

# **Enfield's Local Plan**

## **Monitoring Report 2011/12**

**September 2013**



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# Contents

## FOREWORD

### FOREWORD

This Local Plan Monitoring Report addresses the period ending 31st March 2012 and is the seventh Monitoring Report to be published by the Council. It was approved by the Council on **27th February 2014**.

Further information about this, and previous Monitoring Reports, can be found on the Council's website: [www.enfield.gov.uk](http://www.enfield.gov.uk).

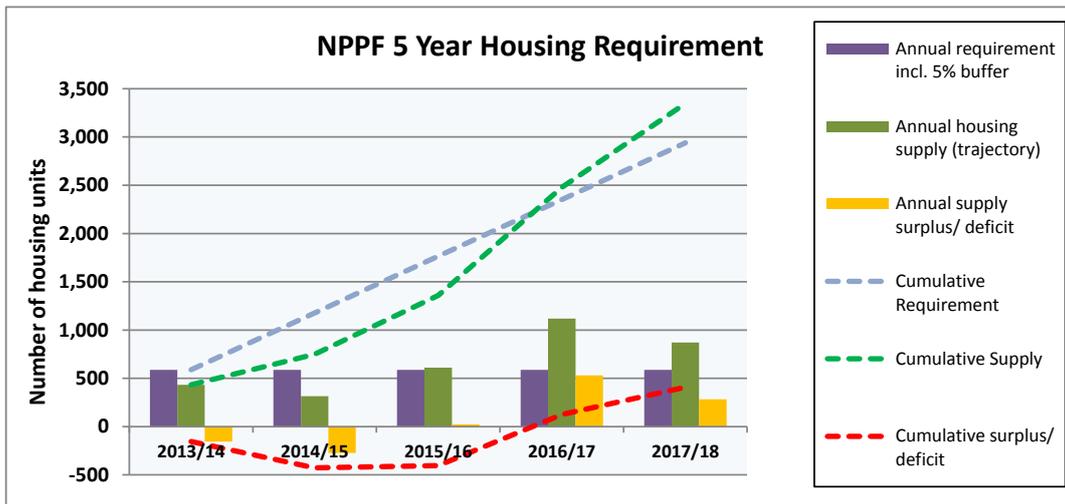
## FOREWORD

## 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 2011 to March 2012.
- 1.0.2** This Monitoring Report is the second to be produced since the adoption of the Core Strategy in November 2010. The period covered from the adoption of the Core Strategy is one year and five months and this Report will therefore show some early 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 2014, will guide development management decision-making across the borough. Meanwhile work is well progressed on the Area Action Plan for the North Circular and work has recommenced on the Area Action Plans for North East Enfield and Central Leaside. Work is also underway for the new Edmonton Green Area Action Plan and is planned to commence for Enfield Town.
- 1.0.4** Housing is an important element in the Monitoring Report, with figures on past completions and the numbers of new homes, along with forward-looking information in the housing trajectory. In 2011/12 **297** (net) new homes were completed in the borough. For developments of over 10 units 25% of the new units were affordable.
- 1.0.5** The housing trajectory predicts the completion of a further 6,328 homes between 2012/13 and 2020/21. Between 2018/19 and 2027/28 some 6,085 new homes are expected to be completed, many within the regeneration priority areas of Meridian Water, Ponders End, New Southgate and Enfield Town.
- 1.0.6** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into effect on 27th March 2012. A key requirement of the NPPF is the identification of a five-year supply of housing sites, plus a buffer of 5%. For some local authorities an insufficient five-year supply in Local Plan documents has already been used by developers as a basis for appeal and has been cited by planning inspectors as a reason to reject Local Plans submitted for examination. Enfield's requirement over the next five years (2013/14 to 2017/18) is 2,940 (560 per annum plus the 5% buffer), which should be exceeded with the housing trajectory indicating 3,348 deliverable homes.

# 1 Executive Summary



**1.0.7** A summary of key messages over this monitoring period is as follows:

## Housing

- 297 net (365 gross) new homes were completed in the borough in 2011/12, compared to 455 net completed in 2010/11.
- In housing developments of over 10 units 25% of new homes were affordable.
- Of the 79 affordable new homes completed 70% were social rent and 30% intermediate homes, in line with Core Strategy requirements.
- Major developments were at the former Co-Op dairy at Gilbert Street (62 units) and the former timber yard at 90-120 Green Lanes (39 units), which together accounted for 34% of net new homes and 78% of affordable homes delivered.
- Of the affordable new homes 42% were 3+ bedroom and 58% were 1/2 bedroom flats.
- Of the private/ market new homes 28% were 3+ bedroom and 64% were 1/2 bedroom flats.

## Economy and Jobs

- There was a 6,023 sqm decrease in total employment floorspace in 2011/12, with 5,880 sqm of this due to the change of use of an office and factory to a mosque with education and community centre.
- Retail floorspace in the borough's town centres was largely unchanged during 2011/12, while net out-of-centre retail floorspace increased by 3,574 sqm, driven

## 1 Executive Summary

by conversion to retail units of a nightclub on Dearsley Road and a car showroom on London Road, along with the addition of a mezzanine floor to a retail unit on Mandeville Gate retail park.

- 9.6% of the working population had no qualifications in 2012, a decrease from 13.8% in 2010.
- As a percentage of the working age population in 2011/12 there was an increase in the unemployment rate to 12.4%, compared to 10.1% in 2010/11.
- The percentage of the working age population with NVQ level 1 was 77.9% in 2012.
- In 2012 gross weekly earnings for men fell to £574 from £592 in 2011, while female gross weekly earnings increased to £548.
- The percentage of the workforce in professional or manager and senior occupation roles fell in 2012.

### Education

- At primary school level in 2011/12 there were 420 permanent places added (60 of these in the Reception year) and 290 one-off places (all Reception year).
- In 2012 55.5% of pupils in the borough gained 5+ GCSE grades A\* to C, including maths and English, a fall from 59.5% in 2011.

### Social

- Enfield the 10th most deprived borough out of 32 in London (2010).
- Owner occupation of housing has fallen sharply in 2011 compared to 2001, down from 71% to 58%, matched by a corresponding increase in private rental up from 9% to 33%
- Households in temporary accommodation fell to 1,956 in 2012.

### Crime

- In 2011/12 the total number of crimes in the borough fell to a rate of 73.0 per 1,000 of population from 80.2 in 2010/11. The rate of burglaries, however, increased slightly to 11.3 per 1,000.
- Fear of crime continued to fall with 95% of residents feeling safe outside in Enfield during the day and 67% feeling safe outside at night.

### Sustainability and the Environment

- CO2 emissions for Enfield in 2010 was 5.0 tonnes per capita, a reduction from 6.1 tonnes in 2006.
- 35.3% of household waste was recycled in 2011/12, an increase from 32.4% recycled in 2010/11.
- The mode of travel to work between 2001 and 2011 saw a fall in private vehicle use and an increase in use of public transport.

# 1 Executive Summary

## Green Spaces and Biodiversity

- Green Belt covers 3,058 ha of the borough while there is 579 ha 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 91% level of satisfaction with Enfield's parks in 2012, up from 84% in 2011.

## PROGRESS ON PLAN PREPARATION AND CONSULTATION

**1.0.8** Planning policy have developed and continue to develop a number of documents that are vital to future developments in the borough. Consultation with organisations and the public are 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:

- Work is progressing on the Development Management Document (DMD) which will guide development across the borough. Extensive public consultation took place in Summer 2012 and a further round of consultation on the Submission Version DMD took place in Summer 2013. Adoption of the DMD is expected in 2014.
- Area Action Plan work is progressing for the North Circular (NCAAP), Central Leaside (CLAAP) and North East Enfield (NEEAAP) areas. The NCAAP Draft Submission document underwent public consultation in 2012. Work on documents for the CLAAP and NEEAAP is underway and public consultation is expected towards the end of 2012. A new AAP has been established for Edmonton Green and a document is in preparation. Work is also due to commence shortly for an AAP for Enfield Town.
- Work is underway on the Community Infrastructure Levey (CIL). Public consultation was carried out in Summer 2013.
- Planning Policy has over 1,500 individuals and organisations on its consulting database who are contacted by either email or post.

## 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<sup>(1)</sup> ("The Act"), as amended by the Localism Act 2011<sup>(2)</sup>. Enfield's Core Strategy was adopted by the Council in November 2010 and this Monitoring Report shows the progress on the Strategic Objectives and Core Policies.

**2.1.2** Indicators not required for monitoring the Core Strategy are also include to provide context data and continuity with previous reports.

#### 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 2011 to 31st March 2012.

**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.

#### 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<sup>(3)</sup> and Section 17<sup>(4)</sup>, 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;

1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

2 The Localism Act 2011

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

4 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

## 2 Introduction and Methodology

- 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 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.
- 3.1.5** Significant modern housing developments have occurred at Highlands Village, Royal Small Arms (Enfield Lock), Nightingale/ Montagu Road and at Hoe Lane throughout the 1980s and 1990s.
- 3.1.6** Moreover, recent decades have seen housing renewal taking place through both refurbishment and replacement of obsolete stock. The Barbot Estate in Edmonton was replaced in the late 1990s and early 2000s with low rise accommodation and dispersal to Plevna Road and Montagu Road.
- 3.1.7** Over the same period structural manufacturing decline contributed to the establishment of major out of centre retail and leisure developments along the A10/ A110 corridors. Similar changes took place within the A406 Central Leaside Employment corridor over this time.

## 3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

### 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 41 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).
- 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 in need of revitalisation. 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, reflecting its suburban location and good rail access to centres of employment in the City, City Fringe and Canary Wharf.

## 3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

- 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.
- 3.2.9** 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 hosting companies such as Coca Cola, Warburtons and Greggs, and despite the reduction in overall manufacturing employment, there has been an increase in employment in food and 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 and Stanstead.
- 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 is a particular problem in the east part of the borough where the growing economy is concentrated. There are currently only two stopping trains per hour on the Stansted railway line. This situation which will be improved through plans for GLA and Network Rail investment of £80 million towards the provision of an additional rail track and improvements to Angel Road station to deliver a four trains per hour service by 2017.

### 3 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

- 3.2.16** There is also a lack of good quality, efficient east-west transport links across the borough and beyond.
- 3.2.17** 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. 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.
- 3.2.18** 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's in-migrating population has a higher proportion of worklessness than its out-migrating element. 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.
- 3.2.19** The recession of 2008, and subsequent low economic growth, has resulted in a deterioration in the employment situation for all Enfield's residents. This is particularly 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.
- 3.2.20** 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 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

### 3.3 Enfield's Population

- 3.3.1** The borough's population was estimated at 213,900 in mid-2011. 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 60% of the population belong to black and minority ethnic communities. Amongst school pupils the proportion is higher. In 2011 35% of the borough's population were recorded as being born outside the UK, up from a quarter in 2001. Along with neighbouring borough Haringey, Enfield is home to the UK's largest Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities.
- 3.3.2** There are a wide variety of religions and faiths practised in the borough. According to the 2011 Census 53.6% of the borough's residents are Christian, 16.7% Muslim, 3.5% Hindu and 1.4% Jewish, while 15.5% have no religion.
- 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** 2011 Census figures indicated that 15.4% of people in the borough had a long term illness, health problem or disability, compared to 14.5% of people in London and 17.9% of people in England and Wales.
- 3.3.6** Enfield has a lower overall crime rate than London as a whole, with 73 reported crimes per 1,000 population recorded in 2011/12, compared with the average figure for London of 99. Resident's fear of crime showed that in 2010/11 67% 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 A Spatial Portrait of Enfield

### 3.4 Housing and Community Services

- 3.4.1** The borough had 122,340 dwellings in 2011/12; consisting of about 75,459 houses and 46,897 flats. Enfield has a lot of attractive pre-war family housing situated in peaceful suburbs. In 2011 58% were owner occupied, down from 71% in 2001, 17.4% were Council or housing association and 22.3% were privately rented, up from 12% in 2001. Owner occupation is lower than average for an outer London borough but higher than the average inner London borough. The average price of a house in Enfield in 2011/12 was £256,895. House price affordability in Enfield continues to be an issue and it is difficult for some Enfield residents to buy their own homes.
- 3.4.2** The number of households in temporary accommodation in the borough decreased from 3,134 in 2009 to 1,956 households in 2012. Within the private sector housing market an increase of rented property has coincided with higher levels of population churn. Housing benefit was received by 29% of the households in the borough in 2012, up from 28% in 2011, placing Enfield as the 13th highest London borough in terms of percentage of households receiving this benefit.
- 3.4.3** There are 72 primary schools, 25 secondary schools and six special schools in Enfield and two City Academies have recently opened in the north east of the borough. In 2012 55.5% of Enfield's pupils gained five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C, including maths and English. The borough is also home to two further education colleges.
- 3.4.4** Enfield contains two NHS hospitals, Chase Farm and North Middlesex, two private sector hospitals 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	<b>Enabling and focusing change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focused change is provided by area-specific plans. There is continuing progress on Area Action Plans and masterplans that address regeneration areas.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Environmental sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Over time CO2 emissions per capita in the borough are reducing.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Community cohesion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crime rates in the borough show a downward trend while public perceptions of safety are increasing. Emerging DMD policies will promote public safety in the design of public spaces.</li> <li>- 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 area based plans and masterplans.</li> </ul>
4	<b>New homes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of new homes delivered is below the GLA target but is expected to increase to meet it in the future. The delivery of affordable homes in developments of over 10 units was below the target rate in 2011/12, while the housing mix for 3+ bedroom dwellings is improving towards the target percentage.</li> <li>- Achieving future GLA housing targets will increasingly be delivered through Area Action Plan locations.</li> </ul>

## 4 Strategic Objectives

No.	Strategic Objective	Assessment
5	<b>Education, health and wellbeing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New primary school places were added to meet the needs of a growing number of children in the borough.</li> <li>- Secondary school GCSE results declined in 2012 after several years of improvement.</li> <li>- Concerns remain over the spatial variations in the borough in terms of education and health.</li> </ul>
6	<b>Maximising economic potential</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Core Strategy and the emerging DMD provide policy protection to Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) and Locally Significant Industrial Locations (LSIS).</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
7	<b>Employment and skills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvements to the skills level of Enfield's workforce stalled in 2011/12, with a higher percentage lacking any qualifications compared to the previous year.</li> <li>- The unemployment rate jumped higher in 2012.</li> </ul>
8	<b>Transportation and accessibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enfield's cycle network, Greenways, is under construction with a significant length of cycle path in place.</li> <li>- The emerging DMD, together with the adopted Core Strategy, will support reduced car usage and promote walking and cycling in the borough.</li> </ul>
9	<b>Natural environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The emerging DMD, together with the Core Strategy, provides a high level of protection for the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL).</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
10	<b>Built environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The emerging DMD includes a number of policies to support improved design quality of new developments.</li> </ul>

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. The Core Strategy was adopted in November 2010, and this Monitoring Report therefore reflects one year and five months under the adopted 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** Data from the 2011 National Census is increasingly available and where possible the figures are shown in this Monitoring Report.

#### 5.2 Housing and Services

- 5.2.1** Housing and services are 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 2011, covers a 10 year period from 2011/12 to 2020/21 and requires Enfield to provide 5,600 additional dwellings, 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 365 new homes, 297 net, completed in the borough in 2011/12. This is a decrease on the 455 net new homes delivered in 2010/11 and is below the annualised London Plan target of 560 new homes.
- 5.2.4** The housing trajectory (see Appendix 2) shows that 6,328 additional new homes could potentially be delivered in Enfield within the plan period (2011/12 to 2020/21). 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 will exceed its target.

## 5 Analysis of Indicators

### NPPF and Sites for Five-Year Supply of Housing

**5.2.5** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into effect on 27th March 2012. A key requirement of the NPPF is the identification of a five-year supply of housing sites, plus a buffer of 5%. Enfield's requirement over the next five years (2013/14 to 2017/18) is 2,940 (560 per annum plus the 5% buffer), which should be exceeded with the housing trajectory showing 3,348 deliverable homes in the period. The figures are set out in the table below.

NPPF 5-Year Supply	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5 Year Supply Total
GLA annualised target	560	560	560	560	560	2,800
NPPF required 5% buffer	28	28	28	28	28	140
Annual requirement including 5% buffer	588	588	588	588	588	2,940
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	433	315	611	1,118	871	3,348
Annual surplus or deficit	-155	-273	23	530	283	
Cumulative requirement	588	1,176	1,764	2,352	2,940	
Cumulative supply	433	748	1,359	2,477	3,348	
Cumulative surplus or deficit	-155	-428	-405	125	408	

Table 1

### Affordable Housing

**5.2.6** 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.

**5.2.7** During 2011/12, for completed housing developments of over 10 units, 25% were affordable new homes, which is below the 40% target set out by Core Policy 3. Of the total (gross) number of new homes, including developments of under 10 units, 79 (22%) were affordable.

**5.2.8** 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/09/1539	Former Co-Op dairy, 19 Gilbert Street, EN3 6PD	62	62	32
TP/09/0423	Former timber yard, 90-120 Green Lanes, N13 5UP	39	39	30
Other		264	196	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>365</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>79</b>

Table 2

## 5 Analysis of Indicators

**5.2.9** Core Policy 3 also requires an affordable housing tenure mix to the ratio of 70% social rented and 30% intermediate provision. In 2011/12 the split of affordable homes was 55 (70%) social rent and 24 (30%) intermediate homes, matching the policy requirements exactly.

### Housing Type and Quality

**5.2.10** Core Policy 4: Housing Quality, requires high quality design and sustainability for all new homes. In 2011/12 37% of the new homes were constructed to the Lifetime Homes standards compared to 6.8% in 2010/11, showing a trend towards meeting the requirements of Core Policy 4.

**5.2.11** 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).

**5.2.12** The actual 2011/12 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	64%	8%	6%	22%	100%
Social Rented	53%	0%	25%	22%	100%
Intermediate	71%	0%	29%	0%	100%
<b>Social Rented and intermediate</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3

**5.2.13** Affordable 3+ bedroom new homes comprised 42% of the total affordable (social rented and intermediate) units delivered, while 58% of the affordable new homes were 1 or 2 bedroom flats. For market/ private housing the proportion of 3+ bedroom new homes was 28%, while 64% were 1 and 2 bedroom flats. These percentages are below the percentage targets for 3+ bedroom homes set in Core Policy 5, although higher than for 2010/11, showing an improved trend.

**5.2.14** 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 2011/12, 57% (four out of seven) of completed developments of 10+ units met the London Plan density matrix standards, accounting for 57 homes. Of the 119 units in the three development which did not match the density standards, all were at a density higher than the London Plan standard.

### Health and Social Care Facilities

## 5 Analysis of Indicators

**5.2.15** 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: in 2011/12 this figure was 55.8%.

### Education

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

**5.2.17** 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 420 permanent places being added (60 of these in the Reception year) and 290 one-off places (all of these in the Reception year) in 2011/12.

**5.2.18** GCSE results were lower in 2012 compared to the previous year, with 55.5% of pupils gaining 5+ GCSE grades A\* to C, including maths and English, compared to 59.5% in 2011.

### Supporting Community Cohesion

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

**5.2.20** 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.

**5.2.21** Levels of households in temporary accommodation continue to fall, reaching 1,956 in 2012 compared to 2,221 in 2011.

**5.2.22** Census results show a significant fall in owner occupation in the borough and a corresponding rise in the private rented sector. In 2011 the level of owner occupation was 58% compared to 70.7% in 2001, while the level of private rental increased from 9.3% to 22.3%.

**5.2.23** Car ownership levels in general have fallen, with more households possessing no car, and falling percentages of households having one or two vehicles. The number of households with three or more vehicles has increased.

**5.2.24** The number of crimes in the borough, both as a total number and as the rate per 1,000 of population, has dropped in recent years, in line with the overall trend in London.

**5.2.25** The fear of crime has continued to fall, with the 2012 Ipsos MORI survey showing 95% of residents felt safe or very outside in the daytime and 67% felt safe or very safe outside after dark.

### Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Tourism

**5.2.26** Core Policy 12: Visitors and Tourism, supports proposals for a wider range of visitor accommodation. One new hotel was completed in 2011/12, in Edmonton Green, adding 73 new beds. Construction continues for a 132 bedroom hotel on Lincoln Way on the site of the former General Electrical Lighting factory.

## 5 Analysis of Indicators

### 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. More than 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.

**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 and explain any changes in this figure. Core Policy 15 on Locally Significant Industrial Locations (LSIS), of which 34.2 ha of land in the borough is classified, will also be tracked.

**5.3.5** Total employment floorspace in the borough decreased by 6,023, sqm in 2011/12, of which the majority, some 4,500 sqm, was due to the redevelopment of the former Co-op dairy on Gilbert Street to housing, and a further loss of 5,880 sqm due to redevelopment of office and factory space to a mosque and community centre.

**5.3.6** Core Policy 16 addresses taking part in economic success and improving skills. Qualifications for employment in terms of NVQs show decreases in 2012 for NVQ levels 1, 2 and 4. The percentage of the working population with no qualifications increased to 9.6%. The unemployed as a percentage of the working age population increased in 2011/12 to 12.4% compared to 10.1% in 2010/11.

**5.3.7** There was a 3% fall in male average weekly gross earnings in 2012 compared to the previous year, while female earnings rose by 4%, though still remain 5% lower than male wages.

**5.3.8** The percentage of the workforce engaged in professional or managerial and senior roles fell in 2012.

#### Town Centres and Shopping

**5.3.9** 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 Analysis of Indicators

- 5.3.10** During 2011/12 there was no significant change of A1 retail floorspace in the borough's town centres, but a borough-wide gain of 6,311 sqm, driven by the conversion of a night club on Dearsley Way and a car showroom on London Road to retail units, and the addition of a mezzanine floor to the PC World retail unit in De Mandeville Gate retail park.
- 5.3.11** 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.

### Offices

- 5.3.12** 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.
- 5.3.13** There was no significant change in office floor space (use classes B1a and A2) in the borough's town centres in 2011/12. The borough-wide loss in B1a office space of 2,737 sqm was associated with the conversion of offices to a mosque and community centre on Raynham Road.

## 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 5.0 tonnes in 2010, a figure that slightly above the 4.9 tonnes in 2009 but which has reduced from 6.1 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** The 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.
- 5.4.6** 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.

## 5 Analysis of Indicators

### 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 examination in 2012 saw a Planning Inspector rule in August 2012 that the original NLWP was not legally compliant because it did not meet the duty to co-operate and as a result the examination into the soundness of the plan could not continue. The preparation of a new North London Waste Plan is now underway. 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 rose to 35.3% compared to 32.4% in 2009/10, reflecting the roll-out of wheelie-bins across the borough.

### 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, and these routes are currently under construction. 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. This policy moved closer to implementation following the commitment of the GLA and Network Rail investment of £80 million towards the provision of an additional rail track and improvements to Angel Road station, to deliver a service of four trains per hour by 2017.
- 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 2011/12 there were 10 applications received for dwellings where part of the a site fell within a flood zone; six 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 Flood Alleviation Scheme works commenced early 2013 and are expected to be completed in late 2014. As well as reducing flood risk in the Montagu Road area of Edmonton the scheme also includes river restoration works adjacent to Bury Lodge Park.

**5.5.6** Enfield Council has started work on a three-year project with Thames21 to reduce the level of pollution in the Salmons Brook catchment. The Salmons Brook Healthy River Challenge is supported by Defra's Catchment Restoration Fund and aims to improve water quality through Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) by restoring natural landscapes such as wet woodlands, ponds and other wetland features. One of the key sites is at Bury Lodge Park where additional funding has been secured from the Environment Agency and will be used to create a flagship SuDS Park adjacent to the river.

**5.5.7** The Masterplan for Meridian Water 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.

**5.5.8** Enfield Council has been allocated funding for eight projects through Defra's Flood Defence Grant in Aid budget and also from the Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee. Most of these projects involve further detailed modelling of Critical Drainage Areas identified in Enfield's Surface Water Management Plan. This modelling will determine the need for future flood alleviation works and evaluate the most suitable

## 5 Analysis of Indicators

options. At Grovelands Park funding has been allocated to carry out a scheme in 2013. Enfield's Structures and Watercourses team are working with Parks to implement a river restoration project which would reduce flood risk downstream, improve water quality and increase the amenity value of the park.

**5.5.9** In Spring 2013 a drainage improvement scheme was successfully completed at Whitewebbs Golf Course. As well as reducing flood risk to the golf course itself the new drainage system incorporated habitat and amenity features including two ponds and over 300 metres of new swales and ditches.

**5.5.10** There were no known new culverts in the borough in 2011/12.

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

### Quality of the Built and Open Environment

**5.5.12** 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.

**5.5.13** The Enfield Characterisation Study, describing the character, form and special attributes of the borough, was published in 2011. Preparation work on the Enfield Design Guide commenced in 2013.

**5.5.14** 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

**5.5.15** 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.

**5.5.16** Air quality is measured by nitrogen dioxide and small particulates at the two measuring stations in the borough - Bowes Park and Upper Edmonton. NO<sub>2</sub> pollution at Bowes Park fell in 2011/12 compared to the previous year, while the other measurements are not significantly changed from preceding years.

### Green Spaces and Biodiversity

**5.5.17** 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 3,058ha of the borough while there is 579ha of MOL, as per the adopted Core Policy (Proposals) map. The areas of Green Belt and MOL will continue to be monitored in future reports.

**5.5.18** The results of the Ipsos MORI Enfield Resident's Survey in 2012 indicate a high level of satisfaction with Enfield's parks at 91%, up from 84% in 2011.

## 5 Analysis of Indicators

**5.5.19** 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.

**5.5.20** Enfield has 41 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) within the borough, with 16 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** Enfield Council has a duty to prepare and maintain a Local Plan and an up to date Local Development Scheme (LDS) that sets out the Council's programme for delivering its Local Plan.
- 6.1.2** The current LDS which sets out the Council's programme for the preparation of Enfield's Local Plan for can be viewed on the Council's website.
- 6.1.3** The LDS document contains a three year rolling programme of local plan work including documents to be produced or reviewed, arrangements for production, resources, timetable, project management and decision making.
- 6.1.4** It should be noted that since the 2011 LDS was approved, significant changes to the planning system have been introduced through the Localism Act and the publication of the new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), 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 advancing and the 2013-2016 LDS sets out the programme for local plan production. 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** Enfield's current Local Plan 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.
- 6.1.7** In response to new responsibilities for localism and neighbourhood planning introduced through the Localism Act, and the importance of maintaining an up to date Local Plan as set out in the NPPF, a review of the Local Plan programme is now underway.
- 6.1.8** In the three year period from September 2013 to December 2016, the Council seeks to produce and continue to work on the following planning documents:

## 6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

### Local 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
- Edmonton Green Area Action Plan
- Crews Hill Area Action Plan
- Angel Edmonton Area Action Plan
- Core Strategy Review

### Supplementary Planning Documents

- Enfield Design Guide
- Masterplans for A10 Area Based Study and Picketts Lock Masterplan
- Hertford Road Corridor Urban Design Framework
- Revised S106

### Other Planning Policy Documents

- Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule

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

## 6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

### 6.2 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 18)
	Prepare Publication Pre-submission Draft DPD (Reg 19)
■	Submit DPD to SofS (Reg 22)
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 LDD and entry into Local Plan

Table 1 Key: Stages of Production



## 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 software. The system allows any person wishing to make a representation regarding a consultation document to do so electronically via the Council's website. This is supportive of e-government objectives.
- 7.1.3** Data on accessing planning policy information from the website is shown in section 7.2.
- 7.1.4** The Ipsos MORI Enfield Residents Survey carries out annual face-to-face interviews with Enfield residents over the age of 16. The results relating to planning are set out in section 7.2.
- 7.1.5** Existing and future activities that support and deliver regeneration in the borough are coordinated by the Neighbourhood Regeneration team. 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

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	
2012	29%	33%	14%	24%	
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	
2011/12	NA	786		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,876	
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										
<b>NOTES:</b>											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Figures show public use only (i.e. views from Council computer browsers are excluded).</li> <li>The Planning Policy web pages were extensively redesigned in 2013, breaking links and preventing access to viewing figures for a number of previously-used web pages.</li> </ul>											

Table 3

## 8 Monitoring S106

### 8 Monitoring S106

#### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1** Enfield Council adopted the S106 Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on 1st November 2011. 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.
- 8.1.2** Section 106 agreements are legally binding arrangements between a developer and local planning authority, governed by 'tests' which are set out in Circular 05/05. 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 adopting a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - see Chapter 9.
- 8.1.3** 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.
- 8.1.4** 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.
- 8.1.5** After 6 April 2014 or on the adoption of CIL (whichever is first) the Regulations (Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 as amended) restrict the pooling of obligations to a maximum of five 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 of S106 contributions. The Regulations introduced three tests for planning obligations in respect of development, which includes most buildings, that is capable of being charged CIL (Regulation 122). It will still be possible to pool contributions for non – CIL development such as employment skills and training 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

8.2.1 The key figures regarding Section 106 for the year 2011/12 are summarised below:

Year	Total	Education	Traffic & Transportation	Parks	Employment and Training	Environmental Improvements	Split-down				Other
							Community Benefits & Health	Affordable Housing	Regeneration		
2011/12	<b>£1,481,946</b>	£401,421	£296,675	£100,000	£42,500	£51,299	£206,000	£354,551	£30,000	-	-
	<b>£1,712,426</b>	£716,914.30	£324,829	£79,732	£91,100	£18,786	£244,003	-	£237,062	-	-
2010/11	<b>£548,195</b>	£240,695	£220,500	£67,000	-	£20,000	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>£1,389,113</b>	£788,493	£451,411	£96,650	£52,558	-	-	-	-	-	-
2009/10	<b>£1,093,994</b>	£643,494	£167,000	£110,000	£53,500	-	-	-	-	-	£120,000
	<b>£565,769</b>	-	£442,558	-	£93,528	£29,441	-	-	-	-	£242
	<b>£319,522</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1

## 8 Monitoring S106

- 8.2.2** Note that the 'negotiated' S106 obligations figures are taken from the agreements linked to the related planning approvals and are not funds actually paid to the Council. It cannot be guaranteed that these sums will be paid to the Council; for example the landowner/ developer may choose not to progress development or another application and agreement may supersede an earlier agreement.
- 8.2.3** From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 29 S106 legal agreements were signed totalling £1,481,946. The table above gives a breakdown of the purposes for which this funding was agreed, such as education, transportation, affordable housing etc. The value of the contributions negotiated increased by nearly three times compared to the previous year and include a greater range of planning obligations. This is due to the adoption of the S106 SPD and the introduction of off-site affordable housing contributions for developments of fewer than 10 residential units. It is also due to S106 agreements being signed prior to the introduction of the Mayoral CIL, an additional developer charge, which commenced on the 1st April 2012.
- 8.2.4** The table above identifies the different areas of S106 expenditure for 2011/12 which amounts to £1,712,426. S106 funded (in whole or in part) a number of projects around the borough. Projects completed in 2011/12 are listed below:

Ward	Project	Value of S106 Contribution
Edmonton Green	Construction of Green Towers Community Centre	£244,031
Edmonton Green	Montague Recreation Ground	£170,000
	Harbet Road Towpath	£112,274
Borough-wide	Enfield Innovators Award Scheme	£224,700
Upper Edmonton	Stage 1 CPZ works to North Middlesex Hospital	£10,276
Borough-wide	Enfield Jobsnet	£62,623
Jubilee, Lower Edmonton, Edmonton Green & Upper Edmonton	Central Leaside Area Action Plan	£219,474
Turky Street	Honilands Primary School Expansion	£131,329
Jubilee	Cuckoo Hall Academies Trust	£45,992
Chase	St Michaels Church of England Primary School	£28,395
Upper Edmonton	Hazelwood Junior School	£85,337
Southgate	Eversely Primary School	£59,107
	St John and St James	£118,214
Jubilee	Houndsfield Primary Modular	£117,621
Chase	Forty Hill Church of England Primary School	£44,065

Table 2

## 8 Monitoring S106

### 8.3 S106 Management Fee

**8.3.1** Government circular 05/05 requires S106 agreements to be managed to ensure that they 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 previously accommodated this workload using existing non-dedicated resources. However, this was no longer considered viable, given the considerable workload 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. 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 should 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).

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

- 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.

**8.3.4** The amount secured to date is £111,604.

## 9 Monitoring Community Infrastructure Levy

### 9 Monitoring Community Infrastructure Levy

- 9.0.1** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), 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 charging authorities 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 new developments with the exception of social housing, buildings used by charities for charitable purposes and buildings into which people do not normally go, or go only for routine maintenance of plant or equipment. The CIL charge will be imposed at the time planning permission is granted and will normally be paid at the commencement of development. CIL is calculated according to the amount of additional floorspace a new development will create. Subject to the previously stated exceptions, CIL will apply to developments that create 100 square metres or more of gross internal floor space and for developments of less than 100 square metres when it is for construction of a new dwelling.
- 9.0.3** CIL is to be paid according to a Charging Schedule prepared by the Charging Authority and will largely replace Section 106 contributions for off-site infrastructure. Section 106 will continue to be available for affordable housing provision and for site specific mitigation measures required to make a development acceptable, such as a new access road.
- 9.0.4 Monitoring Report Requirements**
- 9.0.5** The Community Infrastructure Regulations (2010), as amended, require that the Council, as a Charging Authority, reports on the Community Infrastructure Levy every financial year. The regulations set out detailed requirements for this report including the amount of CIL received, CIL expenditure and how the money has been spent, including amounts spent on specific items of infrastructure, and any amount not spent. 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. The Mayor's CIL Charging schedule became operational on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012. For Enfield qualifying developments are required to pay £20 per square metre as adjusted for inflation.
- 9.0.8** Acting as a collecting authority for the Mayor of London's CIL, the Council is required to report to TfL by the 15<sup>th</sup> day after every financial quarter of CIL monies received using the Borough Reporting sheet supplied by TfL.
- 9.0.9 Enfield Council's CIL**

## 9 Monitoring Community Infrastructure Levy

- 9.0.10** The Council will set its own CIL which will be charged in addition to the Mayor's CIL. Enfield's Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule underwent consultation in June/July 2013, with a second round of consultation on the Draft Charging Schedule expected to take place in Autumn 2013.
- 9.0.11** Enfield's CIL Charging schedule will then be subject to Examination, with adoption by the Council and charging expected to commence Summer 2014.

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

## Core Strategic Policy Indicators

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

Table 1

<b>CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes</b>			
Measurable action/ indicator: Planned housing provision			
Indicator type: COI: H1			
Target: 5,600 homes between 2011/12 – 2020/21 (GLA)			
Data:	GLA Enfield housing target 2011/12 - 2020/21: 5,600, equating to 560 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	
	2011/12	297	
	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 2011/12			
Measurable action/ indicator: COI H2b			
Source: London Development Database, GLA			
Data:		No. New Build Homes/ Units 2011/12	
	New build (net)	233	
	Conversions (net)	27	
	Changes of use (net)	16	
	Extension	21	
	<b>Total net</b>	<b>297</b>	

Table 2

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings 2012/13 to 2027/28</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: H2c</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Housing Trajectory</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Reporting Year</b>	<b>Additional Homes (net)</b>
	2012/13	549
	2013/14	433
	2014/15	315
	2015/16	611
	2016/17	1,118
	2017/18	871
	2018/19	992
	2019/20	756
	2020/21	683
	2021/22	730
	2022/23	714
	2023/24	714
	2024/25	714
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Managed delivery target 2011/12 - 2020/21</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: H2d</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Housing Trajectory</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Reporting Year</b>	<b>Additional Homes (net)</b>
	2012/13	589
	2013/14	594
	2014/15	617
	2015/16	668
	2016/17	579
	2017/18	569
	2018/19	469
	2019/20	207
	2020/21	-342
	<b>Managed Housing Delivery over the plan period to 2020/21</b>	<b>Additional Homes (net)</b>
	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	297
	Residual amount of additional homes to be delivered in the remaining plan period to 2020/21	5,303
	Annual average additional homes required to meet the set target	589

Table 3

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Number of Dwellings Above or Below Cumulative Allocations</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: H2d</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Housing Trajectory</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Reporting Year</b>	<b>Additional Homes (net)</b>
	2011/12	-263
	2012/13	-274
	2013/14	-401
	2014/15	-646
	2015/16	-595
	2016/17	-37
	2017/18	274
	2018/19	706
	2019/20	902
	2020/21	1,025
	<b>Managed Housing Delivery over the plan period to 2016/17</b>	<b>Additional Homes (net)</b>
	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	297
	Residual amount of additional homes to be delivered in the remaining plan period to 2020/21	5,303
	Annual average additional homes required to meet the set target	589

Table 4

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 3: Affordable Housing</b>							
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Gross affordable housing completions</b>							
<b>Indicator type:</b> COI: H5 / NI 155							
<b>Target:</b> 3-year target of 648 (2008/9 to 2010/11). To be updated in LAA							
<b>Source:</b> LDD – Residential Completions for 2011/12							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Additional Homes (gross)</b>		<b>Total Affordable Homes (gross)</b>		<b>Affordable Homes (%)</b>	
	2011/12	365		79		21.6%	
	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%	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Percentage of total housing units completed that are affordable</b>							
<b>Indicator type:</b> LI							
<b>Target:</b> 40% (borough-wide) on sites capable of accommodating 10 units or more dwellings							
<b>Source:</b> LDD – Housing Completions -Affordable Housing							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Homes in Developments of over 10 units</b>		<b>Affordable Homes in Developments of over 10 units</b>		<b>Affordable Homes in Developments of over 10 units (%)</b>	
	2011/12	79		20		25.3%	
	2010/11	365		221		61%	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Percentage of affordable housing units that are intermediate/social rented</b>							
<b>Indicator Type:</b> LI							
<b>Target:</b> 30% intermediate: 70% social rented (borough-wide)							
<b>Source:</b> LDD – Housing Completions -Affordable Housing							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Intermediate No.</b>	<b>Intermediate %</b>	<b>Social rented No.</b>	<b>Social rented %</b>	<b>Total Affordable Housing</b>	
	2011/12	24	30%	55	70%	79	
	2010/11	135	56%	104	44%	239	

Table 5

<b>CORE POLICY 4: Housing Quality</b>							
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Building for Life assessments</b>							
<b>Indicator type:</b> COI: H6							
<b>Target:</b> All new dwellings built to Lifetime Home Standards							
<b>Source:</b> LDD – Housing Completions - Lifetime Homes							
<b>Data:</b>							
	Exercise to calculate data planned to be available for next Monitoring Report						
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Sustainable Homes and Eco Homes Assessments</b>							
<b>Indicator type:</b> SE 17							
<b>Target:</b> All completed developments to exceed the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3							
<b>Source:</b> LDD Report: Housing Approvals (completions data not yet available from APAS)							
	<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Approvals Complying with CfSH</b>					
	2011/12	476 (92%) out of 519 gross unit approvals Level 3 and above (composed of 292 Level 3 and 184 Level 4) - includes new build and converted dwellings.					

Table 6

<b>CORE POLICY 5: Housing Type</b>							

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 5: Housing Type</b>										
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Housing size (no. of beds) for market/ social rented housing</b>										
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>										
<b>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</b>										
<b>Source: LDD</b>										
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Tenure</b>	<b>1/2/ bed flats</b>		<b>2 bed houses</b>		<b>3 bed flats</b>		<b>3+ bed houses</b>	
			<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
2011/12	Market		183	64%	23	8%	18	6%	62	22%
	Social Rented		29	53%	0	0%	14	25%	12	22%
	Intermediate		17	71%	0	0%	7	29%	0	0%
	<b>Social Rented &amp; intermediate</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15%</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>229</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>20%</b>
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%
	<b>Social Rented &amp; intermediate</b>		<b>180</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10%</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>515</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Housing density</b>										
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>										
<b>Target: Over 95% development to comply with the London Plan density matrix</b>										
<b>Source: LDD, LBE APAS system</b>										
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Figures</b>								
	2011/12	57% of schemes of 10+ units met the London Plan density matrix standards.								
	2010/11	67% of schemes of 10+ units met the London Plan density matrix standards.								

Table 7

<b>CORE POLICY 6: Meeting Particular Housing Needs</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Completion of the Council's Vulnerable Adults Accommodation Strategy</b>		
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>		
<b>Target:</b>		
<b>Source: LBE - Adult Health and Social Care</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	This has become a 'Commissioning Intentions Document' that is linked to the Housing Strategy.	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional pitches for gypsies and travellers</b>		
<b>Indicator type: COI: H4</b>		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Development Management team</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Comment</b>
	2011/12	No permission granted for gypsy or traveller pitches/sites
	2010/11	No permission granted for gypsy or traveller pitches/sites

Table 8

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 7: Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Access to a GP</b>		
<b>Indicator Type: SE 18</b>		
<b>Source: 2011 data based on GIS MapInfo BLPUs</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>% population living within 500m of a GP</b>
	2012	55.8
	2011	60.6
	2009	61.5
	2008	58.1
	2007	59.5
	2004	62.0

Table 9

<b>CORE POLICY 8: Education</b>					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Number of primary and secondary school places</b>					
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>					
<b>Target:</b> Ensure provision of sufficient primary and secondary school places available within a reasonable distance of pupils homes to meet projected demand					
<b>Source:</b> LBE Department of Schools and Children's Services					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Primary Total*</b>	<b>Additional Primary Places</b>	<b>Secondary Total**</b>	<b>Additional Secondary Places</b>
	2011/12	28,991	420 permanent (60 in Reception year)  290 one-off additional places (all in Reception Year)	19,325	
	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				
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: GCSE Passes</b>					
<b>Indicator type: SE 7; NI 75</b>					
<b>Target:</b> 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					
<b>Source:</b> Department for Education					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Pupils gaining 5+ GCSEs grade A*-C, including maths &amp; English</b>			
	2012	55.5%			
	2011	59.5%			
	2010	55.3%			
	2009	50.4%			
	2008	48.0%			

Table 10

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 9: Supporting Community Cohesion</b>						
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery of targets for Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34</b>						
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A						
<b>Target:</b> See Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34						
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>						
<b>Indicator type:</b> CX 14						
<b>Target:</b> Continued improvement of Enfield's position in the Index						
<b>Source:</b> LBE Corporate Policy and Research						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>London Ranking</b>		<b>England Ranking</b>		
	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		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Crime rates – total offences per population</b>						
<b>Indicator Type:</b> CX 16						
<b>Target:</b> No local target						
<b>Source:</b> Metropolitan Police online data base ( <a href="http://maps.met.police.uk/datatables/borough_monthly.xls">http://maps.met.police.uk/datatables/borough_monthly.xls</a> )						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Enfield No. of Crimes</b>	<b>Enfield Crimes per 1,000 of population</b>	<b>London No. of Crimes</b>	<b>London Crimes per 1,000 of population</b>	
	2011/12	22,923	73.0	814,727	99.3	
	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	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Serious acquisitive crime rates</b>						
<b>Indicator Type:</b> NI 16						
<b>Target:</b> 7,486 by 2010/11. Thereafter updated in LAA						
<b>Source:</b> Metropolitan Police online data base ( <a href="http://maps.met.police.uk/datatables/borough_monthly.xls">http://maps.met.police.uk/datatables/borough_monthly.xls</a> )						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Enfield No. Burglaries</b>	<b>Enfield Burglary per 1,000 of population</b>	<b>London No. Burglaries</b>	<b>London Burglary per 1,000 of population</b>	
	2011/12	3,540	11.3	96,193	11.7	
	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	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Fear of crime</b>						
<b>Indicator Type:</b> SE 1						
<b>Target:</b> % of people who feel safe during the day to increase; % of people who feel unsafe during the night to decrease						
<b>Source:</b> LBE Chief Executives Unit, Enfield Resident's Survey 2011						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Feel fairly safe/very safe outside in Enfield during day*</b>		<b>Feel fairly safe/very safe outside in Enfield after dark*</b>		
	2012	95%		67%		
	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

<b>CORE POLICY 10: Emergency and Essential Services</b>	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Additional new emergency and essential services</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> In accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	
<b>Source:</b> Development management and APAS	
<b>Data:</b>	2009 - Permission granted for change of use of ground floor retail unit to Metropolitan Police Safer Neighbourhood Unit in Winchmore Hill.
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Burial spaces</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> Additional burial spaces delivered in accordance with the requirements identified by the Council's burial service and the Infrastructure Plan	
<b>Source:</b> LBE Development Management team and APAS	
<b>Data:</b>	2009/10/11/12/13 No new burial spaces approved in the borough.

Table 12

<b>CORE POLICY 11: Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts</b>	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New recreation, leisure , culture and arts facilities delivered</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> New facilities delivered in accordance with the Council's strategies and Business Plan	
<b>Source:</b> Development management and APAS	
<b>Data:</b>	2009/10/11/12/13 No new facilities granted permission
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Review and publication of relevant Council Strategies, which influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> Core Policy 11 and other DPDs will be reviewed if necessary	
<b>Source:</b> LBE - Planning Policy	
<b>Data:</b>	DM and AAPs under preparation
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: The delivery of the Area Action Plans and masterplans for the Place Shaping Priority Areas</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> To meet the LDS delivery programme	
<b>Source:</b> LBE - Planning Policy	
<b>Data:</b>	AAPs under preparation - see LDS section

Table 13

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 12: Visitors and Tourism</b>			
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Number of new hotel bed spaces</b>			
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>			
<b>Target: New visitor accommodation delivered in town centres and/or Lee Valley Regional Park</b>			
<b>Source: LDD</b>			
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. New Hotels in Borough</b>	<b>No. New Hotel Bed Space in Borough</b>
	2011/12	1	73
	2010/11	0	0
	2009/10	0	0
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New recreation and leisure facilities</b>			
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>			
<b>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</b>			
<b>Source: LBE - Planning Policy</b>			
<b>Data:</b>	AAPs under preparation - see LDS section		

Table 14

<b>CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity</b>									
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New jobs</b>									
<b>Indicator type: CX6</b>									
<b>Target: 6,000 new jobs by 2026, with 4,000 in the Upper Lee valley</b>									
<b>Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit; ONS Jobs Density</b>									
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of jobs in borough</b>							
	2009	107,000							
	2008	111,000							
	2007	108,000							
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type</b>									
<b>Indicator type: COI: BD1</b>									
<b>Target: N/A</b>									
<b>Source: LDD - completions data</b>									
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Net B1a (Sq metres)</b>	<b>Net B1b</b>	<b>Net B1c</b>	<b>Net Mixed Class B</b>	<b>Total Net B1</b>	<b>Net B2</b>	<b>Net B8</b>	<b>Total Net Emp'mt Floorspace</b>
	2011/12	-2,737	0	-4,745	0	-7,482	3,163	-1,704	-6,023
	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
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New business registration rate/ resident population over 16 years</b>									
<b>Indicator Type: NI 171</b>									
<b>Target: Rate of new business registration to continue to increase</b>									
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>									
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Registration</b>	<b>Registrations as % of Total Stock</b>	<b>De-registration</b>	<b>Registrations as % of Total Stock</b>	<b>Stock at year end</b>			
	2007	995	12.7%	795	10.1%	7,840			
	2004	905	13.0%	870	12.5%	6,975			

Table 15

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 14: Safeguarding Strategic Industrial Locations</b>			
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Employment floorspace designated as SIL</b>			
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>			
<b>Target: No net loss</b>			
<b>Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (checked 2013)</b>			
<b>Data:</b>	331ha	As per the adopted Core Strategy Policies (Proposals) Map (November 2010)	

Table 16

<b>CORE POLICY 15: Locally Significant Industrial Locations</b>			
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years</b>			
<b>Indicator type: NI 170</b>			
<b>Target: Modernisation or change of use considered for identified land that falls within a LSIS (checked 2013)</b>			
<b>Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams</b>			
<b>Data:</b>	34.2ha	As per the adopted Core Strategy Policies (Proposals) Map (November 2010)	

Table 17

<b>CORE POLICY 16: Taking Part in economic Success and Improving Skills</b>								
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Qualifications</b>								
<b>Indicator type: SE 6 NI 163</b>								
<b>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)</b>								
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>								
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>% of working populations NVQ4 and above</b>	<b>% of working population NVQ3 and above</b>	<b>% of working population NVQ2 and above</b>	<b>% of working population NVQ1 and above</b>	<b>% of working population other qualifications</b>	<b>% of population no qualifications</b>	
	2012	36.1%	51.1%	64.8%	77.9%	12.5%	9.6%	
	2011	37.0%	51.6%	63.6%	79.2%	12.1%	8.7%	
	2010	34.5%	50.1%	63.2%	77.0%	12.5%	10.5%	
	2009	34.9%	51.8%	62.8%	74.6%	11.7%	13.8%	
	2008	32.1%	46.8%	58.8%	71.2%	13.9%	14.9%	
	2007	28.7%	46.8%	57.6%	69.2%	15.9%	14.9%	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Economic activity: % population in employment</b>								
<b>Indicator type: CX7 and CX15</b>								
<b>Target: Increase in the Borough as a whole and in the worst performing neighbourhoods (Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008 – 11)</b>								
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>								
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Employees</b>	<b>Employees as % of working age population</b>	<b>Self-Employed</b>	<b>Self-Employed as % of working age population</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Unemployed as % of working age population</b>	
	2011/12	103,300	53.3%	21,100	10.4%	17,900	12.4%	
	2010/11	100,800	52.7%	20,600	10.2%	13,700	10.1%	
	2009/10	98,100	51.8%	19,100	9.5%	14,500	10.7%	
	2008/09	103,200	54.5%	20,600	10.2%	12,300	8.9%	

Table 18

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 17: Town Centres</b>							
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in town centres</b>							
<b>Indicator type: COI: BD4</b>							
<b>Target: Meet targets identified in the Retail Study Update (2009)</b>							
<b>Source: LDD Completions Data</b>							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Gross or Net</b>	<b>A1 (m2)</b>	<b>A2 (m2)</b>	<b>B1a (m2)</b>	<b>D2 (m2)</b>	<b>Total (m2)</b>
	2011/12	Gross	0	0	0	0	0
		Net	0	0	0	0	0
	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

<b>CORE POLICY 18: Delivering Shopping Provision across Enfield</b>							
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in local authority area</b>							
<b>Indicator type: COI: BD4</b>							
<b>Target: Meet targets identified in the Retail Study Update (2009)</b>							
<b>Source: LDD</b>							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Gross or Net</b>	<b>A1 (m2)</b>	<b>A2 (m2)</b>	<b>B1a (m2)</b>	<b>D2 (m2)</b>	<b>Total (m2)</b>
	2011/12	Gross	6,494	0	173	0	6,667
		Net	6,311	0	-2,737	0	3,574
	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

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

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

Table 21

<b>CORE POLICY 20: Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Renewable energy generation: installation of new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources</b>		
<b>Indicator type: COI: E3</b>		
<b>Target: Meet targets identified in the forthcoming Energy Report</b>		
<b>Source: Enfield Council Development Control monitoring system</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	Renewables data for new developments expected to be available from next year.	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the Borough</b>		
<b>Indicator type: NI 186</b>		
<b>Target: 20% reduction in CO2 emissions by residents which will be updated, if necessary, on completion of the forthcoming Energy Report</b>		
<b>Source: <a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/data/data.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/data/data.aspx</a></b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*</b>
	2010	5.0
	2009	4.9
	2008	5.5
	2007	6.1
	2006	6.1
	2005	5.6
	*Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors	

Table 22

<b>CORE POLICY 21: Delivering Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Water conservation and efficiency and sustainable drainage measures incorporated into new developments</b>		
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>		
<b>Target: Targets to be identified in the DMD</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	DMD currently in preparation and adoption expected 2014	

Table 23

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 22: Sustainable Waste Management</b>						
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority</b>						
<b>Indicator type:</b> COI: W1						
<b>Target:</b> 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						
<b>Source:</b> LBE Planning Policy Team						
<b>Data:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NLWA land requirement reduced to 22ha</li> <li>New North London Waste Plan in preparation. The approved document will include waste targets.</li> </ul>					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Amount of municipal waste arising and managed (by management type, by waste planning authority)</b>						
<b>Indicator type:</b> COI: W2 NI 191 & 192						
<b>Target:</b> Recycled: 41% by 2011/12 Residual: 658kgs/household by 2010/11 (to be updated in Council's Business Plan)						
<b>Source:</b> Government Stats, <a href="https://www.gov.uk">https://www.gov.uk</a> , ENV18, Local Authority and Collected Waste Statistics						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Household Waste (tonnes)</b>	<b>Household Waste % Recycled</b>	<b>Non-Household Waste (tonnes)</b>	<b>Non-Household Waste % Recycled</b>	
	2011/12	114,694	35.3%	19,058	14.3%	
	2010/11	112,283	32.4%	23,111	14.3%	
	2009/10	109,198	31.1%	26,393	14.4%	
	2008/09	115,667	27.2%	21,475	14.0%	
	2007/08	120,582	27.2%	-	-	

Table 24

<b>CORE POLICY 23: Aggregates</b>	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Production of primary land-won aggregates by mineral planning authority</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> M1	
<b>Target:</b> 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	
<b>Data:</b>	There are currently no primary land-won aggregates extracted in the borough of Enfield.

Table 25

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 24: The Road Network</b>												
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Travel to work</b>												
<b>Indicator type: CX 13</b>												
<b>Target: Increase in the proportion of Enfield residents who travel to work by public transport, bicycle or on foot</b>												
<b>Source: Office of National Statistics – 2001 census data</b>												
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Work from home or other</b>	<b>Car</b>	<b>Motor cycle</b>	<b>Taxi</b>	<b>Total private motor vehicle</b>	<b>Bicycle</b>	<b>Pedestrian</b>	<b>Total Cycle and pedestrian</b>	<b>Train, tram, other rail</b>	<b>Bus or coach</b>	<b>Total public transport</b>
	2011	5.0%	45.0%	0.7%	0.5%	46.2%	1.4%	6.5%	7.9%	27.5%	13.3%	40.8%
	2001	8.5%	48.9%	1.1%	0.7%	50.7%	1.2%	6.5%	7.6%	23.1%	10.1%	33.2%
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery and implementation of travel plans and transport assessments</b>												
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>												
<b>Target: To be identified in the Development Management Document</b>												
<b>Source:</b>												
<b>Data:</b>	DMD under preparation and adoption expected 2014											
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery of the Upper Lee Valley Transport Study</b>												
<b>Indicator Type: N/A</b>												
<b>Target: Timeframes to be set out in Local Development Scheme</b>												
<b>Source:</b>												
<b>Data:</b>	See LDS											
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Implementation of Travel Plans with Transport for London's iTrace system</b>												
<b>Indicator Type: N/A</b>												
<b>Target: N/A</b>												

Table 26

<b>CORE POLICY 25: Pedestrians and Cyclists</b>																		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Completed sections of Enfield walk and cycle networks</b>																		
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>																		
<b>Target: As identified in the Enfield Walking Action Plan (to be developed 2010-12) and the Enfield Cycle Route Network.</b>																		
<b>Source: LBE - Traffic and Transportation</b>																		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Progress</b>															
	2012	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:															
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Route</th> <th>Completed</th> <th>Remaining to complete</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hadley Wood to Enfield Island Village</td> <td>8.6km</td> <td>5.6km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enfield Town to Bounds Green</td> <td>4.4km</td> <td>4.3km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ponders End to Enfield Town</td> <td>4.0km</td> <td>0.5km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Durants Park to Brimsdown</td> <td>2.5km</td> <td>1.9km</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Route	Completed	Remaining to complete	Hadley Wood to Enfield Island Village	8.6km	5.6km	Enfield Town to Bounds Green	4.4km	4.3km	Ponders End to Enfield Town	4.0km	0.5km	Durants Park to Brimsdown	2.5km	1.9km
Route	Completed	Remaining to complete																
Hadley Wood to Enfield Island Village	8.6km	5.6km																
Enfield Town to Bounds Green	4.4km	4.3km																
Ponders End to Enfield Town	4.0km	0.5km																
Durants Park to Brimsdown	2.5km	1.9km																

Table 27

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 26: Public Transport</b>						
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Rail service frequency</b>						
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>						
<b>Target:</b> A minimum service frequency of 4 trains per hour at all local stations in Enfield by 2026						
<b>Source:</b> www.thetrainline.com 09.03.12 and 12.08.13. Checked between 8.00am and 9.00am on a Monday for London-bound trains						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Enfield Chase</b>	<b>Enfield Town</b>	<b>Southbury</b>	<b>Ponders End</b>	
	2013	8	4	3	2	
	2012	8	4	3	2	

Table 28

<b>CORE POLICY 27: Freight</b>	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Freight movement and associated facilities.</b>	
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>	
<b>Target:</b> The Development Management Document will detail standards and requirements.	
<b>Source:</b>	
<b>Data:</b>	DMD under preparation and adoption expected 2014

Table 29

<b>CORE POLICY 28: Managing Flood Risk through Development</b>						
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds</b>						
<b>Indicator type: COI: E1</b>						
<b>Target:</b> No planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds						
<b>Source:</b> LBE Development Management team						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Applications received for new dwellings where part of site falls within a flood zone</b>	<b>Successful applications</b>			
	2011/12	10	6			
	2010/11	18	6			
	2009/10	34	14			
	2008/09	50	19			
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Properties at risk from flooding</b>						
<b>Indicator type: SE8</b>						
<b>Target:</b> Overall reduction of flood risk						
<b>Source:</b> LBE GIS team Mapinfo system						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 2</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 3a</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 3b</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	2011/12	8,931	2,336	236	11,503	
	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

<b>CORE POLICY 29: Flood Management Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: The progress of flood alleviation schemes and river restoration works</b>		
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>		
<b>Target: Individual targets relevant to each scheme</b>		
<b>Source: LBE - Highway Services - Structures &amp; Watercourses</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>
	2010/11	<p>-The Salmons Brook Flood Alleviation Scheme works commenced early 2013 and are expected to be completed in late 2014. As well as reducing flood risk in the Montagu Road area of Edmonton the scheme also includes river restoration works adjacent to Bury Lodge Park.</p> <p>- Enfield Council has started work on a three-year project with Thames21 to reduce the level of pollution in the Salmons Brook catchment. The Salmons Brook Healthy River Challenge is supported by Defra's Catchment Restoration Fund and aims to improve water quality through Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) by restoring natural landscapes such as wet woodlands, ponds and other wetland features. One of the key sites is at Bury Lodge Park where additional funding has been secured from the Environment Agency and will be used to create a flagship SuDS Park adjacent to the river.</p> <p>- The Masterplan for Meridian Water 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.</p> <p>- Enfield Council has been allocated funding for eight projects through Defra's Flood Defence Grant in Aid budget and also from the Thames Regional Flood and Coastal Committee. Most of these projects involve further detailed modelling of Critical Drainage Areas identified in Enfield's Surface Water Management Plan. This modelling will determine the need for future flood alleviation works and evaluate the most suitable options. At Grovelands Park funding has been allocated to carry out a scheme in 2013. Enfield's Structures and Watercourses team are working with Parks to implement a river restoration project which would reduce flood risk downstream, improve water quality and increase the amenity value of the park.</p> <p>- In Spring 2013 a drainage improvement scheme was successfully completed at Whitewebbs Golf Course. As well as reducing flood risk to the golf course itself the new drainage system incorporated habitat and amenity features including two ponds and over 300 metres of new swales and ditches.</p>
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New planning permissions will be monitored</b>		
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>		
<b>Target: No new culverts being granted planning permission in the Borough</b>		
<b>Source: LBE - Highway Services - Structures &amp; Watercourses</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>
	2011/12	- No known new culverts in borough constructed in the year
	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

<b>CORE POLICY 30: Maintaining and Improving the Quality of the Built and Open Environment</b>	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Adoption of the Council's Urban Design Strategy and Charter</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> Adoption in 2009/10. Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following adoption	
<b>Source:</b>	
<b>Data:</b>	No further progress
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Adoption of Enfield Design Guide</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following adoption	
<b>Source:</b> LBE - Conservation and Design Team	
<b>Data:</b>	No further progress
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Extension of Enfield Characterisation Study</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication	
<b>Source:</b> LBE - Planning Policy Team	
<b>Data:</b>	Enfield Characterisation Study completed 2011

Table 32

<b>CORE POLICY 31: Built and Landscape Heritage</b>						
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Number of buildings on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register</b>						
<b>Indicator type:</b> LI (HAR update)						
<b>Target:</b> No net gain						
<b>Source:</b> LBE Heritage and Design team; English Heritage online at risk register - <a href="http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk/register.aspx">http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk/register.aspx</a> as at 12.08.13						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Heritage Type</b>	<b>Total No.</b>	<b>No. At Risk</b>	<b>% At Risk</b>	
	2011/12	Statutorily Listed buildings	451	12	2.7%	
		Conservation areas	22	2	9.1%	
		Ancient monuments	5	0	0%	
		Historic gardens & parks	5	2	40.0%	
		Areas of archaeological interest	25	-	-	
	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	-	-	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Review of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals (every 5 yrs)</b>						
<b>Indicator type:</b> LI						
<b>Target:</b> Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication						
<b>Source:</b> LBE Conservation and Design team						
<b>Data:</b>	Following initial review work by volunteers, consultants were commissioned to undertake the review of 16 Conservation Area Appraisals (CAA's) and associated Conservation Area Management Proposals (CAMP's), as part of the Local Plan evidence base work. This review is underway in 2013 and due to be completed by the end of the financial year March 2014. The most recently designated six conservation areas have plans that remain live and do not yet require updating.					

Table 33

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 32: Pollution</b>					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: River quality chemical and biological</b>					
<b>Indicator Type:</b> SE11/ SE12					
<b>Target:</b> Increase % Enfield's rivers or canals rated as 'fair' or better in terms of their chemical/biological water quality.					
<b>Source:</b> www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/river					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>River Quality – Chemical</b>		<b>River Quality – Biological</b>	
		<b>% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average</b>	<b>3-year rating of each site</b>	<b>% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average</b>	<b>3-year rating of each site</b>
	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)					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Air quality - Average NO2 &amp; PM10 levels (mg/m3)</b>					
<b>Indicator Type:</b> SE13/ SE14/ NI 194					
<b>Target:</b> Expand geographical areas of Enfield where air quality objectives set out in legislation are exceeded					
<b>Source:</b> Enfield Council – Environment					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Nitrogen Dioxide*</b>		<b>PM10 particulate*</b>	
		<b>Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m<sup>3</sup></b>
	2011/12	47	46	27	28
	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 <sup>3</sup> (micrograms per cubic metre) (gravimetric equivalent). Target maximum level 40 µg/m <sup>3</sup>					

Table 34

<b>CORE POLICY 33: Green Belt and Countryside</b>			
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Quantity of green belt land</b>			
<b>Indicator type:</b> LI			
<b>Target:</b> No net loss of green belt, following proposed changes to the detailed boundary at local level			
<b>Source:</b> LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS 2013)			
<b>Data:</b>	3,058ha	As per the adopted Core Strategy Policies (Proposals) Map (November 2010)	

Table 35

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 34: Parks, Playing Fields and other Open Spaces</b>				
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Quantity of open space (by type)</b>				
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>				
<b>Target:</b> 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				
<b>Source:</b> LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS 2013)				
<b>Data:</b>	579ha	As per the adopted Core Strategy Policies (Proposals) Map (November 2010)		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas (Enfield's Tell Us Survey)</b>				
<b>Indicator type: NI 199</b>				
<b>Target</b>				
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Satisfaction with parks and play areas (Source: Enfield MORI reports)</b>				
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>				
<b>Target:</b> To increase				
<b>Source:</b> LBE Chief Executives Unit, Enfield Resident's Survey 2011				
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Parks &amp; Open Space Users - Satisfied</b>	<b>Parks &amp; Open Space Users - Dissatisfied</b>	
	2012	91%	3%	
	2011	84%	9%	
	2007	76%	6%	
	2005	84%	10%	
	2004	81%	10%	
	2002	80%	9%	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Produce allotment strategy</b>				
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>				
<b>Target:</b> Completion 2010-11				
<b>Source:</b> Council allotment officer				
<b>Data:</b>	No further progress on strategy document - Remove as indicator			

Table 36

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

Table 37

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Change in areas of biodiversity importance</b>		
<b>Indicator type: COI: E2</b>		
<b>Target: Targets to be set in Biodiversity Action Plan, to be completed by 2010</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Biodiversity Officer</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	Biodiversity Action Plan was adopted in 2011. This document set out targets for individual species and habitat action plans as well as targets for biodiversity enhancement across the borough through various departments (Parks, Planning, Highways, Education, Regeneration, Policy) which are currently being delivered.	
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	There are 41 Local Wildlife 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		41
Area Hectares		1,554ha
% of Borough		19%
Number of sites under Active Conservation Management		16
Percentage of sites under Active Conservation Management		39%
The GLA undertook a survey of habitats in open spaces across the Borough in 2007. 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).		
	<b>UK BAP Habitat</b>	<b>Area Ha</b>
	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

<b>CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Condition of SSSIs</b>		
<b>Indicator type:</b> SE10		
<b>Target:</b> The three sites in Enfield to be reclassified as 'favourable' from their classification as 'unfavourable recovering' in 2008		
<b>Source:</b> <a href="http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk">http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk</a>		
<b>Data:</b>	Status: All three sites unfavourable recovering as per the most recent survey July 2012. (Previous survey in January 2008 also assessed the sites as unfavourable recovering.)	

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

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

Table 40

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Total Population</b>					
<b>Indicator type: CX2</b>					
<b>Target: N/A</b>					
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
	2011 mid-year	313,900	151,500	162,400	
	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

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

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-2012		White British	120,072	38.1%	Indian	9,967	3.2%
		White Irish	6,164	2.0%	Pakistani	2,647	0.8%
		Greek	2,853	0.9%	Bangladeshi	5,628	1.8%
		Greek Cypriot	15,388	4.9%	Other Asian	10,916	3.5%
		Turkish	21,057	6.7%	Black Caribbean	18,307	5.8%
		Turkish Cypriot	6,027	1.9%	Other Black African	24,857	7.9%
		Kurdish	4,116	1.3%	Somali	6,124	1.9%
		White Other	15,853	5.0%	Black Other	13,425	4.3%
		White and Black Caribbean	4,382	1.4%	Chinese	2,162	0.7%
		White and Black African	2,416	0.8%	Other	11,832	3.8%
		White and Asian	3,236	1.0%	<b>Total</b>	<b>315,192</b>	<b>100%</b>
Other Mixed	7,761	2.5%					
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%	<b>Total</b>	<b>296,113</b>	<b>100%</b>
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%	<b>Total</b>	<b>285,445</b>	
Other Mixed	2,908	1%					

Table 42

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Household tenure</b>						
<b>Indicator type: CX4 and CX9</b>						
<b>Target: N/A</b>						
<b>Source: Government statistics: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/">https://www.gov.uk/</a>, Table 100, Dwelling Stock</b>						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>		
	2011/12	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,320	9%		
		Other public sector	90	0%		
		Private Registered Provider	7,700	6%		
		Private sector	103,230	84%		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>122,340</b>	<b>100%</b>		
	2010/11	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,482	9%		
		Other public sector	102	0%		
		Housing association	7,350	6%		
		Private sector	103,110	84%		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>122,040</b>	<b>100%</b>		
	2009/10	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,327	9%		
		Other public sector	282	0%		
		Housing association	7,058	6%		
		Private sector & Registered Social Landlord	102,580	85%		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>121,240</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		
	2008/09	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,357	9%		
		Other public sector	498	0%		
		Housing association	6,881	6%		
		Private sector & Registered Social Landlord	101,890	84%		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>120,620</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		
<b>Source: 2011 and 2001 national censuses. Office of National Statistics. Census 2001 Data Table QS403EW</b>						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Nature of Tenure</b>	<b>Percentage of Households</b>			
	2011	Owner occupied (owns outright)	21.0%			
		Owner occupied (owns with a mortgage or loan)	36.2%			
		Owner occupied (shared ownership)	0.8%			
		<b>Total owner-occupied:</b>	<b>58.0%</b>			
		Rented from Council	11.3%			
		Rented from housing association/ RSL	6.1%			
		Rented from private landlord	22.3%			
		Rented from other	2.3%			
	<b>Total rented:</b>	<b>42.0%</b>				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>				
	2001	Owner occupied (owns outright)	29.1%			
		Owner occupied (owns with a mortgage or loan)	40.8%			
		Owner occupied (shared ownership)	0.8%			
<b>Total owner-occupied:</b>		<b>70.7%</b>				
Rented from Council		13.4%				
Rented from housing association/ RSL		4.0%				
Rented from private landlord		9.3%				
Rented from other		2.6%				
<b>Total rented:</b>	<b>29.3%</b>					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>					

Table 43

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Household composition</b>			
<b>Indicator type: CX5</b>			
<b>Target: N/A</b>			
<b>Source: 2001 national census. Office of National Statistics, Table KS105EW</b>			
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Household Type</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
	2011	One person	17.7%
		All pensioner	15.8%
		Married couple or civil partnership, no children	7.9%
		Married couple or civil partnership, with children	24.2%
		Co-habiting couple, no children	3.4%
		Co-habiting couple, with children	3.4%
		Lone parent	16.7%
		Other	10.9%
	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

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: House Prices</b>			
<b>Indicator type: CX8</b>			
<b>Target: N/A</b>			
<b>Source: <a href="http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/">http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/</a></b>			
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>House Price (£)</b>	<b>% Change from previous year</b>
	2011/12	256,895	-0.5%
	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

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Vacant dwellings</b>							
<b>Indicator type: CX10</b>							
<b>Target: N/A</b>							
<b>Source: Government statistics: <a href="https://www.gov.uk">https://www.gov.uk</a>. Live Table 615 Vacant Dwellings</b>							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Local authority (incl. owned by others) No.</b>	<b>Other public sector No.</b>	<b>Housing Association</b>	<b>Private sector (non RSL) No.</b>	<b>Total No.</b>	<b>Long-term vacant (6 months or longer)</b>
	2011/12	329	30	135	2,038	<b>2,532</b>	764
	2010/11	354	16	124	2,028	<b>2,522</b>	1,057
	2009/10	233	56	89	2,184	<b>2,562</b>	1,015
	2008/09	292	45	115	2,056	<b>2,508</b>	894

Table 46

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Average household size</b>		
<b>Indicator type: CX11</b>		
<b>Target: N/A</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Average No. of persons</b>
	2012	GLA assumes 2.5 constant to 2026
	2011	2.5
	2009	2.4
	2008	2.5
	2006	2.4
	2005	2.4
	2001	2.4

Table 47

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Car ownership</b>						
<b>Indicator type: CX 12</b>						
<b>Target: N/A</b>						
<b>Source: 2011 and 2001 national censuses. Office of National Statistics. Census 2001 Data Table KS404EW</b>						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>% of households with 0 cars or vans</b>	<b>% of households with 1 car or van</b>	<b>% of households with 2 cars or vans</b>	<b>% of households with 3 cars or vans</b>	<b>% of households with 4 or more cars or vans</b>
	2011	32.5%	43.3%	18.3%	4.4%	1.5%
	2001	28.5%	45.5%	20.7%	4.1%	1.2%

Table 48

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Earnings</b>				
<b>Indicator type: SE2</b>				
<b>Target: N/A</b>				
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>				
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Male £</b>	<b>Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Female £</b>	<b>Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Total £</b>
	2012	573.8	547.7	554.8
	2011	592.8	527.6	555.9
	2010	571.1	558.7	561.2
	2009	560.6	510.0	546.1
	2008	541.4	473.7	517.6
	2007	555.1	476.2	517.5
	2006	543.2	446.0	501.6

Table 49

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Professional occupations/ Managers and senior officials / Elementary occupations</b>					
<b>Indicator type: SE3/ SE4/ SE5</b>					
<b>Target: N/A</b>					
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage of workforce aged 16+ in professional occupations</b>	<b>Percentage of workforce aged 16+ who are managers and senior officials</b>	<b>Percentage of workforce aged 16+ in elementary occupations</b>	
	2011/12	22.2%	10.0%	8.3%	
	2010/11	23.0%	11.9%	8.7%	
	2009/10	21.8%	12.4%	9.1%	
	2008/09	17.7%	11.7%	8.7%	
	2007/08	16.8%	10.8%	8.2%	
	2006/07	22.2%	14.5%	12.5%	

Table 50

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Extent of floodplain</b>					
<b>Indicator type: SE9</b>					
<b>Target: N/A</b>					
<b>Source: Enfield Council GIS Information Team</b>					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 2</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 3a</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 3b</b>	<b>Total</b>
	2011/12	745ha	222ha	133ha	1,099ha
	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

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

Table 52

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Homelessness</b>		
<b>Indicator type: SE16</b>		
<b>Target: N/A</b>		
<b>Source: <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/homelessness/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/homelessness/</a></b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year*</b>	<b>Households in Temporary Accommodation</b>
	2012	1,956
	2010/11	2,221
	2009/10	2,672
	2008/09	3,134
	2007/08	3,222
	2006/07	3,295
	* 2012 is the figure as at 31st March; previous years figures an average of the quarterly figures.	

Table 53

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

Table 54

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Sites allocated for employment uses in DPDs</b>		
<b>Indicator type: BD3i</b>		
<b>Target: N/A</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Planning Policy Team, Core Strategy Proposals map</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Outstanding Proposal Site in 1994 UDP</b>	<b>Status of site in Adopted Core Strategy</b>
	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

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land</b>				
<b>Indicator type: H3</b>				
<b>Target:</b>				
<b>Source: LDD</b>				
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. New Dwellings on Brownfield Land</b>	<b>Total No. New Dwellings</b>	<b>% New Dwellings on Brownfield Land</b>
	2011/12	356	363	98%
	2010/11	486	628	77%

Table 56

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Production of secondary and recycled aggregates</b>		
<b>Indicator type: M2</b>		
<b>Target: N/A</b>		
<b>Source: Enfield Council Waste Services monitoring data</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Recycling of demolition material (Council collection only)</b>
	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 1 Indicator Tables

## 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 London Plan 2011 housing target covers a 10 year period from 2011/12 to 2020/21 and requires Enfield to provide 5,600 additional dwellings, some 560 per year (the previous target from 2006/07 to 2016/17 was 3,950 additional dwellings). Furthermore, the London Plan states in Policy 3.3 that if a target beyond 2021 is required [boroughs will] roll forward and seek to exceed this target. The housing target is a result of the 2009 London Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and Housing Capacity Study (HCS).

#### The NPPF and the Five Year Supply

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into effect on 27th March 2012. A key requirement of the NPPF is the identification of a five-year supply of housing sites, plus a buffer of 5%.

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

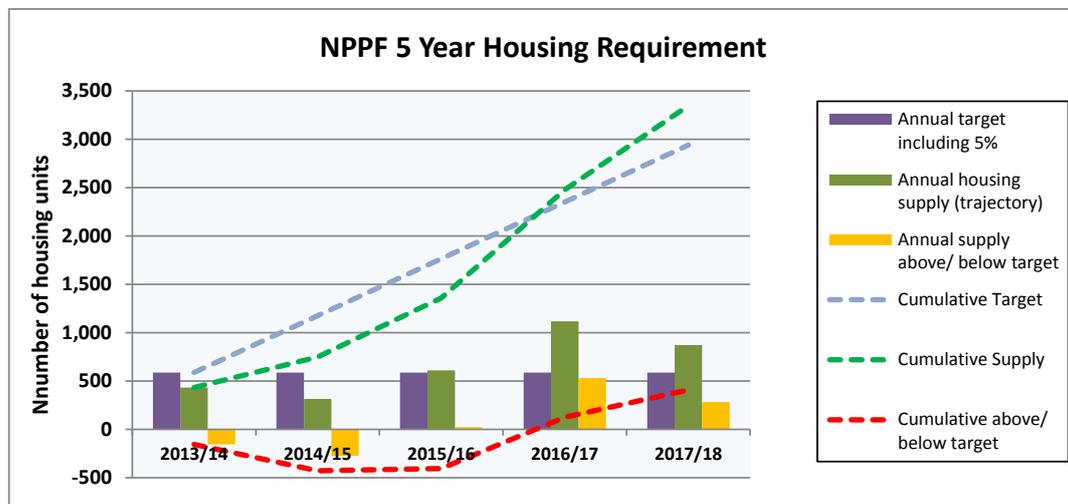
- Use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in this Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of 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.

Enfield's must identify a supply over the next five years (2013/14 to 2017/18) of 2,940 (560 per annum plus the 5% buffer), which should be exceeded with the housing trajectory indicating 3,348 deliverable homes, as shown in the table and graph below.

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

NPPF 5-Year Supply	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	5 Year Supply Total
GLA annualised target	560	560	560	560	560	2,800
NPPF required 5% buffer	28	28	28	28	28	140
Annual requirement including 5% buffer	588	588	588	588	588	2,940
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	433	315	611	1,118	871	3,348
Annual supply surplus or deficit	-155	-273	23	530	283	
Cumulative requirement	588	1,176	1,764	2,352	2,940	
Cumulative Supply	433	748	1,359	2,477	3,348	
Cumulative surplus or deficit	-155	-428	-405	125	408	

Table 1



### 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 (2006/07 to 2010/11), the current year's projection (2012/13) and projected future housing provision over the 15 year period up to 2024/25.

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

It also shows the 5 year supply which commences after the current monitoring year of 2012/13, i.e. years 2013/14 to 2017/18.

The GLA's 2009 SHLAA and HCS underpins the new London Plan housing target for the 10 year period to 2020/21 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.

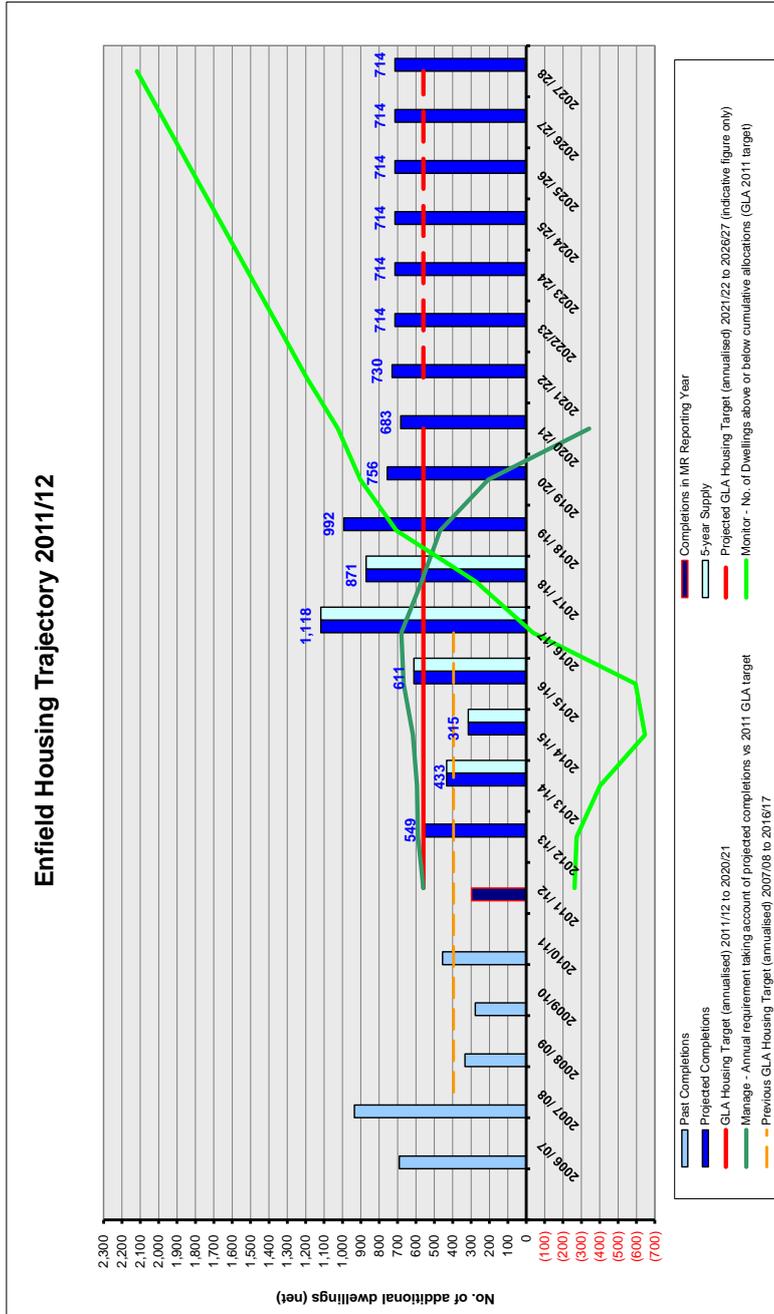
The 5 year deliverable supply of housing sites for the period 2013/14 to 2017/18 is based upon the following: residential sites currently under construction; sites with outstanding planning permissions; AAP sites; and other sites likely to be developed, as identified as part of the 2009 SHLAA and HCS and as part of the preparation of the housing trajectory.

Beyond this five 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.

The trajectory is set out in Figure 1 below.

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](http://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



## 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 2011/12 to 2020/21 and requires the borough to provide 5,600 additional new homes, some 560 per annum.

#### Net additional dwellings H2

The Housing Trajectory has been prepared to cover the plan period from 2006/07 to 2027/28. The table below summarises the outcome of the 'H2: Net additional dwellings' indicators.

#### Net additional dwellings in previous years (H2a)

Over the five year period between 2006/07 and 2010/11, Enfield delivered 2,691 additional new homes which is an average of 538 per year.

#### Net additional dwellings for the reporting year (H2b)

During 2011/12 there were 93 schemes completed, delivering 297 net additional new homes in the borough. The largest schemes amongst these were: 19 Gilbert Street, on the site of a former dairy, which delivered 62 dwellings; and 90-120 Green Lane, site of a former timber yard which delivered 39 dwellings. Of the total new build schemes completed 81, or 87%, were for developments of less than 10 dwellings and delivered 140 net new homes.

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

	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	26/26	26/27	27/28	
H2a	Net additions	691	935	333	277	455																	
H2b	Net additions					297																	
H2c	i) Net additions						549	433	315	611	1,118	871	992	756	683	730	714	714	714	714	714	714	714
	ii) net hectares						23.3	6.0	5.2	8.3	25.3												
	iii) net target				395	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560
H2d	Net annual additions required					560	589	594	617	668	679	569	469	207	-342								

Table 2

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

### **Net additional dwellings - in future years (H2c)**

The Housing Trajectory indicates that 6,328 additional new homes could potentially be provided between 2012/13 and 2020/21 - the end of the housing provision plan period.

Over the five year period 2013/14 to 2017/18 known sites could deliver approximately 3,348 new homes which equates to an annual average of 670 per year.

Up until 2024/25 a total of 9,200 additional new homes could be delivered, although the estimated projections in the later years should however be viewed with caution.

### **Managed delivery target (H2d)**

The housing trajectory shows that 6,328 additional new homes could potentially be delivered in Enfield within the plan period (2011/12 to 2020/21). 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)**

Of the additional new homes completed in 2011/12 (365 dwellings gross) 98% were built on previously developed land. This is significantly higher than the national target of 60% and the Council's own target of 90%.

### **Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (H4)**

No gypsy and traveller pitches were delivered or released in 2011/12.

### **Gross affordable housing completions (H5)**

Developments of over 10 units in 2011/12 delivered 79 homes, of which 20, or 25.3%, were affordable.

In total 79 new affordable homes were delivered in the borough, representing 21.6% of all new homes, compared to 38.1% in 2010/11. Of the 79 additional affordable homes 55 (70%) were social rent and 24 (30%) intermediate homes.

### **Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments (H6)**

In 2011/12 135 lifetime homes were completed, some 37.0% of gross housing completions, compared to 6.8% in 2010/11.

### **Conclusions**

The housing trajectory shows that 365 gross and 297 net new homes were built in Enfield in 2011/12. Of these 21.6% were affordable new homes, rising to 25.3% on schemes of more than 10 units. Completions were lower than the 2010/11 total of 455. 98% of new housing was built on previously developed land.

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.

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

## Housing Trajectory Details

## Housing Pipeline: Large sites and small sites (10+ dwellings) under construction (at 1 April 2012)

Borough Reference	Address	Total Residential (Net)
TP/03/0490	187-199, Green Lanes	14
TP/10/1424	Chase Side Works, Chelmsford Road	53
TP/10/0028	95, Bramley Road	25
TP/04/2623/B/RM5	InnovaPark Plots 4 & 5, Phases 2-4, Innova Way	330
TP/06/0578	Glasgow Stud Farm, Burnt Farm Ride	10
TP/06/1430	6-14, And New River House, Southbury Road	191
TP/08/0010	229-245, High Street	12
TP/08/1733	New River Loop Car Park, Silver Street	14
TP/09/0667	34 And Land At Rear Of 2-32, New River Crescent	35
TP/09/1422	FormerNorthMiddlesexHospital Housing Site, Watermill Lane	78
TP/10/1112	Gala Club, Burleigh Way	39
TP022128	Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>804</b>
<b>Further homes on small sites, under 10 dwellings</b>		175
<b>Total</b>		<b>979</b>

Table 3

## Housing Pipeline: Large sites and Small sites (10+ dwellings) with planning permission but not started (at 1 April 2012)

Borough Reference	Address	Total Residential (Net)
LBE/10/0037	Highmead, 68-90 Fore Street	57
TP/06/2169/REN1	The Rifles Public House, 600, Ordnance Road	23
TP/11/0905	Boiler House Site, North, Watermill Lane	81
TP/11/1449	Covered Reservoir, Drapers Road	45
TP/08/0647/REN1	103 Camlet Way	1
TP/11/0338	10-12 Old Park Road	12
TP/09/1238	Land At Rear Of 483-499, Green Lanes	35
TP/10/1800	Pumping Station Hadley Road	9
TP/98/1267/1	Ellington Court, High Street	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>275</b>
<b>Further homes on small sites, under 10 dwellings</b>		277
<b>Total</b>		<b>552</b>

Table 4

## 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
- 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

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Accessibility</b>	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.
<b>The Act</b>	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.
<b>Adoption</b>	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> .
<b>Adoption Process</b>	The statutory process by which a <i>local planning authority</i> prepares, publishes and formally adopts a <i>local plan</i> .
<b>Affordability</b>	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.
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	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.
<b>Affordable Rent</b>	Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).
<b>Aggregates</b>	Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials obtained by quarrying or similar methods and used by the construction industry.
<b>Agriculture</b>	Section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 defines 'agriculture' as including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming;</li> <li>● 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);</li> <li>● The use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens or nursery grounds; and</li> <li>● The use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for agricultural purposes.</li> </ul>
<b>Air Quality Management Area</b>	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.

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Area Action Plan</b>	Part of a <b>local plan</b> 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.
<b>Area Designation</b>	An area identified on the <b>proposals map</b> within which certain <b>core policies</b> and development management policies apply.
<b>Area for Regeneration</b>	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.
<b>Article 4 Direction</b>	Article 4 directions are one of the tools available to Local Planning Authorities to respond to the particular needs of their areas. Article 4 directions enable authorities to withdraw the permitted development rights that would otherwise apply to buildings or land. An Article 4 direction does not prevent the development to which it applies, but instead requires that planning permission is first obtained from the Local Planning Authority for that development.
<b>Basin</b>	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 <b>Sustainable Drainage System</b> .
<b>Biodiversity</b>	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.
<b>Blue Ribbon Network</b>	A spatial policy covering London's waterways and water spaces and the land alongside them.
<b>BREEAM</b>	The British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) is used to assess the environmental performance of new and existing buildings.
<b>Building Regulations</b>	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.
<b>Building at Risk</b>	A building identified in a Register kept by English Heritage of <b>listed buildings</b> as being in a poor or dilapidated condition or at risk from neglect or inappropriate changes.
<b>Conservation Area Management Plan (CAMP)</b>	A detailed set of management proposals for Enfield's conservation areas, designed to both preserve and enhance their special character.
<b>Change of Use</b>	A change in the way that land or buildings are used (see <b>Use Classes Order</b> ). Planning permission is usually necessary in order to change the use from one <b>use class</b> to another.
<b>Character</b>	The individual distinctiveness of an area, arising from a combination of natural and man-made elements with historic, socio-economic and other factors.
<b>Code for Sustainable Homes</b>	The Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) is an environmental assessment method for rating and certifying the performance of new homes. It is a national standard adopted by central government for use in the design and construction of new homes with a view to encouraging continuous improvement in sustainable home building. From 2008 all new residential developments were required to achieve a Code Level under this scheme.

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Combined Heat and Power (CHP)</b>	The combined production of heat, usually in the form of steam, and power, usually in the form of electricity.
<b>Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE)</b>	The Government's advisor on architecture, urban design and public space.
<b>Community Infrastructure Levy</b>	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.
<b>Community Strategy</b>	A strategy document required by the Local Government Act 2000 to be prepared and implemented by a <b>local planning authority</b> 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 <b>local strategic partnership</b> , which include local authority representatives. Also known as a Sustainable Community Strategy.
<b>Conservation Area</b>	An area designated for the purpose of protecting the <b>character</b> 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 <b>listed buildings</b> .
<b>Conservation Area Character Appraisal</b>	A published document defining the special architectural or historic interest that warrants an area being designated as a <b>conservation area</b> .
<b>Controlled Parking Zone</b>	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.
<b>Core Policy</b>	<p>A short clear statement of the matters which the <b>local planning authority</b> 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 <b>Core Strategy</b>.</p> <p>See also <b>development management document</b> for standards the Council will also take into account when determining planning applications.</p>
<b>Core Strategy</b>	A <b>Local Development Document</b> 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 <b>Development Plan Document</b> .
<b>Decent Home</b>	<p>A dwelling which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● meets the current statutory minimum standard for housing (ie lack of hazards)</li> <li>● is in a reasonable state of repair</li> <li>● has reasonably modern facilities and services</li> <li>● provides a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.</li> </ul>
<b>Density</b>	A measure of the intensity of development of a plot of land. Residential density can be measured by the number of <b>habitable rooms and dwellings</b> per hectare (hr/unit and hr/ha).

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Density Matrix</b>	A residential development density control in the <i>London Plan</i> which seeks to achieve appropriate residential <i>densities</i> across London, based on the <i>public transport accessibility level</i> and <i>character</i> setting of the site and the characteristics of the scheme.
<b>Design and Access Statement</b>	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.
<b>Development Control/Management</b>	The process whereby a <i>local planning authority</i> receives and considers the merits of a planning application and whether it should be given permission, having regard to the <i>development plan</i> and all other material considerations.
<b>Development Management Document</b>	A document that sets out a council's standards for new developments.
<b>Development Plan</b>	A document that sets out policies and proposals for development and use of land and buildings within the area of a <i>local planning authority</i> . As set out in Section 38(6) of <i>the Act</i> , it consists of the <i>spatial development strategy</i> (London Plan) and Enfield's <i>Local Plan</i> .
<b>Development Plan Document</b>	<p>A spatial planning document that is subject to <i>independent examination</i>, and together with the <i>London Plan</i>, forms the <i>development plan</i> for a <i>local planning authority</i> area for the purposes of <i>the Act</i>. It can be, but is not limited to, a <i>core strategy</i>, a <i>Development Management Document</i>, <i>site schedule</i> or <i>area action plan</i>. Also known as a DPD.</p> <p>DPDs are shown geographically on a <i>proposals map</i>. 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 <i>local development scheme</i>.</p>
<b>District Centre</b>	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 <i>major centre</i> , but larger than and with more variety than <i>local centres</i> .
<b>Diversification</b>	The action of diversifying existing economic activity into new areas of business in order to broaden the return on capital or assets.
<b>Energy Efficiency</b>	Using the minimum amount of energy needed to produce a given result.
<b>Enfield Design Guide</b>	A document to provide guidance on how development can be carried out in accordance with good design practice whilst retaining local distinctiveness (see <i>Local Development Scheme</i> for more details).
<b>Enfield Strategic Partnership</b>	The body which produced the <i>community strategy</i> "Enfield's Future" for Enfield borough. See also <i>strategic partnership</i> .
<b>English Heritage</b>	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 <i>listed building</i> ).
<b>Environment Agency</b>	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.

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>	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 <b>Environmental Statement</b> describing the likely significant effects of the development on the environment and proposed mitigation measures.
<b>Environment Statement</b>	A document required to be prepared as part of the preparation of an <b>environmental impact assessment</b> 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.
<b>Equality Impact Assessment</b>	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.
<b>Evidence Base</b>	The information and data gathered by a local authority to demonstrate the <b>soundness</b> of the policy approach set out in <b>local development documents</b> , and including assessment of the physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.
<b>Examination-in-Public</b>	see <b>Independent Examination</b>
<b>Greater London Authority</b>	A strategic body constituted under the Greater London Authority Act 1999, consisting of the <b>Mayor of London</b> , 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 <b>London Plan</b> .
<b>Greater London Authority Road Network</b>	see <b>Transport for London Road Network</b>
<b>Green Belt</b>	<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"> <li>● check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas</li> <li>● prevent neighbouring towns from merging</li> <li>● safeguard the countryside from encroachment</li> <li>● preserve the setting and special character of historic towns</li> <li>● assist urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.</li> </ul> <p>The detailed boundaries of such areas are defined in a <b>development plan</b> of each relevant <b>local planning authority</b>.</p>
<b>Green Industry</b>	An environmentally friendly industry such as renewable energy and material processing and recycling facilities.
<b>Green Roofs</b>	Vegetated roofs, or roofs with vegetated spaces. Also known as eco-roofs.
<b>Growth Area</b>	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 <b>Thames Gateway</b> and the <b>London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Corridor</b> .

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Habitable Room</b>	A room within a dwelling house, but excluding kitchens less than 13 m <sup>2</sup> ; 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.
<b>Habitats Directive Assessment</b>	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 <b>Ramsar sites</b> , and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. <i>Also known as Appropriate Assessment.</i>
<b>Health Impact Assessment</b>	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.
<b>Historic Parks and Gardens</b>	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 <b>local development plan</b> can include a Register of Local Historic Parks and Gardens.
<b>Housing Association</b>	A not-for-profit body offering for rent independent homes owned by <b>registered providers</b> .
<b>Housing Demand</b>	The quantity of housing that households are willing and able to buy or rent.
<b>Housing Need</b>	The quantity of housing required for households who are unable to access suitable housing without financial assistance.
<b>Housing Tenure</b>	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.
<b>Independent Examination</b>	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 <b>local plan</b> .
<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>	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>
<b>IBP</b>	Commonly used throughout the Development Management Document and Core Strategy as an acronym for Industrial Business Park.
<b>Infrastructure Delivery Plan</b>	The Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out what social, physical and green infrastructure is required in the Borough to support planned growth in the <b>local plan</b> . The delivery of a <b>sound local plan</b> is dependent on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
<b>Inspector's Report</b>	A report issued by the Inspector or Panel who conducted an <b>independent examination</b> , setting out their conclusions on the matters raised at the Examination and detailing the amendments which they require the <b>Local Planning Authority</b> to make to the <b>local plan</b> before it adopts the document. The requirements of an Inspector's Report are binding.
<b>Intermediate Housing</b>	Housing at prices and rents above those of <b>social rented housing</b> , but below market price or rents, and which meet the criteria for <b>affordable housing</b> . 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

## Glossary

Word	Description
	funding. Where such homes meet the definition of <i>intermediate housing</i> , they may be considered, for planning purposes, as <i>affordable housing</i> . Whereas, homes that do not meet this definition, for example, 'low cost market' housing, may not be considered, for planning purposes, as <i>affordable housing</i> .
<b>Joint Waste Development Plan Document</b>	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).
<b>Lee Valley Corridor</b>	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.
<b>Lee Valley Regional Park</b>	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.
<b>Lee Valley Regional Park Authority</b>	A body constituted on 1 January 1967 under the Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966 with responsibility for the <i>Lee Valley Regional Park</i> and for developing a wide range of leisure, sport and recreation, including nature conservation facilities and the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.
<b>Lifetime Homes</b>	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.
<b>Listed Building</b>	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 <i>English Heritage</i> , 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.
<b>Local Centre</b>	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.
<b>Local Development Document</b>	A document which forms part of the <i>local plan</i> and which can be adopted and revised as a single entity and includes <i>development plan documents</i> , <i>supplementary planning documents</i> and the <i>statement of community involvement</i> .
<b>Local Development Framework</b>	The term previously used to describe all local plan documents produced by the local development authority. Also known as an LDF.
<b>Local Development Scheme</b>	A document setting out the intentions of the <i>local planning authority</i> for its <i>plan making</i> , in particular, the <i>local plans</i> it intends to produce and the timetable for their production and review. Also known as an LDS.
<b>Local Implementation Plan</b>	A statutory strategic transport plan produced by London boroughs bringing together transport proposals to implement the <i>Mayor of London's</i> Transport Strategy at the local level. <i>Also known as an LIP.</i>

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Local Implementation Plan (HCA - Single Conversation)</b>	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>
<b>Local List</b>	<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 <b>English Heritage</b> as <b>listed buildings</b>.</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>
<b>Local Plan</b>	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 <b>development plan documents</b> adopted under the <b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b> . Current <b>core strategies</b> or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the <b>Local Plan</b> . The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	A body charged under <b>the Act</b> with the responsibility for preparing a <b>local plan</b> 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.
<b>Local Strategic Partnership</b>	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 <b>community strategy</b> . The <b>Enfield Strategic Partnership</b> is the local strategic partnership responsible for producing Enfield's <b>community strategy</b> .
<b>Locally Listed Building</b>	A building included on a <b>local list</b> .
<b>London Development Agency</b>	One of the <b>Greater London Authority</b> group organisations, acting on behalf of the <b>Mayor of London</b> , whose aim is to further the economic development and regeneration of London. Also known as the LDA.
<b>London Plan</b>	Also known as the Spatial Development Strategy, this document was published by the <b>Mayor of London</b> in 2011 and provides a strategic framework for the boroughs' <b>local plans</b> . It has the status of a <b>development plan</b> under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.
<b>London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Corridor</b>	<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>
<b>Low and Zero Carbon Technology</b>	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.

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>LSIS</b>	Commonly used throughout the Development Management Document and Core Strategy as an acronym for Locally Significant Industrial Sites.
<b>Major Development</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Major Centre</b>	Important shopping and service centres, often with a borough-wide or larger catchment. Enfield Town is the borough's major centre.
<b>Market Housing</b>	Private housing for rent or for sale, where the price is set in the open market.
<b>Market Rent</b>	The cost of renting housing in the private sector.
<b>Mayor of London</b>	An elected politician who heads the <b>Greater London Authority</b> 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.
<b>Metropolitan Open Land</b>	Strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London. Also known as MOL.
<b>Minor Development</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Mixed Use Development</b>	Development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas such as town centres and redundant industrial land.
<b>Monitoring Report</b>	Measures and assesses the implementation of the <b>local development scheme</b> and the extent to which policies in <b>local plan</b> are being successfully implemented. Previously known as an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
<b>National Playing Fields Association</b>	A body charged with responsibility for ensuring that everyone has play, sport and recreation space close to where they live.
<b>Neighbourhood Renewal Fund</b>	A funding scheme to enable the councils of England's 88 most deprived local government areas, in collaboration with their <b>Local Strategic Partnership</b> , to improve services, to help narrow the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the country.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>	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.
<b>Non Self Contained Accommodation</b>	Accommodation where occupants have the shared use of at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● kitchen</li> <li>● toilet</li> <li>● bathroom facilities.</li> </ul>

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>North London Chamber of Commerce</b>	A membership organisation run by business for business which represents the interests of business and commercial organisations.
<b>North London Strategic Alliance</b>	The sub-regional <b>strategic partnership</b> 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.
<b>North London Sub-regional Development Framework</b>	The non-statutory framework providing guidance on Opportunity, Intensification and Regeneration Areas, town centres, suburbs and <b>Strategic Employment Locations</b> produced by the <b>Mayor of London</b> in partnership with boroughs and other stakeholders. Also known as NLSRDF.
<b>North London Waste Authority</b>	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.
<b>North London Waste Plan</b>	see <b>Joint Waste Development Plan Document</b>
<b>Open Space</b>	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.
<b>Opportunity Area</b>	One of a number of areas identified in the <b>London Plan</b> 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.
<b>Outer London</b>	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.
<b>Outer London Commission</b>	A body established by the <b>Mayor of London</b> to advise how <b>Outer London</b> can play its full part in the city's economic success.
<b>Planning Policy Statement</b>	Now replaced by the <b>NPPF</b> , 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 <b>Department for Communities and Local Government</b> .
<b>PIL</b>	Commonly used throughout the Development Management Document and Core Strategy as an acronym for Preferred Industrial Location.
<b>Policies Map</b>	A map of the <b>local planning authority's</b> 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"> <li>● Areas of protection, such as nationally protected landscapes.</li> <li>● The extent of the area in which the planning policies of the <b>local planning authority</b>, that are not borough-wide, apply;</li> <li>● Sites for particular future land uses or developments; and</li> <li>● Locations of proposed or existing area action plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Primary Care Trust</b>	Statutory body responsible for delivering health care and health improvements to its local area. Also known as PCT and NHS Enfield.

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Primary Shopping Frontage</b>	An area where retailing and the number of shops in a <i>major centre</i> or <i>district centre</i> is most concentrated.
<b>Primary Shopping Area</b>	Consists of the Enfield Town combined primary and secondary shopping frontages and the entire shopping frontages in the district centres.
<b>Public Realm</b>	Areas that are accessible to everyone (whether publicly or privately owned). In urban areas, this includes most streets, squares and parks.
<b>Public Transport Accessibility Level</b>	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.
<b>Ramsar Sites</b>	Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention.
<b>Regeneration Areas</b>	Regeneration Priority Areas and other areas subject to regeneration or estate renewal not defined on the Proposals Map.
<b>Regeneration Priority Areas</b>	Areas defined on the Proposals Map formally known as Place Shaping Areas.
<b>Registered Provider</b>	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.
<b>Residential Care Home</b>	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.
<b>Saved policy or plan</b>	<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 <b>Development Management Document</b>.</p>
<b>Scheduled Ancient Monument</b>	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.
<b>Secondary Shopping Frontage</b>	A retailing area, secondary to the <i>primary shopping frontage</i> , that provides greater opportunities for a diversity of uses.

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Section 106 Agreement</b>	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).
<b>Sheltered Housing</b>	<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>
<b>SIL</b>	Commonly used throughout the Development Management Document and Core Strategy as an acronym for Strategic Industrial Land.
<b>Site of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation</b>	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.
<b>Site of Importance for Nature Conservation</b>	<p>A site originally identified by the Greater London Council, or later by the London Ecology Unit, London boroughs or <b>Greater London Authority</b>, 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 <b>sites of metropolitan, borough and local importance for nature conservation</b>.</p>
<b>Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation</b>	A <b>site of importance for nature conservation</b> 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 <b>GLA</b> . Only those sites that provide a significant contribution to the ecology of a local area are defined as sites of local importance.
<b>Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation</b>	<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>
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest</b>	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.
<b>Sites Schedule</b>	A <b>development plan document</b> setting out the allocations of sites for specific uses/developments.
<b>Small and Medium sized Enterprise</b>	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.
<b>Social Exclusion</b>	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
<b>Social Rented Housing</b>	Social rented housing is let by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008) for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.
<b>Soundness</b>	The examination by an independent inspector of a <b>local plan</b> will consider as to whether the local plan is sound, as set out in the <b>NPPF</b> ; namely that it is positively prepared, justified, effective, and consistent with national policy.
<b>Spatial Development Strategy</b>	see <b>London Plan</b>
<b>Spatial Planning</b>	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.
<b>Spatial Portrait</b>	A succinct description of the area, designed to portray its individual character, key trends and the current 'drivers for change'.
<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>	A document which sets out the standards that a <b>local planning authority</b> will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of <b>Local Development Documents</b> and <b>development control</b> decisions, and which is not a <b>Development Plan Document</b> but is subject to <b>independent examination</b> .
<b>Strategic Developments</b>	Planning applications that must be referred to the Mayor of London, under the Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008.
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment</b>	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 <b>Local Development Documents</b> and must be taken into account right from the initial stages of plan preparation. Also known as an SEA.
<b>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</b>	<b>Local planning authorities</b> (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.
<b>Strategic Growth Areas</b>	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.
<b>Strategic Partnership</b>	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 <b>Community Strategy</b> .
<b>Strategic Road Network</b>	see <b>Transport for London Road Network</b>

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Subdivision</b>	The division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land into two or more lots.
<b>Submission DPD</b>	A stage in the statutory process for the adoption of <i>local development documents</i> that are also <i>development plan documents</i> . The <i>local planning authority</i> must submit the draft DPD, known as the submission DPD, to the Secretary of State for <i>independent examination</i> .
<b>Supplementary Planning Document (to the Local Plan)</b>	A <i>local development document</i> providing supplementary information in respect of the policies in <i>development plan documents</i> and not forming part of the <i>development plan</i> nor subject to <i>independent examination</i> . Instead the <i>local planning authority</i> 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.
<b>Sustainability Appraisal</b>	The examination of a <i>local development document</i> to ascertain whether its policies and proposals reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors). Also known as an SA.
<b>Sustainable Community Strategy</b>	see <i>Community Strategy</i>
<b>Sustainable Community</b>	A community which achieves the objectives set out in the Government's "Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth</li> <li>● Strong leadership to respond positively to change</li> <li>● 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</li> <li>● A safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space</li> <li>● Sufficient size, scale and <i>density</i>, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land)</li> <li>● Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres</li> <li>● Buildings – both individually and collectively – that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources</li> <li>● A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes</li> <li>● Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure</li> <li>● A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it</li> <li>● A "sense of place"</li> <li>● The right links with the wider regional, national and international community.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable Design and Construction</b>	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"> <li>● adopting forms of design and construction that minimise adverse impacts on the environment and that protect and enhance the diversity of nature;</li> <li>● providing buildings that enhance the quality of life of everyone both now and in the future; and</li> <li>● designing and constructing buildings that are high quality working environments that lead to greater productivity.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	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 <i>sustainable development</i> :

## Glossary

Word	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;</li> <li>● effective protection of the environment;</li> <li>● the prudent use of natural resources; and,</li> <li>● the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ul> <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, <b>sustainable communities</b> and personal well being, in ways that protect and enhance the physical environment and optimise resource and energy use.</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>	see <b>Sustainable Development</b>
<b>Sustainable Drainage System</b>	<p>A drainage system designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● control the quantity of run-off from a development;</li> <li>● improve the quality of the run-off ;</li> <li>● enhance the nature conservation, landscape and amenity value of the site and its surroundings.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Third Sector</b>	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.
<b>Topography</b>	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.
<b>Townscape</b>	The general appearance of a built-up area, for example a street, a town or city.
<b>Transport Assessment</b>	An assessment of the availability of, and levels of access to, all forms of transportation from a site.
<b>Transport for London</b>	One of the <b>GLA</b> group organisations, accountable to the <b>Mayor of London</b> , with responsibility for delivering an integrated and sustainable transport strategy and operation for London. Also known as TfL.
<b>Transport for London Road Network</b>	The mayor's term for the <b>Greater London Authority Road Network</b> 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.
<b>Unitary Development Plan</b>	A type of <b>development plan</b> introduced in 1986 and replaced by <b>local plans (local development frameworks)</b> in the <b>Act</b> . Enfield's unitary development plan was adopted in March 1994. Also known as a UDP.
<b>Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area</b>	see <b>Opportunity Area</b>

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Urban Design</b>	The design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, in villages, towns and cities, to create successful development.
<b>Urban Grain</b>	The pattern, size and arrangement of street blocks and plots.
<b>Use Class</b>	A category of landuse activities requiring planning permission which is set according to a <b>use classes order</b> . The uses are grouped into classes A, B, C and D and sui generis (a use not within a specific class).
<b>Use Classes Order</b>	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.
<b>Wider Determinants of Health</b>	<p>A wide range of factors which contribute to the health of individuals, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Their age, sex and hereditary factors;</li> <li>● Individual lifestyle factors;</li> <li>● Social and community influences;</li> <li>● Living and working conditions;</li> <li>● General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions.</li> </ul>

Table 1 Glossary



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