

Enfield

Annual Monitoring Report and updated Housing Trajectory 2019



May 2019

www.enfield.gov.uk/newlocalplan

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1. Introduction

What is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)?

- 1.1 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by section 113 of the Localism Act 2011) sets the formal requirement that each Local Planning Authority must 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, AMRs 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 AMR is used to assess the performance and effectiveness of Enfield's planning policies in delivering the key objectives of the Local Plan. The AMR 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.

2. The reporting period

- 2.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) has been produced by Enfield Council covering the financial years of 2016/17 and 2017/18 (31 March to 1 April). Information beyond this date is included where it helps to provide a more complete picture of planning performance.
- 2.2 A wide range of sources have been used. All key planning indicators are summarised in Appendix 1 of this report, with data reference. The AMR does not attempt to measure and monitor each planning policy individually but focuses on monitoring key policy objectives for which data is currently available, in order to assess overall outcomes in plan delivery.
- 2.3 The key data sources that make up the AMR and Housing Trajectory are from the Greater London Authority (GLA) London Development Database (LDD), internal Council departments and other national government agencies such as Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Nomis (Office for National Statistics).

The Housing Trajectory update

- 2.4 The Council's Housing Trajectory was last published in September 2017 as part of the 2015/16 AMR. At the time, the housing position was expected to be 5,291 new homes between 2017/18 to 2021/22 as of 31st March 2016, which meant both a 5% buffer (4,190) and 20% buffer (4,790) were considered.
- 2.5 Since the Council last published its AMR, the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) was introduced as part of the revised National Policy Planning Framework (NPPF), with the objective to provide a picture of recent housing delivery assessed on a consistent basis. The Test compares the delivery of housing within each local planning authority over the past three years against the required amount, i.e. delivery of the full amount would result in a Test score of 100%.
- 2.6 The Test has three components:
 - If delivery has been less than 95% the local planning authority should prepare an Action Plan to address the reason for the shortfall;

- If delivery has been less than 85% the local planning authority should include a 20% buffer in calculating its five-year housing land supply; and
- If delivery has been less than 75% the presumption in favour is applied.

2.7 In February 2019, the Government published the first HDT results. Against the Tests results, Enfield achieved 85% and is required to produce an action plan. If Enfield fell below 85% then an action plan and a 20% buffer would be required when calculating the five-year housing land supply. For Enfield's housing trajectory both a 5% and 20% buffer have already been applied. Following the Test results, an action plan will be prepared to respond to increase and accelerate the delivery of new housing across the borough in accordance with NPPF and Planning Policy Guidance (PPG). The Housing Trajectory covering the period between 2018/19 to 2022/23 is set out in Appendix 2 of this report.

Housing Completions

2.8 The table below shows breakdown of housing completions (LDD reports):

Table 1: Housing completions

Year	Total (gross) completions	Total (net) completions	Total affordable (social rented/intermediate) completions	Percentage
2017/18	568	397	37	7%
2016/17	1,003	884	302	30%
Total over reporting period	1,571	1,281	339	22% (average over 2 years)

3. Plan making update

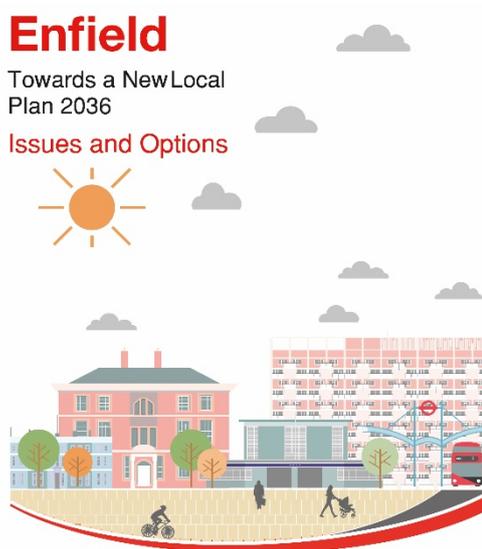
Local Development Scheme

- 3.1 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. Enfield's adopted LDS is available: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/local-plan/#1>
- 3.2 The LDS is subject to regular review to take into account the changes of 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.
- 3.3 The Council has the ambition to increase and accelerate the delivery of new housing across the borough and this is recognised across its key strategic documents sets out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Enfield's LDS was revised in spring 2019 and adopted in May 2019. It sets out the work programme covering the period between 2019-2022. The key documents are:
- A new Local Plan to support and guide future growth and development of the borough;
 - The adoption of the Heritage Strategy;
 - Preferred option consultation on the North London Waste Plan; and
 - The Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan examination and adoption.

Planning for growth and development in Enfield

New Local Plan 2036

- 3.4 The Council will deliver a new Enfield Local Plan covering the plan period up to 2036, which will replace the existing Core Strategy (2010). The Core Strategy establishes the existing vision for the borough and the core policies that delivered this vision. However, a new Local Plan is required to address the challenges and opportunities over the next 10 to 15 years. The new Local Plan will set out the policies and proposals that will guide development, which will address priorities such as housing, affordable housing, employment, public health, town centres, safety and design quality.
- 3.5 Consultation on an early Issues and Options Plan ended on 28th February 2019. The Council is now analysing the responses to the consultation and is aiming to consult on the next version of the Local Plan in 2020.



Public Consultation (Regulation 18)
December 2018
www.enfield.gov.uk/newlocalplan



- 3.6 The Council is under a statutory duty to provide a framework of planning policies which can be used to plan positively for development and guide the determination of planning applications. This framework is called the Local Plan, formerly known as the Local Development Framework (LDF) and is supported by Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) and other supporting documents. The Local Plan must comply with both the NPPF and be in general conformity to the Mayor's London Plan.
- 3.7 Other key documents to be delivered over the next three years include:

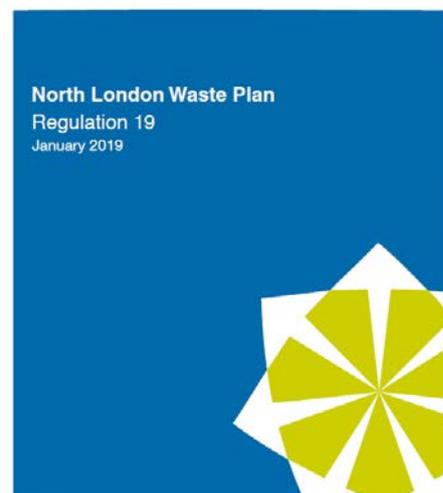
Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (ELAAP)

- 3.8 Preparation of an Area Action Plan for the Edmonton Leaside Area is continuing to progress and will be supported by additional master planning SPD. The ELAAP is a Planning Framework to support the delivery of the first 5,000 new homes at Meridian Water – this is Enfield's flagship regeneration project. Additionally, the area will accommodate new employment, a new train station, supporting infrastructure and other facilities required to support housing growth. The draft AAP is currently under examination and targeted for adoption by January 2020.



North London Waste Plan (NLWP)

- 3.9 The north London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are working together to produce the North London Waste Plan (NLWP). The NLWP will set out the planning framework for waste management in the seven boroughs up to 2035. Once this is adopted, it will form part of the statutory Development Plan for all seven boroughs. After various iterations of the draft NLWP and negotiations to accommodate the needs of all seven boroughs, the NLWP was approved by Enfield's Cabinet and Full Council in October and November 2018, respectively to commence consultation on Regulation 19 stage. Adoption of the NLWP is anticipated in June 2020.



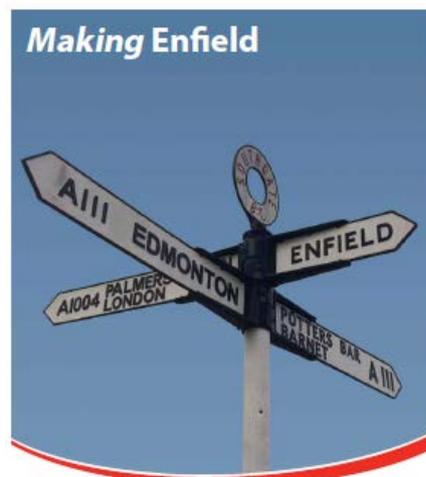
Proposed submission
North London Waste Plan

Enfield's new Heritage Strategy (SPD)

- 3.10 The existing Heritage Strategy, **A Living Landscape**, was published in 2008. The new **Heritage Strategy: Making Enfield** sets out the Council's aspirations for heritage planning over the next five years. The new document is consistent with current national and Council policies and can be used to support bids for inward investment and to direct resources. Its estimated adoption as SPD is anticipated in summer 2019.

3.11 Whilst the Council is preparing its new Local Plan, the Heritage Strategy will be adopted as supplementary to the Core Strategy. Once the new Local Plan is adopted, arrangements will be made for it to be 'supplementary' to policies in the new Plan. As for the previous document, the new Heritage Strategy is concerned with heritage planning, museums and local studies and archives. It embraces the Council's growth agenda, recognises the importance of heritage to a sense of place and identity and highlights how heritage can be a positive factor in securing high quality placemaking.

3.12 Key features include a positive approach to heritage informing growth, a commitment to design quality, a commitment to making a decision on the future of Broomfield House, improving museum and local studies accessibility through continuing digitisation of the collections, increasing museum audiences and collections to reflect the borough's present day communities, focus on heritage practices and the importance of memory-making, opportunities for inward investment and partnerships, and targets by which success can be measured.



Draft Enfield Heritage Strategy
2019 - 2024
www.enfield.gov.uk/heritagestrategy



Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) review

3.13 The Council's CIL Charging Schedule came into effect on 1 April 2016 and to date has contributed over £500,000 towards the new Meridian Water Station. Due to area-based regeneration and increasing house prices in the borough over the past six years the Council intends to review its CIL Charging Schedule and Regulation 123 list in parallel to carefully align with the new Local Plan, which also has a requirement for consultation and independent examination of the CIL.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP)

3.14 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is a document that supports Enfield's Local Plan. It identifies service areas where investment will be needed to meet the additional demand from population and housing growth over the plan period. It also sets the basis for policies for developer contributions to meet future need and highlights, where applicable, gaps in existing provision to form a platform for future development, project delivery and funding bids.

3.15 The IDP is a working document that is reviewed periodically so that the Council can monitor progress on infrastructure delivery and have in place an up to date schedule of infrastructure requirements. The existing IDP was prepared to support the Core Strategy and Development Management Document. Since then, a new IDP will be developed in line with the new Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy review programme. It will review existing provision for all infrastructure including social (such as health and education facilities), physical infrastructure (such as transport and utilities) and green infrastructure (such as parks and open spaces).

Liveable Neighbourhoods

- 3.16 During 2017/18 the Council has successfully put forward a comprehensive bid submission to Government to secure funding for the future strategic growth of Enfield Town. The aim is to transform Enfield Town into well-connected and integrated neighbourhoods by creating a hub of our emerging networks (walking and cycle routes) delivered by Cycle Enfield programme, delivering this integration will enable the Council to advance delivery of the Mayor's Transport Strategy.



Neighbourhood Planning

- 3.17 The Localism Act (2011) enables local communities through neighbourhood forums to prepare neighbourhood development plans. Once adopted, neighbourhood plans form part of Enfield's statutory development plan and can be used in the determination of planning applications. There are currently two designated forums in Enfield: Hadley Wood and Angel Edmonton.

4. Enfield borough context

Profile snapshot (2016/17 to 2017/2018)

Population

- 4.1 Enfield's current population stands at approximately 333,000 people and 130,000 households. However, the borough is changing fast and projection scenarios up to 2036 show an increase in roughly 51,000 in population and an additional 31,000 households. The ONS has estimated a slight increase from 2016 to 2017 of approximately 578 persons (0.2%).

Ethnicity diversity

- 4.2 Enfield's ethnicity estimates are produced in-house, using data from the 2001 and 2011 Census and 2017 School Census conducted by the Local Education Authority (LEA). Based on the estimates it demonstrates that ethnic minorities make up around 65% of Enfield's population, these include people from Black and Asian Groups in the borough (18% and 10% respectively), followed by mixed groups (6%) and those of other ethnic groups (6%).

House Prices

- 4.3 Enfield's average house prices have risen from £372,205 to £383,142 from 2015 to 2016, which is a 17% increase. However, since 2016 house prices have risen slowly to £397,158 as of 2018 according to House Price Index HM Land Registry.

Vacant dwellings

- 4.4 The number of vacant dwellings has increased from 1,907 to 2,298 units in 2015-2016. In 2017 a total of 2,349 vacant dwellings according to Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government (MHCLG).

Jobs & Employment

- 4.5 The number of jobs within the borough continues to decrease from 2015 where there were 132,000 jobs to 131,000 jobs in 2016 and now 106,000 as of 2017. Therefore, employment has been on the decline in the borough according to the Labour Force Survey conducted by ONS. Employment rate in the borough has also declined from 2015/16 from 71.2% down to 69.5% in 2017/18.

Education

- 4.6 In 2016/17 total of 34,200 primary places were allocated, with an additional 394 new places and 20,100 secondary places. There were also an additional 126 new places and 581 special school places. In the following year of 2017/18 there were a total of 34,170 primary places allocated with a loss of 30 places due to transferring from Key Stage 2 to 3; secondary places of 20,190 allocated and additional 900 new places, 682 special school places with additional 101 new places given.
- 4.7 The increase in additional school places in 2016 was due to the Garfield School expansion being completed creating an additional 210 new spaces for pupils. The school, previously two-form entry is now three forms allowing the new school to have a total capacity for 630 pupils, with 23 classrooms, and supporting facilities.

4.8 GSCE results attained in 2016/17 showed that 46.2% of students achieved attainment 8 level, which was lower than the London average of 48.9% but higher than overall England percentage of 44.6%. In 2017/18, 46.1% of students achieved attainment 8 level, which was lower than the London average of 49.2% but higher than the overall England percentage of 44.3%.

Inequality

4.9 Since the 2015/16 AMR, there were no further publications on deprivation ranking for Enfield. Enfield remains as the 12th most deprived borough in London. Deprivation is concentrated in the east and south of the borough, with these areas experiencing higher levels of worklessness, lower household incomes, and lower life expectancy.

Crime

4.10 Crime rate has increased significantly from 82.36% in 2015/16 to 92.14% in 2017/18 (per 1,000 of population). Prior to this, the crime rate in Enfield has fallen each year since 2008/09. However, Enfield's crime rate is significantly below that of the London average which was 85.4 crimes per 1,000 population in 2015/16.

Community facilities

4.11 The Council supports delivery of new recreational, leisure, culture and arts facilities through providing new community facilities as part of estate regeneration schemes such as Ladderswood Estate, Ordnance Road and Alma Estate. Further community facilities were also provided through the upgrade to the existing Western Field i.e. Tottenham Hotspur training ground, which was completed in 2016/17 and the inclusion of community space as part of the Notting Hill Estate development in the North Circular Road area in 2017/18.

Health facilities

4.12 A link to all GPs in Enfield can be found on the NHS website via:
<https://www.nhs.uk/Services/Trusts/GPs/DefaultView.aspx?id=89833>

Waste management

4.13 Waste in the borough has remained consistent over the past years, Table 2 (below) shows a breakdown since 2015/16.

Table 2: Household waste breakdown

	Household Waste (tonnes)	Household Waste Recycled (tonnes)	% household waste recycled	Non-Household Waste (Tonnes)	Non-household waste recycled	% non-household waste recycled
2015/16	122027	43762	36%	13716	183	1%
2016/17	118036	43854	37%	14022	462	3%
2017/18	117019	41979	36%	13898	177	1%

Office to residential conversions

4.14 As a result of temporary development rights being applied in respect of the change of use premises from a B1(a) office use to C3 residential use in 2013¹, the Council saw

¹ Subject to prior approval

approximately 17,768 sqm of office floorspace lost in 2016/17. The figure decreased in 2017/18 seeing around a loss of around 5,543 sqm. Consequently, this resulted in an increase of residential units of 327 in 2016/17 and 96 in 2017/18.

Pedestrian and Cyclists

- 4.15 Significant progress has taken place on the Cycle Enfield project between 2016 to 2018. The A105 Green Lanes major project has been fully implemented, creating 10km of segregated cycle lanes, along with town centre public realm enhancements and increases in pedestrian facilities. This project has secured a number of awards for Enfield Council and Transport for London monitoring data is demonstrating a 52% increase in cycling along the corridor between the summer of 2016 and 2018.



- 4.16 In the same period, the A1010 south major project was approved. By the end of 2018, approximately 60% of this route was constructed, which when it is complete will deliver a further 6.5km of segregated cycling facilities.
- 4.17 During 2018, a new walking and cycling route was also completed which connects both the A105 and A1010 south major projects, from Winchmore Hill to Edmonton Green. This is a 2.5km route, much of which is along the Salmons Brook, which is an entirely new east / west connection for the borough, previously inaccessible.
- 4.18 In 2018, two new cycle hub facilities were opened at Edmonton Green and Enfield Town stations. These are secure cycle parking facilities for up to 50 bicycles plus three non-traditional cycles such as cargo bikes. Further cycle parking stands have been delivered in town centre areas and ten residential cycle hangars were trialled, each providing six secure cycle parking spaces, placed on residential streets.
- 4.19 In addition to the infrastructure measures, each year approximately 5,000 young people and 400 adults have participated in our programme of cycle training activities and each year our Dr Bike initiative has repaired approximately 3,000 bikes, free of charge for members of the community.

Built and Landscape Heritage

4.20 In Enfield, there are currently 11 buildings and historic structures, two conservation areas and three historic parks and gardens on the Historic England at Risk Register (2015).

Table 3: Risk Register (2015)

Heritage Category	No at Risk
Conservation areas	2
Statutorily Listed buildings	11
Historic gardens & parks	3
Ancient monuments	0
Areas of archaeological interest	0

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 4.21 The CIL collected for the London Mayor, in 2016/17 was £971,770 and in 2017/18 the Council saw an increase to £1,033,603.
- 4.22 Enfield's CIL was adopted in March 2016 and formally took effect on 1st April 2016 with all applications for qualifying development decided on or after this date liable to pay the levy. Enfield's CIL sets out the differential charging rates for residential development, across four defined zones in the borough. In 2016/17, a total of £207,304 was collected for Enfield CIL. Of this amount, 5% was allocated to CIL administrative expenses, totalling £10,365.25 and 15% was retained as a proportion towards future neighbourhood expenditure, totalling £31,095.74. In 2017/18, monies collected doubled and amounted to £502,859. Of this amount, 5% was allocated to CIL administrative expenses, totalling £25,143 and 15% was retained as a proportion towards future neighbourhood expenditure, totalling £75,429.
- 4.23 Section 6 of this report outlines a full quarterly breakdown for each type of CIL during the reporting period.

Section 106 Planning Obligations

- 4.24 The Council uses planning obligations, sometimes known as legal agreements or Section 106 agreements, where appropriate to mitigate the potential effects of development. Over the reporting years of 2016/17 and 2017/18 the Council secured over £2,199,418 and £2,372,995 in S106 contributions, respectively. The funding was agreed for new community infrastructure and facilities, such as education, transportation, affordable housing. Section 7 of this report sets out the key projects supported by S106 contributions.

5. Five Year Housing Land Supply

- 5.1 The Council's strategic housing target is 798 new homes. This equates to a five-year housing target of 3,990 net additional units covering a five-year period.
- 5.2 In 2016/17, 884 (net) new homes were built, exceeding the GLA's housing target of 798. However, fewer homes were built in 2017/18, resulting in the creation of 397 (net) new homes. With the aim to accelerate housing delivery, the Council will produce a new Housing Delivery Action Plan. Further commentary and detail on the housing supply position can be found in Appendix 2 – Housing Trajectory section of this report.
- 5.3 To help meet housing need, priority is given to the preparation of Enfield's new Local Plan and emerging Housing Strategy. The Council completed its first round of public consultation and is exploring all good growth options to deliver at least 28,000 new homes in the plan period. Projections provided in Appendix 2- Table 32 demonstrate that the Council can achieve its five-year supply of approximately 4,808 new homes between 2018-2023. This total is made of full planning permissions, outline permissions, allocated sites and non-allocated sites.

Affordable housing completions on average over the two-year period.

- 5.4 A total of 339 affordable homes were built in 2016/17 and 2017/18, respectively. In the reporting years, an average of 22% of all conventional housing was affordable. Of these affordable homes delivered, a breakdown of tenure types is shown in the table below.

Table 4: Affordable housing completions

Year	Total (gross) completions	Total (net) completions	Total affordable (all tenures) completions	Affordable breakdown		Percentage
2017/18	568	397	37	34	Social Rented	7%
				3	Intermediate	
2016/17	1,003	884	302	47 –	Social Rented	30%
				127	Intermediate	
				128	Affordable Rent	
Total over reporting period	1,571	1,281	339			22% (average over 2 years)

- 5.5 As shown in table 4 (above), the affordable housing policy target of 40% was not met over the reporting periods due to a number of large schemes under construction but yet to be recorded as 'completed' to GLA. Consequently, larger schemes that have phased development are not captured in our completion numbers, where construction may have already started, and completions have occurred. Appendix 2 – Tables 35 and 36 outline large schemes that are in progress but not shown as completed.

- 5.6 Although housing completions have slowed in 2017/18 in comparison to 2016/17, a healthy housing pipeline according to GLA's Local Development Database shows that Enfield (as of the end of the 2017/18 financial year) has approximately 3,241 net new homes in the pipeline, 775 of which are under construction. However, this means there are still 2,466 new homes not started as of 31st March 2018.

Council-led housing schemes

Ladderswood Estate, New Southgate

- 5.7 The redevelopment of the Ladderswood Estate, in New Southgate will provide a new high-quality housing environment with the new buildings directly addressing the key existing streets in the area. In February 2014, planning permission was granted for 517 units in line with NC Policies 2, 6 and 13. This includes permission for 149 affordable units, a new hotel, a small community facility and commercial units.



- 5.8 Construction began on the site in March 2014 with the first phase of construction that completed in October 2017. As a result, 40 new homes were completed, of which 22 were affordable.

Alma Estate, Ponders End

- 5.9 Regeneration of the 1960s Alma Estate in Ponders End has commenced. The masterplan creates around 1,000 new homes, with new community facilities, reintegrating the estate with the surrounding neighbourhood.

- 5.10 Phase 1 of the scheme comprises two components. Construction for the first component commenced in summer 2017 for a total of 165 new homes, which is made up of: 69 social-rented and 96 for private sale. The second component comprises a total of 63 units. This is made up of: 28 social rented and 35 shared ownership.



- 5.11 In total the scheme aims to deliver 1,009 residential units equating to 389² affordable homes and 620 for private sale. First handovers for private sale happening end of March 2019 and first council homes are being delivered in May 2019.
- 5.12 Phase 2 of the scheme has started to see the delivery of 82 new homes (all private sale), a new Council Youth Centre by demolition of previous community centre (Welcome Point). Once complete the existing youth centre will move into the new premises paving way for new community centre and 66 new homes, aimed delivery for late 2022.

² Equates to 189 units as shared ownership and 200 as social rent.

- 5.13 The next two tower blocks are due for demolition in 2020 following existing tenants being decanted within the scheme into the Phase 1 new homes.

Electric Quarter, Ponders End

- 5.14 Transformational change has started as part of the wider regeneration programme of Ponders End High Street and the provision of housing is central. Construction has started for 167 new homes, of which 31 will be affordable. Along with the new homes, there will be community space earmarked for a library and nursery, commercial and retail space, new access roads, car parking and landscaping. To date, 61 new homes have been completed. This equates to 21 affordable social rent and 40 for market sale seeing significant improvements being made to the surrounding area and the high street.



Meridian Water

- 5.15 Meridian Water is a 20-year London regeneration programme, led by the Council bringing 10,000 new homes and thousands of jobs to Enfield, north London. With the ambition to accelerate the delivery of new homes, planning permission for the development of Phase One at land around Willoughby Lane and Meridian Way was granted in 10th July 2017. Known as 'Meridian One' this Phase will see the first 725 new homes and retail space at Willoughby Lane.



- 5.16 Enabling works are progressing, while the procurement process for a development partner is underway in partnership with the GLA and London Development Panel.
- 5.17 These homes will be delivered around the new Meridian Water station, which is due to open in summer 2019. Further breakdown of first phase development can be found in Appendix 2 – Table 36 of this document.
- 5.18 A planning application and development partner are also being progressed for Meridian Two around at Leaside Road (formerly known as the 'teardrop' site), which will see the delivery of around 200 affordable homes and workspaces.

6. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 6.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a system set up as a way of ensuring developer contributions are received to supplement other public sector funding streams for new community infrastructure such as schools and health care facilities to support ongoing population growth in the borough. In London both local authorities and the Mayor of London are charging authorities empowered to levy a charge on new development that meets the charging criteria.
- 6.2 CIL is a non-negotiable standard charge per square metre applied to new developments with the exception of social housing, buildings used by charities for charitable purposes and buildings into which people do not normally go or go only for routine maintenance of plant or equipment.
- 6.3 The CIL charge is imposed at the time planning permission is granted and will normally be paid at the commencement of development. CIL is calculated according to the amount of additional floorspace a new development will create. Subject to the previously stated exceptions, CIL will apply to developments that create 100 sqm or more of gross internal floor space and for developments of less than 100 sqm when it is for construction of a new dwelling. Refer to Council's CIL charging schedule for more detail on how charging is applied at <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/community-infrastructure-levy/planning-policy-information-community-infrastructure-levy-charging-schedule.pdf>

Mayoral CIL

- 6.4 The Community Infrastructure Regulations (2010), as amended, require that the Council, as a Charging Authority, reports on the Community Infrastructure Levy every financial year. The regulations set out detailed requirements for this report including the amount of CIL received, CIL expenditure and how the money has been spent, including amounts spent on specific items of infrastructure, and any amount not spent.
- 6.5 The Mayor's Community Infrastructure Levy (MCIL) was introduced in 2012 to help finance Crossrail. CIL charging rates vary across London in accordance with three different charging zones set out in the Mayor's Charging Schedule. Enfield falls within charging band three. This means that the CIL rate for Enfield has been set at the lowest rate for London, at £20 per sqm on all new qualifying floorspace, excluding health and education floorspace (alongside standard exemptions for self-builders, affordable housing and charitable developments).
- 6.6 The Council collects CIL on behalf of the Mayor of London. Table 5 (below) shows the amount of CIL collected for 2016/17 and 2017/18. At the time of writing, the Mayor published a new Charging Schedule referred to as MCIL2, to replace the existing Mayoral CIL and S106 charges to part fund the delivery of Crossrail 2. As a result of MCIL2, Enfield is one of two London authorities moving from a lower to a higher band. This is from charging band three of £20 per sqm to charging band two, at £60 per sqm. The charges were approved in 2018, therefore the new rate of £60 per sqm will apply to all qualifying development granted planning permission on or after 1 April 2019.

Table 5: London Mayor CIL collected during reporting period

Year	Quarter	Amount collected (£)
2017/18	1	180,604.24
	2	90,074.19
	3	293,031.27
	4	469,914.05
Total		1,033,623.75
2016/17	1	14,565.29
	2	366,062.42
	3	383,693.69
	4	207,449.08
Total		971,770.48

Enfield's CIL

- 6.7 The Council's CIL came into force on 1 April 2016, with all applications for qualifying development decided on or after this date liable to pay the levy. Information on money received during financial year 2016/17 will be reported in the next authority Monitoring Report.
- 6.8 Enfield's CIL sets out three differential charging rates for residential development across three defined zones in the borough ranging from £40 to £120 per sqm. For retail, financial and professional services including betting shops, restaurants and cafés, drinking establishments and hot food takeaways, there is no differential charging and a single rate of £60 per sqm apply across the borough. There are nil rates for all development within the Meridian Water masterplan area and for office, industrial, hotels, leisure facilities, community and other uses.
- 6.9 Total Enfield CIL receipts for 2016/17 were £207,304.96. Of this amount, 5% was allocated to CIL administrative expenses, totalling £10,365.25 and 15% was retained as a proportion towards future neighbourhood expenditure, totalling £31,095.74.
- 6.10 Total Enfield CIL receipts for 2017/18 were £502,859. Of this amount, 5% was allocated to CIL administrative expenses, totalling £25,143.08 and 15% was retained as a proportion towards future neighbourhood expenditure, totalling £75,429.24.
- 6.11 After deduction of the administrative expenses and neighbourhood proportion £568,130.85 was pooled over the last two financial years and spent on the new station currently under construction at Meridian Water; delivery of road and rail infrastructure in Meridian Water, as per Enfield's Regulation 123 List.
- 6.12 Enfield's CIL is underpinned by a viability appraisal which has informed the setting of rates across the Borough. Further viability testing will be undertaken in order to review Enfield CIL alongside the preparation for adoption of the Local Plan.
- 6.13 The breakdown of the Council's CIL collected is set out in Table 6, below:

Table 6: Enfield Council's CIL collected during the reporting years

Year	Quarter	Amount Collected (£)
2017/18	1	95,805
	2	135,028
	3	163,642
	4	108,383
Total		502,859
2016/17	1	0
	2	0
	3	66,659
	4	140,646
Total		207,305
Total for both reporting periods		710,164

7. Planning Obligations

- 7.1 The Council uses planning obligations, sometimes known as legal agreements or Section 106 agreements, where appropriate, to influence the nature of a development or to mitigate its potential effects. The Council seeks to ensure that S106 agreements are only entered into where planning obligations cannot be used to overcome issues associated with a proposed development. Applications are assessed individually and on their own merits in order to determine if planning obligations are needed, and if so, the matters they should address.
- 7.2 Planning contributions remain an important tool to ensure adequate provision of infrastructure of the borough, particularly for affordable housing. However, due to the changes in national legislation the update of S106 funding will be more limited in the future, as the focus on provision of strategic infrastructure has shifted towards Enfield's CIL. Affordable housing and site-specific infrastructure remain under S106 negotiations.
- 7.3 In November 2016, the Council adopted the S106 Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), setting out the circumstances in which S106 agreement is likely to be required and details the type and level of contribution required. The SPD helps to clarify the relationship between S106 and CIL since the introduction and charging came into force on 1 April 2016. The SPD can be viewed: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/supplementary-planning-documents/#2>.
- 7.4 In 2016/17, the Council secured £2,199,418 in S106 funds, whilst in 2017/18 a total of £2,372,995 was received. Table 7 below shows a breakdown of monies negotiated and spend for the two financial years of this AMR.

Table 7: S106 monies negotiated and spent

Financial years	2016/17		2017/2018	
	Total monies negotiated = £2,199,418		Total monies negotiated = £2,372,995	
	Total monies spent = £4,090,950		Total monies spent = £1,362,878	
	Negotiated	Spend (capital and review)	Negotiated	Spend (capital and review)
Education	£130,142	£637,666	£800,675	£829,727
Traffic and transportation	£318,206	£101,925	£182,012	£422,439
Parks	Nil	£2,559	Nil	£110,641
Employment and training	£32,001	Nil	£322,000	Nil
Environmental improvements	£30,000	£16,000	£38,600	Nil
Community benefits and health	£7,425	Nil	£764,252	Nil
Affordable housing	£1,568,122	£3,332,799	£128,453	Nil

Financial years	2016/17		2017/2018	
	Total monies negotiated = £2,199,418		Total monies negotiated = £2,372,995	
	Total monies spent = £4,090,950		Total monies spent = £1,362,878	
	Negotiated	Spend (capital and review)	Negotiated	Spend (capital and review)
Other including S106 monitoring fee	£113,522	Nil	£113,522	Nil

7.5 Table 8 below gives a breakdown of some key projects from the past three years which funding was agreed.

Table 8: Key projects funded through S106 contribution in the reporting period

Year	Ward	Project	Value of S106 contributions (£)
2017-18	Southgate	Minchenden school for special needs pupil place provision	308,708
	Enfield Highway	Brimsdown Primary School for a new kitchen and dining hall facilities	201,336
	Chase	Orchardside Pupil Referral Unit	122,742
2016-17	Cockfosters and Ponders End	Affordable housing for the New Avenue and Dujardin Mews projects	3,332,799
	Southgate	Minchenden school for special needs pupil place provision	403,150
	Chase	Orchardside Pupil Referral Unit	100,000
2015-16	Cockfosters and Ponders End	Affordable housing for the New Avenue and Dujardin Mews projects	316,538
	Cockfosters and Ponders End	Affordable housing for the New Avenue and Dujardin Mews projects	270,041
	Town	Garfield Primary School as part of the school expansion program	664,000
	Ponders End	CO2 reduction measures on new housing at Dujardin Mews	£56,299

7.6 The current fees (2017/18) are as follows:

- 5% of the total value of financial contributions; and
- A fixed charge to manage non-monetary obligations of £350 per head of term; and

7.7 Reasonable fees will be charged for a deed of variation, which will vary depending on the complexity of the matter.

Appendix 1: Planning Policy Performance

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

These topics are linked to the Corporate Plan.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
CORE POLICY 1: Strategic Growth Areas	Delivery of housing and jobs target	Estate Renewal Enfield Strategic Planning	<p>Area Action Plans</p> <p>Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan³ (ELAAP) is currently at examination in public stage, but once it is adopted it will set the planning framework to support and accommodate the first 5,000 new homes and at least 1,500 new jobs at Meridian Water.</p> <p>Whilst Meridian Water is the main focus for growth in the borough the ELAAP provides the framework for supported growth other key sites including: the employment and industrial estates, Angel Road Retail Park, Edmonton EcoPark, Deephams Sewage Treatment Works and Picketts Lock. A draft ELAAP can be found on the Council's website https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/area-action-plans/planning-strategy-edmonton-leaside-area-action-plan.pdf</p> <p>North East Area Action Plan (NEAAP) was adopted on 8th June 2016. The NEEAAP provides a planning framework for opportunity sites for redevelopment in North East Enfield, these include: the area stretching from the M25 southwards to Ponders End. It includes Enfield Lock, Enfield Highway, Ponders End, Turkey Street and Southbury. This AAP has supported the delivery of key Estate Renewal and Regeneration sites such as Ponders End in particular the Alma Estate and Electric Quarter. The full NEEAAP can be found on the Council's website https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/area-action-plans/#4</p>

³ Formerly named as Central Leaside

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update												
			<p>Masterplans</p> <p>Enfield Town Master Plan was adopted in March 2018 and provides design and development advice to help guide the future growth of Enfield Town. The full Masterplan can be found at: https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/master-plans/#1</p>												
CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes	Planned housing provision	Refer to Appendix 2 – Housing Trajectory	The updated Housing Trajectory 2019 set out in Table 32 of this report outlines the Council’s housing supply and planned delivery over the next five years (up to 2023).												
	Net additional dwellings in previous years	Refer to Appendix 2 - Housing Trajectory	Table 33 shows a full list of previous net additional dwellings completed in previous years.												
	Net additional dwellings for 2016/17 to 2017/18	London Development Database	<p><i>Table 9: Showing net additional dwellings</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total (gross) completions</th> <th>Total (net) completions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>568</td> <td>397</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>1,003</td> <td>884</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total over reporting period</td> <td>1,571</td> <td>1,281</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Total (gross) completions	Total (net) completions	2017/18	568	397	2016/17	1,003	884	Total over reporting period	1,571	1,281
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Total over reporting period	1,571	1,281													
Net additional dwellings 2018/19 to 2022/23	Refer to Appendix 2 – Housing Trajectory	<p>The Council’s five-year housing supply calculation as of 31st March 2018 is 4,808 new homes.</p> <p>Further details can be found in Appendix 2 – Table 32 of Housing Trajectory section of this report.</p>													
Managed delivery target to 2032/33	Refer to Appendix 2 – Housing Trajectory (Table 33 – Output indicators for housing)	Projected delivery of 19,645 new homes over next 15 years.													

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																
CORE POLICY 3: Affordable Housing	Gross affordable housing completions	London Development Database (LDD)	<p>Gross affordable housing completions over the reporting period is approximately 22%. This is less than the policy requirement of 35-40% and is due to larger schemes not being recorded on the LDD.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 2 – Tables 35 & 36 for partial completions of schemes.</p> <p><i>Table 10: showing gross and percentage of affordable housing completions</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total (gross) completions</th> <th>Total affordable (social rented/intermediate) completions</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>568</td> <td>37</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>1,003</td> <td>302</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total over reporting period</td> <td>1,571</td> <td>339</td> <td>22% (average over 2 years)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Total (gross) completions	Total affordable (social rented/intermediate) completions	Percentage	2017/18	568	37	7%	2016/17	1,003	302	30%	Total over reporting period	1,571	339	22% (average over 2 years)
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Percentage of total housing units completed that are affordable	London Development Database	Refer to above.																	
Percentage of affordable housing units that are intermediate/social rented	LDD	<p><i>Table 11: showing percentage of affordable housing breakdown</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total affordable (all tenures) completions</th> <th colspan="2">Affordable breakdown</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>37</td> <td>34</td> <td>Social Rented</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Total affordable (all tenures) completions	Affordable breakdown		2017/18	37	34	Social Rented									
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																																							
					3	Intermediate																																				
			2016/17	302	47 –	Social Rented																																				
					127	Intermediate																																				
					128	Affordable Rent																																				
			Total over reporting period	339																																						
CORE POLICY 4: Housing Quality	Lifetime Homes	LDD – Housing Completions - Lifetime Homes, LBE Development Management	The Development Management Team no longer use this policy to assess development schemes as this policy is now extant.																																							
	Sustainable Homes and Eco Homes Assessments	LDD Report: Housing Approvals	The Development Management Team no longer use this policy to assess development schemes as the policy is now extant.																																							
CORE POLICY 5: Housing Type	Housing size (no. of beds) for market/ social rented housing	LDD	Table breakdown of housing types by bedroom size for flats/houses over reporting period: <i>Table 12: Showing housing size</i>																																							
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Year</th> <th rowspan="3">Tenure type</th> <th colspan="2">One-bed</th> <th colspan="2">Two-bed</th> <th colspan="2">Three-beds</th> </tr> <tr> <th>*Flat</th> <th>House</th> <th>Flat</th> <th>House</th> <th>Flat</th> <th>House</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>No.</th> <th>No.</th> <th>No.</th> <th>No.</th> <th>No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">2017-18</td> <td>Market</td> <td>145</td> <td>7</td> <td>192</td> <td>46</td> <td>33</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social-rented</td> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>24</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Year	Tenure type	One-bed		Two-bed		Three-beds		*Flat	House	Flat	House	Flat	House	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	2017-18	Market	145	7	192	46	33	62	Social-rented	4	0	24	2	3	1
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update							
				Intermediate	0	0	2	0	0	1
				Affordable rent	0	0	0	0	0	0
				All (above)	4	0	26	2	3	2
				Total	149	7	218	48	36	64
			2016-17	Market	392	9	159	13	72	45
				Social-rented	12	-	18	-	7	7
				Intermediate	4	-	18	-	5	14
				Affordable rent	18	-	29	-	12	-
				All (above)	34	0	65	0	24	21
				Total	426	9	224	13	96	66
CORE POLICY 6: Meeting Particular Housing Needs	Completion of the Council's Vulnerable Adults Accommodation Strategy	LBE - Adult Health and Social Care	No data was reported.							
	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 GP's listed in Enfield. To view the list go to NHS website link: https://www.nhs.uk/Services/Trusts/GPs/DefaultView.aspx?id=8983							
CORE POLICY 8: Education	Number of primary and	National Government and council school	School Places in Enfield:							

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																					
	secondary school places	expansion department	<p><i>Table 13: school places in Enfield</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Primary Total*</th> <th>Added Primary Places</th> <th>Secondary Total**</th> <th>Added Secondary Places</th> <th>Special ***</th> <th>Additional Special Places</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>34,170</td> <td>-30</td> <td>20,190</td> <td>900</td> <td>682</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>34,200</td> <td>394</td> <td>20,100</td> <td>126</td> <td>581</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* Reception year to year Changes 2016/17 Oasis Hadley, Bowes Southgate Green and St Johns 2017/18 Maturing bulge classes reductions overall</p> <p>** Years 7 to 11 Changes – Academy increases Ark John Keats Heron Hall</p> <p>*** Reception year to year 11 based on census</p> <p>Source: School Admission booklet</p>	Year	Primary Total*	Added Primary Places	Secondary Total**	Added Secondary Places	Special ***	Additional Special Places	2017/18	34,170	-30	20,190	900	682	101	2016/17	34,200	394	20,100	126	581	
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	GCSE Passes	<p>Department for Education</p> <p>2017/18 source:</p> <p>GCSE and equivalent results in England 2017/18 (provisional)</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/gcse-and-equivalent-results-2017-to-2018-provisional</p> <p>Please note that the maximum score is 90 – this is not a % score.</p>	<p>Average attainment 8 score in Enfield</p> <p>Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4</p> <p>https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/download-data</p> <p><i>Table 14: Showing average attainment score in Enfield</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>School Name</th> <th>School Type</th> <th>Average Attainment 8 score per pupil (2016/17)</th> <th>Average Attainment 8 score per pupil 2017/18)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aylward Academy</td> <td>Sponsored academy</td> <td>38.4</td> <td>36.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishop Stopford's School</td> <td>Voluntary aided school</td> <td>46.6</td> <td>44.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broomfield School</td> <td>Foundation school</td> <td>38.9</td> <td>41.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chace Community School</td> <td>Community school</td> <td>39.5</td> <td>42.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Edmonton County School</td> <td>Academy converter - mainstream</td> <td>44.4</td> <td>42.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enfield County School for Girls</td> <td>Community school</td> <td>51.1</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enfield Grammar School</td> <td>Academy converter - mainstream</td> <td>48.7</td> <td>48.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	School Name	School Type	Average Attainment 8 score per pupil (2016/17)	Average Attainment 8 score per pupil 2017/18)	Aylward Academy	Sponsored academy	38.4	36.4	Bishop Stopford's School	Voluntary aided school	46.6	44.8	Broomfield School	Foundation school	38.9	41.3	Chace Community School	Community school	39.5	42.7	Edmonton County School	Academy converter - mainstream	44.4	42.2	Enfield County School for Girls	Community school	51.1	51	Enfield Grammar School	Academy converter - mainstream	48.7	48.3
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update			
			Heron Hall Academy	Free school - mainstream	-	46.5
			Highlands School	Community school	51.3	52.6
			Kingsmead School	Academy converter - mainstream	46.9	48.4
			Lea Valley High School	Community school	38.9	38
			Nightingale Academy	Sponsored academy	33.6	32.2
			Oasis Academy Enfield	Sponsored academy	36.7	40.1
			Oasis Academy Hadley	Sponsored academy	42.9	42.3
			Southgate School	Academy converter - mainstream	49.9	49
			St Anne's Catholic High School for Girls	Voluntary aided school	53.5	57.2
			St Ignatius College	Voluntary aided school	51.2	47.8
			The Latymer School	Voluntary aided school	77.8	79.3
			Winchmore School	Community school	49	44.8
			Enfield		46.2	46.3

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update											
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Outer London</td> <td>49.2</td> <td>49.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London</td> <td>48.9</td> <td>49.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>44.6</td> <td>44.5</td> </tr> </table>	Outer London	49.2	49.9	London	48.9	49.4	England	44.6	44.5		
Outer London	49.2	49.9												
London	48.9	49.4												
England	44.6	44.5												
CORE POLICY 9: Supporting Community Cohesion	Delivery of targets for Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34													
	Index of Multiple Deprivation	LBE Corporate Policy and Research	<p>Enfield is ranked the 12th most deprived borough in London since 2015. No new publication has been released since then.</p> <p>However, homelessness in the borough has increased slightly in the borough from 2016/17 from 3,244 to 3,276 in 2017/18 indicated table below:</p> <p>Homelessness</p> <p><i>Table 15: showing homelessness and households in temporary accommodation</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Homelessness Acceptances</th> <th>Households in temporary accommodation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>1,131</td> <td>2,987</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>1,096</td> <td>3,244</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>786</td> <td>3,276</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Local authorities' actions under the homelessness provisions of the housing acts, MHCLG</i></p>		Homelessness Acceptances	Households in temporary accommodation	2015/16	1,131	2,987	2016/17	1,096	3,244	2017/18	786
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																																								
	Crime rates – total offences per population	Metropolitan Police online data base (http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm)	<p>Crime rates – total offences per population</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Enfield No. of crimes</th> <th>Enfield Crimes per 1,000 of population</th> <th>London No. of crimes</th> <th>London Crimes per 1,000 of population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>25,933</td> <td>76.33%</td> <td>829,132</td> <td>92.14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>23,556</td> <td>69.33%</td> <td>777,618</td> <td>86.41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>22,954</td> <td>67.56%</td> <td>741,120</td> <td>82.36%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Enfield No. of crimes	Enfield Crimes per 1,000 of population	London No. of crimes	London Crimes per 1,000 of population	2017/18	25,933	76.33%	829,132	92.14%	2016/17	23,556	69.33%	777,618	86.41%	2015/16	22,954	67.56%	741,120	82.36%																				
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2016/17	23,556	69.33%	777,618	86.41%																																							
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	Serious acquisitive crime rates	Metropolitan Police online data base (http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm)	<p>Burglaries</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Enfield No. burglaries</th> <th>Enfield burglary per 1,000 popn</th> <th>London No. burglaries</th> <th>London burglary per 1,000 popn</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>2,757</td> <td>8.1</td> <td>77,622</td> <td>8.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>2,485</td> <td>7.3</td> <td>69,527</td> <td>7.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>2,748</td> <td>8.4</td> <td>69,710</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>2,953</td> <td>8.8</td> <td>73,611</td> <td>8.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>3,454</td> <td>10.8</td> <td>85,275</td> <td>10.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>3,742</td> <td>11.8</td> <td>92,684</td> <td>11.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>3,540</td> <td>11.3</td> <td>96,193</td> <td>11.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Enfield No. burglaries	Enfield burglary per 1,000 popn	London No. burglaries	London burglary per 1,000 popn	2017/18	2,757	8.1	77,622	8.6	2016/17	2,485	7.3	69,527	7.7	2015/16	2,748	8.4	69,710	8	2014/15	2,953	8.8	73,611	8.6	2013/14	3,454	10.8	85,275	10.1	2012/13	3,742	11.8	92,684	11.2	2011/12	3,540	11.3	96,193	11.7
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update				
			2010/11	2,939	10	93,399	11.9
			2009/10	3,410	11.7	88,272	11.4
			2008/09	3,985	13.9	93,559	12.3
			Violence against the person (VATP)				
			Year	Enfield No. VATP	Enfield VATP per 1,000 popn	London No. VATP	London VATP per 1,000 popn
			2017/18	7,823	23.02%	250,880	27.88%
			2016/17	7,530	22.16%	237,806	26.43%
			2015/16	6,998	20.60%	226,651	25.19%
			2014/15	6,289	18.51%	197,473	21.94%
			2013/14	4,774	14.05%	154,115	17.13%
			2012/13	4,340	12.77%	150,169	16.69%
			2011/12	4,136	12.17%	153,938	17.11%
			2010/11	4,424	13.02%	165,924	18.44%
CORE POLICY 10: Emergency and Essential Services	Additional new emergency and essential services	LBE Development management team	Nil				
	Burial spaces	LBE Development Management team	Nil				

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
CORE POLICY 11: Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts	New recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities delivered	LBE Development management team	No new recreation facilities have been built in the borough. However, refurbishment of existing Western Field (Tottenham Hotspur training ground) was completed. There was also the inclusion of community space as part of the Notting Hill Estate development in the North Circular Road area in 2016/17.
	Review and publication of relevant Council Strategies, which influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities	LBE - Planning Policy	The Strategic Planning and Design team has completed its first round of public consultation (Regulation 18) as part of preparation of draft new Local Plan 2036.
	The delivery of the Area Action Plans and masterplans for the Place Shaping Priority Areas	LBE Planning Policy team.	The following Area Action Plans and Masterplan have been prepared by the strategic planning team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North East Area Action Plan (NEAAP) – Adopted June 2016 • Edmonton Leaside AAP – currently at examination with adoption anticipated early 2020 • Enfield Town Masterplan – adopted March 2018
CORE POLICY 12: Visitors and Tourism	Number of new hotel bed spaces	LDD	No new hotels have built in this period

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																						
	New recreation and leisure facilities	LBE - Planning Policy	No new recreation and leisure facilities built in this period. However, refurbishment of Tottenham Spurs Training Ground was completed in this period.																						
CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity	New jobs	LBE Chief Executives Unit; ONS Jobs Density, www.nomisweb.co.uk	<p>Additional Job Numbers</p> <p><i>Table 16: showing job numbers</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Job Number</th> <th>Change from previous year</th> <th>Percentage change from previous year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>133,000</td> <td>6000</td> <td>4.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>131,000</td> <td>-2000</td> <td>-1.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>106,000</td> <td>-25,000</td> <td>23.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: ONS Jobs Density (from Nomisweb)</i></p> <p>Employee Jobs by industry</p> <p><i>Table 17: showing employee jobs by industry</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Industry</th> <th>Job Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Manufacturing</td> <td>4,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Job Number	Change from previous year	Percentage change from previous year	2015	133,000	6000	4.5%	2016	131,000	-2000	-1.5%	2017	106,000	-25,000	23.5%	Industry	Job Number	Manufacturing	4,500	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	100
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
			Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities 700
			Construction 8,000
			Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles 21,000
			Transportation and storage 7,000
			Accommodation and food service activities 6,000
			Information and communication 3,500
			Financial and insurance activities 1,500
			Real Estate Activities 1,750
			Professional, scientific and technical activities 5,000
			Administrative and Supportive Service Activities 11,000
			Public administration and defence; compulsory social security 3,500
			Education 11,000
			Human health and social work activities 17,000
			Arts, Entertainment and Recreation 2,250
			Other Services 2,000
			<i>Source: ONS Labour Market Profile (Enfield)</i>
			Occupations

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																																																													
			<p><i>Table 18: showing professional occupations</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Managers, Directors and Senior Officials</th> <th colspan="2">Professional Occupations</th> <th colspan="2">Elementary occupations</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> <th>No</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jul 14 - Jun 15</td> <td>12,900</td> <td>8.3</td> <td>37,000</td> <td>23.8</td> <td>19,100</td> <td>12.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul 15 - Jun 16</td> <td>14,300</td> <td>9.2</td> <td>33,300</td> <td>21.5</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>9.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul 16 - Jun 17</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>9.9</td> <td>38,400</td> <td>25.4</td> <td>13,700</td> <td>9.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul 17 - Jun 18</td> <td>13,600</td> <td>8.6</td> <td>36,100</td> <td>22.8</td> <td>11,800</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: ONS Annual Population Survey</i></p> <p>Gross Weekly Earnings</p> <p><i>Table 19: showing gross weekly earnings</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All</td> <td>£566</td> <td>£575</td> <td>£588</td> <td>£595</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>£589</td> <td>£581</td> <td>£657</td> <td>£632</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>£549</td> <td>£558</td> <td>£535</td> <td>£557</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: ONS Labour Market Profile.</i></p>	Year	Managers, Directors and Senior Officials		Professional Occupations		Elementary occupations		No.	%	No	%	No	%	Jul 14 - Jun 15	12,900	8.3	37,000	23.8	19,100	12.3	Jul 15 - Jun 16	14,300	9.2	33,300	21.5	15,000	9.7	Jul 16 - Jun 17	15,000	9.9	38,400	25.4	13,700	9.1	Jul 17 - Jun 18	13,600	8.6	36,100	22.8	11,800	7.5		2015	2016	2017	2018	All	£566	£575	£588	£595	Male	£589	£581	£657	£632	Female	£549	£558	£535	£557
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	Total amount of additional employment floorspace	LDD - completions data	<p>Office to residential in 2016/17 – 17,768sqm of office floorspace was lost to residential conversions (this resulted in 327 residential units). In 2017/18 – 5543sqm of office space was lost to residential conversions (96 residential units). The continued loss of B1 office space is driven by the 2013 change in Permitted Development.</p> <p>Breakdown of loss/gain of all non-housing uses recorded on LDD:</p> <p><i>Table 20: Breakdown of loss/gain of Use Classes A</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Use classes</th> <th>Net A1</th> <th>Net A2</th> <th>Net A3</th> <th>Net A4</th> <th>Net A5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lost</td> <td>3054</td> <td>55</td> <td>1,104</td> <td>-758</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gain</td> <td>3,054</td> <td>55</td> <td>1,104</td> <td>-758</td> <td>101</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 21: Breakdown of loss/gain of Use Classes B</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Use classes</th> <th>Net B1</th> <th>Net B1a</th> <th>Net B1c</th> <th>Net B2</th> <th>Net B8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lost</td> <td>-15600</td> <td>-22114</td> <td>-192</td> <td>7641</td> <td>5619</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gain</td> <td>-15,600</td> <td>-22,114</td> <td>-192</td> <td>7,641</td> <td>5,619</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 22: Breakdown of loss/gain of other use classes including sui generis</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Use classes</th> <th>Net C2</th> <th>Net D1</th> <th>Net D2</th> <th>Net Sui Generis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lost</td> <td>2915</td> <td>3669</td> <td>2026</td> <td>-7414</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Use classes	Net A1	Net A2	Net A3	Net A4	Net A5	Lost	3054	55	1,104	-758	101	Gain	3,054	55	1,104	-758	101	Use classes	Net B1	Net B1a	Net B1c	Net B2	Net B8	Lost	-15600	-22114	-192	7641	5619	Gain	-15,600	-22,114	-192	7,641	5,619	Use classes	Net C2	Net D1	Net D2	Net Sui Generis	Lost	2915	3669	2026	-7414
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update				
			Gain	2,915	3,669	2,026	-7,414
			<i>Table 23: showing total breakdown of loss/gain</i>				
			Total floorspace lost	Total floorspace gained	Net floorspace (all uses)		
			120,522	141,200	20,678		
CORE POLICY 14: Safeguarding Strategic Industrial Locations	Employment floorspace designated as SIL	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams	As part of evidence gathering for the preparation of ELAAP an Employment Land Review was undertaken in 2017, this informed the Council's position on SIL and LSIS.				
CORE POLICY 15: Locally Significant Industrial Locations	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams	As part of evidence gathering for the preparation of ELAAP an Employment Land Review was undertaken in 2017, this informed the Council's position on SIL and LSIS.				
CORE POLICY 16: Taking Part in economic Success and Improving Skills	Qualifications	www.nomisweb.co.uk	Qualifications				
				2015	2016	2017	
			NVQ 4 and above	43.7%	41.5%	35.2%	
			NVQ 3 and above	60.9%	57.5%	55.2%	

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																																							
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NVQ 2 and above</td> <td>74.4%</td> <td>75.0%</td> <td>69.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NVQ 1 and above</td> <td>82.5%</td> <td>84.4%</td> <td>79.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Qualifications</td> <td>13.0%</td> <td>7.7%</td> <td>11.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No qualifications</td> <td>4.5%</td> <td>7.9%</td> <td>8.9%</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Source: ONS Annual Population Survey (from Nomisweb)</i></p>	NVQ 2 and above	74.4%	75.0%	69.9%	NVQ 1 and above	82.5%	84.4%	79.4%	Other Qualifications	13.0%	7.7%	11.8%	No qualifications	4.5%	7.9%	8.9%																							
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CORE POLICY 17: Town Centres	Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in town centres	LDD Completions Data	<p><i>Table 24: breakdown of loss/gain of use class A</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Use classes</th> <th>Net A1</th> <th>Net A2</th> <th>Net A3</th> <th>Net A4</th> <th>Net A5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lost</td> <td>3,054</td> <td>55</td> <td>1,104</td> <td>-758</td> <td>101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gain</td> <td>3,054</td> <td>55</td> <td>1,104</td> <td>-758</td> <td>101</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 25: breakdown of loss/gain of use class B</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Net B1</th> <th>Net B1a</th> <th>Net B1b</th> <th>Net B1c</th> <th>Net B2</th> <th>Net B8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lost</td> <td>-15,600</td> <td>-22114</td> <td>-192</td> <td>7,641</td> <td>5,619</td> <td>25,907</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gain</td> <td>-15,600</td> <td>-22,114</td> <td>-192</td> <td>7,641</td> <td>5,619</td> <td>25,907</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Use classes	Net A1	Net A2	Net A3	Net A4	Net A5	Lost	3,054	55	1,104	-758	101	Gain	3,054	55	1,104	-758	101		Net B1	Net B1a	Net B1b	Net B1c	Net B2	Net B8	Lost	-15,600	-22114	-192	7,641	5,619	25,907	Gain	-15,600	-22,114	-192	7,641	5,619	25,907
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																					
			<p><i>Table 26: breakdown of loss/gain of other use classes including sui generis</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Net C2</th> <th>Net D1</th> <th>Net D2</th> <th>Net Sui Generis</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lost</td> <td>2,915</td> <td>3,669</td> <td>2,026</td> <td>-7,414</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gain</td> <td>2,915</td> <td>3,669</td> <td>2,026</td> <td>-7,414</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 27: showing total breakdown of loss/gain</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total floorspace lost</th> <th>Total floorspace gained</th> <th>Net floorspace (all uses)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>120,522</td> <td>141,200</td> <td>20,678</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Net C2	Net D1	Net D2	Net Sui Generis	Lost	2,915	3,669	2,026	-7,414	Gain	2,915	3,669	2,026	-7,414	Total floorspace lost	Total floorspace gained	Net floorspace (all uses)	120,522	141,200	20,678
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CORE POLICY 18: Delivering Shopping Provision across Enfield	Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in local authority area	LDD	Refer to the table above																					
CORE POLICY 19: Offices	Total amount of office floorspace (B1 use class) in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area	LDD	Refer to the table above																					

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																				
CORE POLICY 20: Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure	Renewable energy generation: installation of new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources	Enfield Council Development Control team	Nil																				
	Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the Borough	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016 Table 28: Local Authority CO2 emissions estimates 2005-2016 (kt CO2) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Per Capita Emissions (tonnes)*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>3.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>4.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>4.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>4.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>5.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Per Capita Emissions (tonnes)*	2016	3.4	2015	3.7	2014	3.8	2013	4.3	2012	4.4	2011	4.2	2010	4.8	2009	4.7	2008	5.2
Year	Per Capita Emissions (tonnes)*																						
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update							
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2007	5.9									
2006	6.0									
2005	5.6									
CORE POLICY 21: Delivering Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure	Water conservation and efficiency and sustainable drainage measures incorporated into new developments	N/A	No data found.							
CORE POLICY 22: Sustainable Waste Management	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority		No data found							
	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed (by management type, by waste	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables ,	<p>Municipal waste</p> <p><i>Table 29: Amount of municipal waste arising and managed</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Hold waste</th> <th>Hold waste recycle</th> <th>% h'hold waste recycled</th> <th>Non-h'hold waste</th> <th>Non-h'hold</th> <th>% non-h'hold</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Year	Hold waste	Hold waste recycle	% h'hold waste recycled	Non-h'hold waste	Non-h'hold	% non-h'hold
Year	Hold waste	Hold waste recycle	% h'hold waste recycled	Non-h'hold waste	Non-h'hold	% non-h'hold				

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update						
	planning authority)	ENV18, Local Authority and Collected Waste Statistics		per tonnes	per tonnes		per tonnes	waste recycled	waste recycled
			2014/15	123083	47344	38%	13892	970	7%
			2015/16	122027	43762	36%	13716	183	1%
			2016/17	118036	43854	37%	14022	462	3%
			2017/18	117019	41979	36%	13898	177	1%
			https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables						
CORE POLICY 23: Aggregates	Production of primary land-won aggregates by mineral planning authority		N/A						
CORE POLICY 24: The Road Network	Travel to work	Office of National Statistics – 2001 and 2011 census data	No update since 2011 data reported in previous 2015-16 AMR.						
	Delivery and implementation of travel plans and transport assessments	N/A	N/A						
	Delivery of the Upper Lee Valley	Council Strategic Planning Team	Work is currently on hold pending outcome of draft new London Plan (2017).						

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																				
	Transport Study																						
	Implementation of Travel Plans with Transport for London's iTrace system	N/A	N/A																				
CORE POLICY 25: Pedestrians and Cyclists	Completed sections of Enfield walk and cycle networks	LBE - Traffic and Transportation	<p>Significant progress has the taken place for Cycle Enfield between 2016-2018, 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 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 09.03.12 and 12.08.13 www.nationalrail.co.uk 02.11.15. Checked between 8.00am and 9.00am on a Monday for London-bound trains	<p>Rail service</p> <p><i>Table 30: showing rail service frequency</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Station</th> <th>Line</th> <th>Operator</th> <th>No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Angel Road</td> <td>Lea Valley Mainline</td> <td>Abellio East Anglia</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brimsdown</td> <td>Lea Valley Mainline</td> <td>Abellio East Anglia</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bush Hill Park</td> <td>Seven Sisters Branch</td> <td>London Overground</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crews Hill</td> <td>Great Northern</td> <td>GTR</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Station	Line	Operator	No.	Angel Road	Lea Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	1	Brimsdown	Lea Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	4	Bush Hill Park	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	4	Crews Hill	Great Northern	GTR	3
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Bush Hill Park	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	4																				
Crews Hill	Great Northern	GTR	3																				

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update			
			Edmonton Green	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	8
			Enfield Chase	Great Northern	GTR	7
			Enfield Lock	Lea Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	4
			Enfield Town	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	4
			Gordon Hill	Great Northern	GTR	8
			Grange Park	Great Northern	GTR	5
			Hadley Wood	Great Northern	GTR	4
			New Southgate	Great Northern	GTR	4
			Palmers Green	Great Northern	GTR	7
			Ponders End	Lea Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	2
			Silver Street	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	6
			Southbury	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	3
			Turkey Street	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	2
			Winchmore Hill	Great Northern	GTR	7
			Source: www.greateranglia.co.uk , www.tfl.gov.uk , www.greatnorthernrail.com			
CORE POLICY 27: Freight	Freight movement and associated facilities`	N/A	No data found.			

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
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	LBE Systems	No data found.
	Properties at risk from flooding		No data found.
CORE POLICY 29: Flood Management Infrastructure	The progress of flood alleviation schemes and river restoration works		No data found.
	New planning permissions will be monitored		No data found.
CORE POLICY 30: Maintaining and Improving the Quality of the Built and	Adoption of the Council's Urban Design Strategy and Charter	LDS 2019 -2022	No update. However, preparation of new Design Guide SPD will commence in line with new Local Development Scheme (2019-2022).

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update												
Open Environment	Extension of Enfield Characterisation Study	LBE - Planning Policy Team	No further characterisation studies were undertaken in this reporting period.												
CORE POLICY 31: Built and Landscape Heritage	Number of buildings on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register	LBE Heritage and Design team; Historic England online at-risk register - http://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results?q=enfield as at 30.11.15	<p><i>Table 31: Buildings at risk register</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Heritage Category</th> <th>No at Risk</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Conservation areas</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Statutorily Listed buildings</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Historic gardens & parks</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ancient monuments</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Areas of archaeological interest</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Historic England Website https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results/?searchType=HAR&search=enfield#</p>	Heritage Category	No at Risk	Conservation areas	2	Statutorily Listed buildings	11	Historic gardens & parks	3	Ancient monuments	0	Areas of archaeological interest	0
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Areas of archaeological interest	0														
	Review of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management	LBE Conservation and Design team	Documents are reviewed every five years with the last review undertaken in reporting period. The documents have been updated accordingly as part of the review.												

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update														
	Proposals (every 5 years)																
CORE POLICY 32: Pollution	River quality chemical and biological		No data found.														
	Air quality - Average NO ₂ & PM ₁₀ levels (mg/m ³)	LBE Environment Team	<p>The average NO₂ and PM¹⁰ levels for 2016/17 and 2017/18 sites area as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Monitored Sites</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bush Hill Park library</td> <td>NO₂: 29ug/m³</td> <td>NO₂: 25ug/m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bowes Primary</td> <td>NO₂: 46ug/M³ PM₁₀: 23ug/m³</td> <td>NO₂: 44ug/M³ PM₁₀: 17ug/m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prince of Wales School</td> <td>NO₂: 25ug/m³</td> <td>NO₂: 23ug/m³</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Derby Road</td> <td>NO₂: 42ug/m³</td> <td>NO₂: 37ug/m³</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Monitored Sites	2016/17	2017/18	Bush Hill Park library	NO ₂ : 29ug/m ³	NO ₂ : 25ug/m ³	Bowes Primary	NO ₂ : 46ug/M ³ PM ₁₀ : 23ug/m ³	NO ₂ : 44ug/M ³ PM ₁₀ : 17ug/m ³	Prince of Wales School	NO ₂ : 25ug/m ³	NO ₂ : 23ug/m ³	Derby Road	NO ₂ : 42ug/m ³
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Derby Road	NO ₂ : 42ug/m ³	NO ₂ : 37ug/m ³															
CORE POLICY 33: Green Belt and Countryside	Quantity of green belt land	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS 2015)	<p>Green Belt</p> <p>Green Belt data as of 31st March 2018 has remained unchanged since last reporting period.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hectares of Designated Green Belt</th> <th>Total Borough area in Hectares</th> <th>% of land which is Designated Green Belt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3,060</td> <td>8,220</td> <td>37.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hectares of Designated Green Belt	Total Borough area in Hectares	% of land which is Designated Green Belt	3,060	8,220	37.2								
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3,060	8,220	37.2															

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
			<i>Source: Green Belt Statistics, MHCLG</i>
CORE POLICY 34: Parks, Playing Fields and other Open Spaces	Quantity of open space (by type)	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS 2015)	Enfield's Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) will provide a robust action plan for sports facilities in the borough. It will inform Council's forthcoming Local Plan, which provides a framework for how Enfield will take shape over coming years.
	Children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas (Enfield's Tell Us Survey)		N/A
	Satisfaction with parks and play areas (Source: Enfield MORI reports)		N/A
CORE POLICY 35: Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways	Review Park Development Framework being produced by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority		No data found.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	LBE Biodiversity Officer (2011/12) and SINC Review April 2012 - there have been no further updates	No updates since 2015/16 AMR report.

Appendix 2: Housing Trajectory

Introduction

Enfield's current housing land supply is at 4,808 new homes, this takes into account previous three-year shortfall and consideration of 5% and 20% buffer (refer to Table 32 – NPPF 5YHLS). The housing supply includes already completed sites, partially completed and pipeline of sites not started but will commence over the five-year period (2018-2023).

Enfield Council is required to prepare a housing trajectory to monitor the delivery of housing provision as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. The updated trajectory summarises the provision for new housing in the borough over the past financial years from 2016/17 onwards. Housing monitoring performance is against Enfield's housing target, which is set out in the London Plan (2017), as well as providing a trajectory of expected delivery in the borough over the next 15 years.

Since the last published version of the trajectory in September 2017, the previous version covered up to the period ending 31st March 2016. This trajectory is a continuation covering up to 31st March 2018.

For the past two financial years in 2016/17 there were 1,003 gross new homes built (884 net). This year, the Council exceeded its current London Plan target of 798 by 11%. Of these new homes 30% were affordable. Following in 2017/18 there were 526 gross new homes built 397 (net), of which 7% were affordable.

This trajectory demonstrates Enfield's projected five-year housing land supply, which include a buffer of 5% and 20%.

Future housing supply is supported by housing schemes that have full planning permission, outline planning permission or supported by area action plans including allocated and non-allocated sites which have been supported by Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) studies undertaken by the GLA and the Council's own housing studies. The Council is confident that a large portion of housing delivery in the borough will be achieved by the delivery of its forthcoming Council-led regeneration schemes including New Southgate, Ladderswood Estate redevelopment Edmonton and Meridian Water development.

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

On 19th February 2019, the Secretary of State published the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) results for each local authority in England. Of the results, it showed that 86 councils delivered under 85 per cent, which means they have to now add a 20 per cent buffer to their land supply. A total of 108, including the 86 (as mentioned) came under the 95 per cent, and will now have to produce an action plan. Councils in this category must produce an action plan under paragraph 75 of the NPPF. Enfield achieved 85% and will produce an Action Plan in 2019. In addition, the housing trajectory, while not required, does also account for a 20% buffer and factors in previous years shortfall.

In response, the Council is underway in preparation of a new Local Plan. Background evidence studies to support future housing land supply and other initiatives will be addressed to ensure increased delivery to meet growing pressures to deliver more housing over the coming years.

Current five-year housing land supply position and housing requirement

Recent calculations demonstrate that the Council's future supply projections will achieve its five-year housing land supply of approximately 4,808 new homes between 2018/19 to 2022/23.

The Council is delivering a large number of new residential units as part of Council-led regeneration and estate renewal schemes, which make up a large portion of Enfield's housing supply over the

next five years and beyond. Refer to Tables 35 & 36 (below) for scheme specific details and completion numbers. As these larger schemes are rolled out in phases, it is likely that some make take longer than five years to complete, however, the Council intends to monitor its housing supply annually.

Meeting Enfield's current housing target

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

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

Performance monitoring

Table 32: Projected five-year housing land supply as of 2018/19 to 2022/23

NPPF 5-Year Housing Land Supply (2018/19 to 2022/23)						
NPPF 5-Year Supply	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	5 Year Supply Total
GLA annualised target	798	798	798	798	798	3,990
NPPF required 5% buffer	40	40	40	40	40	200
Cumulative target + 5% buffer	838	1,676	2,514	3,352	4,190	
Annual requirement including 5% buffer	838	838	838	838	838	4,190
NPPF 20% buffer	160	160	160	160	160	800
Cumulative target + 20% buffer	958	1,916	2,874	3,832	4,790	
Annual requirement including 20% buffer	958	958	958	958	958	4,790
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	529	1,118	1,318	843	1000	4,808
Cumulative Supply	529	1,647	2,965	3,808	4,808	
Annual supply surplus or deficit	-269	+320	+520	+45	+202	818
Annual supply surplus or deficit + 5% buffer	-309	+280	+480	+5	+162	618
Annual supply surplus or deficit + 20% buffer	-429	+160	+360	-115	+42	18

The Council monitors house building through the collection of data on planning applications and the completion of individual dwellings, which is reported to the Greater London Authority (GLA) through the online London Development Database (LDD) on an ongoing basis to ensure accuracy and consistency in monitoring housing delivery. These two elements provide the basis for measuring performance against the housing requirement set out in the Local Plan. At present the adopted

London Plan (2016) sets a target for Enfield at 798 new homes a year. This means Enfield is required to deliver 3,990 new homes over five years to which a projected delivery of 4,808 new homes is calculated currently.

Previous housing shortfall

The Council acknowledge the previous three-year shortfall is -439 units, which means the new target is 4,429 new homes. Currently, the Council's projection is approximately 4,808 new homes to be delivered over the next five years. Therefore, Enfield's new housing target over the next five years is 4,429 new homes, so its current housing supply projection is 4,808, which would meet the required target and inclusion of previous shortfall, for modelling purposes it is also modelled with a 20% buffer.

Enfield Housing Trajectory 2019 - completions and projections

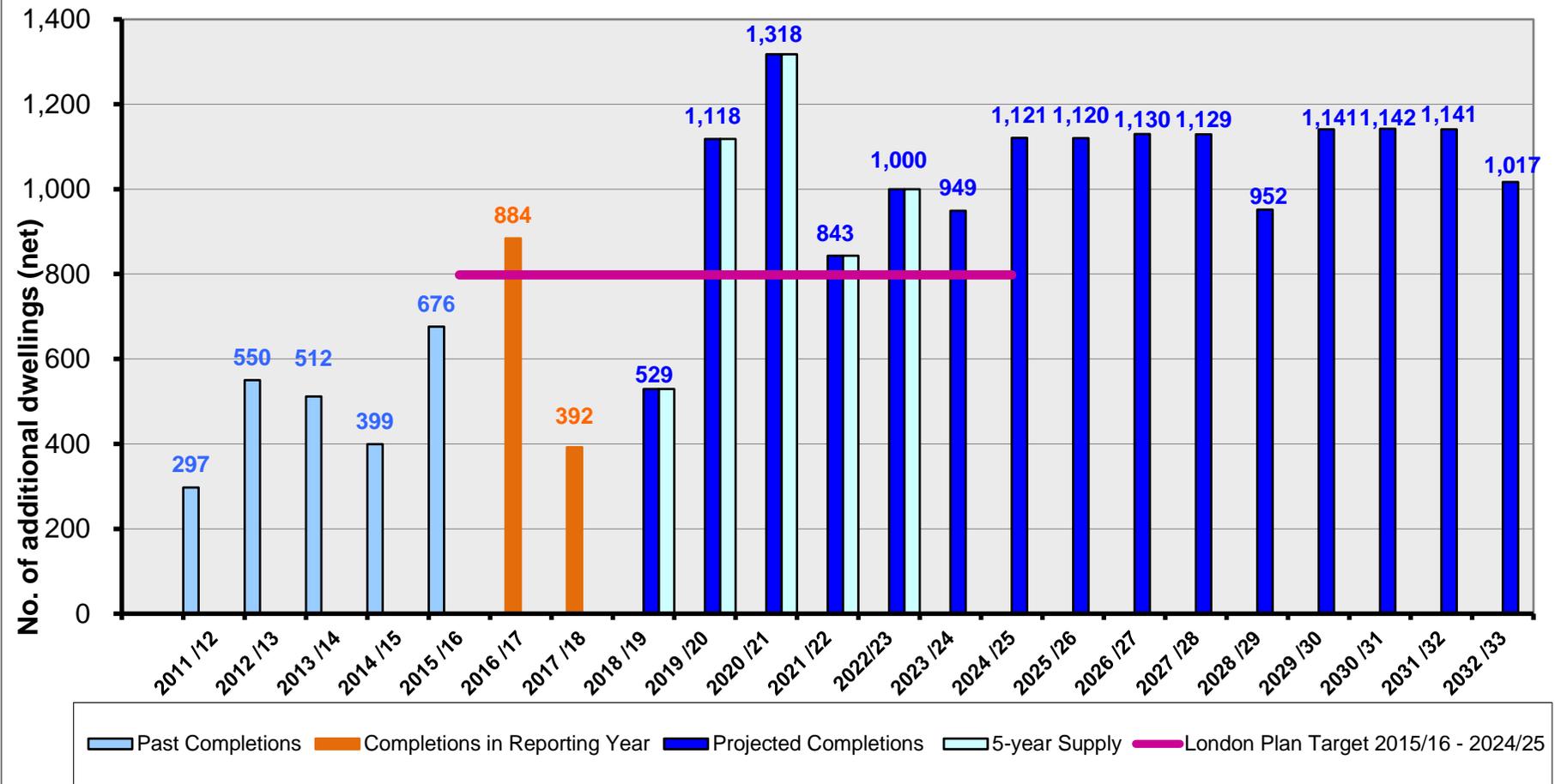


Figure 1: Enfield Housing Projection up to 2033

Analysis of Core Output Housing Indicators

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

- Plan period and housing targets (H1)
- Net additional dwellings - in previous years (H2a)
- Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year (H2b)
- Net additional dwellings - in future years (H2c)
- Managed delivery target (H2d)
- New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land (H3)
- Gross affordable housing completions (H5)

Table 33: Enfield's housing trajectory calculations since 2010/11 to 2032/33 (evidence to inform core output indicators)

		10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33
H2a		455	297	550	512	399																		
H2b							674	884	397															
Shortfall +/-							-124	+86	-401															
H2c	i) Net additions									529	1118	1318	843	1000	949	1121	1120	1130	1129	952	1141	1142	1141	1017
	iii) Net target	395	560	560	560	560	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798
H2d								3,758	3,995	4,524	5,642	6,960	7,803	8,803	9,752	10,873	11,993	13,123	14,252	15,204	16,345	17,487	18,628	19,645

Plan period and housing targets (H1)

The GLA housing targets as part of the London Plan were adopted in March 2015. Enfield's housing target is 798 per annum, which over a 5-year supply is 3,990 new dwellings. The current 5-year supply calculation is approximately 4,808. This sufficiently meets the required target of 4,429 units.

Net additional dwellings - in previous years (H2a)

Over the previous five years from 2013/14 to 2017/18, Enfield delivered 2,866 additional new homes which is an average of 574 new home per year.

Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year (H2b)

In 2016/17 there were 884 net new residential units built then in 2017/18 total of 397 (net) homes built. The decrease in numbers may be due to several larger schemes not recorded in completions due to LDD reporting requirements that do not include partial scheme completions.

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

Over the five years from 2018/19 to 2022/23 known sites that have full planning permissions, outline permissions make up the 4,808 new homes to be delivered in the coming years, this equates to an annual average of 962 per year. Council projected estimate over the next 15 years is estimated to be 15,650 additional new homes in the borough.

Managed delivery target (H2d)

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

New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land (H3)

Of the new homes completed in 2016/17 and 2017/18 over 95% were built on previously developed land.

Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (H4)

No planning proposals for gypsy and traveler pitches were received in 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Affordable housing completions

During the reporting period council delivered 37 affordable units in 2017/18 and previous year 2016/17 total of 302 affordable units. Breakdown below of tenure types. Although affordable housing delivery on average is below required policy of 40% this rate of delivery will increase over the coming years through the delivery of large regeneration and estate renewal schemes.

Table 34 Affordable housing Completions over reporting period 2016/17 to 2017/18

Year	Total (gross) completions	Total (net) completions	Total affordable (all tenures) completions	Affordable breakdown		Percentage
2017/18	568	397	37	34	Social Rented	7%
				3	Intermediate	
2016/17	1,003	884	302	47 –	Social Rented	30%
				127	Intermediate	
				128	Affordable Rent	
Total over reporting period	1,571	1,281	339			22% (average over 2 years)

Achieving the Target and Meeting the five Year Supply

The NPPF requires Enfield to identify a housing land supply over the next five years (2018 -2023), which the shortfall from previous 3 years has been included to give a required total of 4,429 new residential units. The trajectory shows projected cumulative completions over the next five years to be 4,808. This is sufficient to meet the London Plan target of 3,990 units including shortfall. While Enfield did exceed its required 798 GLA target in 2016/17 of 884 new residential units, in 2017/18 was approximately half. However, it is expected that completion numbers will increase over the following five years due to partial completions of large schemes not being recorded to the GLA but in the housing pipeline as started.

The Council is preparing an Action Plan to address the Government’s requirement as a result of the HDT, which Enfield achieved 85% delivery of housing (past three years).

The next five years will see the development of a range of large projects throughout the borough, including:

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

Housing Trajectory Site Details – London Development Database (LDD) reporting as of 31st March 2018

Housing pipeline

At the end of reporting year of 2017/18 the LDD shows that Enfield has approximately 3,241 (net) new homes in the pipeline with 775 under construction, which means there are still 2,466 new homes not started.

Expected completion times for build-out can vary depending on the size of the development. Generally, a small development under ten units may take between one to three years to build out. When this is compared to larger schemes of ten or more units, the construction period could take between three to five years to complete entire scheme. The time it takes to complete a scheme, regardless of the number of units, is shown in Table 35 (below). The schemes outlined in the table shows the progress on large site developments however until the entire scheme is completed, these figures are not included in overall completion numbers for GLA reporting purposes.

The breakdown of the 3,241 net new homes in the pipeline as of 31st March 2018 is set out in tables below. A total of 2,756 units is being delivered as part of major schemes on large sites, whilst the remaining 485 (of the 3,241) accounts for development less than ten units.

Table 35: Housing Pipeline: Large sites (10+ dwellings) under construction (at 31st March 2018)

Ref	Development Proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Progress
15/02040/FUL	<p>Alma Estate</p> <p>Full planning application for Phase 1 (i) and Phase (ii)a of the Alma Estate master plan comprising the demolition of buildings on those locations specified in the site address (including 163 residential units and associated works) and the construction of 228 residential units in two (four to sixteen storey) buildings.</p>	228	65	<p>Under construction for Phase 1 of development. Anticipated completion dates, below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 (i) – 165 homes (May 2019). Phase 1 (ii) – 63 homes (March 2020)
15/04518/FUL	<p>Electric Quarter Ponders End</p> <p>High Street Redevelopment of site to provide 167 residential units and 1379 sqm of commercial and community floorspace, involving a 4-storey block of 21 self-contained flats (9 x 1-bed, 6 x 2-bed and 6 x 3-bed) with communal rooftop play area, a 3-storey block of 18 terraced houses (2 x 3-bed and 16 x 4-bed) and 22 x 3-storey terraced houses in 4 blocks (17 x 3-bed and 5 x 4-bed) (PHASE A), a 4-storey block of 19 self-contained flats (9 x 1-bed, 6 x 2-bed and 4 x 3-bed) with community space/nursery on ground floor and communal rooftop play area, a 7-storey block of 25 x 1-bed self-contained flats with Library at ground and first floor, a part 4, part 6-storey block of 40 self-contained flats (21 x 1-bed and 19 x 2-bed) with 5 commercial units at ground floor and 22 x 3-storey terraced houses in 4 blocks (17 x 3-bed and 5 x 4-bed)</p>	167	165	<p>To date out of the 167 units proposed, the following has been completed through Phase A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 units – Affordable (social rent) 40 units – Market sale (3 & 4-bedroom townhouses). <p>All the above units are occupied.</p>

Ref	Development Proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Progress
	(PHASE B) with cycle and bin stores to ground floor of each block, new access and access roads, parking and associated landscaping involving demolition of 14,212sqm sqm of existing floorspace (residential, education, shops, community, commercial and car park).			
15/05576/RE4	Ordnance Road Redevelopment of site to provide 15 residential units involving the erection of a 3-storey block to front of site comprising 11 x 3-bed single family dwellings and 4 x detached single storey 1-bed single family dwellings to rear of site with new access road, 16 off street parking spaces and associated landscaping	15	15	The redevelopment has now been completed however will be included in the 2018/19 FY completions. All 15 units completed were affordable, comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 x three-bedroom houses • 4 x one-bedroom homes
16/01561/FUL	Park Avenue Demolition of existing buildings and erection of part four, part five storey residential building to provide 24 x flats (comprising 10 x 1 bed, 10 x 2 bed and 4 x 3 bed flats) with green roof, associated parking and landscaping.	24	24	Construction is nearing completion following the approval of details in 2017. Completion will be reported in the next AMR covering the period 2018/19.
16/02210/FUL	39 Drapers Rd EN2 8LU Demolition of existing building and erection of a detached 3-storey building to provide supported living	11	10	Construction is nearing completion.

Ref	Development Proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Progress
	accommodation for up to 11 residents with learning and physical disabilities, alterations to vehicular access and provision of associated car parking to the front (Revised Drawings)			
P12-02202PLA	Ladderswood Estate Phased redevelopment of site involving demolition of existing buildings, construction of new roads and erection of a total of 517 self-contained residential dwellings, incorporating 149 affordable dwellings.	517	356	Construction commenced in 2014 with its first phase totalling 40 (net) new homes completed. Out of the total 22 were affordable, and these were completed in Oct 2017.
TP/08/0804	Public House - 56 Victoria Road N9 9SU Renewal of extant permission granted under Ref: TP/08/0804 for demolition of existing buildings and erection of a part 2, part 3, part 4-storey block comprising doctors surgery with ancillary offices, dispensary and beauty salon to ground floor, staff accommodation and meeting rooms, and 13 self-contained residential units above (5 x 1-bed, 8 x 2-bed) with basement car parking, vehicular accesses to Victoria Road and Park Road and realignment of the footway.	13	13	Construction is nearing completion.
Total		1,034	668	

Table 36: Housing Pipeline: Large sites (10+ dwellings) not started (at 31st March 2018)⁴

Ref	Development proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Comments
14/02467/FUL	<p>18 Park Road</p> <p>Erection of a four-storey block comprising 18 self-contained flats (7 x 1-bed, 7 x 2-bed, 4 x 3-bed) with balconies, amenity area, associated access via Park Road and surface car parking.</p>	18	18	Construction has not started.
14/04574/OUT	<p>Chase Farm Hospital</p> <p>Redevelopment of site for mixed use to provide up to 32,000sq m of replacement hospital facilities, construction of a 3-form entry primary school including temporary facilities pending completion of permanent school and construction of up to 500 residential units, provision of additional hospital access opposite Ridge Crest and provision of egress to the school site via Shooters Road, involving demolition of hospital buildings and associated residential blocks, partial demolition of Clock Tower complex, removal of microwave clinical waste treatment plant and fuel oil burner, retention of Highlands Wing, retention and extension of existing multi-storey car park, provision of associated car parking, cycle parking, plant, hard and soft</p>	500	138 Progress has started since 31st March 2018, first phase approved for 138 residential units.	Construction commenced after 31 st March 2018, with Phase 1 totalling 138 new homes competed. This will only be reported until entire scheme is completed.

⁴ Note: These figures are taken from the LDD as of 31st March 2018. Therefore, totals do not take into account partial completions on schemes to date.

Ref	Development proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Comments
	landscaping, public realm improvements and associated works.			
15/02026/FUL	<p>20 Bush Hill Cottage N21 2BX</p> <p>Redevelopment of site to provide 4 x 3-storey blocks of 20 self-contained flats comprising 8 x 2-bed, 8 x 3-bed and 4 x 4-bed with basement car and cycle parking and refuse storage, balconies to front and rear, solar panels to roof, alteration to vehicle access and associated landscaping.</p>	20	17	
15/02745/FUL	<p>Kingswood Nurseries – EN1 4SF</p> <p>Redevelopment of the site to provide 56 new residential units in 2 blocks, Block 1 - 5 x 4-bed town house with integral garage and 7 x 2-bed and 2 x 3-bed houses with roof terraces, Block 2 - 21 x 1-bed, 10 x 2-bed and 11 x 3-bed self-contained flats with cycle and bin stores at ground floor, new access roads, 67 car parking spaces and associated landscaping.</p>	62	61	Approval of details to commence.
15/05516/FUL	<p>Adjacent to 28 Morley Avenue</p> <p>Redevelopment of the site to provide 15 residential units (including the re-provision of 1 existing 1 bed flat fronting Green Lanes) comprising 2 individual blocks, Block 1 -Three storey block of 3 flats comprising (1x1 bed, 1x2 bed and 1x3 bed) with balconies to first and second floor and Block 2 a Part 3, Part 4 storey block of 11 flats comprising 4x1 bed, 5x2 bed and 2x3 beds with balconies to front and rear, construction of a</p>	14	14	Construction has not started.

Ref	Development proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Comments
	new access way off Green Lanes, off street parking, detached Bike/Bin store and associated landscaping.			
16/01197/RE3	<p>Meridian Water</p> <p>Development of Phase 1 of Meridian Water comprising up to 725 residential units, new station building, platforms and associated interchange and drop-off facilities including a pedestrian link across the railway, a maximum of 950 sqm retail (A1/A2/A3), floorspace, a maximum of 600 sqm of community (D1) floorspace, a maximum of 750 sqm of leisure (D2) floorspace, associated site infrastructure works including ground and remediation works, roads, cycle-ways and footpaths, utility works above and below ground, surface water drainage works, energy centre and associated plant, public open space and children's play areas, and various temporary meantime uses without structures (landscaping and open space). OUTLINE APPLICATION - ACCESS ONLY. An Environmental Statement, including a non-technical summary, also accompanies the planning application in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 (as amended by the 2015 Regulations).</p>	725	<p>Willoughby Lane site "Meridian One"</p> <p>Outline Planning Permission for 725 homes.</p> <p>Phase 1a expected to complete 2023. Circa 325 homes.</p> <p>Phase 1b expected to complete 2025. Circa 400 homes.</p> <p>Note the above programme is indicative and there will be sectional completions so particular blocks completing up to</p>	<p>Planning permission for up to 725 new homes to be built in the first phase.</p> <p>Construction has not started however progress on selecting preferred developer has begun.</p>

Ref	Development proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Comments
			one year before the last block in that sub-phase completes.	
16/04185/RE4	<p>Garages adjacent to 43, Gatward Green N9 9AW</p> <p>Redevelopment of 3 sites involving demolition of existing garages and erection of two and three storey terraced dwellings to provide 12 residential units comprising of (5 x 3-bed)- Site 2 and (7 x 2-bed)- Site 3 , with associated landscaping, cycle parking , refuse storage and off street parking - Site 1.</p>	12	12	Not started from last known site visit.
16/04324/FUL	<p>Former Middlesex University N14 6NZ</p> <p>Phased redevelopment of site to provide a total of 262 residential units (134 apartments, 128 houses, including 58 affordable units) with museum, cafe and leisure uses, ancillary parking, vehicle and pedestrian access routes and cycle ways, involving the demolition of Bevan Hall, Lakeview, Wisteria Building, Jebb Building, the Student Union, Gubbay Hall, the Sports Hall, Sassoon Hall, the Bothy, South Lodge, Music Block and ancillary structures, restoration and change of use of The Mansion House to museum/ event space with ancillary cafe (980 sq.m Class D1) at ground floor (in part) and basement levels with 15 residential units above; restoration of the Orangery and swimming pool involving single storey</p>	262	262	<p>First phase has started as of 31st March 2018 onwards but this will not be recorded to GLA until 2018/19 FY.</p> <p>Approximately 61 units have been built as part of Phase 1.</p>

Ref	Development proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Comments
	<p>extension to provide gym/fitness facility (344 sq.m, Class D2); conversion of the Dower House into 2 houses involving partial demolition, extension and internal/external alterations; refurbishment of Gardeners Cottage involving alterations to fenestration; works to Rookery Lodge involving demolition of lean to and erection of part single, part 2-storey rear extension; conversion of The Stable Block to 11 residential units; erection of 232 new dwellings in a mix of one to four storey buildings with garages and vehicle parking at surface and undercroft/basement levels, together with restoration of landscaped public amenity areas, including statues, urns and gates, and outdoor tennis courts, provision of on-site childrens play space and sustainable drainage systems; surfacing and laying out of existing hockey club car park, highway alterations to the junction of Snakes Lane with Bramley Road and pedestrian crossing, including erection of shuttle bus garage and driver facilities, bus shelter, single family dwelling house and provision of cycle parking. (An Environmental Statement, including a non-technical summary, also accompanies the planning application in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011, as amended 2015</p>			
16/05682/FUL	<p>Robin Hill EN3 4LP</p> <p>Redevelopment of site to provide a total of 58 affordable housing and shared ownership residential units within 2 x part 2-storey, part 4-storey blocks (block A and E), a 4-storey block (block C) and two part 2, part 3-storey terraces (Block B and D) comprising 6 x 3 bed and 8 x 4 bed houses, 14 x 1 bed, 26 x 2 bed and 4 x 3 bed self-contained flats with associated surface</p>	58	18	<p>Not started as of 31st March 2018.</p> <p>However, development may have commenced after this date.</p>

Ref	Development proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Comments
	car parking, covered cycle parking, play area and ancillary works.			
17/00174/PRJ	282 Solar House Change of use of a building from office use (Class B1(a)) to 74 self-contained units comprising 25 x 1-bed, 47 x 2-bed and 2 x 3-bed (Class C3).	74	74	Not started as of 31 st March 2018. However, development may have commenced after this date.
17/00459/FUL	383 Cockfoster Road Demolition of existing building and erection of a 2.5 storey block of 12 x 2-bed and 2x 1-bed self-contained flats with accommodation and car parking at basement level and associated works	14	13	Not started as of 31 st March 2018. However, development may have commenced after this date.
17/01080/PRJ	794 Green Lanes Change of use from offices (Class B1(a)) to residential (Class C3) creating 65 self-contained units (5 x studio, 52 x 1-bed, 8 x 2-bed).	65	65	Not started as of 31 st March 2018. However, development may have commenced after this date.
17/04022/PRJ	305 Chase House N14 6JS Change of use of property from office (B1) to 18 self-contained flats (C3) comprising 6 x 1-bed and 12 x 2-bed	18	18	Not started as of 31 st March 2018. However, development may have commenced after this date.

Ref	Development proposal	Proposed (residential units)	Net (residential gain)	Comments
P14-00197PLA	<p>109 Station Road N11 1QH</p> <p>Redevelopment of site to provide a part 5, part 6-storey block of 44 residential units (comprising 14 x 1-bed, 25 x 2-bed and 4 x 3-bed self-contained flats and 1 x 3-bed maisonette) with balconies and sun terraces to front, side and rear, bin and cycle store.</p>	44	44	<p>Not started as of 31st March 2018.</p> <p>However, development may have commenced after this date.</p>
Total		2,879	1,841	

