

Enfield's Local Plan Monitoring Report 2011

July 2012

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Contents

FOREWORD

FOREWORD

This Local Plan Monitoring Report addresses the period ending 31st March 2011 and is the sixth Monitoring Report to be published by the Council. It was approved by the Council on **17th July 2012**.

Further information about this, and previous Monitoring Reports, can be found on the Council's website at: www.enfield.gov.uk/monitoringreports.

FOREWORD

1 Executive Summary

1 Executive Summary

- 1.0.1** The Council has a statutory requirement to prepare a Monitoring Report on the progress of local planning policy documents, the extent to which policies within these documents are being implemented and their effectiveness. This Monitoring Report covers the period from April 2009 to March 2011.
- 1.0.2** This Monitoring Report is the first to be produced since the adoption of the Core Strategy in November 2010. The period covered from the adopted of the Core Strategy is only five months, however, and therefore this Report should be seen as establishing a position from which to monitor the effects of the Core Strategy and other emerging Local Plan objectives and policies.
- 1.0.3** Preparation of several important new planning policy documents is underway. The Development Management Document (DMD), scheduled to be adopted in 2012, will guide development management decision-making across the borough. Meanwhile work has recommenced on the area action plans for the North Circular, North East Enfield and Central Leaside. Work is also underway for the new Edmonton Green Area Action Plan. During this monitoring period masterplans for Ponders End and New Southgate have also been completed.
- 1.0.4** Housing is an important element in the Monitoring Report, showing figures on past completions and the numbers of new homes, along with forward-looking information in the housing trajectory. In 2010/11 455 (net) new homes were completed in the borough, an increase of 64% over the number of completions in 2009/10. 61% of these new units were affordable new homes, the proportion exceeding the Core Strategy target of 40% in schemes of over 10 units. This higher rate was driven by the developments at Kingswell House and Cherry Blossom Close. The proportion of units built with 3+ bedrooms was 24%, below the Core Strategy targets.
- 1.0.5** The housing trajectory predicts the completion of a further 2,299 homes between 2012/13 and 2016/17. Between 2017/18 and 2026/27 some 6,565 new homes are expected to be completed, largely in the regeneration priority areas of Meridian Water, Ponders End, New Southgate and Enfield Town.
- 1.0.6** A summary of key messages over this monitoring period is as follows:

Housing

- 455 net (628 gross) new homes were completed in the borough in 2010/11, compared to 277 completed in 2009/10
- In housing developments of over 10 units 61% of new homes were affordable
- Of the 239 affordable new homes completed 44% were social rent and 56% intermediate homes
- Major developments at Kingswell House and Cherry Blossom Close accounted for 58% of the net new homes and 69% of the affordable homes
- Of the affordable new homes 24% were 3+ bedroom and 75% were 1/2 bedroom flats
- Of the private/ market new homes 10% were 3+ bedroom and 86% were 1/2 bedroom flats

1 Executive Summary

Economy and Jobs

- There was a 18,056 sqm increase in total employment floorspace in 2010/11, with 16,802 sqm of this due to the completion of a warehouse/ industrial unit on Innova Way
- 10.5% of the working population had no qualifications in 2010/11, a decrease from 13.8% in 2009/10
- As a percentage of the working age population in 2010/11 there was an unemployment rate of 10.1%, compared to 10.3% in 2009/10
- The percentage of the working age population with NVQ level 1 increased in 2010 to 77.1%, from 74.6% in 2009
- There was a 426 sqm net loss of A1 retail floorspace of in the borough's town centres during 2010/11. At the borough-wide level there was a loss of 198 sqm. Gains in 2009/10 of 2,200 sqm of A1 retail floorspace were driven by the conversion of an Edmonton Green bingo hall to A1 retail use

Education

- At primary school level in 2010/11 there were 1,050 permanent places added (150 of these in the Reception year) and 245 one-off places (180 of these in the Reception year)
- In 2011 59.5% of pupils in the borough gained 5+ GCSE grades A* to C , including maths and English, compared to 55.3% in 2010

Crime

- In 2010/11 the number of crimes in the borough fell to a rate of 80.2 per 1,000 of population from a rate of 85.3 in 2008/09

Sustainability and the Environment

- CO2 emissions for Enfield in 2009 was 4.4 tonnes per capita, a reduction from 5.6 tonnes in 2006
- 32.4% of household waste was recycled in 2010/11, an increase from 31.1% recycled in 2009/10
- The Salmons Brook Planning Flood Alleviation Scheme planning application was submitted in 2012 with the start of works expected October 2012 and continuing for 18 months

Green Spaces and Biodiversity

- Green Belt covers 3,062ha of the borough while there is 544ha of Metropolitan Open Land. The Core Strategy states that there should be no net loss of Green Belt land and Metropolitan Open Land
- There was an 84% level of satisfaction with Enfield's parks in 2011

1 Executive Summary

PROGRESS ON PLAN PREPARATION AND CONSULTATION

1.0.7 The Council has developed and continues to develop planning documents that are vital to guide and deliver future developments in the borough. Consultation with organisations is an essential element of plan preparation and the Council consults extensively in the preparation of these documents. The following is a summary of the current position of plan preparation and consultation:

- The Core Strategy was adopted by the Council in 2010. The Core Strategy is the key Local Plan document and was the first to be adopted. Consultation on the final stage, the Proposed Submission Core Strategy, included notification of approximately 1,500 individuals and organisations from which 57 individual respondents were received, providing a total of 389 representations. The Core Strategy had also previously undergone two rounds of public consultation during the Preferred Options and Issues and Options stages.
- Work is progressing on the Development Management Document (DMD) which will guide development management decision-making across the borough. Extensive public consultation takes place in Summer 2012.
- Area Action Plan (AAP) work has recommenced for the area of the North Circular, Central Leaside and North East Enfield. The NCAAP Towards the Pre-Submission Stage document is aimed at re-engaging the community and bridging the gap from earlier NCAAP work. Public consultation on the document between November 2011 and February 2012 led to 71 responses. Work on documents for the CLAAP and NEEAAP is underway and public consultation is expected towards the end of 2012. Preparation of a new AAP has also commenced for Edmonton Green.
- The S106 Supplementary Planning Document was adopted by the Council in 2011 following two stages of consultation with the community and stakeholders. Over 1,400 individuals and organisations from the planning policy database were notified of the publication of the consultation documents. For the first round of consultation 22 responses were received, while 23 responses received for the second round.
- The Council has over 1,500 individuals and organisations on its consulting database who are contacted by either email or post.

1 Executive Summary

2 Introduction and Methodology

2 Introduction and Methodology

2.1 The Monitoring Report

- 2.1.1** This Monitoring Report has been prepared in order to meet the requirements of the Planning Act 2004⁽¹⁾ ("The Act"), as amended by the Localism Act 2011⁽²⁾. Enfield's Core Strategy was adopted by the Council in November 2010, and this Monitoring Report is the first to begin monitoring the implementation of the Core Strategy. As such this report has been redesigned compared to previous Monitoring Reports to reflect the Strategic Objectives and Core Policies. The period covered by this Report from the adoption of the Core Strategy is only five months, and therefore this Report should be seen as establishing a position from which to monitor the effects of the Core Strategy and other emerging Local Plan objectives and policies.
- 2.1.2** Following the passing of the Localism Act, The Monitoring Report is the name of the report previously referred to as the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 2.1.3** Those indicators reported in previous monitoring reports, but not required for monitoring the Core Strategy, will continue to be reported, both to provide continuity with previous reports and to provide context data.

2.2 Why Monitor?

- 2.2.1** The Act requires the Council to prepare a Local Plan. The programme for the preparation of the Local Plan is set out in the Council's revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) which came into effect in 2011.
- 2.2.2** Section 35 of the Act, as amended by Section 113 of the Localism Act, requires the Council to make an annual report on the implementation of the LDS and the extent to which policies set out in the Local Plan are being achieved. This Monitoring Report covers the period from 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2011.
- 2.2.3** Monitoring is needed to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future. By monitoring and studying trends it is possible to identify key challenges and opportunities for the future and enable policy to be adjusted or revised where necessary. Monitoring is also important to ensure that the aim of sustainable development is being achieved.
- 2.2.4** Monitoring is an important aspect of evidence based policy making. Ensuring clear mechanisms are in place for the implementation and monitoring of policies is essential for Local Plan documents.

1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
2 The Localism Act 2011

2 Introduction and Methodology

2.3 Purpose of the Monitoring Report

2.3.1 The Monitoring Report is intended to be the main mechanism for assessing the performance and effect of the Local Plan. As required by Section 35 of the Act (as amended by the Localism Act), Regulation 34⁽³⁾ and Section 17⁽⁴⁾, the Monitoring Report should include the following monitoring tasks:

- To review actual progress in terms of Local Plan preparation against the timetable in the LDS;
- To assess the extent to which policies in Local Plan documents are being implemented;
- Where a policy is not being implemented, to set out the reasons why and what steps will be taken to ensure it is implemented;
- To make available up-to-date information collected for monitoring purposes;
- To identify the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Plan documents and whether they are intended; and
- Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

3 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

4 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

3.1 Location and Historical Development

- 3.1.1** The London Borough of Enfield covers 32 square miles of London's northern suburbs; housing occupies one-third, another third is Green Belt, mainly farming, country parks and horticulture. The rest includes commerce, industry, shops and transport - although much is open land used as parks, sports fields, golf courses, allotments and back gardens; and there are more waterways in Enfield than in any other London borough. Traditionally, Enfield has combined leafy suburbs within easy reach of central London with traditional working class areas in the east close to regionally important manufacturing along the Lee Valley, in many ways Enfield continues to fulfil these roles.
- 3.1.2** Until the late 19th century the borough largely consisted of open country with distinct settlements including a market town at Enfield, large villages at Edmonton Green and Southgate Green and many smaller villages and hamlets linked by a network of country lanes. Since then it has been progressively involved in the growth of London, with the expansion of public transport leading to extensive housing development, particularly during the interwar period.
- 3.1.3** This suburban development took place in a piecemeal manner and was considerably influenced by the original settlement pattern, with former country lanes being upgraded into residential streets and former villages being developed into local shopping centres. The retention of open space for use as public parks, sports fields and allotments often came about through bequests made by the owners of former country estates. Therefore it does not readily conform to the common view of the suburb as an area of uniform development and market towns.
- 3.1.4** Further outward growth was halted by the creation of the Green Belt and housing development has continued on both open land and previously developed sites within the built-up area. The growth of suburban housing estates has brought about, in turn, the development of shopping centres, community facilities, industrial areas and utility services.

3.2 Enfield Today

- 3.2.1** Today Enfield encompasses a section of London's northern suburbs and is the fifth largest borough in terms of population size. It has a particularly varied character, partly reflecting the piecemeal historical development of the borough.
- 3.2.2** There is a major division between the open and built environment - a third of the borough is classified as Green Belt, devoted mainly to agriculture and country parks. This is concentrated in the area of countryside in the north west of the borough and the Lea Valley Regional Park along the eastern corridor. The Park contains the Chingford Reservoirs Site of Special Scientific Interest and the Lea Valley Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation. Across the borough there are 25 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).

3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

- 3.2.3** Residential uses occupy another third of the borough, and the remainder is land devoted to shops, commerce, industry, transport, etc. Within the urban fabric much of the land is actually open land, in use as private back gardens, public parks, sports fields, golf courses, allotments and school playing fields, giving the built environment a green character. In contrast to the north west of the borough, the east and south has a more closely knit character.
- 3.2.4** The borough has 22 conservation areas and numerous listed buildings. Some of the conservation areas are centred on the country estates established in the early history of the borough, for example: Forty Hill, Clay Hill and Trent Park. Others are based around old town and village centres such as Enfield Town, Winchmore Hill, Southgate and Edmonton Green. Development brought about by the coming of the railway in the nineteenth century is reflected in the conservation areas at Bush Hill Park and Hadley Wood.
- 3.2.5** The industrial past is represented by conservation areas at Ponders End Flour Mills, along with parts of the former Royal Small Arms Factory and its canal environs at Enfield Lock. Smaller conservation areas at Vicars Moor Lane, Turkey Street and Fore Street are based on distinctive individual streets or clusters of houses.
- 3.2.6** There are also some areas of the borough where former land uses or patterns of development and the passage of time have resulted in environments of mediocre or poor quality. Factors such as traffic and parking congestion, the decline in local and independent retail facilities and the effects of air and noise pollution currently contribute to loss in quality of life for some residents. The Enfield Characterisation Study identifies the physical characteristics of the borough, and where these are damaged or under threat.
- 3.2.7** Enfield had some 10,150 VAT registered businesses in 2009, and a workforce of 107,000. Half of Enfield residents work in the borough. Industrial and commercial activity in Enfield is concentrated in the Lee Valley corridor; Brimsdown in the north eastern part of Enfield is London's second largest industrial estate. The borough is one of London's major manufacturing and distribution areas, with a growing service industries sector. While Enfield has the 5th largest population in London, it only has the 17th largest number of jobs, indicating that, given the available commercial space and locational benefits, the borough has the potential to grow the number of local jobs.
- 3.2.8** The borough has a major town centre at Enfield Town and four district centres at Edmonton Green, Angel Edmonton, Southgate and Palmers Green. There are also over 70 local shopping centres and parades offering a range of shops and local services to their immediate communities, together with four retail parks. These all contribute substantially to the local economy through retail, leisure and services. Enfield Town and Edmonton Green have undergone and will be the subject of further major town centre redevelopment and regeneration schemes.

3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

- 3.2.9** Most industrial activity, both historically and currently, is concentrated in the east of the borough within the Lee Valley corridor and Great Cambridge Road. Whilst it suffered from a structural decline of its traditional industrial base towards the end of the 20th Century, today the borough is one of London's major centres of manufacturing and distribution, with a growing service industries sector. Large private sector employers include Coca-Cola and Johnson Matthey. Brimsdown in the Lee Valley is the largest industrial estate in London after Park Royal.
- 3.2.10** Enfield has particular strength in the food and drink manufacturing sector, and despite the reduction in overall manufacturing employment, there has been an increase in employment in food & drink manufacturing. In 2009 the sector in Enfield employed 5,328 people.
- 3.2.11** The borough also has a strong sector in wholesale, logistics and transport, taking advantage of the availability of land, along with accessibility to the M25 and markets in the south east and to London, via the North Circular Road. These businesses have been growing in number in Enfield and have further potential for growth. The wholesale sector in 2009 employed 8,554 people.
- 3.2.12** Green and carbon reduction businesses are a growing sector in Enfield, with the presence of Biffa and proposals for recycling and waste to energy plants. This sector will play a significant role in growing London's re-processing infrastructure and the borough's inward investment plans, while benefiting Enfield and London in reducing waste, pollution and greenhouse gases.
- 3.2.13** Enfield is relatively well served by radial roads, rail and underground links to central London and has good access to the rest of the UK and Europe. To the west, London Underground's Piccadilly Line connects the borough with London's West End. The western side is also served by trains from Moorgate and Liverpool Street stations, including a branch through the centre of the borough to Hertford North.
- 3.2.14** The eastern half of the borough is linked by rail to the City and Stansted Airport. The borough abuts the M25 London Orbital Motorway to the north. Other major roads through the borough include the North Circular Road (A406), the Great Cambridge Road (A10) and the North South Road (A1010).
- 3.2.15** Weakness in the transport infrastructure are a particular problem in the east part of the borough where the growing economy is concentrated. There are only three stopping trains per hour on the Stansted railway line, and discussions with TfL to improve the line are ongoing. There is also a lack of good quality, efficient orbital transport links across the borough and beyond.
- 3.2.16** The growth of key sectors in Enfield's economy, such as wholesale and logistics and distribution, have followed transport improvements to the borough's roads and the construction of the M25. These businesses are currently facing considerable congestion issues. High level of car usage in the borough and weakness in some public transport routes adds to congestion. Improving the public transport offer also will support access to employment and training opportunities for those on low incomes who are more likely to use public transport. Further growth in Enfield's economy will need improvements to the transport infrastructure, in particular in the eastern corridor.

3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

- 3.2.17** Manufacturing employment has declined dramatically across Britain, and particularly severely in London with its higher land and labour costs. Worklessness in Enfield is similar to the London average but is highly concentrated in the east of the borough and is increasing: Enfield is importing a higher proportion of workless people than it is exporting. Access to employment elsewhere is hampered by poor access to public transport in the east of the borough and low skill levels. Poor health is both a result of deprivation and a cause of long term worklessness - half of benefit-dependent working age adults in Enfield are on incapacity benefits. Enfield has some of the lowest rents in London for bedsits and rooms, so parts of the borough now provide a temporary home for new residents.
- 3.2.18** The recession of 2008, and subsequent low economic growth, has resulted in a very acute deterioration in the employment situation for all Enfield's residents. This is increasingly so for young people where worklessness has risen and the prospects for school and college leavers looks uncertain. Participation rates and attainment levels have improved but they have done so at a slower pace than the rest of London.
- 3.2.19** Whilst in recent years the skill levels among Enfield's residents have been improving, the borough continues to have a marked skills gap. For example the construction sector in London has for some time experienced difficulty recruiting, and despite the impact of the recession, some Enfield businesses are experiencing difficulty recruiting. Future jobs will require higher-level skills and it is expected that 50% of vacancies will be filled by people in the top occupational categories (managers, professionals and technical occupations), 10% by people in elementary occupations and another 10% in sales and personal services occupations. Sectors such as retail and hospitality, which have traditionally provided entry and low skills jobs, will increasingly require level 2, 3 and above. Many of these posts are in customer facing occupations where good employability attributes are increasingly important, particularly excellent customer skills, good language, ICT and numeric competence. Challenges for the borough include reducing the number of people with low and no skills in Enfield, increasing the number of people with level 2 and higher qualifications, addressing recruitment gaps experienced by employers, particularly in key sectors, and working with employers and colleges to identify future skills required in growth sectors.

3.3 Enfield's Population

- 3.3.1** The Borough's population was estimated at 294,900 in mid-2010. The borough has a large proportion of children, young people and older people compared to the rest of London and the national average. Enfield's population is diverse and is undergoing a rapid demographic change mainly due to migration from elsewhere in the UK. Turnover is equivalent to 7% of the borough's population changing every year. The latest Council estimates show that more than 55% of the population belong to black and minority ethnic communities. Amongst school pupils the proportion is 70%. In 2001 a quarter of the Borough's population were recorded as being born outside the UK. Along with neighbouring borough Haringey, Enfield is home to the UK's largest Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.

3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

- 3.3.2** There are a wide variety of religions and faiths practised in the borough. According to the 2001 Census, whilst 63.2% of the borough's residents are Christian, Enfield also has a large Muslim population (9.6%). Other major religions include Hinduism (3.35%) and Judaism (1.95%).
- 3.3.3** Enfield has a high level of deprivation, as measured in the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation, which measures the average of the categories of income, unemployment, health and life expectancy, crime, overcrowding and poor housing conditions. The borough's overall ranking in the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation showed the borough to be the 10th most deprived out of 32 London boroughs. There are high levels of inequality within the borough, with the east and south of the borough faring significantly worse than the rest of Enfield, with some neighbourhoods amongst the most deprived in Britain. The figures show increasing polarisation, with the worst-score ward seeing its IMD score increase from 46.3 in 2007 to 47.1 in 2010, while the best performing ward decreased its IMD score from 11.4 to 10.1 over the same period. Small area statistics suggest that deprivation has also spread, in particular to areas just west of the A10 and town centres including parts of Enfield Town, Palmers Green and Southgate. Concentrations of social need put an inevitable strain on public services in these areas.
- 3.3.4** In Enfield on average a man can expect to live to 77.9 years and a woman to 82.0 years. This compares favourably with England and London averages. However, life expectancy varies across wards, with a gap of 4.9 years life expectancy between the fifth of wards with the highest life expectancy and the fifth with the lowest.
- 3.3.5** 2001 Census figures indicated that 16.2% of people in the borough had a long term illness, health problem or disability, compared to 15.5% of people in London and 18.2% of people in England and Wales. Between 2002 and 2007, claimants of Disability Living Allowance increased by 21.8%, one of the highest rates of increase in the country.
- 3.3.6** Enfield has a lower overall crime rate than London as a whole, with 80 reported crimes per 1,000 population recorded in 2010/11, compared with the average figure for London of 105. Resident's fear of crime showed that in 2010/11 61% of residents said they felt fairly or very safe out alone after dark. Local statistics show that Enfield continues to experience noticeably higher levels of crime in the south east of the borough.

3.4 Housing and Community Services

- 3.4.1** The borough had 118,600 dwellings in 2011; about 74,000 houses and 44,000 flats. Enfield has a lot of attractive pre-war family housing situated in peaceful suburbs. In 2001, 71% were owner occupied, 18% Council or housing association and 12% privately rented. Owner occupation is higher than in neighbouring North London boroughs, and much higher than the London average. The average price of a house in Enfield in 2010/11 was £258,071. Despite the property market downturn, house price affordability in Enfield continues to be an issue and it is difficult for some Enfield residents to buy their own homes.

3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

- 3.4.2** The number of households in temporary accommodation in the borough decreased from 3,134 in 2009 to 2,221 households in 2011. Within the private sector housing market, an over concentration of buy to let properties and a growing predominance of one and two bedroom dwellings in some areas have exacerbated the trend towards a high turnover in the borough's population.
- 3.4.3** There are 72 primary schools, 24 secondary schools and six special schools in Enfield and two City Academies have recently opened in the north east of the borough. In 2011, 58.2% of Enfield's pupils gained five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C, including maths and English. The borough is also home to three further education colleges.
- 3.4.4** Enfield contains two hospitals, Chase Farm and North Middlesex, and over 60 GP surgeries. There are six leisure centres, 16 libraries, and 2,000 hectares of parks across the borough.

4 Strategic Objectives

4 Strategic Objectives

4.0.1 The strategic objectives set out in the Core Strategy outline what needs to be achieved to deliver the Core Strategy vision and address the key issues identified for the borough. The objectives give direction for the spatial strategy and the core policies which follow. Although they are numbered from 1 to 10, the objectives are not ranked by importance. For further detail, see Chapter 4 'Analysis of Indicators'.

No.	Strategic Objective	Assessment
1	Enabling and focusing change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focused change is provided by area-specific plans. There is continuing progress on area action plans and masterplans that address regeneration areas. - The emerging Development Management Document (DMD), together with the adopted Core Strategy, will provide borough-wide policies to support change, while protecting and enhancing those areas of the borough already providing high quality green spaces, housing and town centres.
2	Environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The emerging DMD, together with the adopted Core Strategy, will provide policies to reduce the need to travel by private car, mitigate and adapt to climate change, tackle flooding and protect the Green Belt and Green Spaces. - CO2 emissions per capita in the borough are reducing.
3	Community cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime rates in the borough continue to fall while public perceptions of safety are high. Emerging DMD policies will promote public safety in the design of public spaces. - Deprivation levels in the borough have risen in recent years with continuing concern over the spatial concentration in the east and south of the borough. This is being tackled through areas based plans and masterplans.
4	New homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of new homes delivered is meeting the GLA 2007/08 to 2016/17 targets. The delivery of affordable homes in developments of over 10 units exceeded the target rate, while the housing mix is below the target for 3+ bedroom dwellings. - Achieving future GLA housing targets will increasingly be delivered through area action plan locations.
5	Education, health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New primary school places were added to meet the needs of a growing number of children in the borough.

4 Strategic Objectives

No.	Strategic Objective	Assessment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondary school GCSE results continued to improve. - Concerns remain over the spatial variations in the borough in terms of education and health.
6	Maximising economic potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Core Strategy and the emerging DMD provide policy protection to Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) and Locally Significant Industrial Locations (LSIS). - Area action plan locations will be the future catalysts for jobs and businesses, in particular the AAPs in the Upper Lee Valley of Central Leaside and North East Enfield.
7	Employment and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The skill levels of Enfield's workforce improved in 2010/11, with a falling percentage lacking any qualifications. - While the unemployment rate stabilised in 2011 it remains relatively high.
8	Transportation and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enfield's cycle network, Greenways, is under construction with a significant length of cycle path in place. - The emerging DMD, together with the adopted Core Strategy, will support reduced car usage and promote walking and cycling in the borough.
9	Natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The emerging DMD, together with the Core Strategy, provides a high level of protection for the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL). - The AAPs for North East Enfield and Central Leaside and masterplans for Ponders End and Meridian Water will improve the access to good quality open spaces and linkages to the Lee Valley Regional Park.
10	Built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The emerging DMD includes a number of policies to support improved design quality of new developments.

Table 1

5 Analysis of Indicators

5 Analysis of Indicators

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1** Enfield's Core Strategy sets out a spatial planning framework for the long term development of the borough for the next 15 to 20 years. It is a strategic document providing the broad strategy for the scale and distribution of development and the provision of supporting infrastructure, ensuring that investment decisions are not made in isolation but are properly coordinated to ensure development is sustainable. It contains core policies for delivering the spatial vision, guiding patterns of development and is supported by other local plan documents such as the area action plans.
- 5.1.2** Chapters 5 to 8 of the Core Strategy set out policies for specific themes such as housing, economic development, the physical environment and travel. Chapter 9 sets out more detailed policies for strategic growth areas in the borough and the Council's regeneration priority areas.
- 5.1.3** This section of the Monitoring Report considers the implementation of the Core Policies by chapter. Since the Core Strategy was adopted in November 2010, only the final five months of the 2010/11 data will fall under the plan period. As such the data will only partly reflect the impact of the Core Strategy.
- 5.1.4** The sections in this chapter provide summary figures and analysis. For detailed figures, targets and source data refer to Appendix 1.
- 5.1.5** It should be noted that data from the 2011 National Census is not yet available. Some 2011 Census results are expected to be available for inclusion in the 2011/12 Monitoring Report.

5.2 Housing and Services

- 5.2.1** Housing and services is covered by Core Policies 1 to 12.

New Housing

- 5.2.2** Core Policy 2 establishes policies on housing supply and locations in the borough. The housing target of the policy, as set by The London Plan, covers a 10 year period from 2007/08 to 2016/17 and requires Enfield to provide 3,950 additional dwellings, some 395 per year. The revised housing target set by The London Plan 2011 covers the 10 year period from 2011/12 to 2021/22 and requires Enfield to provide 5,600 additional dwellings, some 560 per year. Core Policy 2 sets out the main locations for the new housing as the priority regeneration areas of Meridian Water, the North Circular (including New Southgate), Ponders End and southern Brimsdown, and Enfield Town.
- 5.2.3** There were a total of 628 new homes, or 455 net new homes, completed in the borough in 2010/11. This is an increase on the net new homes delivered in 2009/10 of 277 and in 2008/09 of 333. The net new homes figure of 455 is above the annualised London Plan target of 395 new homes.

5 Analysis of Indicators

5.2.4 The housing trajectory (see Appendix 2) shows that 2,522 additional new homes could potentially be delivered in Enfield within the plan period (2007/08 to 2016/17). The “Manage” line on the trajectory takes into account past completions and projected delivery over the coming years to monitor housing delivery progress; this line indicates that the borough should exceed its target.

Affordable Housing

5.2.5 Through Core Policy 3 the Council seeks to achieve a borough-wide target of 40% affordable housing units in new developments on sites capable of accommodating ten or more dwellings. For developments of less than ten dwellings, the Council will seek to achieve a financial contribution to deliver off-site affordable housing based on a borough-wide target of 20% affordable housing.

5.2.6 During 2010/11, for completed housing developments of over 10 units, 61% were affordable new homes, which is above the 40% target set out by Core Policy 3. Of the total number of new homes, including developments of under 10 units, 239 (38.1%) were affordable.

5.2.7 As shown in the table below, two development schemes were particularly significant in the delivery of new and affordable homes:

Planning Ref	Scheme	Gross New Homes	Net New Homes	No. Affordable
TP/06/1845	Private playing field, Cherry Blossom Close, North Circular Road	142	142	43
TP/06/1912	Kingswell House And Land To The Rear Of 453, Southbury Road	123	123	123
TP/08/0960	253 Broomfield Lane	27	8	26
Other		336	182	47
Total		628	455	239

Table 1

5.2.8 Core Policy 3 provides a further aim for the affordable housing tenure mix: a ratio of 70% social rented and 30% intermediate provision. Of the 239 additional affordable homes 104 (44%) were social rent and 135 (56%) intermediate homes.

Housing Type and Quality

5.2.9 Core Policy 4: Housing Quality, requires high quality design and sustainability for all new homes. In 2010/11 43 of the new homes (6.8%) were constructed to the Lifetime Homes standards. This percentage is expected to increase following the introduction of the Core Policy 4 which states that all new homes should be Lifetime Homes.

5.2.10 Core Policy 5 sets out the percentage mix of housing according to the type of dwellings and number of bedrooms. Over the lifetime of the Core Strategy the Council will plan for the following borough-wide mix of housing:

- Market housing – 20% 1 and 2 bed flats (1-3 persons), 15% 2 bed houses (4 persons), 45% 3 bed houses (5-6 persons), 20% 4+ bed houses (6+ persons);
- Social rented housing - 20% 1 bed and 2 bed units (1-3 persons), 20% 2 bed units (4 persons) 30% 3 bed units (5-6 persons), 30% 4+ bed units (6+ persons).

5 Analysis of Indicators

5.2.11 The actual 2010/11 mix for new housing is set out in the table below.

	1/2 bed flat	2 bed house	3 bed flat	3+ bed house	Total
Market	86%	4%	2%	8%	100%
Social Rented	78%	1%	11%	10%	100%
Intermediate	73%	0%	17%	10%	100%
Social Rented and intermediate	75%	1%	14%	10%	100%
Total	82%	2%	7%	9%	100%

Table 2

5.2.12 Affordable 3+ bedroom new homes comprised 58 (24%) of the total affordable (social rented and intermediate) units delivered, while 75% of the affordable new homes were 1 or 2 bedroom flats. For market/ private housing the proportion of 3+ bedroom new homes was 10%, while 86% were 1 and 2 bedroom flats. These percentages are below the percentage targets for 3+ bedroom homes set in Core Policy 5, and the trend in future years will be closely monitored to meet the requirements of the Core Strategy.

5.2.13 Core Policy 5 also states that the density of residential development proposals should balance the need to ensure the most efficient use of land whilst respecting the quality and character of existing neighbourhoods and accessibility to transport and other infrastructure. The target is for over 95% of developments to comply with the London Plan density matrix. During 2010/11, 67% of completed developments of 10+ units met the London Plan density matrix standards.

Health and Social Care Facilities

5.2.14 Core Policy 7 addresses health and social care provision in the borough. The monitoring target for this policy is the percentage of the population living within 500m of a GP. This figure remains similar to previous years at 60.6%.

Education

5.2.15 Core Policy 8: Education, sets out the education infrastructure requirements of the borough, with monitoring of the provision of school places and GCSE performance.

5.2.16 A rise in the number of school age children is driving the requirement for an increase in school places. So far this rise has taken place at the primary level with 1,050 permanent places being added (150 of these in the Reception year) and 245 one-off places (180 of these in the Reception year) in 2010/11.

5.2.17 GCSE results continued to improve in 2011 with 59.5% of pupils gaining 5+ GCSE grades A* to C, including maths and English, compared to 55.3% in 2010.

Supporting Community Cohesion

5.2.18 Core Policy 9 sets out the policies for promoting community cohesion through tackling social deprivation and reducing crime and the fear of crime.

5.2.19 Deprivation indices show increasing levels of deprivation in the borough over recent years; in 2010 Enfield was ranked as the 10th most deprived borough out of 32 in London.

5 Analysis of Indicators

5.2.20 The number of crimes in the borough, both as a total number and as the rate per 1,000 of population, has dropped over the past 3 years, in line with the overall trend in London. The rate and number of burglaries has also fallen in Enfield, in contrast to the overall London trend.

5.2.21 The fear of crime has fallen, with the 2011 Ipsos MORI survey showing 92% of residents felt safe or very outside in the daytime and 61% felt safe or very safe outside after dark.

Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Tourism

5.2.22 Core Policy 12: Visitors and Tourism, supports proposals for a wider range of visitor accommodation. While no new hotel beds were added in 2010/11, construction is under way for a 132 bedroom hotel on Lincoln Way on the site of the former General Electrical Lighting factory.

5.3 Economic Development and Enterprise

5.3.1 Economic development and enterprise is covered by core policies 13 to 19.

Economic Prosperity

5.3.2 Through Core Policy 13: Promoting economic prosperity, the Council will protect and improve Enfield's employment offer, helping to facilitate the creation of a minimum of 6,000 new jobs from 2010-2026, focusing new growth in the Upper Lee Valley and Enfield's town centres. Approximately a minimum of 4,000 new jobs are expected to be created in the Upper Lee Valley with the remainder concentrated in Enfield's main town centres and in other priority regeneration areas.

5.3.3 The latest figure for the number of jobs in the borough is 107,000 in 2009, a number that will be monitored in future reports.

5.3.4 Core Policy 14 safeguards Strategic Industrial Land (SIL) with 331ha of the borough classified as SIL in the Core Strategy Policies (Proposals) map. Future monitoring reports will track changes in this figure and provide explanations for any changes. Future monitoring will also track Core Policy 15 on Locally Significant Industrial Locations (LSIS), of which 34.1 ha of land in the borough is classified.

5.3.5 Total employment floorspace in the borough increased by 18,056 sqm in 2010/11, of which the majority, some 16,802 sqm, was due to completion of a warehouse/ industrial unit on Innova Way in the eastern part of the borough.

5.3.6 Core Policy 16 addresses taking part in economic success and improving skills. Qualifications for employment in terms of NVQs show increases in 2011 for NVQ levels 1, 2 and 4. The percentage of the working population with no qualifications decreased to 10.5%. The unemployed as a percentage of the working age population fell slightly in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10, but at 10.1% it remains significantly above the 2008/09 level of 9.0%.

5 Analysis of Indicators

Town Centres and Shopping

- 5.3.7** Through Core Policy 17: Town Centres, the Council will strengthen the role of Enfield's town centres by focusing new commercial, retail, leisure, office, residential and other appropriate social infrastructure related uses, such as police facilities within the centres according to the borough's town centre hierarchy. Core Policy 18 sets out the projected growth in town centre floorspace, with an additional 51,600 sqm planned by 2020.
- 5.3.8** During 2010/11 there was a small net loss of A1 retail floorspace of 426 sqm in the borough's town centres, and a borough-wide loss of 198 sqm. This compares with gains in 2009/10 of 2,200 sqm which was driven by the conversion of an Edmonton Green bingo hall to A1 retail use.
- 5.3.9** Further protection of town centre uses and the promotion of viable and vibrant town centres will be brought forward through the emerging Development Management Document currently under preparation by the Planning Policy Team.

Offices

- 5.3.10** Core Policy 19: Offices, protects and enhances Enfield Town as the main location in the borough for new office development. There is no numerical target for changes in office space.
- 5.3.11** There was no net gain in office floor space (use classes B1a and A2) in the borough's town centres in 2010/11. The borough-wide gain in B1a office space of 9,153 sqm was associated with the development on Innova Way referred to in the Economic Prosperity section above.

5.4 Delivering Physical Infrastructure

- 5.4.1** Delivering physical infrastructure is covered by policies 20 to 27.

Sustainability

- 5.4.2** Through Core Policy 20: Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure, the Council will support appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and will reduce emissions of carbon dioxide as part of development proposals, in line with the London Plan.
- 5.4.3** Per capita CO2 emissions Enfield was 4.4 tonnes in 2009, a figure that has reduced from 5.6 tonnes in 2006.
- 5.4.4** Information on renewable energy in new developments will be provided in future Monitoring Reports when the Development Management team has established the collection system.
- 5.4.5** A policy on decentralised energy networks (DEN) in the emerging Development Management Document (DMD) will support the future development of these energy efficient systems in the borough.

5 Analysis of Indicators

5.4.6 Core Policy 21 addresses the delivery of a sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage infrastructure. The Council will work with developers, residents and water supply and sewerage companies to ensure that Enfield's future water resource needs, wastewater treatment and drainage infrastructure are managed effectively in a coordinated manner. Targets for water conservation and efficiency and sustainable drainage measures incorporated into new developments will be brought forward in the emerging Development Management Document.

Waste Management

5.4.7 Sustainable waste management is addressed by Core Policy 22. The Council will support the provision of sufficient, well-located waste management facilities, which will increase the self-sufficiency of North London and meet the combined apportionment figures of the constituent boroughs of the North London Waste Plan (NLWP).

5.4.8 The North London Waste Plan is undergoing examination in 2012. The approved document will include waste targets for Enfield.

5.4.9 Waste management figures indicate the proportion of household waste recycled in 2010/11 rising to 32.4%. This reflects the roll-out of wheelie-bins, a process which had only been partly completed during the period covered by these figures.

Transport

5.4.10 Through Core Policy 24: The Road Network, the Council will work with partners to seek to deliver improvements to the road network to contribute to Enfield's economic regeneration and development, support businesses, improve safety and environmental quality, reduce congestion, and provide additional capacity where needed.

5.4.11 Core Policy 25: Pedestrian and Cyclists, seeks to provide safe, convenient, and accessible routes for pedestrians, cyclists and other non-motorised modes of transport, in part by developing and implementing improvements to strategic and local walking and cycle routes in the borough.

5.4.12 Cycle routes have been developed through external consultation with the Sustrans organisation and local cycling groups. New routes are approved by the Council as part of the Enfield Cycle Network, or Greenways. See Appendix 1 for details.

5.4.13 Through Core Policy 26: Public Transport, the Council seeks to secure a comprehensive, safe, accessible, welcoming and efficient public transport network, capable of supporting the development proposals for the borough and providing attractive alternative travel options. One of the key policies is supporting proposals to upgrade the West Anglia Rail line in the Lee Valley to enable a four trains per hour service at local stations in Enfield.

5.4.14 The frequency of train services on Enfield's four lines between 8.00am and 9.00am on a Monday morning for London-bound trains is shown in Appendix 1.

5 Analysis of Indicators

5.4.15 Core Policy 27: Freight, supports freight intensive uses in areas with good access to the strategic road network and/or proposed water and rail freight facilities, particularly strategic industrial sites in the Upper Lee Valley. The policy also promotes, where appropriate, the potential for freight movement by rail and water, while continuing to investigate ways to improve freight movement between the Upper Lee Valley and the Strategic Road Network.

5.5 Environmental Protection and Green Infrastructure

5.5.1 Environmental protection and green infrastructure is covered by policies 28 to 36.

Flooding

5.5.2 As stated in Core Policy 28: Managing Flood Risk Through Development, the Council will take a risk-based approach to development and flood risk, directing development to areas of lowest risk.

5.5.3 In 2010/11 there were 18 applications received for dwellings where part of the a site fell within a flood zone; 6 of these were granted permission.

5.5.4 Through Core Policy 29: Flood Management Infrastructure, the Council will continue to work closely with key partners such as the Environment Agency, Thames Water and British Waterways to maintain and enhance the Borough's existing flood defence infrastructure in the medium to long term. Opportunities for removal of culverts, river restoration and naturalisation should be considered as part of any development adjacent to a watercourse and additional culverting and development of river corridors will be resisted.

5.5.5 The Salmons Brook Planning Flood Alleviation Scheme planning application was submitted in 2012 with the start of works expected October 2012 and continuing for 18 months. The scheme will reduce flood risk in the Montagu Road area of Edmonton and also includes river restoration works adjacent to Bury Lodge Park.

5.5.6 The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust are carrying out a project to implement Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) to Schools in the Pymmes Brook catchment, three of the selected schools are in Enfield: Oakthorpe Primary, Hazelbury and West Lea Schools.

5.5.7 - The Environment Agency (EA) have recently carried out a scheme to restore Pymmes Brook alongside Tile Kiln Lane. The EA are also in the early stages of investigating a combined flood alleviation scheme/river restoration project for Pymmes Brook in Arnos Park.

5.5.8 There were no known new culverts in the borough in 2009/10/11.

5.5.9 For further information on flood alleviation and river restoration schemes, see Appendix 1.

5 Analysis of Indicators

Quality of the Built and Open Environment

- 5.5.10** Maintaining and improving the quality of the built environment, addressed by Core Policy 30, states that all developments and interventions in the public realm must be high quality and design-led, having special regard to their context.
- 5.5.11** The Enfield Characterisation Study, describing the character, form and special attributes of the borough, was published in 2011. The first topic papers for the Enfield Design Guide are expected in 2013.
- 5.5.12** Through Core Policy 31: Built and Landscape Heritage, the Council will implement national and regional policies and work with partners to pro-actively preserve and enhance all of the borough's heritage assets. Enfield has 451 listed buildings, of which 2.7% are classified as 'Heritage at Risk'.

Environmental Protection

- 5.5.13** Core Policy 32: Pollution, states that the Council will work with its partners to minimise air, water, noise and light pollution and to address the risks arising from contaminated land and hazardous substances.
- 5.5.14** Air quality as measured by nitrogen dioxide and small particulates at the two measuring stations in the borough (Bowes Park and Upper Edmonton) is not significantly changed from preceding years. See Appendix 1 for details.

Green Spaces and Biodiversity

- 5.5.15** Core Policy 33: Green Belt and Countryside and Core Policy 34: Parks, Playing Field and Other Open Spaces, respectively state that there should be no net loss of Green Belt land and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) in the borough. Green Belt covers 3,062ha of the borough while there is 544ha of MOL, as per the adopted Core Policy (Proposals) map. The areas of Green Belt and MOL will be monitored in future reports.
- 5.5.16** The results of the Ipsos MORPI Enfield Resident's Survey in 2011 indicate a high level of satisfaction with Enfield's parks in 2011, at 84%.
- 5.5.17** Policy 36: Biodiversity, seeks to protect, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity interests within the borough, including parks, playing fields and other sports spaces, green corridors, waterways, sites, habitats and species identified at a European, national, London or local level as being of importance for nature conservation.
- 5.5.18** Enfield has 25 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) within the borough, with 10 of these sites under active conservation management.

5.6 Places for Regeneration and Growth

- 5.6.1** See the Local Development Scheme (LDS) for progress on regeneration areas.

6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

6.1 Local Development Scheme

- 6.1.1** The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out Enfield Council's programme for delivering the Local Plan. The preparation of the LDS is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- 6.1.2** The most recent LDS sets out the Council's programme for the preparation of Enfield's Local Plan for the period 2011-2014. It was submitted to the Mayor of London in August 2011 for approval and was formally brought into effect by the Council thereafter. The LDS is reviewed on a regular basis.
- 6.1.3** The LDS approved in 2011 is the third LDS prepared by the Council. The first LDS came into effect in April 2005.
- 6.1.4** It should be noted that since the 2011 LDS was approved, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been published, altering the terminology used to describe the planning documents. These changes in terminology are reflected in the Monitoring Report.
- 6.1.5** The preparation of Enfield's Local Plan is well advanced, and the latest LDS sets out the continued programme for its production for the next three years. It summarises the content of the Local Plan and the nature of each planning document to be produced, and specifies:
- The subject matter and geographical area to which each document is to relate;
 - Which documents are to be DPDs and subject to independent testing;
 - Which parts of the UDP will be replaced;
 - An explanation of the relationships between the planning documents;
 - Which documents are to be prepared jointly with one or more other local planning authorities;
 - The timetable for preparing and revising (where relevant) each document and the key milestones to be achieved;
 - The arrangements and responsibilities for programme management; and
 - How progress against the LDS will be monitored, and how the LDS will be reviewed.
- 6.1.6** In the three year period from April 2011 to December 2014, the Council will produce and continue to work on the following planning documents:

Development Plan Documents

- Central Leaside Area Action Plan
- North Circular Area Action Plan
- North East Enfield Area Action Plan
- Enfield Town Area Action Plan
- Development Management Document
- North London Joint Waste Plan
- Sites Schedule

6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

- Edmonton Green Area Action Plan
- Crews Hill Area Action Plan

Supplementary Planning Documents

- Enfield Design Guide
- Masterplans for Meridian Water, A10 Area Based Study, Picketts Lock Masterplan, and planning briefs for Southgate Town Hall, Ponders End South Street, Ponders End Waterfront, and Edmonton Eco-Park
- Hertford Road Corridor Urban Design Framework

Other Planning Policy Documents

- Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule

6.1.7 The timetable for these planning policy documents is shown in section 6.3.

6.2 LDS Progress April 2009 to March 2011

6.2.1 On the 10th November 2010, the Council adopted its first Local Plan document, The Enfield Plan - Core Strategy. Adoption of the Core Strategy is a significant planning policy milestone that enables other Local Plan documents to be taken through the statutory stages leading to adoption.

6.2.2 The current Development Plan for Enfield now comprises:

- The London Plan July 2011
- The Enfield Plan Core Strategy adopted November 2010
- The saved policies of the 1994 London Borough of Enfield Unitary Development Plan (UDP) as set out in the Extant 1994 UDP Policies schedule.

6.2.3 Enfield's evolving Local Plan adopts a spatial approach to planning which goes beyond the use and regulation of land. It gives spatial expression to Enfield's Sustainable Community Strategy, other Council strategies, and to the development proposals of other key service providers in Enfield. It provides a clear, coherent and deliverable framework for the future development of the borough.

6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

6.3 Local Plan Timetable

	Pre-Production (Complete evidence gathering and consult with key stakeholders to formulate a draft report. Prepare draft sustainability appraisal report, where necessary)
	Public consultation (Reg 25) / Publication (Reg 27)
	Prepare Pre-submission Draft DPD (Reg 27) and Submission draft DPD (Reg 30)
■	Submit DPD to SofS (Reg 30)
P	Pre-hearing meeting
E	Examination (date subject to change by SofS)
R	Receive Inspector's Report (date subject to change by SofS)
A	Adoption of document and entry into Local Plan

Table 1 Key: Stages of Production

6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

Planning Document	2012												2013												2014											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
CIL																																				
Development Management (DPD)																																				
North London Joint Waste Plan (DPD)																																				
North Circular AAP (DPD)																																				
North East Enfield AAP (DPD)																																				
Ponders End South Street Planning Brief (SPD)																																				
Ponders End Waterfront Planning Brief (SPD)																																				
Central Leaside AAP (DPD)																																				
Meridian Water (SPD)																																				
Edmonton Green Master Plan (DPD)																																				
Picketts Lock MasterPlan (SPD)																																				
Edmonton Eco-Park Planning Brief (SPD)																																				
Enfield Town AAP (DPD)																																				
Sites Schedule AAP (DPD)																																				
Enfield Design Guide (SPD)																																				
Hertford Road Corridor Urban Design (SPD)																																				
A10 Area Based (SPD)																																				
Crews Hill AAP (DPD)																																				

Table 2 Summary of the Local Plan timetable April 2011 - Dec 2014

7 Monitoring of the Statement of Community Involvement

7 Monitoring of the Statement of Community Involvement

7.1 Monitoring the Statement of Community Involvement

- 7.1.1** The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the Council's approach for involving the community during the preparation and revision of the Local Plan and in the consideration of planning applications. It seeks to enable everyone to take part in the planning process and make their views known to the Council.
- 7.1.2** Since 2007 the Council has operated an online consultation system based upon Objective (previously known as Limehouse) software. The system allows any person wishing to make a representation regarding a consultation document to do so electronically via the Council's website.
- 7.1.3** On-line consultation is the quickest and most convenient way to make a representation on a consultation document. It also allows the user to view representations made by others, (once they have been processed by the Council), and reduces the use of paper. However, the system is designed to complement, not replace, the range of consultation techniques set out in the Statement of Community Involvement. This will ensure that as many people as possible can make representations to the Council in the way that is most convenient to them.
- 7.1.4** Data on accessing planning policy information from the website is shown in section 7.2.
- 7.1.5** The Ipsos MORI Enfield Residents Survey 2011 carried out face-to-face interviews with 1,112 residents of Enfield over the age of 16. The results relating to planning are set out in section 7.2.
- 7.1.6** Existing and future activities that support and deliver regeneration in the borough are coordinated by the Neighbourhood Regeneration team (previously Place Shaping and Enterprise). A performance framework for Neighbourhood Regeneration is under development which will include a number of measures that will over time demonstrate the impact of regeneration activities, including resident's participation in local decision making and community engagement. Further details of the performance management framework will be set out in future Monitoring Reports.

7 Monitoring of the Statement of Community Involvement

7.2 Statement of Community Involvement Indicators

7.2.1 Enfield Residents Survey 2011

How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the planning services provided by Enfield Council (uses only)						
Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit - Ipsos MORI survey						
Year	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Don't Know		
2011	41%	36%	17%	7%		
2007	33%	18%	17%	32%		
2005	51%	33%	17%	0%		
2004	43%	35%	21%	1%		
2002	56%	15%	29%	0%		

Table 1

Do you agree or disagree that you can influence decisions affecting your local area?					
Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit - Ipsos MORI survey					
Year	Agree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Don't Know	
2011	31%	37%	26%	6%	
2007	28%	41%	23%	8%	

Table 2

7.2.2 Accessing Planning on Council Website

Number of page views on planning pages of LBE Enfield website											
Source: LBE web team											
Year	LDS	Core Strategy	Proposals Map	SCI	LDF	Central Leaside AAP	Enfield Town AAP	North Circ AAP	NEE AAP	Planning Policy	
2010/11	598	4,033	39	164	8,182	1,531	1,990	3,099	1,716	13,494	
2008/09	7,082	Issues & Options: 16,620 Preferred Options: 11,038		2,183		980	72,183	5,383	7,202		
2007/08	11,407	Issues & Options: 36,412 Preferred Options: 8,139		3,095		488	139,773	2,092	1,974		
2006/07	16,695			2,357							
2005/06	4,817										

Table 3

8 Monitoring S106

8 Monitoring S106

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1** Enfield Council adopted the S106 SPD on 1st November 2011, following two stages of consultation with the community and stakeholders.
- 8.1.2** The S106 SPD is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The SPD sets out the circumstances in which a S106 agreement is likely to be required and, where possible, provides details on the type and level of contribution required
- 8.1.3** The purpose of a S106 agreement is to make acceptable development which would otherwise be unacceptable in planning terms. Obligations can also be secured through unilateral undertakings by developers and contributions may either be in kind or in the form of a financial contribution. The S106 SPD establishes a transparent, fair and consistent process for negotiating S106 agreements, in advance of setting a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - see Chapter 8.
- 8.1.4** A section 106 (S106) agreement (or planning obligation) is an enforceable legal agreement negotiated between the Local Planning Authority and a developer in the context of some planning applications.
- 8.1.5** The SPD sets out the circumstances in which a S106 agreement is likely to be required and, where possible, provides details on the type and level of contribution necessary.
- 8.1.6** On adoption of Enfield's CIL or after 6 April 2014 (whichever is first) the Regulations (Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010) restrict the pooling of obligations to a maximum of 5 planning obligations for an item of infrastructure that is not intended to be funded by CIL, thereby significantly limiting the scope of S106. This will result in the scaling back S106 contributions. Until this point in time, it will still be possible to pool contributions in line with paragraph B22 of Government Circular 05/05. The value of pooled contributions will be considered as part of the assessment of other funding streams when establishing the CIL tariff. Revenue generated from CIL and pooled S106 contributions may be used, alongside other available funding, to jointly deliver infrastructure after the CIL charge has been adopted.

8 Monitoring S106

8.2 S106 Contributions

Year		Total	Split-down					Other
			Education	Traffic & Transportation	Parks	Economic Development	Environmental Improvements	
2010/11	Negotiated	£548,195	£240,695	£220,500	£67,000	-	£20,000	-
	Spend (capital & revenue)	£1,389,113	£788,493	£451,411	£96,650	£52,558		
2009/10	Negotiated	£1,093,994	£643,494	£167,000	£110,000	£53,500	-	£120,000
	Spend (revenue)	£565,769	-	£442,558	-	£93,528	£29,441	£242
	Spend (capital)	£319,522						

Table 1

8.3 S106 Management Fee

8.3.1 Government circular 05/05 requires S106 agreements to be managed. Management is essential to ensure that S106 agreements are delivered, and that the development is, therefore, acceptable in planning terms. In view of the significance of planning obligations to the development control process it is important that the negotiation of planning obligations and expenditure of any contributions received from developers are carefully and efficiently monitored in a public and accountable way. For each S106 agreement and Unilateral Undertaking that is completed within the Enfield Council area, there is an associated ongoing administrative and monitoring workload (which are separate to legal costs and workload) that demands sufficient dedicated resources to effectively manage this considerable and growing workload.

8.3.2 The Council's S106 database currently holds records of more than 140 active (i.e. with ongoing administration and monitoring requirements) S106 agreements/Unilateral Undertakings. Up until now, the Council has been accommodating this workload using existing non-dedicated resources. However, this is no longer viable, given the considerable workload now generated by planning obligations administration/monitoring requirements and the planned scale of development scheduled to take place within the borough over the next 10 years.

8.3.3 Following the Portfolio decision by the Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Improving Localities and confirmation of the decision by Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 4 October 2010, it was agreed that the following management fees will be charged on S106 agreements and Unilateral Undertakings signed for applications received on and after 1st October 2010:

- 5% of the total value of financial contributions
- A fixed charge to manage non-monetary obligations of £350 per head of term (obligation)
- A separate one-off fee of £250 will be charged for a deed of variation (a material alteration to an agreed S106 agreement).

8.3.4 The contributions paid for administration/ monitoring will be used to cover the costs associated primarily but not exclusively with the following areas of work:

8 Monitoring S106

- Any enhancements/improvements to the Council's existing S106 database or replacement of the database that may be necessary to accommodate the increasing workload and complexity of S106 monitoring requirements;
- Processing of financial contribution payments;
- Daily updating of the Council's S106 database;
- Monitoring of other triggers associated with payment of financial contributions or provision of on-site/off-site infrastructure and carrying out of required works;
- Correspondence associated with payment of financial contributions;
- Compiling of annual planning obligations monitoring reports on receipts and expenditure;
- Compiling of quarterly monitoring reports on receipts and expenditure;
- Provision of information to Planning Committee six monthly as required.

8.3.5 The amount secured to date is £53,313.

8 Monitoring S106

9 Monitoring Community Infrastructure Levy

9 Monitoring Community Infrastructure Levy

- 9.0.1** The Community Infrastructure Levy, as set out in the Planning Act 2008, is a new system of developer contributions that is intended to supplement other public sector funding streams to ensure that new community infrastructure such as schools and health care facilities can be provided to keep pace with population growth. In London both local authorities and the Mayor of London are empowered to levy a charge on new development.
- 9.0.2** CIL is a non-negotiable standard charge per square metre that can be applied to all new developments, with the exception of social housing, buildings used by charities and buildings into which people do not normally go, or go only for routine maintenance of plant or equipment. The charge will be imposed at the time planning permission is granted and normally be paid at the commencement of development. It is calculated according to the amount of additional floorspace a new development will produce. It will generally apply to developments that create 100 sqm of gross internal floor space or more, or for the creation of a new dwelling where this is less than 100 sqm.
- 9.0.3** CIL is to be paid according to a Charging Schedule prepared by the Charging Authority and will replace Section 106 contributions for general types of community infrastructure. It will, however, still be possible to use Section 106 for site specific mitigation measures that are required to make a development acceptable, such as a new access road, as well as for affordable housing provision.
- 9.0.4 Monitoring Report Requirements**
- 9.0.5** The Community Infrastructure Regulations (2010) 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, any amount not spent, CIL expenditure, and how the money has been spent. This information will therefore be included in future Monitoring Reports, once the Council has adopted its own CIL, to sit alongside the information on Section 106 agreements.
- 9.0.6 The Mayor of London's CIL**
- 9.0.7** The Mayor of London's CIL must be used for the provision of strategic transport infrastructure and the Mayor has made the decision to raise £300m to help fund Crossrail. Following two rounds of consultation the Mayor's CIL Charging schedule was the subject of an examination in 2011. The independent examiner approved the Charging Schedule, which becomes operational from 1st April 2012. For Enfield this will mean that qualifying development will be required to pay £20 per square metre.
- 9.0.8** Acting as a collecting authority for the Mayor of London's CIL, the Council is required to do the following:
- Report by the 15th day after every financial quarter using the Borough Reporting sheet supplied by TfL. All payment is to be made by **BACs** and appear on the Council's TfL account on the 15th of the month just after the completed quarter.
 - All collecting authorities must on the 31st of March provide TfL with the best estimate of the CIL receipt for that quarter. This is to allow TfL to accrue for the CIL receipt

9 Monitoring Community Infrastructure Levy

as it relates to the just completed Financial Year. The Quarterly Borough report should be returned on the 15th of April of the new Financial Year.

9.0.9 Enfield Council's CIL

9.0.10 The Council will also set its own CIL which will be charged in addition to the Mayor's CIL. The Enfield CIL will be subject of two rounds of consultation relating to the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule September/ October 2012 and a Draft Charging Schedule January/ February 2013.

9.0.11 Enfield's CIL Charging schedule will also be the subject of an Examination, with a view to being finalised and charging commencing in Summer 2013.

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Core Strategic Policy Indicators

CORE POLICY 1: Strategic Growth Areas	
Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery of housing and jobs target - see policies 2 & 13	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: N/A	

Table 1

CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes		
Measurable action/ indicator: Planned housing provision		
Indicator type: COI: H1		
Target: 3,950 homes between 2007/08 – 2016/17 (GLA)		
Data:	GLA Enfield housing target 2007/08 - 2016/17: 3,950, equating to 395 additional homes per annum.	
Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings in previous years		
Measurable action/ indicator: COI H2a		
Target: 10,980 new homes to 2024/25 (LBE Core Strategy 2010)		
Source: LBE Housing Trajectory		
Data:	Year	No. Net New Build Homes/ Units
	2010/11	455
	2009/10	277
	2008/09	333
	2007/08	935
	2006/07	691
	2005/06	903
	2004/05	374
	2003/04	720
Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings for reporting year 2010/11		
Measurable action/ indicator: COI H2b		
Source: London Development Database, GLA		
Data:	No. New Build Homes/ Units	
New build (net)	400	
Conversions (net)	89	
Changes of use (net)	-34	
Total net	455	

Table 2

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes		
Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings 2011/12 to 2026/27		
Measurable action/ indicator: H2c		
Source: LBE Housing Trajectory		
Data:	Reporting Year	Additional Homes (net)
	2011/12	223
	2012/13	574
	2013/14	273
	2014/15	289
	2015/16	368
	2016/17	795
	2017/18	1,073
	2018/19	1,211
	2019/20	1,024
	2020/21	819
	2021/22	568
	2022/23	374
	2023/24	374
	2024/25	374
	2025/26	374
	2026/27	374
Measurable action/ indicator: Managed delivery target 2007/08 - 2016/17		
Measurable action/ indicator: H2d		
Source: LBE Housing Trajectory		
Data:	Reporting Year	Additional Homes (net)
	2011/12	325
	2012/13	345
	2013/14	288
	2014/15	293
	2015/16	296
	2016/17	223
	Managed Housing Delivery over the plan period to 2016/17	Additional Homes (net)
	Housing provision target to be delivered over the plan period 2007/08 - 2016/17	3,950
	Housing provision delivered since the start of plan period 2007/08	2,000
	Residual amount of additional homes to be delivered in the remaining plan period to 2016/17	2,522
	Annual average additional homes required to meet the set target	325

Table 3

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes		
Measurable action/ indicator: Managed delivery target 2011/12 - 2020/21		
Measurable action/ indicator: H2d		
Source: LBE Housing Trajectory		
Data:	Reporting Year	Additional Homes (net)
	2011/12	105
	2012/13	442
	2013/14	428
	2014/15	715
	2015/16	986
	2016/17	1,178
	2017/18	943
	2018/19	430
	2019/20	-221
	2020/21	-685
	Managed Housing Delivery over the plan period to 2016/17	Additional Homes (net)
	Housing provision target to be delivered over the plan period 2011/12 - 2020/21	5,600
	Housing provision delivered since the start of plan period 2011/12	To begin in next reporting year
	Residual amount of additional homes to be delivered in the remaining plan period to 2016/17	5,600
	Annual average additional homes required to meet the set target	560

Table 4

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 3: Affordable Housing							
Measurable action/ indicator: Gross affordable housing completions							
Indicator type: COI: H5 / NI 155							
Target: 3-year target of 648 (2008/9 to 2010/11). To be updated in LAA							
Source: LDD – Residential Completions for 2008-09							
Data:	Year	Total Additional Homes (gross)		Total Affordable Homes (gross)		Affordable Homes (%)	
	2010/11	628		239		38.1%	
	2009/10	398		46		11.6%	
	2008/09	432		73		16.9%	
	2007/08	1,082		429		39.6%	
	2006/07	872		256		29.3%	
Measurable action/ indicator: Percentage of total housing units completed that are affordable							
Indicator type: LI							
Target: 40% (borough-wide) on sites capable of accommodating 10 units or more dwellings							
Source: LDD – Housing Completions -Affordable Housing							
Data:	Year	Total Homes in Developments of over 10 units		Affordable Homes in Developments of over 10 units		Affordable Homes in Developments of over 10 units (%)	
	2010/11	365		221		61%	
Measurable action/ indicator: Percentage of affordable housing units that are intermediate/social rented							
Indicator Type: LI							
Target: 30% intermediate: 70% social rented (borough-wide)							
Source: LDD – Housing Completions -Affordable Housing							
Data:	Year	Intermediate No.	Intermediate %	Social rented No.	Social rented %	Total Affordable Housing	
	2010/11	135	56%	104	44%	239	

Table 5

CORE POLICY 4: Housing Quality					
Measurable action/ indicator: Building for Life assessments					
Indicator type: COI: H6					
Target: All new dwellings built to Lifetime Home Standards					
Source: LDD – Housing Completions - Lifetime Homes					
Data:	Year	Total Additional Homes (gross)		Lifetime Homes Total	Lifetime Homes %
	2010/11	628		43	6.8%
Measurable action/ indicator: Sustainable Homes and Eco Homes Assessments					
Indicator type: SE 17					
Target: All completed developments to exceed the Code for Sustainable Homes level 3					
	Data for the Code for Sustainable Homes is now being collected and will be available from Enfield Council's Development Management APAS System for the reporting year 2011/12.				

Table 6

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 5: Housing Type										
Measurable action/ indicator: Housing size (no. of beds) for market/ social rented housing										
Indicator type: LI										
Target: Market housing: 20% 1-2 bed flats; 15% 2-bed houses; 45% 3-bed houses; 20% 4+ bed houses Social rented housing: 40% 1-2 bed units 30% 3-bed houses; 30% 4+ bed houses										
Source: LDD										
Data:	Year	Tenure	1/2/ bed flats		2 bed houses		3 bed flats		3+ bed houses	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2010/11	Market		335	86%	15	4%	8	2%	31	8%
	Social Rented		81	78%	1	1%	12	11%	10	10%
	Intermediate		99	73%	0	0%	22	17%	14	10%
	Social Rented & intermediate		180	75%	1	1%	34	14%	24	10%
	Total		515	82%	16	2%	42	7%	55	9%
Measurable action/ indicator: Housing density										
Indicator type: LI										
Target: Over 95% development to comply with the London Plan density matrix										
Source: LDD, LBE APAS system										
Data:	Year	Figures								
	2010/11	67% of schemes of 10+ units met the London Plan density matrix standards.								

Table 7

CORE POLICY 6: Meeting Particular Housing Needs		
Measurable action/ indicator: Completion of the Council's Vulnerable Adults Accommodation Strategy		
Indicator type: N/A		
Target:		
Source: LBE - Adult Health and Social Care		
Data:	This has become a 'Commissioning Intentions Document' that is linked to the Housing Strategy.	
Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional pitches for gypsies and travellers		
Indicator type: COI: H4		
Target: According to the Gypsy and traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (March 2008), there is no justification for allocating new sites in Enfield. This will be reviewed on an on-going basis with the Major of London and the appropriate DPD documents amended where necessary		
Source: LBE Development Management team		
Data:	Year	Comment
	2010/11	No new gypsy or traveller accommodation provided

Table 8

CORE POLICY 7: Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health		
Measurable action/ indicator: Access to a GP		
Indicator Type: SE 18		
Source: 2011 data based on GIS MapInfo BLPU's		
Data:	Year	% population living within 500m of a GP
	2011	60.6
	2009	61.5
	2008	58.1
	2007	59.5
	2004	62.0

Table 9

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 8: Education						
Measurable action/ indicator: Number of primary and secondary school places						
Indicator type: LI						
Target: Ensure provision of sufficient primary and secondary school places available within a reasonable distance of pupils homes to meet projected demand						
Source: LBE Department of Schools and Children's Services						
Data:	Year	Primary Total*	Additional Primary Places	Secondary Total**	Additional Secondary Places	
	2010/11	28,086	1,050 permanent (150 in Reception Year) 245 one-off (180 in Reception Year)	19,145	No additional places	
	* Reception year to year 6					
	** Years 7 to 11					
Measurable action/ indicator: GCSE Passes						
Indicator type: SE 7; NI 75						
Target: 54% 15 years olds achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A-C or equivalent by 2010/11. To be updated in Council's Business Plan						
Source: Department for Education						
Data:	Year	Pupils gaining 5+ GCSEs grade A*-C, including maths & English				
	2011	59.5%				
	2010	55.3%				
	2009	50.4%				
	2008	48.0%				

Table 10

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 9: Supporting Community Cohesion						
Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery of targets for Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34						
Indicator type: N/A						
Target: See Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34						
Measurable action/ indicator: Index of Multiple Deprivation						
Indicator type: CX 14						
Target: Continued improvement of Enfield's position in the Index						
Source: LBE Corporate Policy and Research						
Data:	Year	London Ranking		England Ranking		
	2010	10th most deprived out of 32 London boroughs		64th most deprived out of 326 England boroughs		
	2007	17th most deprived in London		74th most deprived in England		
	2004	16th most deprived in London		104th most deprived in England		
Measurable action/ indicator: Crime rates – total offences per population						
Indicator Type: CX 16						
Target: No local target						
Source: Metropolitan Police online data base (http://maps.met.police.uk/datatables/borough_monthly.xls)						
Data:	Year	Enfield No. of Crimes	Enfield Crimes per 1,000 of population	London No. of Crimes	London Crimes per 1,000 of population	
	2010/11	23,654	80.2	823,410	105.2	
	2009/10	24,456	84.0	829,429	107.0	
	2008/09	24,530	85.3	844,495	110.9	
Measurable action/ indicator: Serious acquisitive crime rates						
Indicator Type: NI 16						
Target: 7,486 by 2010/11. Thereafter updated in LAA						
Source: Metropolitan Police online data base (http://maps.met.police.uk/datatables/borough_monthly.xls)						
Data:	Year	Enfield No. Burglaries	Enfield Burglary per 1,000 of population	London No. Burglaries	London Burglary per 1,000 of population	
	2010/11	2,939	10.0	93,399	11.9	
	2009/10	3,410	11.7	88,272	11.4	
	2008/09	3,985	13.9	93,559	12.3	
Measurable action/ indicator: Fear of crime						
Indicator Type: SE 1						
Target: % of people who feel safe during the day to increase; % of people who feel unsafe during the night to decrease						
Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit, Enfield Resident's Survey 2011						
Data:	Year	Feel fairly safe/very safe outside in Enfield during day*		Feel fairly safe/very safe outside in Enfield after dark*		
	2011	92%		61%		
	2009	75%		35%		
	2008	81%		37%		
	2007	92%		52%		
	2005	84%		32%		
* Data from Ipsos MORI survey. 2011 survey conducted October-December 2011.						
2011 survey conducted using face-to-face interviews. Surveys for 2009 and 2008 data used a postal methodology and are therefore not directly comparable to 2011 survey results.						

Table 11

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 10: Emergency and Essential Services	
Measurable action/ indicator: Additional new emergency and essential services	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: In accordance with the infrastructure Delivery Plan	
Source: Development management and APAS	
Data:	2009 - Permission granted for change of use of ground floor retail unit to Metropolitan Police Safer Neighbourhood Unit in Winchmore Hill.
Measurable action/ indicator: Burial spaces	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: Additional burial spaces delivered in accordance with the requirements identified by the Council's burial service and the Infrastructure Plan	
Source: LBE Development Management team and APAS	
Data:	2009/10/11 No new burial spaces approved in the borough.

Table 12

CORE POLICY 11: Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts	
Measurable action/ indicator: New recreation, leisure , culture and arts facilities delivered	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: New facilities delivered in accordance with the Council's strategies and Business Plan	
Source: Development management and APAS	
Data:	2009/10/11 No new facilities granted permission
Measurable action/ indicator: Review and publication of relevant Council Strategies, which influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: Core Policy 11 and other DPDs will be reviewed if necessary	
Source: LBE - Planning Policy	
Data:	DMD and AAPs under preparation
Measurable action/ indicator: The delivery of the Area Action Plans and masterplans for the Place Shaping Priority Areas	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: To meet the LDS delivery programme	
Source: LBE - Planning Policy	
Data:	AAPs under preparation - see LDS section

Table 13

CORE POLICY 12: Visitors and Tourism			
Measurable action/ indicator: Number of new hotel bed spaces			
Indicator type: LI			
Target: New visitor accommodation delivered in town centres and/or Lee Valley Regional Park			
Source: LDD			
Data:	Year	No. New Hotels in Borough	No. New Hotel Bed Space in Borough
	2010/11	0	0
	2009/10	0	0
Measurable action/ indicator: New recreation and leisure facilities			
Indicator type: LI			
Target: Delivery of additional recreational and leisure facilities in the Lee Valley Regional Park at Ponders End, Picketts Lock and /or Meridian Water, as identified in the AAPs			
Source: LBE - Planning Policy			
Data:	AAPs under preparation - see LDS section		

Table 14

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity									
Measurable action/ indicator: New jobs									
Indicator type: CX6									
Target: 6,000 new jobs by 2026, with 4,000 in the Upper Lee valley									
Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit; ONS Jobs Density									
Data:	Year	No. of jobs in borough							
	2009	107,000							
	2008	111,000							
	2007	108,000							
Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type									
Indicator type: COI: BD1									
Target: N/A									
Source: LDD - completions data									
Data:	Year	Net B1a (Sq metres)	Net B1b	Net B1c	Net Mixed Class B	Total Net B1	Net B2	Net B8	Total Net Emp'mt Floorspace
	2010/11	9,153	0	-486	-1,320	7,347	0	10,709	18,056
	2009/10	-1,351	0	7,313	-205	5,757	12,587	-5,258	13,086
	2008/09	1,618	0	3,500	-618	4,500	1,771	-144	6,127
	2007/08	3,003	0	7,879	0	5,955	-1,771	4,518	6,344
Measurable action/ indicator: New business registration rate/ resident population over 16 years									
Indicator Type: NI 171									
Target: Rate of new business registration to continue to increase									
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk									
Data:	Year	Registration	Registrations as % of Total Stock	De-registration	Registrations as % of Total Stock	Stock at year end			
	2007	995	12.7%	795	10.1%	7,840			
	2004	905	13.0%	870	12.5%	6,975			

Table 15

CORE POLICY 14: Safeguarding Strategic Industrial Locations		
Measurable action/ indicator: Employment floorspace designated as SIL		
Indicator type: LI		
Target: No net loss		
Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams		
Data:	331ha	As per the adopted Core Strategy Policies (Proposals) Map (November 2010)

Table 16

CORE POLICY 15: Locally Significant Industrial Locations		
Measurable action/ indicator: Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years		
Indicator type: NI 170		
Target: Modernisation or change of use considered for identified land that falls within a LSIS		
Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams		
Data:	34.14ha	As per the adopted Core Strategy Policies (Proposals) Map (November 2010)

Table 17

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 16: Taking Part in economic Success and Improving Skills							
Measurable action/ indicator: Qualifications							
Indicator type: SE 6 NI 163							
Target: Increase in the proportion of Enfield's residents of working age who are qualified to level 2 as a minimum to 70% by 2010 (Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008 – 11)							
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk							
Data:	Year	% of working populations NVQ4 and above	% of working population NVQ3 and above	% of working population NVQ2 and above	% of working population NVQ1 and above	% of working population other qualifications	% of population no qualifications
	2010	34.6%	50.2%	63.2%	77.1%	12.5%	10.5%
	2009	34.8%	51.8%	62.8%	74.6%	11.7%	13.8%
	2008	32.4%	46.0%	59.8%	71.9%	13.7%	14.4%
	2007	28.6%	45.5%	58.0%	69.9%	15.4%	13.8%
Measurable action/ indicator: Economic activity: % population in employment							
Indicator type: CX7 and CX15							
Target: Increase in the Borough as a whole and in the worst performing neighbourhoods (Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008 – 11)							
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk							
Data:	Year	Employees	Employees as % of working age population	Self-Employed	Self-Employed as % of working age population	Unemployed	Unemployed as % of working age population
	2010/11	102,200	52.9%	20,700	10.2%	13,800	10.1%
	2009/10	101,100	52.6%	20,200	9.9%	14,100	10.3%
	2008/09	105,000		20,900		12,400	9.0%

Table 18

CORE POLICY 17: Town Centres							
Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in town centres							
Indicator type: COI: BD4							
Target: Meet targets identified in the Retail Study Update (2009)							
Source: LDD Completions Data							
Data:	Year	Gross or Net	A1 (m2)	A2 (m2)	B1a (m2)	D2 (m2)	Total (m2)
	2010/11	Gross	371	243	0	0	614
		Net	-426	243	-250	0	-433
	2009/10	Gross	2,200	110	0	0	2,310
		Net	2,200	-10	-60	-2,200	-70
	2008/09	Gross	27,760	0	336	0	28,096
		Net	27,395	-384	336	0	27,347
	2007/08	Gross	0	0	915	1,152	2,067
		Net	0	0	881	1,109	2,002

Table 19

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 18: Delivering Shopping Provision across Enfield							
Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in local authority area							
Indicator type: COI: BD4							
Target: Meet targets identified in the Retail Study Update (2009)							
Source: LDD							
Data:	Year	Gross or Net	A1 (m2)	A2 (m2)	B1a (m2)	D2 (m2)	Total (m2)
	2010/11	Gross	599	243	9,518	2,424	12,784
		Net	-198	187	9,153	2,424	11,566
	2009/10	Gross	2,648	110	558	0	2,395
		Net	2,648	-10	-1,351	-10,133	-9,283
	2008/09	Gross	30,798	0	2,004	0	32,802
		Net	29,535	-384	1,672	0	30,823
	2007/08	Gross	-46	-466	3,003	816	3,307
		Net	-	-	-	-	-

Table 20

CORE POLICY 19: Offices	
Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of office floorspace (B1 use class) in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area	
Indicator type: COI: BD4	
Target: New office floorspace to be accommodated around Enfield Town station	
Source: LDD	
Data:	See B1a data in tables above for Core Policies 17 and 18.

Table 21

CORE POLICY 20: Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure		
Measurable action/ indicator: Renewable energy generation: installation of new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources		
Indicator type: COI: E3		
Target: Meet targets identified in the forthcoming Energy Report		
Source: Enfield Council Development Control monitoring system		
Data:	Renewables data for new developments expected to be available from next year.	
Measurable action/ indicator: Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the Borough		
Indicator type: NI 186		
Target: 20% reduction in CO2 emissions by residents which will be updated, if necessary, on completion of the forthcoming Energy Report		
Source: http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/data/data.aspx		
Data:	Year	Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*
	2009	4.4
	2008	4.9
	2007	5.6
	2006	5.6
	2005	5.1
*Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors		

Table 22

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 21: Delivering Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure	
Measurable action/ indicator: Water conservation and efficiency and sustainable drainage measures incorporated into new developments	
Indicator type: LI	
Target: Targets to be identified in the DMD	
Data:	DMD currently in preparation

Table 23

CORE POLICY 22: Sustainable Waste Management						
Measurable action/ indicator: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority						
Indicator type: COI: W1						
Target: 28ha of land delivered to meet the waste apportionment needs and the needs of North London Waste Authority. The North London Waste plan will identify targets to monitor the uptake and capacity of allocated waste sites						
Source: LBE Planning Policy Team						
Data:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NLWA land requirement reduced to 22ha • North London Waste Plan undergoing EiP in 2012. The approved document will include waste targets. 					
Measurable action/ indicator: Amount of municipal waste arising and managed (by management type, by waste planning authority)						
Indicator type: COI: W2 NI 191 & 192						
Target: Recycled: 41% by 2011/12 Residual: 658kgs/household by 2010/11 (to be updated in Council's Business Plan)						
Source: Enfield Council Waste Services monitoring data						
Data:	Year	Household Waste (tonnes)	Household Waste % Recycled	Municipal Waste (tonnes)	Municipal Waste % Recycled	
	2010/11	112,229	32.4%	-	-	
	2009/10	109,110	31.1%	-	-	
	2008/09	115,667	28.2%	140,363	24.7%	
	2007/08	120,582	27.2%	145,140	25.3%	

Table 24

CORE POLICY 23: Aggregates		
Measurable action/ indicator: Production of primary land-won aggregates by mineral planning authority		
Indicator type: M1		
Target: There are currently no primary land-won aggregates extracted in Enfield. There may be further investigations by Thames Water at King George V Reservoir but results are not yet known		
Data:	There are currently no primary land-won aggregates extracted in the borough of Enfield.	

Table 25

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 24: The Road Network												
Measurable action/ indicator: Travel to work												
Indicator type: CX 13												
Target: Increase in the proportion of Enfield residents who travel to work by public transport, bicycle or on foot												
Source: Office of National Statistics – 2001 census data												
Data:	Year	Car	Motor cycle	Taxi	Total private motor vehicle	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Total Cycle and pedestrian	Train, tram, other rail	Bus or coach	Total public transport	
	2001	48.9%	1.1%	0.7%	50.7%	1.2%	6.5%	7.6%	23.1%	10.1%	33.2%	
Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery and implementation of travel plans and transport assessments												
Indicator type: N/A												
Target: To be identified in the Development Management Document												
Source:												
Data:	DMD under preparation											
Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery of the Upper Lee Valley Transport Study												
Indicator Type: N/A												
Target: Timeframes to be set out in Local Development Scheme												
Source:												
Data:	See LDS											
Measurable action/ indicator: Implementation of Travel Plans with Transport for London's iTrace system												
Indicator Type: N/A												
Target: N/A												

Table 26

CORE POLICY 25: Pedestrians and Cyclists					
Measurable action/ indicator: Completed sections of Enfield walk and cycle networks					
Indicator type: N/A					
Target: As identified in the Enfield Walking Action Plan (to be developed 2010-12) and the Enfield Cycle Route Network.					
Source: LBE - Traffic and Transportation					
Data:	Year	Item	Progress		
	2011	Enfield Cycle Route Network - Greenways	Cycle routes have been developed with external consultation with the Sustrans organisation and local cycling groups. New routes are approved by the Council. Status of new routes to date:		
			Route	Completed	Remaining to complete
			Hadley Wood to Enfield Island Village	7.9km	6.3km
			Enfield Town to Bounds Green	4.4km	4.3km
			Ponders End to Enfield Town	1.0km	3.5km
			Durants Park to Brimsdown	1.0km	3.4km

Table 27

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 26: Public Transport						
Measurable action/ indicator: Rail service frequency						
Indicator type: LI						
Target: A minimum service frequency of 4 trains per hour at all local stations in Enfield by 2026						
Source: www.thetrainline.com 09.03.12. Checked between 8.00am and 9.00am on a Monday for London-bound trains						
Data:	Year	Enfield Chase	Enfield Town	Southbury	Ponders End	
	2012	8	4	3	2	

Table 28

CORE POLICY 27: Freight	
Measurable action/ indicator: Freight movement and associated facilities.	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: The Development Management Document will detail standards and requirements.	
Source:	
Data:	DMD under preparation

Table 29

CORE POLICY 28: Managing Flood Risk through Development						
Measurable action/ indicator: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds						
Indicator type: COI: E1						
Target: No planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds						
Source: LBE Development Management team						
Data:	Year	Applications received for new dwellings where part of site falls within a flood zone	Successful applications			
	2010/11	18	6			
	2009/10	34	14			
	2008/09	50	19			
Measurable action/ indicator: Properties at risk from flooding						
Indicator type: SE8						
Target: Overall reduction of flood risk						
Source: LBE GIS team Mapinfo system						
Data:	Year	Flood Risk Category 2	Flood Risk Category 3a	Flood Risk Category 3b	Total	
	2010/11	8,752	2,324	236	11,312	
	2008/09	8,080	2,388	233	10,701	
	2007/08	8,492	2,387	235	11,114	

Table 30

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 29: Flood Management Infrastructure		
Measurable action/ indicator: The progress of flood alleviation schemes and river restoration works		
Indicator type: N/A		
Target: Individual targets relevant to each scheme		
Source: LBE - Highway Services - Structures & Watercourses		
Data:	Year	Data
	2010/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salmons Brook Planning Flood Alleviation Scheme planning application submitted in 2012. Start of works expected October 2012 and continuing for 18 months. Will reduce flood risk in Montagu Road area of Edmonton and includes river restoration works adjacent to Bury Lodge Park. - Meridian Water Masterplan envisages significant improvements to Salmons Brook, Pymmes Brook and the River Lee Flood Relief Channel as well as the creation of several new flood storage areas and features. - Grovelands Park opportunity identified to restore a culverted section of the stream following a recent improvement scheme to the lake. Enfield's Structures and Watercourses team are working with Parks to investigate a river restoration project which would reduce flood risk downstream, improve water quality and increase the amenity value of the park. - Enfield's Surface Water Management Plan identified several surface water flood risk hotspots that may require flood alleviation schemes to ensure that risks are managed to an acceptable standard. Enfield has submitted 11 bids for further funding to Defra's Flood Defence Grant in Aid for funds to carry out further studies in these areas to gain an improved understanding of the risks. - The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust are carrying out a project to implement Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) to Schools in the Pymmes Brook catchment, three of the selected schools are in Enfield: Oakthorpe Primary, Hazelbury and West Lea Schools. - The Environment Agency (EA) are in the early stages of investigating a combined flood alleviation scheme/river restoration project for Pymmes Brook in Arnos Park. It would involve re-aligning the river, creating natural banks and in-channel features and a flood storage area; it would complement other works being planned on Pymmes Brook further upstream in LB Barnet. - The EA have recently carried out a scheme to restore Pymmes Brook alongside Tile Kiln Lane. - Thames21 have submitted a bid to Defra's Catchment Restoration Fund for 16 sites across the Lower Lee valley; half of these are parks are in Enfield. If successful Thames21 would work with local community groups to implement sustainable drainage schemes to watercourses aiming to reduce the impacts of pollution and reduce local flood risk.
Measurable action/ indicator: New planning permissions will be monitored		
Indicator type: N/A		
Target: No new culverts being granted planning permission in the Borough		
Source: LBE - Highway Services - Structures & Watercourses		
Data:	Year	Data
	2010/11	- No known new culverts in borough constructed in the year
	2009/10	- No known new culverts in borough

Table 31

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 30: Maintaining and Improving the Quality of the Built and Open Environment		
Measurable action/ indicator: Adoption of the Council's Urban Design Strategy and Charter		
Indicator type: N/A		
Target: Adoption in 2009/10. Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following adoption		
Source:		
Data:		
Measurable action/ indicator: Adoption of Enfield Design Guide		
Indicator type: N/A		
Target: Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following adoption		
Source: LBE - Conservation and Design Team		
Data:	First topic papers expected 2013	
Measurable action/ indicator: Extension of Enfield Characterisation Study		
Indicator type: N/A		
Target: Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication		
Source: LBE - Planning Policy Team		
Data:	Enfield Characterisation Study completed 2011	

Table 32

CORE POLICY 31: Built and Landscape Heritage						
Measurable action/ indicator: Number of buildings on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register						
Indicator type: LI (HAR update)						
Target: No net gain						
Source: LBE Conservation and Design team; English Heritage online at risk register - http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk/register.aspx						
Data:	Year	Heritage Type	Total No.	No. At Risk	% At Risk	
	2010/11	Statutorily Listed buildings	451	12	2.7%	
		Conservation areas	22	2	9.1%	
		Ancient monuments	5	1	20.0%	
		Historic gardens & parks	5	2	40.0%	
		Areas of archaeological interest	25	-	-	
Measurable action/ indicator: Review of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals (every 5 yrs)						
Indicator type: LI						
Target: Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication						
Source: LBE Conservation and Design team						
Data:	Update to 16 Conservation Areas Appraisal and management proposal documents through local voluntary sector completed 2012. Most recently designated 6 conservation areas have plans that remain live and do not require updating yet.					

Table 33

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 32: Pollution					
Measurable action/ indicator: River quality chemical and biological					
Indicator Type: SE11/ SE12					
Target: Increase % Enfield's rivers or canals rated as 'fair' or better in terms of their chemical/biological water quality.					
Source: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/river					
Data:	Year	River Quality – Chemical		River Quality – Biological	
		% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average	3-year rating of each site	% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average	3-year rating of each site
	2009	80%		67%	
	2008	67%	6 sites: A A D E E D	83%	6 sites: B B C C C F
	2007	78%	9 sites: A A D B E E D D D	83%	6 sites: B B C C C F
	2006	30%			
	2004	38%			
Classification: A - very good, B – good, C - fairly good, D – fair, E – poor, F – bad					
Monitoring stations used to assess performance (results not available for all stations in any given year):					
River Lee (Subsidiary A) – Section: Source-River Lee (2 km)					
River Lee – Kings Weir-Tottenham Lock					
River Lee Navigation B–Kings Weir-Tottenham Lock					
Turkey Brook – Section: Source-River Small Lee (13.2 km)					
Measurable action/ indicator: Air quality - Average NO2 & PM10 levels (mg/m3)					
Indicator Type: SE13/ SE14/ NI 194					
Target: Expand geographical areas of Enfield where air quality objectives set out in legislation are exceeded					
Source: Enfield Council – Environment					
Data:	Year	Nitrogen Dioxide*		PM10 particulate*	
		Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m³	Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m³	Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m³	Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m³
	2010-11	45	53	29	29
	2009-10	46	53	27	25
	2008-09	47	64	29	24
	2007/08	47	53	31	30
* Average airborne particulate levels over 12 month period, measured in µg/m ³ (micrograms per cubic metre) (gravimetric equivalent). Target maximum level 40 µg/m ³					

Table 34

CORE POLICY 33: Green Belt and Countryside		
Measurable action/ indicator: Quantity of green belt land		
Indicator type: LI		
Target: No net loss of green belt, following proposed changes to the detailed boundary at local level		
Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams		
Data:	3,062ha	As per the adopted Core Strategy Policies (Proposals) Map (November 2010)

Table 35

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 34: Parks, Playing Fields and other Open Spaces				
Measurable action/ indicator: Quantity of open space (by type)				
Indicator type: LI				
Target: No net loss of protected open space (MOL) due to new development. Specific targets for Meridian Water to be set out in the Central Leaside Area Action Plan				
Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams				
Data:	544ha	As per the adopted Core Strategy Policies (Proposals) Map (November 2010)		
Measurable action/ indicator: Children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas (Enfield's Tell Us Survey)				
Indicator type: NI 199				
Target				
Measurable action/ indicator: Satisfaction with parks and play areas (Source: Enfield MORI reports)				
Indicator type: LI				
Target: To increase				
Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit, Enfield Resident's Survey 2011				
Data:	Year	Parks & Open Space Users - Satisfied	Parks & Open Space Users - Dissatisfied	
	2011	84%	9%	
	2007	76%	6%	
	2005	84%	10%	
	2004	81%	10%	
	2002	80%	9%	
Measurable action/ indicator: Produce allotment strategy				
Indicator type: N/A				
Target: Completion 2010-11				
Source: Council allotment officer				
Data:	No further progress on strategy document			

Table 36

CORE POLICY 35: Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways	
Measurable action/ indicator: Review Park Development Framework being produced by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication	
Source:	
Data:	

Table 37

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity		
Measurable action/ indicator: Change in areas of biodiversity importance		
Indicator type: COI: E2		
Target: Targets to be set in Biodiversity Action Plan, to be completed by 2010		
Source: A Biodiversity Action Plan for Enfield		
Data:	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	There are 25 Local Sites (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) within the Borough. The figures below shows number of sites and the proportion assessed as being under active conservation management.
	Count	25
	Area Hectares	1,362ha
	% of Borough	17%
	Number of sites under Active Conservation Management	10
	Percentage of sites under Active Conservation Management	40%
<p>The GLA undertook a survey of habitats in open spaces across the Borough in 2006. The table below shows the habitat area of UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats within the Borough. This data will be the baseline from which the core indicator will be assessed in the future. Where there is no data available this is due to the differences in habitat classification systems used by the GLA and the UKBAP. Future reports will describe any changes in habitat areas and whether this is due to changes in survey technique or genuine habitat creation, where information becomes available it may be possible to include a condition assessment of BAP habitats. BAP species records have not been included as they are considered to be an unreliable indicator of biodiversity (species surveys tend to be sporadic and there is not often reliable long term data).</p>		
	UK BAP Habitat	Area Ha
	Lowland beech and yew woodland	54.64
	Wet woodland	1.33
	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	199.86
	Traditional orchards	2.10
	Wood-pasture and parkland	No data available
	Hedgerows	52.89
	Arable field margins	24.83
	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	No data available
	Lowland meadows	11.19
	Lowland calcareous grassland	0.05
	Lowland dry acid grassland	27.79
	Lowland heathland	0.00
	Reedbeds	0.89
	Fens	No data available
	Coastal saltmarch	0.00
	Intertidal mudflats	0.00
	Rivers	28.60
	Eutrophic standing waters	0.00
	Ponds	24.10
	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	No data available

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity	
Measurable action/ indicator: Condition of SSSIs	
Indicator type: SE10	
Target: The three sites in Enfield to be reclassified as 'favourable' from their classification as 'unfavourable recovering' in 2008	
Source: http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk	
Data:	Status: All three sites unfavourable recovering. Last surveyed January 2008

Table 38

Core Policy 37	Central Leaside	See LDS Section	
Core Policy 38	Meridian Water		
Core Policy 39	Edmonton		
Core Policy 40	North East Enfield		
Core Policy 41	Ponders End		
Core Policy 42	Enfield Town		
Core Policy 43	The area around Enfield Town Station		
Core Policy 44	North Circular Area		
Core Policy 45	New Southgate		

Table 39

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Non-Core Strategy AMR Indicators

Measurable action/ indicator: Size of borough	
Indicator type: CX1	
Target: N/A	
Source: Enfield In Brief\ Enfield Borough Portrait (revision 5), 2008	
Data:	Size of borough: 8,219 ha (82.19 sq. km); Last boundary alterations: 1 April 1994

Table 40

Measurable action/ indicator: Total Population					
Indicator type: CX2					
Target: N/A					
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk					
Data:	Year	Total Population	Male	Female	
	2010 mid-year	294,900	144,900	150,100	
	2009 mid-year	291,200	142,900	148,300	
	2008 mid-year	287,600			
	2007 mid-year	285,100			
	2006 mid-year	283,400			

Table 41

Measurable action/ indicator: Ethnic composition							
Indicator type: CX3							
Target: N/A							
Source: LBE - Chief Executives Unit							
Data:	Year	Group	No.	Percentage	Group	No.	Percentage
	Mid-2011	White British	132,281	44.7%	Indian	11,555	3.9%
		White Irish	8,528	2.9%	Pakistani	2,274	0.8%
		Greek	2,694	0.9%	Bangladeshi	5,361	1.8%
		Greek Cypriot	17,103	5.8%	Other Asian	7,687	2.6%
		Turkish	14,510	4.9%	Black Caribbean	15,313	5.2%
		Turkish Cypriot	9,223	3.1%	Other Black African	18,866	6.4%
		Kurdish	2,626	0.9%	Somali	4,461	1.5%
		White Other	21,452	7.2%	Black Other	1,634	0.6%
		White and Black Caribbean	4,121	1.4%	Chinese	2,074	0.7%
		White and Black African	1,656	0.6%	Other	5,709	1.9%
		White and Asian	3,591	1.2%	Total	296,113	100%
	Other Mixed	3,393	1.2%				
	Mid-2008	White British	131,557	46%	Indian	11,188	4%
		White Irish	8,695	3%	Pakistani	1,944	1%
		Greek	2,770	1%	Bangladeshi	4,918	2%
		Greek Cypriot	16,775	6%	Other Asian	7,176	3%
		Turkish	13,025	5%	Black Caribbean	15,760	6%
		Turkish Cypriot	9,716	3%	Other Black African	15,697	6%
		Kurdish	3,006	1%	Somali	4,306	2%
		White Other	18,977	7%	Black Other	1,462	1%
		White and Black Caribbean	3,476	1%	Chinese	1,923	1%
		White and Black African	1,417	1%	Other	5,385	2%
		White and Asian	3,082	1%	Total	285,445	
	Other Mixed	2,908	1%				

Table 42

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Household tenure				
Indicator type: CX4 and CX9				
Target: N/A				
Source: DCLG housing statistics tables: http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing				
Data:	Year	Owner	No.	Percentage
	2010/11	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,482	10%
		Other public sector	102	0%
		Housing association	7,350	6%
		Private sector	99,670	84%
		Total	118,600	100%
	2009/10	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,327	10%
		Other public sector	282	0%
		Housing association	7,058	6%
		Private sector & Registered Social Landlord	99,480	84%
		Total	118,150	100.0%
	2008/09	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,357	10%
		Other public sector	498	0%
		Housing association	6,881	6%
Private sector & Registered Social Landlord		99,136	84%	
Total		117,872	100.0%	
Source: 2001 national census. Office of National Statistics				
Data:	Year	Nature of Tenure	Percentage of Households	
	2001	Owner occupied (owns outright)	29.1%	
		Owner occupied (owns with a mortgage or loan)	40.8%	
		Owner occupied (shared ownership)	0.8%	
		Total owner-occupied:	70.7%	
		Rented from Council	13.4%	
		Rented from housing association/ RSL	4.0%	
		Rented from private landlord	9.3%	
		Rented from other	2.6%	
		Total rented:	29.3%	
		TOTAL	100.0%	

Table 43

Measurable action/ indicator: Household composition			
Indicator type: CX5			
Target: N/A			
Source: 2001 national census. Office of National Statistics			
Data:	Year	Household Type	Percentage
	2001	One person	31.4%
		All pensioner	6.8%
		Married couple, no children	9.2%
		Married couple, with children	26.0%
		Co-habiting couple, no children	3.8%
		Co-habiting couple, with children	2.9%
		Lone parent	11.3%
		Other	8.6%

Table 44

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: House Prices			
Indicator type: CX8			
Target: N/A			
Source: http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/			
Data:	Year	House Price (£)	% Change from previous year
	2010/11	258,071	6.7%
	2009/10	241,916	-7.3%
	2008/09	260,958	-3.0%
	2007/08	268,961	10.9%
	2006/07	242,588	4.4%
	2005/06	232,458	

Table 45

Measurable action/ indicator: Vacant dwellings							
Indicator type: CX10							
Target: N/A							
Source: DCLG housing statistics tables: http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing							
Data:	Year	Local authority (incl. owned by others) No.	Other public sector No.	Housing Association	Private sector (non RSL) No.	Total No.	Long-term vacant (6 months or longer)
	2010/11	354	16	124	2,028	2,522	1,057
	2009/10	233	56	89	2,184	2,562	1,015
	2008/09	292	45	115	2,056	2,508	894

Table 46

Measurable action/ indicator: Average household size		
Indicator type: CX11		
Target: N/A		
Source: Enfield Observatory 2009		
Data:	Year	Average No. of persons
	2011	2.5
	2009	2.4
	2008	2.5
	2006	2.4
	2005	2.4
	2001	2.4

Table 47

Measurable action/ indicator: Car ownership						
Indicator type: CX 12						
Target: N/A						
Source: Office of National Statistics – 2001 census data						
Data:	Year	% of households with 0 cars or vans	% of households with 1 car or van	% of households with 2 cars or vans	% of households with 3 cars or vans	% of households with 4 or more cars or vans
	2001	28.5%	45.5%	20.7%	4.1%	1.2%

Table 48

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Earnings					
Indicator type: SE2					
Target: N/A					
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk					
Data:	Year	Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Male £	Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Female £	Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Total £	
	2011	586.8	534.9	560.9	
	2010	571.1	555.0		
	2009	571.9	510.0		
	2008	541.4	473.7		
	2007	555.1	476.2		
	2006	543.2	446.0		

Table 49

Measurable action/ indicator: Professional occupations/ Managers and senior officials / Elementary occupations					
Indicator type: SE3/ SE4/ SE5					
Target: N/A					
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk					
Data:	Year	Percentage of workforce aged 16+ in professional occupations	Percentage of workforce aged 16+ who are managers and senior officials	Percentage of workforce aged 16+ in elementary occupations	
	2010/11	17.0%	18.3%	9.1%	
	2009/10	16.1%	17.5%	9.1%	
	2008/09	12.7%	19.2%	9.3%	
	2007/08	13.0%	17.6%	8.2%	
	2006/07	14.5%	21.2%	12.5%	

Table 50

Measurable action/ indicator: Extent of floodplain						
Indicator type: SE9						
Target: N/A						
Source: Enfield Council GIS Information Team						
Data:	Year	Flood Risk Category 2	Flood Risk Category 3a	Flood Risk Category 3b	Total	
	2010/11	644ha	322ha	133ha	1,099ha	
	2008/09	610ha	341ha	133ha	1,084ha	
	2007/08	620ha	240ha	133ha	993ha	
	Notes: - Category 3a conceptually includes category 3b - Changes in total number largely due to revised floodplain boundaries from the Environment Agency.					

Table 51

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Efficiency of housing stock		
Indicator type: SE15		
Target: N/A		
Source: LBE Enfield Homes		
Data:	Year	Average SAP rating for Council-owned housing stock
	2010/11	71.7
	2008/09	61.8
	2007/08	61.6
	2006/07	61.2

Table 52

Measurable action/ indicator: Homelessness		
Indicator type: SE16		
Target: N/A		
Source: http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/homelessness/		
Data:	Year	Households in Temporary Accommodation
	2010/11	2,221
	2009/10	2,672
	2008/09	3,134
	2007/08	3,222
	2006/07	3,295

Table 53

Measurable action/ indicator: Employment floorspace on previously developed land	
Indicator type: BD2	
Target: N/A	
Source: LDD - completions data	
Data:	See indicator BD1 as all development of employment floorspace in the borough is on previously developed land.

Table 54

Measurable action/ indicator: Sites allocated for employment uses in DPDs		
Indicator type: BD3i		
Target: N/A		
Source: LBE Planning Policy Team, Core Strategy Proposals map		
Data:	Outstanding Proposal Site in 1994 UDP	Status of site in Adopted Core Strategy
	9E	Site incorporated into SIL
	11E	Site incorporated into LSIS
	12E	Site incorporated into SIL
	13E	Site in regeneration area - use to be set out in AAP or masterplan

Table 55

Measurable action/ indicator: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land				
Indicator type: H3				
Target:				
Source: LDD				
Data:	Year	No. New Dwellings on Brownfield Land	Total No. New Dwellings	% New Dwellings on Brownfield Land
	2010/11	486	628	77%

Table 56

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Production of secondary and recycled aggregates			
Indicator type: M2			
Target: N/A			
Source: Enfield Council Waste Services monitoring data			
Data:	Year	Recycling of demolition material (Council collection only)	
	2008/09	1,857	
	2007/08	1,655	
Enfield is only responsible for recycling material collected by the Council. This includes only a small amount of demolition materials, hence there is no data on recycling of most aggregates.			

Table 57

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Introduction

Government guidance requires Councils to prepare a housing trajectory to monitor the delivery of housing provision. This section summarises the provision of new housing in the borough over the last year and monitors this performance against Enfield's housing provision targets.

Enfield's Housing Provision Target

The GLA housing target covers a 10 year period from 2006/07 to 2016/17 2011/12 target of 3,950 additional dwellings or 395 per year. The London Plan 2011 sets out new targets for 2012/13 to 2021/22 and requires Enfield to provide 5,600 additional dwellings, some 560 per year. This new target for Enfield is a result of the 2009 London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and Housing Capacity Study (HCS).

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to:

- use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in this Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period;
- identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land;
- identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;
- for market and affordable housing, illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period and set out a housing implementation strategy for the full range of housing describing how they will maintain delivery of a five-year supply of housing land to meet their housing target; and
- set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.

Monitoring Housing Delivery

Housing delivery is monitored through the preparation of a housing trajectory. The housing trajectory has been prepared to show the previous 5 year supply of residential completions (2005/06 - 2009/10) and projected future housing provision over the 15 year period from 2012/13 - 2026/27.

It also shows the 5 year supply which commences after the current monitoring year of 2011/12, i.e. years 2012/13 - 2016/17.

The GLA's 2009 SHLAA and HCS underpins the new London Plan housing target for the 10 year period to 2016/17 and thus forms the basis of the housing projections. For consistency with this study, small sites are assumed to be under 0.5 ha and large sites 0.5 ha and over.

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

The 5 year deliverable supply of housing sites for the period between 2012/13 and 2016/17 is based upon the following: residential sites currently under construction; sites with outstanding planning permissions; AAP sites; and other sites likely to be developed, as identified as part of the 2009 SHLAA and HCS and as part of the preparation of the housing trajectory.

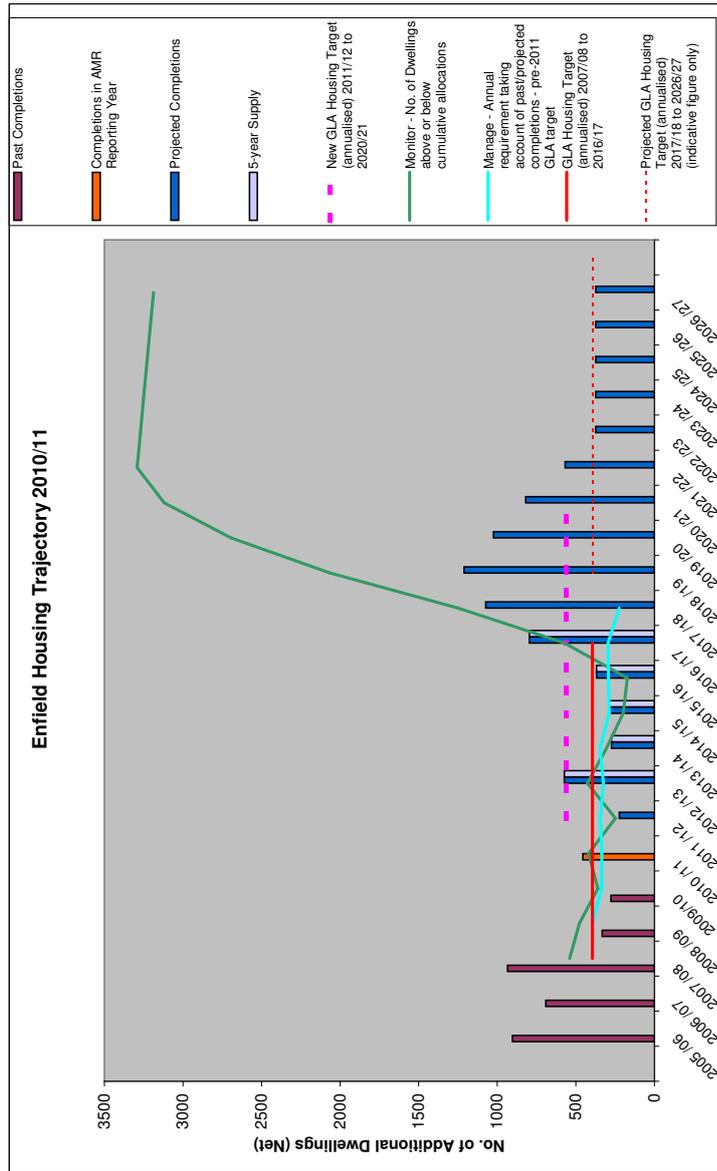
Beyond this 5 year period, large sites and small sites (that can yield 10+ dwellings) have been identified. Again, these sites were identified as part of preparing the housing trajectory for the emerging Local Plan and/ or as as part of the 2009 SHLAA and HCS. There is therefore an element of windfall included as there was a limit to the number of sites that could be identified or contacted as part of preparing the trajectory. However, if the AAP sites proceed as planned (along with some other large sites), the small sites target (ie windfall) will not have to be relied upon.

The trajectory is set out in Figure 1.

Housing delivery will continue to be monitored through the GLA's London Development Database, public access to which is available via the GLA's website (www.london.gov.uk). Monitoring housing delivery annually can indicate shortfalls or surpluses in provision over time and, if necessary, highlight the need for early review of policies.

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Housing Trajectory Graph2010-11



Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Analysis of Core Output Indicators relating to Housing

Nine indicators relating to the provision of new housing are monitored:

- 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:)
- Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (H4)
- Gross affordable housing completions (H5)
- Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments (H6:)

The Housing Trajectory (Table 1) provides the evidence to inform the core output indicators for housing.

Plan period and housing targets (H1)

Enfield's GLA housing provision target covered the 10 year plan period between 2007/08 and 2016/17 and requires the borough to provide 3,950 additional new homes, some 395 per annum.

Net additional dwellings H2

The Housing Trajectory has been prepared to cover the plan period from 2005/06 to 2026/27. The table below summarises the outcome of the 'H2: Net additional dwellings' indicators.

Net additional dwellings in previous years (H2a)

Over the 5 year period between 2005/06 and 2009/10, Enfield delivered 3,139 additional new homes which is an average of 628 per year.

Net additional dwellings for the reporting year (H2b)

During 2010/11 there were 121 schemes completed, delivering 455 net additional new homes in the borough. The largest schemes amongst these were: land off Cherry Blossom Close, next to the North Circular Road, which delivered 142 dwellings; and land at Kingswell House, next to Southbury Road, which delivered 123 dwellings. Of the total new build schemes completed 112, or 93%, were for developments of less than 10 dwellings and delivered 115 net new homes.

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	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	
H2a		903	691	935	333	277																	
H2b						455																	
H2c							223	574	273	289	368	795	1,073	1,211	1,024	819	568	374	374	374	374	374	374
ii) net hectares																							
iii) net target				395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395	395											
H2d				395	335	344	325	345	288	293	296	223											
Net annual additions required																							

Table 1

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Net additional dwellings - in future years (H2c)

The Housing Trajectory indicates that 2,522 additional new homes could potentially be provided between 2011/12 and 2016/17 - the end of the housing provision plan period.

Over the next 5 year period, known sites could deliver approximately 2,299 new homes which equates to an annual average of 460 per year.

Up until 2026/27 a total of 9,087 additional new homes could be delivered within Enfield's 16 year supply of land. The estimated projections in the later years should however be viewed with caution.

Managed delivery target (H2d)

The housing trajectory shows that 2,522 additional new homes could potentially be delivered in Enfield within the plan period (2007/08 to 2016/17). The "Manage" line on the trajectory takes into account past completions and projected delivery over the coming years to monitor housing delivery progress. This line indicates that with the current information, the borough should exceed its target.

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

Planning records show that 77% of the additional new homes completed in 2010/11 (628 dwellings - gross) were built on previously developed land. This is significantly higher than the national target of 60% and but is below the Council's own target of 90%. The non-brownfield development was all at the Cherry Blossom Close site of 142 units, built on part of a private playing field.

Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (H4)

No gypsy and traveller pitches were delivered or released in 2009/10/11.

Gross affordable housing completions (H5)

Developments of over 10 units in 20010/11 delivered 365 homes, of which 221, or 61%, were affordable.

In total 239 new affordable homes were delivered in the borough, representing 38.1% of all new homes. Of the 239 additional affordable homes 104 were social rent and 135 intermediate homes.

Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments (H6)

This Information was recorded for the first time in 2010/11 and shows the completion of 43 lifetime homes, 6.8% of gross housing completions for the year.

Conclusions

The housing trajectory shows that 628 gross and 455 net new homes were built in Enfield in 2010/11. Of these 38.1% were affordable new homes, rising to 61% on schemes of more than 10 units. Completions were up on the 2009/10 total of 277, but remains well below the figure of 935 achieved in 2007/08. 77 % of new housing was built on previously developed land.

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Much of the future capacity will be met through the AAP sites as detailed in the emerging AAPs for the North Circular, Central Leaside, North East Enfield and Enfield Town.

Housing Trajectory Details

Housing Pipeline: Large sites and small sites (10+ dwellings) under construction (at 1 April 2011)

Borough Reference	Address	Total Residential (Net)
TP/03/0490	187-199, Green Lanes	14
TP/04/1696	243, Green Street	12
TP/04/2623/B/RM5	InnovaPark Plots 4 & 5, Phases 2-4, Innova Way	330
TP/05/1452/VAR2	164, Bury Street	12
TP/06/0578	Glasgow Stud Farm, Burnt Farm Ride	10
TP/06/1430	6-14, And New River House, Southbury Road	191
TP/07/1560/MM1	110-112, Aldermans Hill	10
TP/07/2550	9a, 11 & 13, Slades Hill	11
TP/08/0010	229-245, High Street	12
TP/08/1733	New River Loop Car Park, Silver Street	14
TP/09/0423	Former Timber Yard, 90-120, Green Lanes	39
TP/09/0667	34 And Land At Rear Of 2-32, New River Crescent	35
TP/09/1422	Former North Middlesex Hospital Housing Site, Watermill Lane	78
TP/09/1539	Former Co-Op Dairy, 19, Gilbert Street	62
TP/10/1112	Gala Club, Burleigh Way	39
TP022128	Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road	3
TP/10/0743	Parkside Coach House, Ferny Hill	0
Total		872
Further homes on small sites, under 10 dwellings		177
Total		1,049

Table 2

Housing Pipeline: Large sites and Small sites (10+ dwellings) with planning permission but not started (at 1 April 2011)

Borough Reference	Address	Total Residential (Net)
TP/04/1378	Arnold House, 66, The Ridgeway	15
TP/06/2169/REN1	The Rifles Public House, 600, Ordnance Road	23
TP/10/1424	Chase Side Works, Chelmsford Road	53
TP/04/1973	Upper Floors, 141, High Street	18
TP/08/0085	864-866, Hertford Road	11
TP/08/1951	Merryhills Library, Enfield Road	14
TP/09/1238	Land At Rear Of 483-499, Green Lanes	35
TP/10/0028	95, Bramley Road	25
TP/98/1267/1	Ellington Court, High Street	12
Total		206
Further homes on small sites, under 10 dwellings		362
Total		568

Table 3

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Background Documents

Background Documents

- The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004
- Localism Act 2011
- Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012
- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
- Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004
- Draft NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework) 2011
- NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework) 2012
- Enfield's Core Strategy (2010)
- "The Enfield Plan Local Development Scheme 2011-2014", LBE 2011
- "Enfield's LDF Annual Monitoring Report" LBE 2009
- "Early Alterations to the London Plan's housing provision targets, and waste and mineral policies" - GLA 2006
- "The London Plan - Consolidated with alterations since 2004" – GLA 2008
- The London Plan 2011

Background Documents

Glossary

Word	Description
Accessibility	The ability of people, including elderly and disabled people, those with young children and those encumbered with luggage or shopping, to move around an area and reach places and facilities.
The Act	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.
Adoption	The stage of the <i>adoption process</i> at which the <i>local planning authority</i> can adopt, by resolution of the Council, <i>the local plan</i> .
Adoption Process	The statutory process by which a <i>local planning authority</i> prepares, publishes and formally adopts a <i>local plan</i> .
Affordability	A measure of whether housing can be afforded by certain groups of households. The terms <i>affordability</i> and <i>affordable housing</i> have different meanings.
Affordable Housing	Housing intended to meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford to purchase, with the price being determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. <i>Affordable housing</i> is divided into <i>social rented housing and affordable rent</i> , and <i>intermediate housing</i> . The terms <i>affordability</i> and <i>affordable housing</i> have different meanings.
Affordable Rent	Property available for rent for which rental costs are above those of social rented housing but below market level costs. Typically affordable rental levels are between 41% and 80% of the market level.
Aggregates	Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials obtained by quarrying or similar methods and used by the construction industry.
Agriculture	Section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 defines 'agriculture' as including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming; ● The breeding and keeping of livestock (including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins or fur, or for the purpose of its use in the farming of land); ● The use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens or nursery grounds; and ● The use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for agricultural purposes.
Air Quality Management Area	Since 1997 local planning authorities have been carrying out a review and assessment of air quality on their area. The aim of the review is to assist authorities in carrying out their statutory duty to work towards meeting the national air quality objectives. If a local authority finds any places where the objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area there.
Area Action Plan	Part of a <i>local plan</i> which sets out a strategy for the planning of areas having a concentration of proposals for change or where land uses and activities and planning issues are particularly complex. Also known as an AAP.

Glossary

Word	Description
Area Designation	An area identified on the <i>proposals map</i> within which certain <i>core policies</i> and development management policies apply.
Area for Regeneration	An area constituting a borough ward in particular socio-economic need, defined on the basis of the index of the 20% most deprived wards in London.
Area of Special Advert Control	Area of Special Advert Control is an area specifically defined by the <i>local planning authority</i> because they consider that its scenic, historical, architectural or cultural features are so significant that a stricter degree of advertisement control is justified in order to conserve visual amenity within that area.
Article 4 Direction	A legal instrument which extinguishes specific 'permitted development rights' from residential buildings within a defined area i.e. the right to do some types of minor works without planning permission. The effect of an article 4 direction is to require planning permission to be obtained from the Council before such work begins. Flats and commercial premises do not have permitted development rights so article 4 directions do not apply to them.
Basin	An area of land designed to retain storm runoff for a short period of time to reduce the risk of flooding and to allow the settlement of solids. These can be used as part of the implementation of a <i>Sustainable Drainage System</i> .
Biodiversity	A measure of the variety of, and number of individuals within different species of plants, animals and other life forms that are present in a defined area.
Blue Ribbon Network	A spatial policy covering London's waterways and water spaces and the land alongside them.
BREEAM	The British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) is used to assess the environmental performance of new and existing buildings.
Building Regulations	A statutory instrument made under powers provided in the Building Act 1984, and applying in England and Wales, which sets minimum construction standards for building works. The current edition of the regulations is 'The Building Regulations 2000' (as amended) and the majority of building projects are required to comply with them. They exist to ensure the health and safety of people in and around all types of buildings (i.e. domestic, commercial and industrial). They also provide for energy conservation, and access to and use of buildings.
Building at Risk	A building identified in a Register kept by English Heritage of <i>listed buildings</i> as being in a poor or dilapidated condition or at risk from neglect or inappropriate changes.
Conservation Area Management Plan (CAMP)	A detailed set of management proposals for Enfield's conservation areas, designed to both preserve and enhance their special character.
Change of Use	A change in the way that land or buildings are used (see <i>Use Classes Order</i>). Planning permission is usually necessary in order to change the use from one <i>use class</i> to another.
Character	The individual distinctiveness of an area, arising from a combination of natural and man-made elements with historic, socio-economic and other factors.
Code for Sustainable Homes	A document providing a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. It is a means of driving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable home building. The Code measures the <i>sustainability</i> of a home against design categories, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package.

Glossary

Word	Description
Combined Heat and Power (CHP)	The combined production of heat, usually in the form of steam, and power, usually in the form of electricity.
Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)	The Government's advisor on architecture, urban design and public space.
Community Infrastructure Levy	The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will be a new charge which local authorities in England and Wales will be empowered, but not required, to charge on most types of new development in their area. CIL charges will be based on simple formulae which relate the size of the charge to the size and character of the development paying it. The proceeds of the levy will be spent on local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the development of the area.
Community Strategy	A strategy document required by the Local Government Act 2000 to be prepared and implemented by a local planning authority with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of its area by co-ordinating the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing a community strategy may be passed to a local strategic partnership , which include local authority representatives. Also known as a Sustainable Community Strategy.
Comparison Goods	Retail items not bought on a frequent basis, for example televisions and white goods (fridges, dishwashers etc, and usually being the type of goods that people buy from the store offering the best value for money rather than the one closest to them.
Conservation Area	An area designated for the purpose of protecting the character of an area, and applied to areas of various sizes and characters, ranging from small groups of buildings to town squares or even open spaces. It may include one or more listed buildings .
Conservation Area Character Appraisal	A published document defining the special architectural or historic interest that warrants an area being designated as a conservation area .
Controlled Parking Zone	An area of the public highway within which specified hours of parking control apply. Such controls do not apply to private roads. Also known as a CPZ.
Convenience Goods	Everyday essential household items, such as food.
Core Policy	<p>A short clear statement of the matters which the local planning authority will take into account when it receives an application for planning permission. If the proposed development is not consistent with the policy, the local planning authority is likely to refuse planning permission unless there are exceptional circumstances affecting the site, which would make this particular development acceptable. Core Policies are set out in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>See also development management document for standards the Council will also take into account when determining planning applications.</p>
Core Strategy	A Local Development Document setting out the long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives for the Local Planning Authority area. It includes a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework for achieving them. The Core Strategy has the status of a Development Plan Document .
Decent Home	<p>A dwelling which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing (ie lack of hazards) ● is in a reasonable state of repair ● has reasonably modern facilities and services ● provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.

Glossary

Word	Description
Density	A measure of the intensity of development of a plot of land. Residential density can be measured by the number of habitable rooms and dwellings per hectare (hr/unit and hr/ha).
Density Matrix	A residential development density control in the London Plan which seeks to achieve appropriate residential densities across London, based on the public transport accessibility level and character setting of the site and the characteristics of the scheme.
Design and Access Statement	Statements are documents that explain the design thinking behind a planning application. For example, they should show that the person applying for permission has thought carefully about how everyone, including disabled people, older people and very young children, will be able to use the places they want to build.
Development Control/Management	The process whereby a local planning authority receives and considers the merits of a planning application and whether it should be given permission, having regard to the development plan and all other material considerations.
Development Management Document	A document that sets out a council's standards for new developments.
Development Plan	A document that sets out policies and proposals for development and use of land and buildings within the area of a local planning authority . As set out in Section 38(6) of the Act , it consists of the spatial development strategy (London Plan) and Enfield's Local Plan .
Development Plan Document	<p>A spatial planning document that is subject to independent examination, and together with the London Plan, forms the development plan for a local planning authority area for the purposes of the Act. It can be, but is not limited to, a core strategy, a Development Management Document, site schedule or area action plan. Also known as a DPD.</p> <p>DPDs are shown geographically on a proposals map. Individual DPDs or parts of a DPD can be reviewed independently from other DPDs. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its DPDs in its local development scheme.</p>
District Centre	A group of shops and some service outlets serving part of an urban area and providing a geographic focus for it, separate from and smaller than a major centre , but larger than and with more variety than local centres .
Diversification	The action of diversifying existing economic activity into new areas of business in order to broaden the return on capital or assets.
Energy Efficiency	Using the minimum amount of energy needed to produce a given result.
Enfield Design Guide	A document to provide guidance on how development can be carried out in accordance with good design practice whilst retaining local distinctiveness (see Local Development Scheme for more details).
Enfield Strategic Partnership	The body which produced the community strategy "Enfield's Future" for Enfield borough. See also strategic partnership .
English Heritage	A Government advisory body with responsibility for all aspects of protecting and promoting the historic environment, and responsible for advising the Government on the listing of historic buildings (see listed building).

Glossary

Word	Description
Environment Agency	A public body with responsibility for preventing or minimising the effects of pollution on the environment and which issues permits to monitor and control activities that handle or produce waste. It also provides up-to-date information on waste management and deals with other matters such as water issues, including flood protection advice. Also known as EA.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A procedure that must be followed in assessing the impact of certain types of development, usually more significant schemes, before they are granted planning permission. The procedure requires the developer to compile an Environmental Statement describing the likely significant effects of the development on the environment and proposed mitigation measures.
Environment Statement	A document required to be prepared as part of the preparation of an environmental impact assessment describing the likely significant effects of proposed development on the environment and proposed mitigation measures, and which must be circulated to statutory consultation bodies and made available to the public for comment. Its contents, together with any comments on it, must be taken into account by the competent authority (eg local planning authority) before it may grant consent.
Equality Impact Assessment	An Equality Impact Assessment examines a proposed or existing policy, plan, strategy or project to identify what effect its implementation may have on different groups in the community. It can anticipate and recommend ways to avoid any discriminatory or negative consequences for a particular group, and it also enables demonstration of the potential benefits for equality target groups arising from the proposed policy or project.
Evidence Base	The information and data gathered by a local authority to demonstrate the soundness of the policy approach set out in local development documents , and including assessment of the physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.
Examination-in-Public	see Independent Examination
Greater London Authority	A strategic body constituted under the Greater London Authority Act 1999, consisting of the Mayor of London , the London Assembly and staff, which has responsibility for producing regional strategic policy in a number of areas, including transport, economic development, planning, and the environment for the county of Greater London. Also known as the GLA. It produces the London Plan .
Greater London Authority Road Network	see Transport for London Road Network
Green Belt	<p>A designation for land around certain cities and large built-up areas, which aims to keep this land permanently open or largely undeveloped. Its purposes are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas ● prevent neighbouring towns from merging ● safeguard the countryside from encroachment ● preserve the setting and special character of historic towns ● assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. <p>The detailed boundaries of such areas are defined in a development plan of each relevant local planning authority.</p>
Green Industry	An environmentally friendly industry such as renewable energy and material processing and recycling facilities.

Glossary

Word	Description
Green Roofs	Vegetated roofs, or roofs with vegetated spaces. Also known as eco-roofs.
Growth Area	An area identified for new residential development to accommodate population growth, as outlined in the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan and in the case of London including the Thames Gateway and the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Corridor .
Habitable Room	A room within a dwelling house, but excluding kitchens less than 13 m ² ; bathrooms; toilets; sculleries not used for cooking; closets; pantries and storerooms; landings; halls; lobbies or recesses and offices or shops used solely for business purposes.
Habitats Directive Assessment	In accordance with the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC the impacts of a land-use plan are assessed against the conservation objectives of a European Site, which includes Ramsar sites , and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. <i>Also known as Appropriate Assessment.</i>
Health Impact Assessment	A process for ensuring that land use and planning decision making at all levels consider the potential impacts of decisions on health and health inequalities. It identifies actions that can enhance positive effects and reduce or eliminate negative effects.
Historic Parks and Gardens	Parks and gardens included in a Register kept by English Heritage, ranging from town gardens and public parks to the great country estates, and reflecting the styles and tastes of past generations, from Medieval knot gardens and deer parks to sweeping 18th-century landscaped gardens, Victorian exotica and post-war examples. A local development plan can include a Register of Local Historic Parks and Gardens.
Housing Association	A not-for-profit body offering for rent independent homes owned by registered providers .
Housing Demand	The quantity of housing that households are willing and able to buy or rent.
Housing Need	The quantity of housing required for households who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance.
Housing Tenure	The financial and legal arrangements under which someone has the right to live in a house. The most frequent forms are tenancy, in which rent is paid to a landlord, and owner occupancy. Mixed forms of tenure are also possible.
Independent Examination	A formal hearing, presided over by an Inspector or a Panel of Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State, to consider the soundness of the local plan .
Index of Multiple Deprivation	A ward-level index made up of six indicators (income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, housing and geographical access to services) for quantifying the degree of disadvantage in a ward, and which can help to identify areas for regeneration. <i>Also known as IMD.</i>
IBP	Commonly used throughout the Development Management Document and Core Strategy as an acronym for Industrial Business Park.
Infrastructure Delivery Plan	The Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out what social, physical and green infrastructure is required in the Borough to support planned growth in the local plan . The delivery of a sound local plan is dependent on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Inspector's Report	A report issued by the Inspector or Panel who conducted an independent examination , setting out their conclusions on the matters raised at the Examination and detailing the amendments which they require the Local Planning Authority to make to the local plan before it adopts the document. The requirements of an Inspector's Report are binding.

Glossary

Word	Description
Intermediate Housing	Housing at prices and rents above those of social rented housing , but below market price or rents, and which meet the criteria for affordable housing . These can include shared equity products (eg HomeBuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent. It can include homes provided by private sector bodies or provided without grant funding. Where such homes meet the definition of intermediate housing , they may be considered, for planning purposes, as affordable housing . Whereas, homes that do not meet this definition, for example, 'low cost market' housing, may not be considered, for planning purposes, as affordable housing .
Joint Waste Development Plan Document	A document setting out the planning policies for waste management and identifying new and expanded waste facilities in North London. Also known as JWDPD. In the case of Enfield borough this document is usually referred to as the North London Waste Plan (NLWP).
Lee Valley Corridor	The area of strategically important development opportunities and existing industry either side of the River Lee, in parts of Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest boroughs.
Lee Valley Regional Park	A 4,000 ha (10,000 acre) regional park that stretches for 42 km (26 miles) on both sides of the River Lee, from the River Thames to Ware in Hertfordshire.
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	A body constituted on 1 January 1967 under the Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966 with responsibility for the Lee Valley Regional Park and for developing a wide range of leisure, sport and recreation, including nature conservation facilities and the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.
Lifetime Homes	Homes designed to meet the changing needs of the population from young children to the elderly, and thereby meeting the varying needs of numerous changes of occupiers in the same home by being designed to be accessible, adaptable and convenient and able to accommodate people with moderate mobility difficulties.
Listed Building	An historic building recorded on a statutory list of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, on advice from English Heritage , to ensure that the architectural and historic interest of the building is carefully considered before any alterations, outside or inside, are agreed. A building is graded I, II* or II, with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. walls) within the curtilage.
Local Centre	A small group of shops and limited service outlets serving a local catchment (for example, a suburban housing estate). Sometimes referred to as a neighbourhood centre.
Local Development Document	A document which forms part of the local plan and which can be adopted and revised as a single entity and includes development plan documents , supplementary planning documents and the statement of community involvement .
Local Development Framework	The term previously used to describe all local plan documents produced by the local development authority. Also known as an LDF.
Local Development Scheme	A document setting out the intentions of the local planning authority for its plan making , in particular, the local plans it intends to produce and the timetable for their production and review. Also known as an LDS.

Glossary

Word	Description
Local Implementation Plan	A statutory strategic transport plan produced by London boroughs bringing together transport proposals to implement the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy at the local level. <i>Also known as an LIP.</i>
Local Implementation Plan (HCA - Single Conversation)	A document setting out the Council's long term resource requirements to deliver its Place Shaping vision and Housing Strategy objectives. This is part of the Single Conversation the Homes and Communities Agency's approach to placeshaping and delivery through partnership working. <i>Also known as LIP.</i>
Local List	<p>A list compiled by a local planning authority of buildings of special local architectural or historic interest but which do not meet the criteria to be statutorily listed by English Heritage as listed buildings.</p> <p>Councils are empowered by PPG 15 to draw up local lists and to support them through appropriate planning policies with the intention that, by drawing attention to the special interest of these buildings, owners will be encouraged to take particular care when undertaking any alterations or extensions.</p>
Local Plan	The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 . Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan . The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.
Local Planning Authority	A body charged under the Act with the responsibility for preparing a local plan for a specific area and for deciding whether development proposals should receive planning permission. Also known as an LPA. Enfield Council is the local planning authority for the London Borough of Enfield.
Local Strategic Partnership	A partnership of stakeholders which is usually non-statutory and multi-agency and which develops ways of involving local people from the public, private, community and voluntary sectors in the planning processes which shape the future of their neighbourhood and how services are provided, resulting in production of a community strategy . The Enfield Strategic Partnership is the local strategic partnership responsible for producing Enfield's community strategy .
Locally Listed Building	A building included on a local list .
London Development Agency	One of the Greater London Authority group organisations, acting on behalf of the Mayor of London , whose aim is to further the economic development and regeneration of London. Also known as the LDA.
London Plan	Also known as the Spatial Development Strategy, this document was published by the Mayor of London in 2011 and provides a strategic framework for the boroughs' local plans . It has the status of a development plan under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.
London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Corridor	<p>A land corridor covering the areas around and between North London, Harlow, Stansted Airport and Cambridge. Also known as the LSPC.</p> <p>It has been prioritised for development and growth by the Government in its Communities Plan ("Sustainable Communities: Building for the future").</p>

Glossary

Word	Description
Low and Zero Carbon Technology	Installations which produce energy that minimises the carbon emissions associated with generation. The technologies include those which are inexhaustible and harness energy flows that occur naturally in the environment, for example energy from the wind and solar power. The term also includes technologies that use carbon-emitting fuels but at a high level of efficiency.
LSIS	Commonly used throughout the Development Management Document and Core Strategy as an acronym for Locally Significant Industrial Sites.
Major Development	For dwellings, a major development is one where the number of residential units to be constructed is greater than 10, or where the number of dwellings to be constructed is not known, the site area is greater than 0.5 hectares. For all other uses a major development is one where the floor space to be created by the development is more than 1,000 square metres or the site area is greater than 1 hectare.
Major Centre	Important shopping and service centres, often with a borough-wide or larger catchment. Enfield Town is the borough's major centre.
Market Housing	Private housing for rent or for sale, where the price is set in the open market.
Market Rent	The cost of renting housing in the private sector.
Mayor of London	An elected politician who heads the Greater London Authority and is responsible for budgeting and strategic planning of some governmental functions across the whole of the region of London. These include transport, police, fire and emergency services, economic development and regional spatial planning.
Metropolitan Open Land	Strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London. Also known as MOL.
Minor Development	For dwellings, a minor development is one where the number of residential units to be constructed is fewer than 10, or where the number of dwellings to be constructed is not known, the site area is less than 0.5 hectares. For all other uses a minor development is one where the floor space to be created by the development is less than 1,000 square metres or the site area is less than 1 hectare.
Mixed Use Development	Development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas such as town centres and redundant industrial land.
Monitoring Report	Measures and assesses the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in local plan are being successfully implemented. Previously known as an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
National Playing Fields Association	A body charged with responsibility for ensuring that everyone has play, sport and recreation space close to where they live.
Neighbourhood Renewal Fund	A funding scheme to enable the councils of England's 88 most deprived local government areas, in collaboration with their Local Strategic Partnership , to improve services, to help narrow the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the country.
National Planning Policy Framework	The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF replaces all of the Planning Policy Statements (PPS), Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), circulars and guidance notes.

Glossary

Word	Description
Non Self Contained Accommodation	Accommodation where occupants have the shared use of at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● kitchen ● toilet ● bathroom facilities.
North London Chamber of Commerce	A membership organisation run by business for business which represents the interests of business and commercial organisations.
North London Strategic Alliance	The sub-regional strategic partnership for North London established in 1999 which brings together public, private and voluntary organisations working in Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Waltham Forest. Also known as NLSA.
North London Sub-regional Development Framework	The non-statutory framework providing guidance on Opportunity, Intensification and Regeneration Areas, town centres, suburbs and Strategic Employment Locations produced by the Mayor of London in partnership with boroughs and other stakeholders Also known as NLSRDF.
North London Waste Authority	Statutory waste disposal authority established in 1986 after the abolition of the Greater London Council to arrange the disposal of waste collected by its seven constituent boroughs: Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. Also known as NLWA.
North London Waste Plan	see Joint Waste Development Plan Document
Open Space	All areas free of development. This includes space of public value, such as public landscaped areas, playing fields, parks and play areas, and also including areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs, which can offer opportunities for sport and recreation or can also act as a visual amenity and a haven for wildlife.
Opportunity Area	One of a number of areas identified in the London Plan for accommodating large scale development to provide substantial numbers of new employment and housing, with a mixed and intensive use of land and assisted by good public transport accessibility.
Outer London	The Outer London boroughs are as follows: Barking and Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton, Waltham Forest.
Outer London Commission	A body established by the Mayor of London to advise how Outer London can play its full part in the city's economic success.
Planning Policy Statement	Now replaced by the NPPF , this was a range of documents which previously set out the Government's land use planning policies for England in respect of planning and land use. Also known as PPSs. Planning Policy Statements replaced Planning Policy Guidance Notes, and were issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government .
PIL	Commonly used throughout the Development Management Document and Core Strategy as an acronym for Preferred Industrial Location.
Policies Map	A map of the local planning authority's area. Previously referred to as the Proposals Map. It is the spatial representation of the authority's adopted development plan, showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Areas of protection, such as nationally protected landscapes. ● The extent of the area in which the planning policies of the local planning authority, that are not borough-wide, apply; ● Sites for particular future land uses or developments; and ● Locations of proposed or existing area action plans.

Glossary

Word	Description
Primary Care Trust	Statutory body responsible for delivering health care and health improvements to its local area. Also known as PCT and NHS Enfield.
Primary Shopping Frontage	An area where retailing and the number of shops in a <i>major centre</i> or <i>district centre</i> is most concentrated.
Primary Shopping Area	Consists of the Enfield Town combined primary and secondary shopping frontages and the entire shopping frontages in the district centres.
Public Realm	Areas that are accessible to everyone (whether publicly or privately owned). In urban areas, this includes most streets, squares and parks.
Public Transport Accessibility Level	A quantified measure of the extent and ease of access by public transport to facilities and services, and the degree of access to the public transport network. Also known as PTAL.
Ramsar Sites	Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention.
Regeneration Areas	Regeneration Priority Areas and other areas subject to regeneration or estate renewal not defined on the Proposals Map.
Regeneration Priority Areas	Areas defined on the Proposals Map formally known as Place Shaping Areas.
Registered Provider	Providers of social rented housing registered with the Tenant Services Authority (TSA). Includes both housing associations and profit-making landlords which address the same housing priorities and are subject to the same standards.
Residential Care Home	An establishment which provides personal care assistance to its residents, such as dressing and washing, where staff can also care for residents during short periods of illness.
Saved policy or plan	<p>A unitary development plan or a part or parts of a unitary development plan which is exempted from a general order rescinding the plan or a class or classes of provisions of such plans.</p> <p>Enfield's adopted <i>unitary development plan</i> was saved (continued in force) automatically for three years from the date of commencement of the <i>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act</i> in 2004. At the expiry of this period in 2007 the Enfield <i>UDP</i> policies were required to undergo an assessment to assess their appropriateness for saving beyond this time period until such time as the <i>UDP</i> was replaced by the <i>local plan</i>. As a result of this assessment most of Enfield's <i>unitary development plan</i> policies were saved whilst policies not judged as appropriate expired in September 2007.</p> <p>UDP policies remain following adoption of the Core Strategy, but these will be replaced upon adoption of the Development Management Document.</p>
Scheduled Ancient Monument	A nationally important site or monuments given legal protection by being placed on a list (schedule). In England, <i>English Heritage</i> is responsible for identifying appropriate sites that are then officially scheduled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport.
Secondary Shopping Frontage	A retailing area, secondary to the <i>primary shopping frontage</i> , that provides greater opportunities for a diversity of uses.

Glossary

Word	Description
Section 106 Agreement	A legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 between a planning authority and a developer, in order to achieve the aims of relevant planning policies through ensuring that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken. Also see Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
Sheltered Housing	<p>A form of housing provision which offers a range of services to help people to live independently with the added security of having someone to call on in emergencies and different from other housing because a scheme manager or warden lives on the premises or nearby.</p> <p>Some schemes are designed specifically for people with disabilities and may have specialised facilities and specially trained staff to provide care.</p>
SIL	Commonly used throughout the Development Management Document and Core Strategy as an acronym for Strategic Industrial Land.
Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation	A site which contains a significant example at borough level of a natural habitat which contains particularly species or assemblages of species which are rare in the borough or which contain important populations of species, or which is of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London.
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	<p>A site originally identified by the Greater London Council, or later by the London Ecology Unit, London boroughs or Greater London Authority, chosen to represent the most significant wildlife habitats and emphasise the value of access for people. Also known as a SINC.</p> <p>SINCs are classified into sites of metropolitan, borough and local importance for nature conservation.</p>
Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	A site of importance for nature conservation which is, or may be, of particular value to people nearby (such as residents or schools) and is particularly important in areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites, as determined by the GLA . Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of a local area are defined as sites of local importance.
Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation	<p>A site which contains a significant example of a natural London habitat which contains particularly rare species, rare assemblages of species or important populations of species, or which is of particular significance within otherwise heavily built-up areas of London. Also known as a SMINC.</p> <p>SMINCs are of the highest priority for protection.</p>
Site of Special Scientific Interest	A site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features (basically, plants, animals, and natural features relating to the Earth's structure). Also known as an SSSI.
Sites Schedule	A development plan document setting out the allocations of sites for specific uses/developments.
Small and Medium sized Enterprise	An independent business managed by its owner or part owners and having a small market share either by number of employees or turnover. Also known as a SME.
Social Exclusion	A term for the result of people or areas suffer from a combination of linked problems, such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments, bad health and family breakdown.

Glossary

Word	Description
Social Rented Housing	Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered providers , for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also include rented housing owned or managed by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Housing Corporation as a condition of grant.
Soundness	The examination by an independent inspector of a local plan will consider as to whether the local plan is sound, as set out in the NPPF ; namely that it is positively prepared, justified, effective, and consistent with national policy.
Spatial Development Strategy	see London Plan
Spatial Planning	An ongoing process of managing change which goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This includes policies which can affect land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.
Spatial Portrait	A succinct description of the area, designed to portray its individual character, key trends and the current 'drivers for change'.
Statement of Community Involvement	A document which sets out the standards that a local planning authority will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development control decisions, and which is not a Development Plan Document but is subject to independent examination .
Strategic Developments	Planning applications that must be referred to the Mayor of London, under the Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	A generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. European 'SEA Directive'(2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'. It is a tool for integrating environmental considerations into decision-making by ensuring that any significant environmental effects of the decision are taken into account, and must form an integral part of the adoption process for Local Development Documents and must be taken into account right from the initial stages of plan preparation. Also known as an SEA.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	Local planning authorities (LPA) are required to undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) as part of the planning process in accordance the NPPF. SFRAs provide information about flood risk throughout the area of the LPA, either individually or combined with neighbouring LPAs. The SFRA will consider the effects of climate change on river and coastal flooding, identify the risk from other sources of flooding, and consider appropriate policies for development in or adjacent to flood risk areas.
Strategic Growth Areas	Areas defined in Core Policy 1 of the Core Strategy (Central Leaside, North East Enfield, Enfield Town and the area around the North Circular Road at New Southgate) and Edmonton Green.
Strategic Partnership	A co-operative arrangement set up to bring together major public sector organisations, local businesses, community and voluntary groups, to create a healthy, prosperous, cohesive community living in a borough that is safe, clean and green and responsible for producing a Community Strategy .
Strategic Road Network	see Transport for London Road Network

Glossary

Word	Description
Subdivision	The division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land into two or more lots.
Submission DPD	A stage in the statutory process for the adoption of local development documents that are also development plan documents . The local planning authority must submit the draft DPD, known as the submission DPD, to the Secretary of State for independent examination .
Supplementary Planning Document (to the Local Plan)	A local development document providing supplementary information in respect of the policies in development plan documents and not forming part of the development plan nor subject to independent examination . Instead the local planning authority can approve the document by formal resolution of the Council, but it must be subjected to full public consultation if it is to be accorded any weight in decisions on development proposals. Also known as an SPD.
Sustainability Appraisal	The examination of a local development document to ascertain whether its policies and proposals reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors). Also known as an SA.
Sustainable Community Strategy	see Community Strategy
Sustainable Community	A community which achieves the objectives set out in the Government's "Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth ● Strong leadership to respond positively to change ● Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses, especially in the planning, design and long-term stewardship of their community, and an active voluntary and community sector ● A safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space ● Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land) ● Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres ● Buildings – both individually and collectively – that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources ● A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes ● Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure ● A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it ● A "sense of place" ● The right links with the wider regional, national and international community.
Sustainable Design and Construction	A philosophy of creating buildings that meet the needs of building users and the wider community and minimises environmental impact by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● adopting forms of design and construction that minimise adverse impacts on the environment and that protect and enhance the diversity of nature; ● providing buildings that enhance the quality of life of everyone both now and in the future; and ● designing and constructing buildings that are high quality working environments that lead to greater productivity.
Sustainable Development	The core principle underpinning contemporary town planning in the UK, based on the ideal of ensuring a better quality of life through development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Government has set out four aims for sustainable development :

Glossary

Word	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; ● effective protection of the environment; ● the prudent use of natural resources; and, ● the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>These aims should be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment, and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.</p>
Sustainability	see Sustainable Development
Sustainable Drainage System	<p>A drainage system designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● control the quantity of run-off from a development; ● improve the quality of the run-off ; ● enhance the nature conservation, landscape and amenity value of the site and its surroundings. <p>Also known as SUDs.</p> <p>SUDS deal with run-off as close to its source as possible and balance all three objectives, rather than focusing only on flood prevention. Two examples are Swales and basins which retain water for a period of time prior to discharge to a natural watercourse. SUDs are one of a number measures to manage flood risk.</p>
Swale	A type of sustainable drainage system which consists of a grassed depression which lead surface water overland from the drained surface to a storage or discharge system, typically using the green space of a roadside margin.
Third Sector	A term used to describe the collection of non-governmental organisations that are value driven and principally reinvest their surpluses to further social, environmental or cultural objectives. This includes voluntary and community organisations, charities, social enterprises, cooperatives and mutuals and housing associations.
Topography	A description (or visual representation on a map) of the shape of the land, for example, contours or changes in the height of land relative to sea level.
Townscape	The general appearance of a built-up area, for example a street, a town or city.
Transport Assessment	An assessment of the availability of, and levels of access to, all forms of transportation from a site.
Transport for London	One of the GLA group organisations, accountable to the Mayor of London , with responsibility for delivering an integrated and sustainable transport strategy and operation for London. Also known as TfL.
Transport for London Road Network	The mayor's term for the Greater London Authority Road Network as described in the Greater London Authority Act 1999 and comprising 550 km of London's red routes and other important streets. Also known as the TLRN.
Unitary Development Plan	A type of development plan introduced in 1986 and replaced by local plans (local development frameworks) in the Act . Enfield's unitary development plan was adopted in March 1994. Also known as a UDP.

Glossary

Word	Description
Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area	see Opportunity Area
Urban Design	The design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, in villages, towns and cities, to create successful development.
Urban Grain	The pattern, size and arrangement of street blocks and plots.
Use Class	<p>A category of landuse activities requiring planning permission which is set according to a use classes order. The uses are grouped into classes A, B, C and D and sui generis (a use not within a specific class). The classes are:</p> <p>A1 (shops);</p> <p>A2 (financial and professional services);</p> <p>A3 (restaurants and cafes);</p> <p>A4 (drinking establishments);</p> <p>A5 (hot food takeaways);</p> <p>B1 (business);</p> <p>B2 (general industry);</p> <p>B8 (storage and distribution);</p> <p>C1 (hotels);</p> <p>C2 (residential institutions);</p> <p>C2A (secure residential institutions);</p> <p>C3 (dwelling houses);</p> <p>D1 (non-residential institutions);</p> <p>D2 (assembly and leisure);</p> <p>Sui Generis (a use not within a specific class).</p>
Use Classes Order	A legislative mechanism under the terms of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Use Classes (Amendment) Order 2005, and the General Permitted Development (Amendment) Order 2005, which sets out when permission is or is not required for changes to the use of land and buildings, and the circumstances under which such changes can be undertaken.
Wider Determinants of Health	<p>A wide range of factors which contribute to the health of individuals, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Their age, sex and hereditary factors; ● Individual lifestyle factors; ● Social and community influences; ● Living and working conditions; ● General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions.

Table 1 Glossary