ONS Jobs Density, https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/employmentintheuk/may2022	<p>Three quarters (70.1%) of Enfield residents aged 16-64 are economically active. This compares with an economic activity rate of 75.5% for London.</p> <p>The Core Strategy covers up to 2026 targeting a total of 6,000 new jobs in the borough. Nomis suggests that no new jobs were created in the borough within the reporting period.</p>
	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type		
	New business registration rate / resident population over 16 years		
CORE POLICY 14: Safeguarding Strategic Industrial	Employment floorspace designated as SIL	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams	A total of 5,301 sq.m of employment floorspace overall was gained, this includes 3,125 sq.m gain of floorspace in Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) but no gain or loss within LSIS.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
Locations			
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	The Council's new local plan evidence base includes an employment land review (2018) which is the most up to date evidence on this. It indicates that at the time of the field survey Montagu Industrial area South and Commercial Road and North Middlesex Estate- which are both LSIS were vacant.
CORE POLICY 16: Taking Part in economic Success and	Qualifications	www.nomisweb.co.uk	The proportion of the population adults with qualifications accordance to a recent Annual Population Survey for the year to December 2021 estimates that 4.5% of Enfield residents of working age (16-64 years) had no qualifications (compared with 6.7% for the UK), and that nearly half of Enfield's working age residents were qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above (BTEC / HND / Foundation Degree level and above).
	Economic activity: % of population in employment		Three quarters (70.1%) of Enfield residents aged 16-64 are economically active. This compares with an economic activity rate of 75.5% for London.
CORE POLICY 17: Town Centres	Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area	London Kibana Datahub	In 2021/22 there was a total loss of 611 square metres of retail floorspace in Enfield's town centres.
CORE POLICY 18: Delivering Shopping Provision across Enfield	Total amount of retail floorspace (A1 use class) in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area	London Kibana Datahub	In 2021/22 there was (i) a total loss of 611 square metres of retail floorspace in Enfield's town centres; and (ii) a total loss of 1,754 square metres of A1 uses in Enfield.
CORE POLICY 19: Offices	Total amount of office floorspace (B1a use class) in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area	London Kibana Datahub	In 2021/22 there was a: (i) Total loss of 160sqm of office floorspace in Enfield's Major and Local Centres (ii) Total loss of 3,534 sqm of office floorspace in the borough overall

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
CORE POLICY 20: Sustainable Energy Use	Renewable energy generation: installation of new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources		In relation to any renewable energy generation schemes, involving the installation of new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources, the Council undertook the following schemes: Over the monitoring year, a total of 432 homes were connected to Energetik, the overall number of connections is now 743, this includes 216 council owned properties.
	Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the Borough		N/A – As of 2013 this data source has stopped being updated.
CORE POLICY 21: Delivering Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure	Water conservation & efficiency and sustainable drainage measures incorporated into new developments		N/A - There is no target in relation to this policy.
	Delivery of water supply, drainage and sewerage infrastructure to support new development		
CORE POLICY 22: Sustainable Waste Management	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning		The new North London Waste Plan will include waste targets, the 22/23 monitoring report will assess if the waste targets have been met.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																																				
	authority		31% of household waste in Enfield was sent for recycling, reuse or composting in 2020/21 (due to covid and changes in waste behaviours). The first phase of Meridian Water has reduced waste to landfill to under 1%.																																				
	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed (by management type, by waste planning authority)																																						
CORE POLICY 23: Aggregates	Production of primary land-won aggregates by mineral planning authority	n/a	There are currently no primary land-won aggregates extracted in Enfield.																																				
CORE POLICY 24: The Road Network	Travel to work		N/A – no more recent census data has been published. <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Work from home or other</th><th>Car</th><th>Motor cycle</th><th>Taxi</th><th>Total private motor vehicle</th><th>Bicycle</th><th>Pedestrian</th><th>Total Cycle and pedestrian</th><th>Train, tram, other rail</th><th>Bus or coach</th><th>Total public transport</th></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>5.0%</td><td>45.0%</td><td>0.7%</td><td>0.5%</td><td>46.2%</td><td>1.4%</td><td>6.5%</td><td>7.9%</td><td>27.5%</td><td>13.3%</td><td>40.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>8.5%</td><td>48.9%</td><td>1.1%</td><td>0.7%</td><td>50.7%</td><td>1.2%</td><td>6.5%</td><td>7.6%</td><td>23.1%</td><td>10.1%</td><td>33.2%</td></tr></table>	Year	Work from home or other	Car	Motor cycle	Taxi	Total private motor vehicle	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Total Cycle and pedestrian	Train, tram, other rail	Bus or coach	Total public transport	2011	5.0%	45.0%	0.7%	0.5%	46.2%	1.4%	6.5%	7.9%	27.5%	13.3%	40.8%	2001	8.5%	48.9%	1.1%	0.7%	50.7%	1.2%	6.5%	7.6%	23.1%	10.1%	33.2%
	Year		Work from home or other	Car	Motor cycle	Taxi	Total private motor vehicle	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Total Cycle and pedestrian	Train, tram, other rail	Bus or coach	Total public transport																										
2011	5.0%	45.0%	0.7%	0.5%	46.2%	1.4%	6.5%	7.9%	27.5%	13.3%	40.8%																												
2001	8.5%	48.9%	1.1%	0.7%	50.7%	1.2%	6.5%	7.6%	23.1%	10.1%	33.2%																												
	Delivery and implementation of travel plans and Transport Assessments		N/A – the policy does not set a measurable target.																																				

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
	Delivery of Upper Lee Valley Transport Study.		A draft of this was prepared to support the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework. A final transport assessment has not been published. No change in the monitoring period.
	Implementation of Travel Plans with transport for London's iTrace system		N/A – the policy does not set a measurable target.
CORE POLICY 25: Pedestrians and Cyclists	Completed sections of Enfield walk and cycle networks	LBE - Traffic and Transportation	<p>Significant progress has been made for the Cycle Enfield programme between 2016-2021, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The A1010 cycle route has been completed, 12 School Streets were put in place to protect children and two Low Traffic Neighbourhoods were implemented. • 16 new electric vehicle charging points were procured and installation started, over the monitoring, the overall number of charging points is 96. • 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.
CORE POLICY 26: Public Transport	Rail service frequency	www.thetrainline.com www.nationalrail.co.uk Checked between	Enfield is well served by the rail network which includes Piccadilly Line (with tubes every 3-10 minutes), London Overground (every 30 minutes), National Rail (every 30 minutes) and West Anglia Main Line (every 15 minutes). There appears to be significant demand for stations in the borough that provide medium-high frequency services.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
		8.00am and 9.00am on a Monday for London- bound trains LBE website	
	Delivery of the Upper Lee Valley Transport Study in partnership with Transport for London		A draft of this was prepared to support the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework. No change in the monitoring period.
CORE POLICY 27: Freight	Freight movement and associated facilities		N/A – no measurable target in policy.
CORE POLICY 28: Managing Flood Risk Through Development	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds		No data available.
	Properties at risk from flooding		Strategic Flood Risk Assessment have been published as part of the emerging new local plan within the Blue and Green Enfield section. https://www.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/evidence-base
CORE POLICY 29: Flood Management	The progress of flood alleviation schemes and river restoration		The Turkey Brook Flood alleviation scheme [Albany Park River Restoration Scheme] was delivered by Enfield Council and completed in 2021, it was supported by the Environment Agency and Greater London Authority and provides flood storage by

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
Infrastructure	works.		naturalising the river in Albany Park, 444 properties are protected as well demonstrating a wealth of improvements to the park setting, with the scheme costing £1.4 million – SFRA (2021)
	New planning permissions will be monitored.		No new culverts have been permitted in the borough.
CORE POLICY 30: Maintaining and Improving the Quality of the Built and Open Environment	Adoption of the Council's Urban Design Strategy and Charter Adoption of Enfield Design Guide Extension of Enfield Characterisation Study	LDS 2020 -2024	The new Local Plan underway contains policies about maintaining and improving the quality of the built and open environment. The proposed draft policies contained within this and supporting evidence base will supersede previous design guides / strategies referenced within the Core Strategy. A 'character of Growth Study' is being prepared to support the draft Enfield Local Plan, which builds on the characterisation study.
CORE POLICY 31: Built and Landscape Heritage	Number of buildings on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register Review of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals (every 5 years	LBE Heritage and Design team; Historic England online at-risk register LBE Conservation and Design team	There are 18 entries on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk, there has been no overall change to the 18 entries on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk in Enfield from the previous year. A comprehensive, phased review of the Council's 22 conservation areas and the appraisal and management proposals was completed in 2016. From 2018-19 light touch reviews of the conservation areas were undertaken in collaboration with the conservation area study groups to identify emergent issues. No changes have been made in the reporting year. No additional Conservation Areas were designated or removed during the monitoring year. 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.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
			https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results/?searchType=HAR&search=enfield#
CORE POLICY 32: Pollution	River quality chemical and biological		No data found.
	Air quality - Average NO2 & PM10 levels (mg/m3)		<p>The measured annual concentrations for all four sites are below the health-based air quality limit value for nitrogen dioxide, which is set at 40ug/m3. These concentrations are lower than in previous years and the monitored levels will have been impacted by the lockdowns in 2021 and 2022.</p> <p>PM10 particulates and Nitrogen Dioxide in the borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Jackson Library: NO2 19ug/m3 • Derby Road: NO2 23ug/m3 • Bowes Primary: NO2 30ug/m3; PM10: 17ug/m3 • Salisbury School: NO2 18ug/m3 <p>Source: LBE Air quality team 21/22</p>
	Percentage of contaminated land brought back into beneficial use.		No data found.
CORE POLICY 33: Green Belt and Countryside	Quantity of Green Belt land	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS)	The amount of designated Green Belt land has remained unchanged since last reporting period.
CORE POLICY 34: Parks, Playing Fields	Quantity of open space (by type)	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure	Enfield Blue and Green Strategy was drafted and consulted on, during the monitoring year, it provides 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

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
and other Open Spaces		reviewed by GIS 2015)	shape over coming years.
			The quantity of open space (ha per 1,000 population) varies between wards across Enfield. Some wards fall below the recommended open space (quantity) standard. Whilst the quantity of open space / play space is an important factor, quality, value and ease of accessibility of open spaces may have a more significant impact in terms of the recreational offer and benefits afforded to health and wellbeing.
			Quantity (by type) and accessibility of open space

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update	
			Outdoor sports provision	41.42
			Total	395.65
	Source: Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit https://www.enfield.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0012/11910/Enfield-Blue-and-Green-Infrastructure-Audit-2020-Planning.pdf			
	Children and young people’s satisfaction with parks and play areas (Enfield’s Tell us Survey)		No data found.	
	Satisfaction with parks and play areas (Source: Enfield MORI reports)		No data found.	
	Produce allotment strategy		There has been no change to this since the last monitoring year.	
CORE POLICY 35: Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways	Review Park Development Framework being produced by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority		The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority published a ‘Park Development Framework Strategic Policies’ in April 2019 – no change since last monitoring period.	
CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Review of SINCs (2020)	The Council’s Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (2020) was published. This contains comprehensive information on the status of SINCs and SSSIs.	
	Condition of SSSIs			

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
CORE POLICY 37: Central Leaside	Delivery of the Central Leaside Area Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	The Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan was adopted in January 2020. See Appendix B: Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (2020) for updates in the monitoring year.
CORE POLICY 38: Meridian Water	Delivery of the Meridian Water Masterplan	LBE Plan-making team	The Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan was adopted in January 2020. This encapsulates the Meridian Water area. Same as above.
CORE POLICY 39: Edmonton	Delivery of Edmonton Masterplanning work	LBE Plan-making team	No current masterplanning work being undertaken.
CORE POLICY 40: North East Enfield	Delivery of North East Enfield Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	North East Enfield Area Action Plan was adopted in 2016 – no change since last monitoring period. See Appendix C: North East Enfield Area Action Plan (2016) for updates in the monitoring year.
CORE POLICY 41: Ponders End	Delivery of Ponders End Area Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	Ponders End Central Area Planning brief adopted May 2011 – no change since last monitoring period.
CORE POLICY 42: Enfield Town	Delivery of Enfield Town Area Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	The Enfield Town Masterplan SPD was adopted in 2018 – no change since last monitoring period.
CORE POLICY 43: The area around Enfield Town rail station	Delivery of masterplanning work	LBE Plan-making team	See above.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
CORE POLICY 44: North Circular Area	Delivery of North Circular Area Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	<p>The North Circular Area Action Plan was adopted in 2014 – no change since last monitoring period.</p> <p>See Appendix D: North Circular Area Action Plan (2014) for updates in the monitoring year.</p>
CORE POLICY 45: New Southgate	Delivery of New Southgate Masterplan	LBE Plan-making team	The New Southgate Masterplan SPD was published in 2010 - no change since last monitoring period.

Appendix B: Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (2020)

This section of the AMR discusses the progress of Area Action Plans during the monitoring year.

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
EL1: Housing in Meridian Water	<p>The Meridian Water masterplan, adopted in 2013, set out a masterplan for the 210-acre site to provide up to 5,000 homes and 1,500 jobs, and this was confirmed through the ELAAP in 2020. Preparation of the Meridian Water Western Bank SPD continued during the monitoring year. Once adopted the SPD will provide further detailed guidance to the policies set out in the ELAAP.</p> <p>The implementation of the policies in the SPD and AAP are jointly monitored by the local planning authority and, where appropriate, Regeneration and Housing colleagues. Schemes such as Meridian Water have extensive lead in times before housing is delivered. A number of schemes were under construction as of 01 April 2022. Meridian Water Phase 1 (16/01197/RE3) (outline permission granted 2017) - 'Meridian One' on Willoughby Lane, comprises the redevelopment of approximately 8 hectares of land to provide up to 725 dwellings with supporting facilities (retail, community and leisure) and infrastructure (roads, footpaths, a pedestrian link across the railway, drainage, energy etc) and a new station. Vistry Partnerships (formerly Galliford Try Partnerships) is the Development Partner.</p> <p>The first homes are due to be completed in 2022, reflecting the first RMA 1A (20/03821/RM for 300 homes, granted in 2021). The full planning application for Phase 1b, was granted 28 September 2022, after the end of the monitoring year, and includes 677 homes with the first due in 2023 (21/04742/FUL). A new indoor leisure facility is being provided as part of Phase 1.</p> <p>The Housing Policies contained within ELAAP continue to guide Enfield Council's proposals for the area, maximising affordable housing and overall capacity whilst ensuring that an appropriate housing mix is provided.</p>
EL2: Economy and Employment in Meridian Water	<p>Meridian Water Phase 2 will help to intensify land uses and add higher value activities whilst bringing in opportunities for new industries in the area, as well as the necessary infrastructure to support these uses.</p> <p>Meridian Water Phase 2 (19/02718/RE3) (outline permission granted 2022) is a residential led mixed use development comprising up to 2,300 residential units; purpose built student accommodation and/or large-scale purpose-built shared living (up to 18,000 sq m); a hotel (up to 16,000 sq m); commercial development comprised (up to 26,500 sq m); retail development (up to 2,000 sq m); social infrastructure (up to 5,500 sq m); a primary school with up to three forms of entry; hard and soft landscaping; new public open spaces including equipped areas for play; sustainable drainage systems; car parking provision, and formation of new pedestrian and vehicular access (all matters reserved). In June 2022, after the end of the monitoring year, RMA 2a (22/02098/RM) was also submitted for the scale, layout, access, external appearance and landscaping for 274 units in respect of the former gasholder at Plot Z02-01 on Leaside Road.</p>

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
EL3: Meridian Water Town Centre	<p>The principle of delivering a new Local Centre at Meridian Water was already established in the Core Strategy which identifies Meridian Water as a new Large Local Centre, providing for “no more than 2,000sq.m gross for A1-A5 uses [...] to meet the day to day needs of the new local community.” Policies EL3 and EL6 require that retail and leisure use comprising Meridian Water Local Centre are focussed along the Central Spine and are delivered as a range of units supporting a diverse retail and service offer. A total of up to 2,000 sq.m of retail and leisure floorspace (Class A1-A4) is proposed, which accords with the definition of the Meridian Water Large Local Centre set out in Core Strategy. This aligns with the placemaking vision for Meridian Water, which seeks to use ground floor active frontages to enliven the Central Spine and River Lee Navigation frontages.</p> <p>The Phase 1 Application (ref: 16/01197/RE3) makes provision for up to 950sq.m of retail (Classes A1-A3) floorspace., proposed as additional to the 2,000sqm, and was submitted with a Retail Impact Assessment ('RIA') assessing the impacts of up to 1,250sq.m of retail floorspace in addition to the 2,000sq.m planned for in the Core Strategy. The RIA summarised that there would be no significantly adverse impact on neighbouring town centres and that the scale and function of the floorspace was relevant to its location on the edge of the new Meridian Water Local Centre. The proposed retail and leisure floorspace proposed in Phase 2 will service the day-to-day needs of the future residents and employees accommodated in the Proposed Development, creating a focal point for interaction at an easy walking distance for the new community. The scale and nature of retail and leisure floorspace is proportionate to the role of the Meridian Water Local Centre. The Proposed Development does not include Class A5 hot food takeaway floorspace within 400m from the entrances or exits of the proposed primary school, in accordance with DNLP Policy E9.</p>
EL4: Ravenside Retail Park	No development proposals for Ravenside Retail Park have come forward in the monitoring year.
EL5: Community Facilities in Meridian Water	<p>Meridian Angel Primary School, located to the north of the Phase 1 scheme, was opened in 2014. An additional primary school has been consented at outline as part of Phase 2, and additional schools may be required to accommodate further development in the area including on the Ikea Site. With regard to secondary school provision, the application for MW Phase 2 identified sufficient surplus capacity in local secondary schools, which is considered to have a negligible effect on the existing provision of secondary school places in the area. In line with the Enfield s106 SPD, the Applicant proposes to make a financial contribution towards meeting education needs arising from the Proposed Development. This financial contribution can be used to make provision for additional secondary school places. With regard to early years provision, the Proposed Development makes provision for Class D1 floorspace in well-connected locations of the site, which could accommodate future early years provision such as nurseries, as need arises.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that early years provision is provided for by both the public and private sectors, including delivery on primary school sites and by private or voluntary organisations in multi-purpose or purpose-built settings. The provision of Class D1 floorspace will be accommodate this need within the vicinity of future occupiers, as demand arises. The applicant is in on-going engagement with the NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit ('HUDU'), the NHS Enfield CCG ('CCG') and its service delivery partners to determine on-site</p>

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
	<p>and off-site healthcare provision required for the Proposed Development. In line with the Enfield s106 SPD and Policy EL5, the Applicant proposes to make a financial contribution towards the provision of primary healthcare facilities to meet the needs arising from the Proposed Development. This proposed contribution has been informed by pre-application discussions involving HUDU, CCG and its service delivery partners, which have indicated a preference for the flexibility to use the financial contribution to expand existing healthcare facilities in the vicinity or use the contribution to create new on- or off-site provision to serve MWP2 and adjacent communities.</p>
<p>EL6: The Central Spine and Central Corridor</p>	<p>The approved Strategic Infrastructure Works will establish a central spine road, - a new tree-lined east-west boulevard connecting to Glover Drive and new Meridian Water Station in the west, crossing the Pymmes and Salmons Brook and River Lee Navigation to Harbet Road in the east.</p> <p>The outline application establishes retail and leisure uses will be focussed along the Central Spine in line with the requirements set out in EL6. The land use proposed at ground level fronting the central spine road can accommodate a variety of non-residential uses including retail, commercial, research and development, light industrial and social infrastructure uses to activate these frontages. To achieve the policy-led vision of mixing uses and animating streets, nonresidential uses in the blocks is maximised at ground floor level, with residential units on the upper floors in the majority of plots. The s106 will ensure that development plots do not commence until certain aspects of the strategic infrastructure works such as the flood alleviation works, Brooks Park and the central spine road have been completed. For example, the main pedestrian and cycle improvements i.e. along the Central Spine Road will be delivered through the strategic infrastructure works and will therefore come before works commence on phase 2.</p>
<p>EL7: Rail and Bus Improvements, Meridian Water</p>	<p>Works are currently ongoing to improve rail services to Meridian Water under Permitted Development Rights. Strategic rail infrastructure is required to provide 4 trains per hour at Meridian Water station to facilitate the growth expected at Meridian Water. The agreed approach with relevant rail stakeholders is the introduction of a passing loop at Ponders End station to enable stopping services at Ponders End station to be overtaken by fast services. This allows an increase of stopping services at Meridian Water Station.</p> <p>The MW Phase 2 application will also bring enhanced bus services including through rerouting and extension of existing routes, introduction of new bus stops along the main roads through the site, the creation of bus only sections along the central section of the Central Spine Road, and improved links to both bus stops and rail stations. There has been in principle agreement to the overarching strategy, however post-application discussions regarding securing these changes will be required and will come forward through the new Local Plan and the s106 contributions.</p>

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
EL8: Managing Flood Risk in Meridian Water	<p>Much of the ELAAP area falls within Flood Zone 2 and 3 is therefore considered to have a high to medium probability of flooding. Therefore, applications within the area may require sequential testing in line with NPPF requirements. In relation to Meridian Water planning applications, the Environment Agency has raised no objection to the schemes subject to conditions. The flood mitigation strategy for the development includes raising ground levels within the application site and conveying flood water to the Pymmes Brook and also the Lee Valley Regional Park by the flood conveyance channel to come forward under the SIW proposal.</p> <p>As the acceptability of the development in terms of flood risk is reliant on the works proposed within the SIW application, there will be an obligation within the s106 agreement that requires the SIW to be completed before certain parts of the development can commence. The gasholder site however does not need the SIW to be completed before development comes forward on this site as there no flood risk issues.</p>
EL9: Leisure Facilities and Open Space at Meridian Water	<p>The SIW consent secures approximately 8 hectares of public open space to be delivered in the form of a new local park (Brooks Park) and Edmonton Marshes. This application supplements that with new linear open space along Salmons Brook and the River Lee Navigation, a new public square (Riverside Square) and community streets.</p> <p>The amount of space provided within the Phase 2 site is below the Local Plan requirement for open space provision in relation to the expected population of the site. However, it should also be acknowledged that significant public open space is proposed at Edmonton Marshes under the accompanying SIW consent and east-west and north-south linkages, for pedestrians and cyclists, to the wider green network, including the LVRP and Tottenham Marshes will be improved.</p>

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
EL10: Urban Grain at Meridian Water	<p>The design of the Meridian Water Phase 2 has been developed in close collaboration with the LPA and was presented to the Enfield Place and Design Quality Panel twice, in October 2021 and January 2022. The plots are orientated along key infrastructure routes, the River Lee Navigation, the Brooks Park and the Central spine.</p> <p>The massing of the development has been designed to create distinctive characters with buildings of different heights. It incorporates the opportunities around waterfront development, responding to the green and blue infrastructure at the waterways and the Lee Valley Regional Park. Average densities for the proposed Development are 193 units per ha, based on a total of up to 2,300 units across a gross developable area of 11.8 ha. The design maximises the waterfront location of the site and contributes to placemaking objectives for a new urban mixed-use community at Meridian Water, as Policy EL10, and optimises housing delivery in a location to be well-served by public transport, green and social infrastructure.</p> <p>The planning applications for Meridian Water seek permission for a wide range of uses. Due to the outline nature of the application it is not yet known exactly where each use would be located across the site. However, the parameter plans identify where residential and non-residential uses are permitted and also identifies the building frontages where ground floor non-residential uses should be focused.</p>
EL11: Building Form at Meridian Water	<p>The Design Code submitted as part of the Meridian Water Phase 2 application sets a series of design principles such as the layout of buildings and the highway, distribution of non-residential uses; parking; privacy; heights and set backs of buildings; yards, courts and podiums; tall buildings; access arrangements; public realm, re-naturalisation of the Pymmes Brook and the Salmons Brook; location, character and materiality; building appearance and architecture; thresholds; balcony design and soft landscaping including trees and tree pits.</p> <p>The design code comprises absolute parameters which are design characteristics that must be followed as they are an essential design characteristic of the development, and interpretative parameters that should be followed which allows for greater scope for interpretation and can be presented in different solutions as long as they address the issue raised by the design characteristic with an equal or greater level of quality as the design code guidance. To further ensure that a high-quality development is secured across the site, an architect retention clause will be secured in the s106 agreement to ensure the architect employed to design the scheme for the purposes of a reserved matters submission is retained throughout the phase.</p>
EL12: Public Realm at Meridian Water	<p>The layout of the proposed development has been designed to integrate with the transport, public realm and green infrastructure linkages created by the Strategic Infrastructure Works (SIW) scheme (19/02717/RE3, for which full permission was granted in 2020). The scheme provides infrastructure works for the delivery of the Phase 2 development and comprises the construction of an east-west link</p>

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
	<p>road between Glover Drive and Harbet Road (the Central Spine road); alteration of the access road between Argon Road and Glover Drive; construction of a link road between Leaside Road and the Central Spine; pedestrian and cycleway improvements to Glover Drive and Leaside Road; the construction of 4 bridges across the Pymmes and Salmon Brooks and the River Lee Navigation; alterations to the Pymmes Brook channel, associated landscaping and formation of new public open space; enabling works comprising earthworks; remediation; flood conveyance channel, flood alleviation, outfall and new public open space works; utilities infrastructure; demolition of existing buildings; and formation of new accesses and associated works. The proposals consist of a legible network of streets that link with surrounding streets and are addressed with active frontages. Public realm improvements along Glover Drive and Leaside Road are proposed to help provide improved cycling access into the site and mitigate against the effects of existing and future levels of vehicular traffic. The Design Code provides guidance on the design of formal LEAPs and design of incidental playable features in the public realm and communal amenity spaces, with indicative locations provided in the DAS. This combination of standalone and mixed-use workspace typologies will activate the public realm and accommodate a range of business types.</p> <p>Protected Frontages at ground level will be secured, which identifies the development plot frontages that are required to have an active frontage, i.e. where car park and servicing access for development plots are not permitted. This will ensure that development brought forward at reserved matters stage will contribute to the vision of animating streets and creating a sense of activity at Meridian Water. Development zones and plot boundaries set parameters for the approximate siting of and maximum extent of development plots within which development can take place and includes: 3m standard 1.5m offset to be provided between the building edge at the ground floor level and the public realm; standard 3m offset to be provided between the building edge at the ground floor level and the waterfront public realm along the River Lee Navigation, to provide for sufficient 'spill-out' space for active frontages; and, minimum distances between the building edge at ground floor level of neighbouring Development Plots.</p>
EL14: New Strategic Industrial Locations in Edmonton Leaside	<p>As part of the Strategic Infrastructure Works, granted permission in 2020, two waste sites could be lost from within the SIL areas of Edmonton Leaside, however the permission has yet to be implemented.</p>
EL15: Improving Existing Industrial Areas	<p>Building Bloqs – Opened in October 2021, Enfield Council has delivered the refurbishment and extension of the existing VOSA Building, which provides creative makerspace-type light industrial accommodation.</p> <p>Troubadour Meridian Water Studios - Opened in October 2021, the new film studios will also home a skills academy, providing opportunities in the film, television and creative industries to local people.</p> <p>Construction Skills Academy - A new construction skills academy was also granted planning permission in October 2021.</p>

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
EL16: Angel Road Retail Park	No updates during monitoring year.
Policy EL17: Redevelopment of the EcoPark site	Redevelopment of the Edmonton EcoPark site will be delivered through the development proposals consented by the 2017 North London Heat and Power Plant Development Consent Order.
EL18: Deephams Sewage Treatment Works (STW)	No updates during monitoring year.
EL19: Revitalising Developed Areas at Picketts Lock	No updates during monitoring year.
EL20: Revitalising Open Space at Picketts Lock	No updates during monitoring year.
EL21: Improving the Quality of the Pedestrian and Cycling Environment	See Strategic Infrastructure Works (SIW) (19/02717/RE3) (full permission granted 2020). There have been no further changes to the pedestrian cycling environment in the wider ELAAP area.
EL22: Proposed Pedestrian and Cycle Route -	See Strategic Infrastructure Works (SIW) (19/02717/RE3) (full permission granted 2020). There have been no further changes to the pedestrian cycling environment in the wider ELAAP area.

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
Improvement Principles	
EL23: Enhancing the Bus Network and Services	See Strategic Infrastructure Works (SIW) (19/02717/RE3) (full permission granted 2020). There have been no further changes to the bus network in the wider ELAAP area.
EL24: Use of the Waterways for Transportation	See Strategic Infrastructure Works (SIW) (19/02717/RE3) (full permission granted 2020). There have been no further changes to the waterways in the wider ELAAP area.
EL25: Design of the Road Network	See Strategic Infrastructure Works (SIW) (19/02717/RE3) (full permission granted 2020). There have been no further changes to the road network in the wider ELAAP area.
EL26: The Meridian Water Heat Network	<p>North London Heat and Power Plant - An Energy Recovery Facility proposed at Edmonton EcoPark was approved by Development Consent Order in 2017, which will supply the Meridian Water Heat Network with heat as well as surrounding homes.</p> <p>This Heat Network is being developed by Energetik, a limited company wholly owned and founded by Enfield Council in 2015. The scheme has received £39m in government funding from the Heat Networks Investment Project as well as funding from the GLA's Green New Deal Fund. In the monitoring year over 300 pilot homes were connected to the heat network, with a further 2,300 homes granted outline planning consent which are 'connection ready'. During the monitoring year, the installation of pipework connecting the Meridian Water Energy Centre north of the A406 to connect into the development site began.</p>
EL27: Watercourses at Edmonton Leaside	No updates during monitoring year.
EL28: New and existing green spaces	See Strategic Infrastructure Works (SIW) (19/02717/RE3) (full permission granted 2020).

Appendix C: North East Enfield Area Action Plan (2016)

Policy	Update in the monitoring year
4.10 A1010 Hertford Road	In 2020, the Council has introduced segregated cycle lanes along the length of large sections of the A1010 and simultaneously upgraded the pedestrian environment to make it an enjoyable route to walk and cycle along. There have been no further changes in the monitoring year.
10.1-10.2 Middlesex University Campus Ponders End/Electric Quarter	<p>The NEEAP identified that the capacity of this site would be reduced from the original Core Strategy estimate due to the provision of a free school on the site. The Inspector's Report, published March 2016, predated the granting of planning permission 15/04518/FUL on the site in November 2016, for the redevelopment of site to provide 167 residential units and 1379 sqm of commercial and community floorspace. The scheme was completed in the 2021/22 monitoring year.</p> <p>In addition to the development of the Electric Quarter numerous public realm improvements have been delivered along the A1010 Ponders End high street.</p>
11.1-11.3 Alma Estate	<p>The regeneration programme for the Alma Estate continues at pace. The redevelopment scheme of the Robbins student housing on Gardiner Close was completed in 2020. The outline planning application for the scheme was granted 20 June 2017, with a number of further detailed applications approved since then.</p> <p>A total of 172 homes were completed in the monitoring year, bringing the total completions to 310 new homes. The remaining 294 homes in Phase 2 are scheduled for completion in 2023 and 2024.</p>
12.1 Ponders End Waterfront/Segro Park	The NEEAP proposed the development of the Ponders End Waterfront site for new high-quality employment led development. 17/03059/FUL was approved 29 March 2018 for the redevelopment of the site to provide 3 industrial units for B1c, B2 or B8 uses totalling 21,368 sqm with riverside walkway, car parking, service yards, landscaping and associated works. The site is expected to be ready for occupation in Q3 2022.

Policy	Update in the monitoring year
13.1-14.2 Enfield Highway/Enfield Wash	In 2011 Enfield received over £2.5m from the Mayor's Outer London Fund, supported by £278,000 from the borough, to make improvements along the A1010 corridor stretching from Ponders End to Enfield Wash. A plan of physical improvements, business and retail support, and a series of events and festivals helped to unify the route to create a single, thriving high street. At Enfield Highway, the forecourt of the Enfield Business Centre was improved to allow businesses to better engage with the wider community. The arrival to Enfield Wash is now marked by a platform with seating opposite Albany Park's entrance designed to attract people to use local businesses. A new memorial on the site of the historic Two Brewers pub provides a key arrival point at Ponders End.
15.1 Turkey Street Station	As part of its integration into the London Overground network the station was upgraded in 2016 with a new canopy for the station entrance, with new wayfinding and public realm to mark the improvements. Since that time there have been no further changes to the station.
16.1 Southbury Station Area	During the monitoring year, work continued on the ELP which contains new policies for the Southbury including the area around the station.
16.1-18.1 Enfield Lock Station Area/Conservation Area	No updates during the monitoring year.
19.1-19.2 Brimsdown Station Area	A number of pre-application meetings have taken place during the monitoring year on key sites within the station area.

Appendix D: North Circular Area Action Plan (2014)

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
NC1: North Circular Area	No updates in the monitoring year.
NC2: New and refurbished homes	See site summaries below.
NC3: Creating and protecting jobs	No updates in the monitoring year.
NC4: Local education	No updates in the monitoring year, see section 3 of the AMR for education
NC5: Modern healthcare	No updates in the monitoring year, see section 3 of the AMR for health
NC6: High quality design	No updates in the monitoring year.
NC7: Building heights and development densities	No updates in the monitoring year.
NC8: Transport and Movement	No updates in the monitoring year.

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
NC9: Air quality and noise	No updates in the monitoring year, see para 4.77 of the AMR for Air quality
NC10: Open spaces	No updates in the monitoring year.
NC11: Three Neighbourhood Places	No updates in the monitoring year.
NC12: Arnos Grove/New Southgate	See site summaries below.
NC13: Ladderswood Estate	<p>The redevelopment of the Ladderswood Way estate and the adjoining New Southgate industrial estate is part of the New Southgate Masterplan 2010. The New Ladderswood Limited Liability Partnership is a joint venture between developer Sherry Green Homes, housing association One Housing Group and building contractor Mulalley established in 2011.</p> <p>They are working in partnership with Enfield Council to deliver this site. This major regeneration development is delivering 93 affordable rent, 56 shared ownership and 368 market sale homes (426 flats and 81 houses) as well as 6 commercial units and a new community centre and 85 bed hotel. Phase one of six - completed October 2017 – consisted of 23 affordable homes and 17 for sale homes and a new heat network. Phase 2 completed in March 2020 consisted of an 85 bed Premier Inn hotel, 21 affordable homes, 114 private sale homes and 6 commercial units. Phase three - completed February 2021- consisted of 46 shared ownership homes, 28 private sale homes and a new community facility. Phase four is under construction consisting of 28 affordable homes and 82 private sale homes.</p>
NC14: Western Gateway	No updates in the monitoring year. The site was proposed for site allocation in Enfield's Regulation 18 Local Plan in 2021.
NC15: New Southgate Station Area	No updates in the monitoring year. The site was proposed for site allocation in Enfield's Regulation 18 Local Plan in 2021.

Policy	Updates in the monitoring year
NC16: Coppicewood Lodge	Planning permission 20/03448/FUL for the redevelopment of site involving demolition of existing buildings to provide 45 residential units together with associated parking and landscaping was submitted 02 December 2020.
NC17: Arnos Grove Station	No updates in the monitoring year. The site was proposed for site allocation in Enfield's Regulation 18 Local Plan in 2021.
NC18: Arnos Pool and Bowes Road Library	No updates in the monitoring year. The site was proposed for site allocation in Enfield's Regulation 18 Local Plan in 2021.
NC19: Bowes Road Neighbourhood and NC21-24	Notting Hill Housing acquired a number of vacant sites and surplus properties along the A406 (North Circular Road) in Enfield in 2009 from TFL who had originally planned to widen the road. In total, they built and refurbished 554 homes through four phases of development (312 social rent, 127 shared ownership, 74 affordable rent, 41 private rent). Of these, 257 social rent properties were refurbished in Phase 1, 59 new homes were completed in Phase 2, 238 new homes and community space were provided in Phase 3, and 88 homes were completed in Phase 3. No additional homes were completed in the latest monitoring year.
NC25: Green Lanes Neighbourhood Place and NC26-30	Southgate Town Centre Action Plan: The Town Centres Development Team engaged with the community of Southgate in early 2021 to understand their aspirations for the town centre and to develop a Vision and Action Plan to support its future success. A number of sites in the area have been proposed as site allocations in Enfield's Regulation 18 Local Plan in 2021. No development has taken place in the monitoring year.

