

# Authority Monitoring Report 2020/2021

Including Five Year Housing Land Supply



March 2022

[www.enfield.gov.uk/monitoring](http://www.enfield.gov.uk/monitoring)

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# Executive Summary

## Authority's Monitoring Report: 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021

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

The AMR also sets out progress on the production of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and strategic planning documents such as Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

The Council has a legal requirement to produce a monitoring report<sup>1</sup>. This AMR analyses the performance for 'the monitoring year' which runs between **1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021**.

## Local Plan Performance in the monitoring year

### Housing

- **100% of dwellings completed were built on previously developed land.**
- An overall total of **880 dwellings<sup>2</sup> were completed (net)** for all types of accommodation<sup>3</sup>. This figure includes all types of housing such as care home bedrooms and student accommodation, as well as conventional housing. The number of dwellings completed fell short of the GLA's annual housing target for Enfield of 1,246 homes per annum<sup>4</sup>, but was in excess of the target used for the Government's Housing Delivery Test in the monitoring year, which was adjusted to take account of disruption caused to the construction industry arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. A total of **789 dwellings (net) were completed for conventional housing only** (i.e. Use Class C3) The Council has identified actions to help support the delivery of housing through its most recent Housing Action Plan (2020)<sup>5</sup>.
- **The number of completions of self-contained affordable housing increased**, rising from 30% (139 homes) in the previous monitoring year (2019/20) to 32% of all completed conventional housing in the current monitoring year (259 homes – comprised of 37 social rented homes, 47 affordable rented homes and 175 intermediate homes<sup>6</sup>). However, this falls short of the 40% borough-wide target for affordable housing provision.
- **76% of total housing completions were made up of one and two-bedroom homes**, continuing the trend of greater delivery of smaller homes. This is greatly in excess of the Core Strategy Policy 5 requirement which sets an expectation

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<sup>1</sup> Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (England) Regulations 2012,

<sup>2</sup> Please note the figures reported in the Government's Housing Delivery Test (853) varies from the figure the borough has reported on to the GLA. This is down to the differences in calculation of care homes. GLA applies care homes as 1 dwelling, but HDT applies a ratio of 1.8 bed spaces = 1 dwelling.

<sup>3</sup> i.e. both self-contained and non-self-contained dwellings

<sup>4</sup> The new London Plan was within the monitoring year on 2 March 2021.

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

<sup>6</sup> See table 5 for full breakdown. Affordable housing is only delivered as a proportion of conventional self-contained (Use Class C3) accommodation.

of 35% one and two-bedroom homes for market or 40% for social rented housing.

- **756 dwellings were approved (net)**, which was higher than both the monitoring years of 2019/20 and 2018/19 which were 647 and 753 homes respectively.
- National planning policy requires maintenance of a five-year housing land supply. The housing supply over next five years projects 5,068 new homes against a target of 7,476 homes between 2021/22 and 2025/26, indicating **the borough had 3.38 years of housing supply** in the monitoring year. This indicates that the borough did not have the required five-year housing land supply. This target is based on the new London Plan (2021) and takes into account a 20% buffer which is now required as a result of the Housing Delivery Test results.

## Employment

- **A total of 8,588 sq.m. of employment floorspace overall was gained.** This comprised of 1,613 sq.m. gain of floorspace in Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL), 653 sq.m. gain in Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) and 6,322 sq.m. gain of employment floorspace elsewhere in the borough despite a **loss of 902 sq.m. of employment floorspace as a result of permitted development rights.**

## Town Centres and Retail

- There was a **total loss of 524 sq.m.** of retail floorspace in the borough's town centres. Despite a loss in retail floorspace, the Council has been proactive in supporting the future vitality of the borough's town centres. As part of the Liveable Neighbourhoods programme, the Council has been successful in its bid for funding for long term schemes that encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.

## Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and Green infrastructure

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

## Nature Conservation

- The borough contains 41 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), which are given protection through planning policy. This includes seven metropolitan sites, 19 borough sites and 15 local sites. There have been **no identified losses or changes to the biodiversity status of the 41 SINCs.**
- There have been several network-led nature conservation efforts set out for the borough. The Enfield Chase Woodland Restoration Project is being delivered in partnership with Thames21 and funded by the Mayor of London, Enfield Council and the Forestry Commission. In winter 2020 the first 50,000 of 100,000 new trees were planted as ancient woodland in Enfield chase. As well as mitigating carbon emissions, there will be improved access to green spaces.

## Carbon Emissions & Climate Change

- **Borough-wide carbon emissions decreased** from 1,140,395 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2019/20 to 1,114,769 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2020/21. In accordance with national and global targets, the Council has met the previous carbon emission reduction target of 40% in 2020, as reductions of 45% of borough emissions were made between 2009 and 2018.
- Local policies also aim to enable more options for developers to deliver energy efficient buildings, such as by facilitating decentralised energy network development in key growth locations. In 2017, Energetik was established by the Council to provide energy. A total of **311 homes** were connected to Energetik during the monitoring year. Since its start up, a total of **643 homes** have been connected to the network. In addition, funding was secured to pilot connection of existing homes.
- Installation started on **80 new electric vehicle charging points**.
- The **A1010 cycle route has been completed, 12 School Streets were put in place** to protect children and **two Low Traffic Neighbourhoods were experimentally trialled**.
- The **Enfield Blue and Green Strategy was drafted and consulted on**.

## Environment

- The measured annual nitrogen dioxide concentration at the borough's four monitoring were **below the health-based air quality limit**. Concentrations were lower than in previous years though the monitored levels will have been impacted by the lockdowns in 2020 and 2021.
- **No planning applications were approved in Flood Zone 3 in the monitoring year**.
- **33%** of household waste in Enfield was sent for recycling, reuse or composting in 2020/21.
- **49% has been an aspirational recycling target for the borough waste**, set within Enfield's latest Reduction and Recycling plan with aim to **reduce waste being sent to landfill year on year and to increase the proportion being utilised for energy generation as opposed to landfill**.

## Health

- Life expectancy at birth for males born in this period in Enfield is 81.0 years, which is slightly above the averages for London and England. Female life expectancy in Enfield fell marginally to 84.7 years, which is precisely the same as the London average and slightly above the England average. This is based on the latest available local estimates from the ONS<sup>7</sup>.
- There were 1,708 recorded cases of dementia among people aged 65 and over. 5% of adults over 65 years of age have been diagnosed with dementia – indicating **Enfield has the highest prevalence of recorded cases of dementia** in London, and higher than the rate for England.

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<sup>7</sup> Life Expectancy at Birth 2017-2019

## Crime

- The crime rate in Enfield between January and December 2020 was lower than the London-wide average and the **15th lowest crime rate of the 33 London boroughs** (84.71 offences per 1000 residents per year, compared to a London-wide crime rate of 87.92 per 1000 people) according to the Met Police.
- For this same period the **number of notifiable offences<sup>8</sup> committed in Enfield decreased by 6%** from the previous 12-month period, compared to a 1.7% increase across London in the period according to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police.
- The **largest percentage increase in crime by type of offence was in Sexual Offences, which grew by 24% between 2020 and 2021**. By contrast the incidence of Burglary fell by 13% - likely as a result of the national lockdowns and increased numbers of people at home deterring burglaries.

## S106 and Community Infrastructure Levy

- **£3.4 million was raised from a combination of CIL and S106 contributions** to help deliver infrastructure schemes across the borough.
- **£1.3 million of receipts (strategic CIL)** was collected towards strategic infrastructure priorities through the capital programme, representing the third highest amount collected since the introduction of CIL in 2016.
- **£245,000 of receipts (neighbourhood CIL)** was collected and ringfenced towards local community projects through the 'Enfield Neighbourhood Fund'.
- **£775,000 of Mayoral CIL** was collected on behalf of the Mayor of London to help finance Crossrail.
- **£2.2 million was received in S106 receipts** during the monitoring, mostly in commuted sums towards education, health and affordable housing.
- **£1.1 million of S106 funding was drawn down** in the monitoring year to use towards delivery of affordable housing and additional school places as well as other types of infrastructure, such as flood alleviation and site-specific transport mitigation measures. Further detail can be found in the Infrastructure Funding Statement: <https://www.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/planning-obligations>

## Design and heritage

- **No additional Conservation Areas were designated or removed** during the monitoring year.
- **19 projects were considered by the Council's Design Review Panel.**
- **No change to the 18 entries on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk** in Enfield.
- The Council has been strategically working with the National Lottery Heritage Fund and other local groups to identify need in developing further projects to secure funding and to ensure that more people are engaged with heritage.

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<sup>8</sup> Those which must be reported to the Home Office for statistical purposes

## Plan-making

- The Council **updated its Local Development Scheme in December 2020** to reflect several changes to its programme of local plan preparation. This included removing two plans which no longer need to be in the work programme following adoption. The LDS also notes the significant progress made on the draft North London Waste Plan and reflects significant contextual changes relevant to plan-making.
- A new Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in January 2021. It was updated following changes to the approach to community engagement due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Progress on the new Enfield Local Plan (ELP) was made during the monitoring year, including production of a number of **key pieces of evidence base**.
- The draft North London Waste Plan underwent a 'Main Modifications consultation' in October and December 2020, in partnership with six other North London boroughs. Once adopted, the new North London Waste Plan will form part of the Enfield Development Plan.
- Finally, the **New London Plan was adopted in March 2021** providing the Spatial Development Strategy for London. The London Plan forms part of the Enfield Development Plan, sets out a framework for how London will develop over the next 20-25 years and the Mayor's vision for Good Growth.



# 1. Introduction

## What is the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)?

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

## Reporting Period

- 1.3 This AMR covers the monitoring period of **1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021**. Information outside of this period is included where it helps to provide a more complete picture of general trends and planning performance.

## What is being monitored?

- 1.4 This AMR primarily assesses the performance of Enfield's adopted planning policies as set out in the Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management Document (2014). This AMR reports on key objectives. Appendix A of this report summarises the performance of all policies.

## Methodology and data sources

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

## How can the AMR be used?

- 1.7 The AMR is also a useful evidence base document for all stakeholders. It can help communities to better understand the planning process and assist local Councillors and Neighbouring Planning Groups in identifying the key issues affecting their areas and provides them with an overall view of the performance of Enfield's planning policies.

## Report Structure

- 1.8 The AMR presents information across five separate sections:
- **Section 2** provides an update on the progress made by the Council in producing the documents set out in the LDS and other plans/strategies relevant to the AMR. It also monitors the progress of Neighbourhood Planning in the borough and how the Council has sought to meet the Duty to Cooperate;
  - **Section 3** provides a broad context of borough, highlighting key trends, facilitating the identification of key challenges and future opportunities;
  - **Section 4** monitors the existing planning policies contained within the Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management Document (2014) to ensure that it is contributing towards broader planning objectives, in areas such as housing delivery, employment and town centres, environmental sustainability and transport;
  - **Section 5** monitors how much the Council has received and spent in relation to the Enfield Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), Mayoral CIL and Section 106;
  - **Appendix A** provides the performance indicator tables.

## 2. Local Plan Update

### Monitoring the Local Development Scheme

- 2.1 All local planning authorities are required to have a Local Development Scheme (LDS) showing the Local Plan documents they propose to prepare and the timetable for doing so. The LDS is subject to regular review to consider changes in the national and regional planning framework, local priorities and the need to programme the preparation of local studies and public consultation into the plan production process.
- 2.2 The Council's LDS was last revised in December 2020 setting out the timeframes expected for Enfield's new Local Plan, the North London Waste Plan and a new CIL charging schedule. Future AMRs will report on progress against this new LDS. Enfield's adopted LDS is available at <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/local-development-scheme-planning.pdf>.

### New Local Plan for Enfield

- 2.3 To ensure the Local Plan is up to date and continues to have a robust basis for determining planning applications, the Council has started the process of preparing a new Local Plan covering the plan period between 2019 and 2039. It will set out the planning framework on how growth will be delivered in a sustainable manner that maintains and enhances the quality of the many distinctive places that make up the borough. In addition to addressing Enfield's acute housing crisis, it also provides the planning framework to enhance social, and physical infrastructure provision, whilst providing the framework to enhance blue and green infrastructure through improved access to blue and green spaces and access to nature, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation. Once adopted, the New Local Plan will replace the existing policies contained in the Core Strategy (2010) and Development Management Document (2014).

### North London Waste Plan (NLWP)

- 2.4 The North London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are working together to produce a new waste plan (NLWP). The NLWP will set out the planning framework for waste management in the seven boroughs up to 2035.
- 2.5 After many iterations of the draft plan and negotiations to accommodate the needs of all seven boroughs, the NLWP underwent hearing sessions in November 2019. Following the sessions, Main Modifications to the plan were recommended by the Inspector in order to satisfy the requirements referred to in Section 20(5) (a) of the 2004 Act and address soundness issues. During the period between October and December 2020, the boroughs consulted on Main Modifications to the plan.
- 2.6 During the monitoring year, the plan was under independent examination. Once adopted, it will form part of the Enfield Development Plan.

### Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule & Section 106 Contributions

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

expects developers to contribute to reasonable costs of new infrastructure made necessary by their development proposals. The income collected from Enfield's CIL and S106 contributions is used to help fund the provision of supporting infrastructure in association with development and maximise the benefits and opportunities from growth, such as employment opportunities and affordable homes, these are available to view from our website:

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

- 2.8 There were no changes to the Council's CIL Charging Schedule (2016) or the Section 106 SPD (2016) in the monitoring year.

### **Supplementary and other Planning Documents**

- 2.9 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) build upon and provide more detailed guidance about policies in the Local Plan. Legally, they do not form part of the Local Plan itself and not subject to independent examination, but they are material considerations in determining planning applications.
- 2.10 No SPDs were prepared and/or adopted by the Council during the monitoring year.

### **Article 4 Directions**

- 2.11 Between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021, the Council did not make any Article 4 Directions to withdraw permitted development rights. A report was prepared in Spring 2020 to seek approval for a non-immediate Article 4 to control office-to-residential conversions but government changes to the Use Class order in September 2020 rendered this redundant. Consequently, it was not progressed.

### **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)**

- 2.12 The Council has adopted its new Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) in January 2021. The SCI now reflects current legislation and places greater emphasis on meaningful community engagement. It has also been updated following changes to the approach to community engagement due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It seeks to ensure the active, meaningful and continued involvement of local communities and stakeholders in planning. It sets out how, when and who will be consulted throughout the preparation of the Local Plan and other planning documents prepared by the Council, as well as setting out how the community can respond to planning applications.

### **Neighbourhood Planning**

- 2.13 The Council has a duty to facilitate Neighbourhood Planning, which was introduced under the Localism Act in 2011. It is a community-led process which enables the community to help shape development in their area. Neighbourhood Plans, once 'made' and approved at a referendum, will form part of the Enfield development plan and can be used in the determination of planning applications.
- 2.14 There are two designated forums in Enfield. One is Hadley Wood to the west of the borough and the second is in Angel Edmonton to the east.
- 2.15 During the monitoring year, the Council supported the Hadley Wood Neighbourhood Forum in producing their neighbourhood plan.
- 2.16 There have been no expressions of interest for new neighbourhood plan areas.

## Duty to Cooperate

- 2.17 Under the Localism Act (2011) the Council as a local authority has a 'duty to cooperate' which is a legal duty requiring local planning authorities and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with other local authorities on strategic cross boundary matters to ensure that plans are in place to support the current and future projected levels of development, in particular where there are issues of cross boundary impact.
- 2.18 The Council continues to work in collaboration and engage proactively with neighbouring and other relevant Local Planning Authorities as their respective Local Plans progresses and explores opportunities for joint working arises from technical evidence base, emerging cross-borough strategic matters and future ways of working. This aims to build consensus into our emerging respective Local Plans as part of discharging of the Duty to Cooperate.
- 2.19 Over the monitoring year, the Council has led a series of meetings to establish a greater understanding of cross-borough impacts on growth and regeneration potential as set out in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Duty to cooperate meetings that took place in the monitoring year

Public body	Meeting Topic	Meeting date	Venue
Transport for London	Spatial Planning and Modelling	06.05.2020	Online
Waltham Forest	To discuss progress on respective emerging Local Plans; associated technical evidence base; emerging cross-borough strategic matters; and future ways of working.	27.05.2020	Online
Harlow Council		10.06.2020	Online
Welwyn Hatfield		15.06.2020	Online
Redbridge Council		19.06.2020	Online
Essex County Council		24.06.2020	Online
Broxbourne Council		24.06.2020	Online
Haringey Council		26.06.2020	Online
Newham Council		02.07.2020	Online
Hertfordshire County Council		06.07.2020	Online
Uttlesford Council		06.07.2020	Online
Hertsmere Council		22.07.2020	Online
Brent Council		22.07.2020	Online
East Hertfordshire Council		22.07.2020	Online
Epping Forest District Council		05.08.2020	Online

## Other changes to Planning Policy

### New London Plan

- 2.20 The New London Plan was adopted in March 2021, it provides the Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London, setting out a framework for how London will develop over the next 20-25 years and the Mayor's vision for Good Growth. The London Plan forms part of the Enfield Development Plan.

## 3. Enfield in a Snapshot

### Geographical context

- 3.1 Enfield is an outer London Borough in north London covering an area of 8,219 ha (82.2 square kilometres, or 31.7 square miles). Enfield sits entirely within the M25 and is north of the River Thames. Central London is approximately 12 miles to the south. Enfield shares boundaries with three other London Boroughs: Waltham Forest to the east, Haringey to the south and Barnet to the west. Outside of London, Enfield joins the County of Hertfordshire to the north and shares boundaries with the districts of Hertsmere, Welwyn Hatfield, Broxbourne and Epping Forest.
- 3.2 Enfield is represented by three MPs and one GLA member. There are 63 councillors represent 21 wards. During the monitoring year, new electoral arrangements in Enfield was made on 12 October 2020. This involves changing every ward boundary and creating an extra 4 new wards to bring the current total to 25 wards. Whilst there is an increase in the number of wards, the number of councillors will remain the same (63). Around half of the new wards will have two councillors and the remainder will have three. The new ward arrangements for the Council will come into force after the local elections in May 2022, i.e. in the next monitoring year.

### Connectivity

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

### Population

- 3.5 Enfield's population as at mid-2020 is estimated to be 333,587. It is estimated to have decreased by 207 people (or 0.1%) between 2019 and 2020, but population in London and England are thought to have increased slightly – by 0.5% in both

cases. Although Enfield's population has increased since 2012, the rate of increase has slowed down in recent years, culminating in two successive years of slight population decline, despite overall growth in the London region.

- 3.6 Females represent around 50.9% of the population with males making up 49.1% of the population. Enfield has higher proportions of children and young people (up to the age of 20) than the regional and national averages. Women outnumber men among people aged 27 years and over, with the reverse being true for the younger ages.
- 3.7 Enfield is the 5th largest London borough by population, after Barnet (399,007), Croydon (388,563), Newham (355,266) and Ealing (340,341).

## **Ethnicity diversity**

- 3.8 The most demographically distinguishing feature about Enfield is its combination of ethnic groups as shown by the 2011 Census data. In the 2011 census 40.5% of respondents identified themselves as white British, with the next largest categories identified as white other (18.2%) and Black African (9%). The white British category is lower than in both London as a whole (44.9%) and well below the level in England (79.8%). Ethnicity projections from 2019 (ONS) suggests that 39.9% of Enfield residents are from white British backgrounds, 21.1% from white other and 18.1% from black groups.

## **House Prices**

- 3.9 House Price Index data show that as of February 2021, the average house price of all categories of dwelling in Enfield was £404,689 having risen by 3.7% since February 2020. During 2020, average sale prices dropped in May and June before bouncing back from July onwards. Prices fell again between January and February 2021. In the monitoring year properties in Enfield were still more expensive than the average for England (£268,291) but less expensive than the London average (£496,269).

## **Jobs and Employment**

- 3.10 The total number of people economically active stood at 155,200 for the period April 2020 to March 2021, up from 165,600 the year before. Three quarters (74.2%) of Enfield residents aged 16-64 are economically active. This is slightly below the London-wide economic activity rate of 79%.
- 3.11 Weekly earnings have continued to rise in Enfield from £590 in 2018 to £653.50 in 2020, rising again to £670.40 in 2021.
- 3.12 Employment in 'foundational economy' sectors remain strong, including health and social work (17,000 employed), education (10,000 employed), retail and wholesale (22,000 employed) and admin and support (9,000 employed).
- 3.13 In the monitoring year, there were 13,865 businesses registered in Enfield of which 93% employ fewer than ten people. Most of Enfield's companies (93%) have a turnover of less than £1 million. Business survival rates currently stand at 87% for the first year and 39% for the first five – slightly lower than the UK average.

## **Education**

- 3.14 The proportion of the population with no qualifications decreased from 8.9% in



2017 to 7.1% in 2020, whilst the population educated to NVQ Level 4 and above increased from 36.1% in 2017 to 45.6% in 2020. In 2018, the new 9-1 GCSE marking system was rolled out in all subjects. The government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics GCSEs.

- 3.15 In 2020, students did not sit examinations and schools were closed for several months. The final GCSE grades awarded to pupils were the higher of the grade submitted by their school or college and the grade calculated by Ofqual. The grades awarded have been published at local authority level, but should not be used to make year-on-year comparisons, owing to the different process used.
- 3.16 Enfield pupils achieved an average Attainment 8 score of 49.8. This is an increase on 2018's score of 46.3<sup>9</sup>. Enfield schools' average Progress 8<sup>10</sup> score was 0.12 which was better than the 0.08 achieved in 2018.

## Deprivation

- 3.17 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows that Enfield's ranking compared with the 317 other local authorities in England has fallen from 2015 to 2019<sup>11</sup>. Based on the 2019 IMD, Enfield was the 74<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority in England.
- 3.18 Whilst the average deprivation score for Enfield did not worsen in the last four monitoring years, Enfield has become relatively more deprived when compared to other London boroughs. In 2015 Enfield was the 12<sup>th</sup> most deprived borough in London, compared to the 9<sup>th</sup> most deprived in 2019. There is significant spatial difference in deprivation within Enfield, with wards in the east of the borough being more deprived (including 55 wards within the 10% most deprived areas in England) and wards in the centre and west being among the least deprived. Areas with the highest deprivation are located in the wards of Turkey Street, Enfield Lock, Chase, Ponders End, Jubilee, Edmonton Green and Upper Edmonton.
- 3.19 Enfield is within the most deprived half of English districts in all domains except that of Health and Disability.
- 3.20 In the UK as a whole, the proportion of children in relative low-income families is 19%. Enfield's proportion is similar to the London average. According to official (but provisional) Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) statistics, as of 2019/20<sup>12</sup> 13,987 (or 18%) of children under 16 years in Enfield were in the relative low-income families' category. This is a small increase on the 2018/19 figure of 13,670 (17%). The definition of 'relative low income' in this case is receiving 60% or less of the current UK median household income. These measures include families where parents are working, as well as those in receipt of out of work benefits alone.
- 3.21 The DWP also measure the number and proportion of children in absolute low-income households. This means the family has an income below 60% of the UK median as it stood in the financial year ending 2011. According to the data, 15%

<sup>9</sup> Attainment 8 measures pupils' results in 8 GCSE-level qualifications.

<sup>10</sup> Progress 8 is a measure of the progress children make between the end of primary school and the end of secondary school.

<sup>11</sup> This was the last time the IMD was updated.

<sup>12</sup> The latest date for which this particular information is available



of Enfield's children aged under 16 live in families with absolute low income – the same as the proportion for London as a whole, but slightly lower than that for the UK (16%).

## Household Incomes

- 3.22 Estimates supplied by CACI Ltd for 2021 indicate that the mean gross household income in the borough was around £43,000. This is higher than the UK average of £40,000, but lower than the London mean of £46,000 (all figures have been rounded).
- 3.23 Enfield's median household income (arguably, a more meaningful statistical measure of the average) is £35,300, which is the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest of the 33 London boroughs and lower than the London average of £36,421, though greater than the England average of £32,513. Within Enfield, there are clear differences in household income between the western and eastern parts of the borough. Median incomes in the most affluent neighbourhoods are twice those of the least affluent.
- 3.24 15.4% of households in Enfield have an annual gross income under £15,000. This is higher than the London average of 13.5%, and the 8<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of all 33 London boroughs.
- 3.25 42.1% of Enfield households have less than £30,000 per annum. Again, higher than the London average, and 9<sup>th</sup> highest proportion in London.

## Crime

- 3.26 According to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police, the number of notifiable offences committed in Enfield between January and December 2020 was 28,781 – this is a decrease of 6% on the previous 12-month period. Across London, the number of offences rose by 1.7% in the period. Enfield's official Met Police crime rate for this period was 84.71 offences per 1,000 residents per year. The London-wide crime rate for the same 12-month period was 87.92 per 1,000 people.
- 3.27 The three most common types of recorded crime were violence against the person (not including sexual offences), vehicle offences and theft.
- 3.28 The largest percentage increase in crime by type of offence was in sexual offences, which grew by 24% between 2020 and 2021. By contrast the incidence of burglary fell by 13%. This is likely to be as a result of the national lockdowns in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, which meant that a larger number of people were at home, deterring burglaries.
- 3.29 The most recent crime statistics are available on the Metropolitan Police's Crime Mapping Service website. Other police and crime statistics can be viewed via the GLA's London Datastore pages on crime available from:  
[https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/recorded\\_crime\\_summary](https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/recorded_crime_summary)
- 3.30 Enfield had a lower crime rate (per 1,000 residents) than the London average (87.92) and the 15<sup>th</sup> lowest crime rate of the 33 London boroughs.

## Health factors

- 3.31 The latest available local estimates from the ONS (Life Expectancy at Birth 2017-2019) suggest that both male and female life expectancies are higher than the

national average, while male life expectancy is also higher than the average for London. The life expectancy at birth for males born in this period in Enfield is 81.0 years, which is slightly above the averages for London (80.9 years) and England (79.8 years). Female life expectancy in Enfield fell marginally to 84.7 years, while the London and England averages are 84.7 years and 83.4 years respectively.

- 3.32 Enfield's Mortality ratio (all ages) was lower in Enfield in 2019 than in London and England overall.
- 3.33 Diabetes prevalence in Enfield is the second highest of all London boroughs and is above both the regional and national (England) average.
- 3.34 There were 1,708 recorded cases of dementia among people aged 65 and over in Enfield in 2020. 5% of adults over 65 have been diagnosed with dementia. This is the highest prevalence in London and higher than the rate for England.
- 3.35 Children in Enfield are more likely to be overweight or obese than in London and England generally. The prevalence of children carrying excess weight in Year 6 is the third highest of the 33 London boroughs.
- 3.36 58% of adults in Enfield are overweight or obese as of 2019/20 – above the regional (London) average of 56%.

## Environment

- 3.37 About 40% of the Borough's area is designated Green Belt and there are several sizeable parks within the built-up area. The largest park is Trent Country Park with 400 acres of meadow, woodland, and lakes, plus a water garden, animal corner, cafe and a full walks and events programme.
- 3.38 Enfield has over 100km (62mi) of rivers and waterways, representing the most waterways in any other London borough. Owing the number of watercourses in the borough, including the River Lee and its associated tributaries: Pymmes Brook, Salmons Brook and Turkey Brook, the New River and the two large reservoirs: the King George's and William Girling – Enfield has areas that are at risk of flooding.
- 3.39 Figure 4.2 outlines the flood risk zones, which are principally situated in the east of the borough, associated with the natural and man-made waterways in the Lee Valley.
- 3.40 Enfield boasts a wealth of biodiversity, having important populations of nationally and internationally scarce plant and animal species. It also has several important habitats including important grassland habitats and more than three hundred hectares of woodland. There are 41 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) and the King George V and William Girling Reservoirs are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) for their nationally important populations of wildfowl and wetland birds.
- 3.41 The Council itself maintains open spaces and this accounts for 11% of the total area of the Borough. Outdoor gyms have become very popular over the last few years and Enfield now has 17 free to use sites spread across the Borough.
- 3.42 Around 33% of household waste in Enfield was sent for recycling, reuse or composting in 2020/21, according to figures from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

## Community facilities

- 3.43 On 21 July 2020, the government published The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 which came into force on the 1st September 2020. There was however, a transitional period until 31st July 2021 where the former use classes will still apply to land and buildings for the purposes of the GPDO. For the purposes of this AMR, the former use classes have been applied.
- 3.44 There were no recorded gain or loss of community facilities which corresponds to recreation, leisure, culture and arts uses.
- 3.45 Three new use classes have been introduced. This includes Class E - Commercial, Business and Service. This use class brings together existing classes A1(shops), A2 (financial and professional services), A3 (restaurants and cafes) and B1 (business) as well as parts of classes D1 (non-residential institutions) and D2 (assembly and leisure) into one single use class to allow for changes of use without the need of planning permission. Class E will be reported in the next AMR.

## 4. Policy Performance Outcomes

### Background

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

### Housing

#### Overall Housing Delivery

- 4.3 Housing delivery is a key objective within the Enfield Core Strategy. Table 4.1 below shows housing delivery from the past to present. Enfield's housing target has risen from 395 to 560 in 2011/12 and from 798 to 1,246 in 2019/20 and 20/21. However, housing delivery has not been able to keep pace with the increases to the borough's housing targets.

Table 4.1: Borough housing delivery performance between 2011 to 2021

Monitoring year	Net additional homes completed <sup>13</sup>	Target	Surplus / shortfall against target	% beneath/above target
2011/12	306	395 (Core Strategy 2010)	-89	22% below target
2012/13	555	560 (London Plan 2011)	-5	0% below target
2013/14	526	560 (London Plan 2011)	-34	6% below target
2014/15	403	560 (London Plan 2011)	-157	28% below target
2015/16	678	798 (London Plan 2016)	-120	15% below target
2016/17	954	798 (London Plan 2016)	+156	20% above target
2017/18	389	798 (London Plan 2016)	-409	51% below target
2018/19	496	798 (London Plan 2016)	-302	38% below target

<sup>13</sup> Including conventional C3 accommodation, non-self-contained C2 accommodation and Sui Generis residential accommodation.

Monitoring year	Net additional homes completed <sup>13</sup>	Target	Surplus / shortfall against target	% beneath/above target
2019/20	429	1,246 (London Plan 2021) <i>(or 1,140 factoring in government's 1-month covid-19 adjustment against 1,246 London Plan 2021 target)<sup>14</sup></i>	-817  (-711)	66% below target  (62% below target)
2020/21	880	1,246 (London Plan 2021) <i>(or 830 factoring in government's 4-month covid-19 adjustment against 1,246 London Plan 2021 target)<sup>15</sup></i>	-368  (+48)	30% below target  (6% above target)

### Five-Year Housing Land Supply

- 4.4 The Council's strategic housing target as set out in the new London Plan is 1,246 net additional homes a year. This equates to a five-year housing target of 6,230 net additional units. However, the most recent results of the Housing Delivery Test indicated that housing delivery in Enfield fell below the 85% threshold the Council must meet. The Council is therefore required to add a 20% buffer to its five-year housing target. As a consequence, this brings the total required homes to 7,476 homes in the next five years representing a 56% increase from 4,788 homes when compared with the last monitoring year.
- 4.5 Enfield's assessment of its five-year housing land supply indicates that in the monitoring year the Council was not able to demonstrate it had a five-year housing supply in the period between 2021/22-2025/26. The housing land supply is based on extant planning consents and sites on the Brownfield Land Register. It is set out in Table 4.2 below. Table 4.2 sets out The London Plan (2021) housing target for Enfield taking into account of a 20% buffer which is now required as a result of the Housing Delivery Test results. It shows anticipated delivery of just 5,068 net additional homes against the London Plan 2021 housing target of 6,230 homes or 7,476 homes when the 20% buffer is included.

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

NPPF 5 Year Supply	2021 /22	2022 /23	2023 /24	2024 /25	2025 /26	5 Year Supply Total
Annual London Plan 2021 requirement	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	1,246	6,230

<sup>14</sup> In order to reflect the national disruption caused to housing delivery by the pandemic, the period for measuring the homes required in 2019/20 was reduced by 1 month and adopted housing targets were adjusted accordingly. However, this does not affect the overall 10 year housing targets from 2019/20-2028/29 set out in the London Plan.

<sup>15</sup> In order to reflect the national disruption caused to housing delivery by the pandemic, the period for measuring the homes required in 2020/21 was reduced by 4 months and adopted housing targets were adjusted accordingly. However, this does not affect the overall 10 year housing targets from 2019/20-2028/29 set out in the London Plan.

Annual London Plan 2021 requirement including 20% buffer	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	1,495	7,476
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	754	883	1169	1131	1131	5,068

- 4.6 Monitoring of future housing supply will continue on an annual basis, with actions taken to ensure adequate delivery. It should be noted that Table 4.2 provides an indication of the likely amount of development that will come forward over the long term and has been prepared based on the best available information. Given the complexity of the development process which relies on many external factors that are beyond the control of the Council, (including delivery of development being led primarily by the private sector), the actual supply will likely differ to these long-term projections.

## Housing Approvals

- 4.7 The Council monitors the number of approved housing units to ensure that there is a healthy pipeline of homes coming forward for development in the borough. During the monitoring year, 805 homes were granted planning permission (756 net) compared to 738 the previous monitoring year – representing a marginal 2% increase of homes permitted.
- 4.8 The net number of dwellings approved in the monitoring year was 756, compared to 647 in 2019/20, and 753 in 2018/19. This illustrates that the Council has not received planning applications which can deliver the required quantum of homes in order to meet the borough's housing target. The 756 net approved dwellings in the monitoring year fell well below the housing target of 1,246 homes per annum.
- 4.9 Within the monitoring year 60% of the 15 major residential applications received were approved and 43% of the 319 minor residential applications were approved (including flat conversions).

## Approvals of Affordable Housing

- 4.10 In the monitoring year, the gross number of affordable homes consented was 91 homes, representing just 12% of the overall number of permitted dwellings - far lower than the policy requirement of 40%. However, this is due to a significant number of homes being permitted either through prior approvals related to Permitted Development Rights (405 homes, gross) or from applications for fewer than 10 dwellings (281 homes, gross) for which there is no requirement for delivery of on-site affordable housing. Aside from the 91 affordable homes permitted, only 28 homes (gross) were permitted in the monitoring year that might have been eligible for delivery of on-site affordable housing. These all resulted from a single application, and in that instance, there was existing case law to demonstrate delivery of off-site affordable housing was acceptable, due to the scheme being comprised of retirement housing. This explains the low proportion of affordable housing permitted. However, within the affordable housing approved 91% of affordable homes were for social or affordable rent and only 7% in an intermediate tenure – diverging significantly from the planning policy requirement, but with a greater emphasis on affordable and social rents – to better serve those in greatest need.

## Housing Size Mix of Approvals

4.11 65% of all permitted homes in the monitoring year were either studio or one-bedroom homes. Table 4.3 provides housing size mix of all permitted homes in 2020/21. Table 4.4 sets out the previous monitoring years permitted housing size mix for comparison.

Table 4.3: Permitted housing size mix 2020/21<sup>16</sup>

Housing size mix	Studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5+ bed	Total proposed units
Market	82	350	151	80	14	31	708
Social rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intermediate	2	3	1	0	0	0	6
Affordable rent	81	10	0	0	0	0	91
Percentage	20%	45%	19%	10%	2%	4%	100%
<b>Total units</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>756</b>

Table 4.4: Permitted housing size mix 2019/20

Housing size mix	Studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5+ bed	Total proposed units
Market	125	128	192	154	38	20	738
Social rent	0	0	13	6	0	0	19
Intermediate	0	18	9	5	0	0	32
Affordable rent	0	13	10	7	0	0	30
Total	125	159	224	172	38	20	738
Percentage	17%	22%	30%	23%	5%	3%	100%

4.12 Within the monitoring year 25 applications for Houses in Multiple Occupation

<sup>16</sup> Please note this completions data includes two prior approvals on the same site – Blackhorse Tower (21/02222/PRJ and 20/02923/PRJ). It would not be possible for both permissions to be delivered.

(HMOs) were received, of which only 9 were approved.

## Housing Completions

- 4.13 During the monitoring period 880 (net) new homes were built (consisting of 812 conventional units C3 and 89 non-conventional units C2), falling short of the GLA's housing target for Enfield of 1,246. There were 22 homes completed in this year which were approved through the prior approvals (permitted development) process. Table 4.1 above sets out housing delivery in the borough over the last ten years which shows an inconsistency in housing delivery. However, this is not unusual and can be attributed to market demand and larger schemes delivering multiple units at the same time.
- 4.14 Although housing completions slowed in 2019/20 in comparison to 2018/19, in the 2020/21 monitoring year the delivery of homes increased to 880 net additional homes (see Table 4.1).
- 4.15 Enfield continued to significantly deliver below the GLA target in the monitoring year. In order to address housing shortfall identified in the government's Housing Delivery Test the Council has identified actions to help support the delivery of housing through its most recent Housing Action Plan<sup>17</sup>. Given the Council's commitment to stepping up housing delivery, current planning policies on housing delivery will need to be refreshed in the upcoming new Enfield Local Plan.

## Completions on Previously Developed Land

- 4.16 National, regional and local policy seek to direct new development to previously developed land i.e. brownfield land. In London, practically all land is either currently or previously built upon, or protected from development as designated open space, Metropolitan Open Land or Green Belt. During the monitoring year 2020/21 period, 100% of new residential development completed was on previously developed land.

## Completions of Affordable Housing

- 4.17 Local Plan Policies on Affordable Housing are set out in Core Policy 3 and DMD 3. Core Policy 3 seeks to achieve a borough-wide target of 40% affordable housing units in new developments on sites capable of ten or more dwellings. Within this it sets out the expectation of a borough wide target of 70% social rent and Affordable Rent; and 30% intermediate.
- 4.18 Table 4.5 below sets out the number of affordable housing units completed in the monitoring year. It also shows the type and tenure split of affordable housing units. During the monitoring period, a gross total of 259 affordable homes were completed replacing zero affordable homes resulting in 259 net additional affordable homes. 32% of all completed conventional housing was affordable, of which 14% was social rented housing, 18% was affordable rent and 68% was intermediate housing – which was close to the borough-wide tenure split set out in adopted policy.
- 4.19 The affordable housing policy target of 40% was not met during the monitoring period. Year on year housing completions fluctuate and so accordingly does the

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<sup>17</sup> The Council's Housing Delivery Action Plan (2020), was published during the monitoring year in February 2021. The Action Plan can be found at the following link: <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/monitoring/>

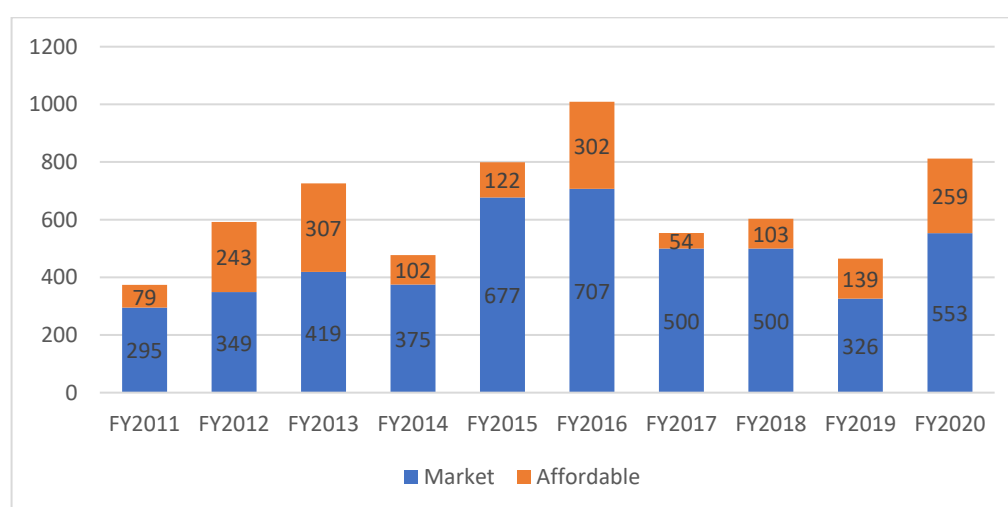


percentage of affordable housing. In the last ten years the proportion of affordable housing delivered in a single monitoring year ranged from 10% in 2017/18 to 42% in 2013/14 averaging 27% over the ten-year period.

Table 4.5: Affordable housing completions in Monitoring Year 2020/21<sup>18</sup>

Total (gross) completions of houses, flats and apartments (Use Class C3)	Total (net) completions of houses, flats and apartments (Use Class C3)	Total (gross) affordable (all tenures)	Affordable breakdown		Gross Percentage of Affordable Homes		
812	789	259	37	Social rented	14%	32%	32%
			47	Affordable rent	18%		
			175	Intermediate	68%		

Figure 4.1: Housing completions by tenure (gross C3)



Source: London Development Database, Greater London Authority.

## Housing size, mix, type and tenure

4.20 Core Policy 5 and DMD3 set out the percentage mix of housing need according to the type of dwellings and number of bedrooms. Core Policy 5 requires 65% of

<sup>18</sup> This table contains information on the number of net housing completions for standard housing products only (i.e. Use Class C3 dwellings.) It does not contain non-standard types of accommodation (i.e. Use Class C2 non-self-contained bedrooms such as care home bedrooms or sui generis homes such as co-living accommodation). The table focuses on standard housing only as the planning policy requirements for non-standard types of housing, (such as care homes can vary significantly dependent on the product). Inclusion of non-standard housing completions would therefore not provide an accurate picture of the proportion of affordable housing being completed in standard housing developments across the borough.

market homes to be three and four bedrooms and 60% of social rented homes to be three and four bedrooms. Table 4.5 highlights the continued trend towards the delivery of smaller units, particularly one- and two-bedroom units in the given years. In all but one of the years, completed one- and two-bedroom units made up more than 70% of the total housing completions.

*Table 4.6: Completions by housing size (gross completions)*

Year	One bedroom		Two bedrooms		Three bedrooms		Four bedrooms		Five bedrooms and larger		Total
	No of units	%	No of units	%	No of units	%	No of units	%	No of units	%	
2013/14	260	36%	315	43%	102	14%	33	5%	16	2%	<b>726</b>
2014/15	174	36%	181	38%	89	19%	28	6%	5	1%	<b>477</b>
2015/16	272	34%	282	35%	162	20%	75	9%	8	1%	<b>799</b>
2016/17	453	45%	279	28%	175	17%	84	8%	18	2%	<b>1,009</b>
2017/18	154	28%	260	47%	100	18%	32	6%	8	1%	<b>554</b>
2018/19	128	21%	140	23%	207	34%	112	19%	16	3%	<b>603</b>
2019/20	188	40%	216	47%	56	12%	4	1%	1	0%	<b>465</b>
2020/21	335	41%	283	35%	139	17%	22	3%	33	4%	<b>812</b>

### Housing completions from Permitted Development Rights

- 4.21 In the past seven monitoring years i.e. from 2014/15 to 2020/21, permitted development rights delivered 469 market homes of which 78% were one-bedroom housing units. Out of the 1,369 one-bedroom homes delivered between 2014/15 and 2020/21, 388 or 27% were as a result of the permitted development rights, where the Council could not influence the housing unit mix.
- 4.22 Table 4.7 below provides data on the number of homes gained from schemes that involved loss of employment floorspace.

Table 4.7: Number of residential units completed through permitted development rights

Year	Class O (formerly J) / G (formerly F)	Other application types	Total completions	Prior approvals as % of total completions
2013/14	0	726	726	0%
2014/15	34	443	477	7%
2015/16	113	686	799	14%
2016/17	242	767	1009	24%
2017/18	40	514	554	7%
2018/19	18	585	603	3%
2019/20	0	465	465	0%
2020/21	22	790	812	3%

## Self and Custom Housebuilding

- 4.23 Self-build housing is where individuals or groups of individuals organise the design and construction of their own homes. Custom build housing is typically self-build housing facilitated in the same way by a developer that enables individuals to get a new home that has been created to meet the individual's lifestyle. There may be some overlap between the two, for example some custom build developers offer the option of a serviced plot where homes can be designed and built as part of a larger scheme.
- 4.24 The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 sets out a number of requirements to encourage self and custom housebuilding. Accordingly, the Council has prepared a register of people interested in self-build and custom build projects. There were 249 registrants on the register in the monitoring year. The register helps the council to assess the demand for self and custom build and supports the development of housing and planning policies. Over the monitoring year, there were zero planning applications received, approved or completed for self-build and custom housebuilding.

## Employment and Town Centres

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

## Employment Projections

- 4.26 The GLA sets out employment projections for Enfield. From a baseline of 125,000 jobs in 2015, the GLA's 2017 employment projections anticipate an increase to 128,000 jobs by 2026 and 134,000 jobs by 2036. This represents a 2.4% increase in jobs by 2026, and a 7.1% increase in jobs by 2036.

## Non-residential and Employment Floorspace

- 4.27 Economic development is covered by core policies 13-19 and DMD policies 19-36. Over the last year there have been losses in both retail and office floorspace within town centres. The tables below set out net gains and losses recorded by use class and year of completion.

Table 4.8: Breakdown of loss/gain of use classes A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5 by floorspace

By year	Use classes by floorspace (sq.m)				
	Net A1 (shops)	Net A2 (professional and financial services)	Net A3 (restaurant and café)	Net A4 (drinking establishments)	Net A5 (hot food takeaways)
2015/16	-3,282	-126	-1,895	-888	-230
2016/17	1,405	161	614	-115	86
2017/18	1,649	-106	490	-643	15
2018/19	-186	-316	-160	0	0
2019/20	-1,878	-83	-200	-836	72
2020/21	-609	10	182	0	0

- 4.28 There were no significant gains or losses of class A space as compared to previous monitoring years. The net loss of class A1 retail units was distributed around the borough with two main clusters around Enfield Town and North East Enfield (around Enfield Lock and Enfield Wash).

Table 4.9: Breakdown of loss/gain of use classes B1(a), B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8 by floorspace in sq.m

By year	Use classes by floorspace (sq.m)				
	Net B1(a): Offices	Net B1(b): Research and development of products	Net B1(c): Light industry appropriate in a	Net B2: General industrial	Net B8: Storage and distribution

		and processes	residential area		
2015/16	-1,773	2,154	5,171	-32,735	6,439
2016/17	-18,548	0	7,970	9,081	15,478
2017/18	-3,500	-192	-329	-3,462	9,854
2018/19	-923	0	6,536	6,642	10,271
2019/20	-4,804	0	-246	-73,682	-669
2020/21	-1010	0	2,673	221	-8,957

4.29 There was continued losses of B1a office floorspace arising from the government's permitted development rights. However, in this monitoring year this was offset by completion of the Metaswitch offices in Enfield Town, leading to an overall gain in office floorspace in the borough for the first time in over five years. The large net gain of light industrial floorspace was as a result of a single large development being completed within the Brimsdown SIL area. The significant loss of B8 was as a result of the completion of the 'Drumsheds' development in the Meridian Water – which resulted in conversion of a former storage unit to a film studio and event space (19/02749/FUL).

Table 4.10: Breakdown of loss/gain of other use classes including sui generis including, D1, D2 by floorspace in sq.m

By year	Use classes by floorspace		
	Net D1 (Non-residential institutions)	Net D2 (Assembly and leisure)	Sui Generis
2015/16	-32,335	5,481	6,077
2016/17	11,852	0	-5,565
2017/18	-8,183	2,026	-2,072
2018/19	-1,421	750	1,261
2019/20	-25,545	-407	-4,383
2020/21	-3,258	0	8,888

4.30 The large net loss of D1 floorspace was as a result of net losses arising from

further phases of the Chase Farm hospital development being completed. The net gain of sui generis floorspace arose from the aforementioned 'Drumsheds' development at Meridian Water.

### **Safeguarding SIL and LSIS (Core Policies 14 and 15)**

- 4.31 In 20/21 the council recorded increases in industrial floorspace with a gain of approximately 1,613 sqm of space within SIL and a further gain of 653 sqm of floorspace within LSIS.

### **Economic Success and Improving Skills (Core Policy 16)**

- 4.32 The total number of people economically active stood at 155,200 for the period April 2020 to March 2021, up from 165,600 the year before.
- 4.33 There are 13,865 businesses registered in Enfield (as at 2020), of which 93% employ fewer than 10 people. Most of Enfield's companies (93%) have a turnover of less than £1 million.
- 4.34 Business survival rates currently stand at 87% for the first year and 39% for the first five – slightly lower than the UK average.
- 4.35 The S106 monies secured for employment and training is due to be published by December 2021 setting out a more detailed breakdown of the expenditure of S106/CIL. The latest statement can be found at <https://www.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/planning-obligations>

### **Town Centres**

- 4.36 Core Policies 17 and 18 sets out to strengthen the role of Enfield's town centres by focusing new commercial, retail, leisure, office, residential and other appropriate social infrastructure related uses, such as police facilities, within the centres according to the borough's town centre hierarchy.
- 4.37 The measurable indicator for town centres is the total amount of net additional floorspace gained or lost for 'town centre' uses in town centres. In 2020/21 there was a total loss of 448 square metres of town centre uses within Town centres. The Council has been proactive in supporting the future vitality of the borough's town centres. As part of the Liveable Neighbourhoods programme, the Council has been successful in its bid for funding for long term schemes that encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport. A further bid was submitted for the Angel Edmonton area this monitoring year. Announcements were expected in April 2020 but are withheld owing to the pandemic. Feedback will be reported in the next monitoring year.
- 4.38 Policies 17 and 18 have not been able to be effective in safeguarding against the loss of retail floorspace. However, there are several factors which contribute to this finding. Amendments have been made to the General Permitted Development Order which now mean that smaller A1 units (less than 150sqm) can be temporarily changed to A2, A3 or B1 without the need for planning permission. In addition, under schedule 2, Part 3, Class M of the Town and Country Planning (General permitted development) order, this has been extended to enable conversions from an A1 use to C3 dwelling houses, subject to prior approval. This is also coupled with changing shopping habits arising from an increase in online shopping, as well as the impacts of the pandemic. The Council has been proactive in supporting the future vitality of the borough's town centres.

Table 4.11: Net A use class floorspace completed within Enfield's Major, District and Local Centres

Year	Net floorspace completed					Total (sq m)
	A1 (sq m)	A2 (sq m)	A3 (sq m)	A4 (sq m)	A5 (sq m)	
2015/16	-994	-126	-235	0	0	-1,355
2016/17	1,170	72	509	0	86	1,837
2017/18	-832	-46	490	0	15	-373
2018/19	-378	-632	-148	0	0	-1,158
2019/20	-627	-83	-60	-836	72	-1,534
2020/21	-524	10	66	0	0	-448

## Conservation, Heritage and Design

- 4.39 There are 22 officially recognised Conservation Areas, each designated due to their special architectural or historic interest. Conservation Areas have some additional planning restrictions, that can be further controlled through the use of Article 4 Directions.
- 4.40 Other historic assets designated at either a local or national scale, also include:
- Five Scheduled Ancient Monuments
  - Five registered parks and gardens of special historic interest (Forty Hall, Trent Park, Broomfield, Myddleton House and Grovelands);
  - 479 statutorily listed buildings;
  - 262 local landmarks and landscapes identified on the Local heritage list; and
  - 25 areas of archaeological importance.
- 4.41 The Planning (Listed buildings and conservation areas) Act (1990) sets out how local authorities should put in place policies for the management of heritage assets. This is supported by policy in the National Planning Policy Framework. The borough's planning policies seek to ensure the positive management of different areas of the borough, both in respect of existing designations, as well as new development.

## National and Local Conservation Designations

- 4.42 In Enfield, there are 18 entries on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk, with North Lodge, Whitewebbs Road as a new inclusion, following significant unauthorised demolition. However, the New Covenant Church, Edmonton (former

Charles Lamb Halls) in Church St, Edmonton has been removed from the Heritage at Risk register. Therefore, there has been no overall change to the 18 entries on Historic England's register of Heritage at Risk in Enfield from the previous year.

Table 4.12: Heritage at risk register

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

- 4.43 Core Policy 31 focuses on the Built and Landscape Heritage. Development Management Document Policy 44 is concerned with Conserving and Enhancing Heritage Assets. The Council will implement national and regional policies and relevant guidance to work with partners to pro-actively preserve and enhance all the borough's heritage assets.

### Call for projects and Stories of Enfield

- 4.44 The National Lottery Heritage Fund has identified Enfield as an area of focus over the period 2019-24. This recognises the low number of previous grant awards per capita and areas of the borough with high rates of deprivation.

### Conservation areas

- 4.45 A comprehensive, phased review of the Council's 22 conservation areas and the appraisal and management proposals was completed in 2016. From 2018-19 light touch reviews of the conservation areas were undertaken in collaboration with the conservation area study groups to identify emergent issues. No changes have been made in the reporting year.
- 4.46 No additional Conservation Areas were designated or removed during the monitoring year.

### Article 4 directions

- 4.47 No new Article 4 directions were made in the reporting year. The Council will continue to monitor the Article 4 directions across its conservation areas.

### Design Review Panel

- 4.48 The design review panel was established in 2017 and the first cohort of panel members inaugurated in 2018. The panel has been set up to encourage and enable well-designed, sustainable buildings, spaces and places. This is done by reviewing projects and proposals, including pre-application schemes, and



encourage applicants and promoters to bring proposals for review at their earliest stages of development. The Panel considers major planning applications that have a significant impact on or establish precedent for the borough or have the potential to demonstrate best practice. Other applications may also be considered where they demonstrate potential for innovation.

- 4.49 The panel aims to achieve the aims set out by the GLA Quality Review Charter. Since its inception the panel, to the end of financial year 20/21, has reviewed: 30 projects through 55 separate sessions. A breakdown is shown in Tables Table 4.13 and Table 4.14.

*Table 4.13: Projects reviewed over the last three monitoring years*

Financial year	Number of sessions
2018/19	11
2019/20	25
2020/21	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>

*Table 4.14: Breakdown of projects reviewed by Enfield's Design Review Panel in 20/21*

Project	No. of reviews	Decision in 2020/21
Salmons Brook SEN school	1	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Edmonton Green Shopping Centre	2	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Meridian Water Phase 1	4	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Joyce and Snells	1	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
New Southgate Gasholder	2	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Moorfields Health Centre	1	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Palace Gardens Shopping Centre	4	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Liveable Neighbourhoods	2	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
Montagu Industrial Estate	1	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted

Exeter Road	1	N/A – a planning application was yet to be submitted
10 projects	19 panels	

## Environmental Sustainability

- 4.50 This part of the AMR looks at open space and biodiversity as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation, flood risk, including waste management and carbon reduction. Overall, the indicators help to assess the Council's performance in managing its environmental resources and tackling the challenge of climate change.
- 4.51 Environment protection and green infrastructure is covered by core policies 28 to 36 and DMD policies 64 to 91. During the monitoring year, no changes were reported on the SINCS and SSSI sites.
- 4.52 The Enfield Chase Woodland Restoration Project is being delivered in partnership with Thames21 and funded by the Mayor of London, Enfield Council and the Forestry Commission.
- 4.53 During the monitoring year the first 50,000 of 100,000 new trees were planted as ancient woodland on Enfield Chase in northern Enfield. As well as mitigating carbon emissions, there will be improved access to green spaces.

## Greenness and openness

- 4.54 About 40% of the Borough's area is designated Green Belt and there are several sizeable parks within the built-up area. The largest park is Trent Country Park with 400 acres of meadow, woodland, and lakes, plus a water garden, animal corner, cafe and a full walks and events programme. Council maintained open spaces account for 11% of the total area of the Borough. Outdoor gyms have become very popular over the last few years and Enfield now has 17 free to use sites spread across the Borough. Core Policy 33 and DMD policies 82-91 focus on protecting and enhancing the Green Belt and Countryside.
- 4.55 There have been no losses to Green Belt and MOL, over the monitoring year.

## Biodiversity

- 4.56 Core Policy 36 seeks to protect, enhance, restore or add to the biodiversity interests within the borough, including parks, playing fields and other sport spaces, green corridors, waterways, sites, habitats and species identified at a European, national, London or local level as being of importance for nature conservation. The adopted DMD has provided further policy and support. DMD 76 focuses on wildlife corridors, DMD 77 on green chains and DMD 78 on nature conservation.
- 4.57 There are 41 Local Wildlife Sites (SINCS) within the borough, with 16 of these sites under active conservation management. There has been no change and no loss of local wildlife sites.
- 4.58 There are several network-led nature conservation efforts set out for the borough, a series of projects are currently underway in the catchment-led approach to management of rivers and watercourses, and the strategic approach to woodland planting. These are aligned with the future Local Nature Recovery Strategy

process, through partners such as Natural England, the Environment Agency, other London boroughs, GIGL, Thames21 and the London Wildlife Trust.

## **Parks, Playing Fields and Other Open Spaces**

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

## **Climate change adaptation and mitigation**

- 4.62 The Council declared a climate emergency in 2020. Our Climate Action Plan 2020 explains how we will become a carbon neutral organisation by 2030, and a carbon neutral borough by 2040. It sets out our current carbon emissions (our baseline) and the action we need to take to achieve our net zero targets. Whilst the focus in this initial plan is on reducing the Council's own emissions, additional emphasis is given to borough wide activities, such as transport, housing and green spaces, and we have a new ambition for a carbon neutral Enfield by 2040.
- 4.63 Through Core Policy 20, we will support appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and will reduce emissions of carbon dioxide as part of development proposals, in line with the London Plan. Through DMD policies 51 and 52, the borough provides further support on energy efficient standards and decentralised energy networks. Below are highlights of climate action progress in 2020/21.

## **Travel**

- 4.64 The A1010 cycle route has been completed, 12 School Streets were put in place to protect children and two trial Low Traffic Neighbourhoods were implemented on a trial basis.
- 4.65 A new bus route, the 456, was introduced which links Crews Hill in the north to North Middlesex University Hospital in the south of the borough.
- 4.66 80 new electric vehicle charging points were procured and installation started.

## **Energy**

- 4.67 The Council-owned decentralised energy network, Energetik, presents an opportunity to generate low carbon heat from this waste. Harnessing energy from residual waste is a key part of a holistic waste management system, with the

Energetik facility futureproofed so it can use other energy sources.

- 4.68 Over the monitoring year, a total of 331 homes were connected to Energetik by the end of the year. In addition, funding has been secured to pilot connecting to existing homes.

## Natural environment

- 4.69 The first 50,000 new trees have been planted as part of the Chase re-wilding project and a unique project to reintroduce beavers has been progressed, with delivery supported by third party funding.
- 4.70 A Blue and Green Strategy was drafted and consulted on in early 2021, closing on 1 April 2021.

## Enfield Borough-wide emissions

- 4.71 The borough wide emissions are calculated using the SCATTER tool which utilises data as published by government departments including BEIS and DEFRA, this dataset follows a 2-year data lag which is reflected in the data and reporting years. Methodologies were also refined by SCATTER from 2017 and 2018, which has been reflected in the table 4.14. In accordance the national and global targets, the Council has met the previous carbon emission reduction target of 40% in 2020, as reductions of 45% were made between 2009 and 2018.

Table 4.15: Borough-wide scope 1 & 2 (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

Data year		2017	2018	
Reporting year		2019/20	2020/21	% change
Scope 1 & 2	Domestic Buildings	460,829	429,148	-7%
Scope 1 & 2	Commercial, Institutional and Industrial Buildings	295,705	268,053	-9%
Scope 1	Transport	367,774	383,975	4%
Scope 1	Waste	16,088	33,593	DA
<b>Total Scope 1 &amp; 2 (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	<b>1,140,395</b>	<b>1,114,769</b>	<b>-2%</b>	

## Pollution

- 4.72 Core Policy 32 states the Council will work with its partners to minimise air, water, noise and light pollution and to address the risks arising from contaminated land and hazardous substances, with DMD policies 64-70 supporting and providing further detail.

- 4.73 The measured annual concentrations for all four sites are below the health-based air quality limit value for nitrogen dioxide, which is set at 40ug/m<sup>3</sup>. These concentrations are lower than in previous years and the monitored levels will have been impacted by the lockdowns in 2020 and 2021.

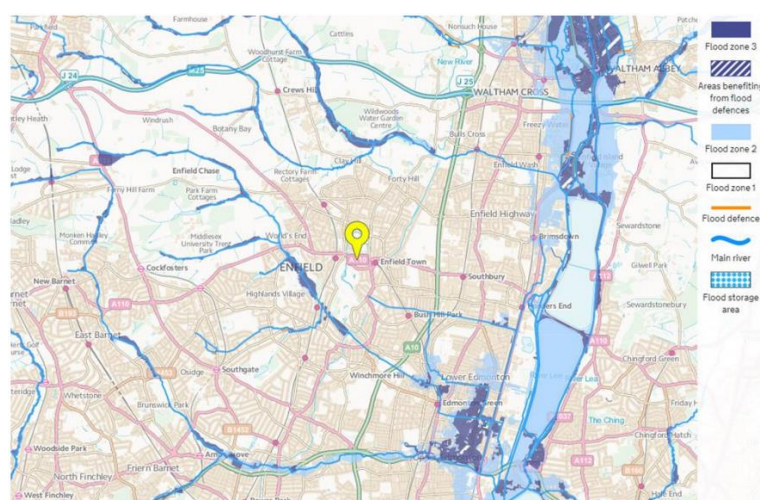
Table 4.16: PM10 particulates and Nitrogen Dioxide in the borough

Site ID	Site name	X-coordinates	Y-coordinates	Site type	Nitrogen dioxide	PM10
ENF1	John Jackson Library, Bush Hill Park	533881	195832	Urban Background	18ug/m <sup>3</sup>	----
ENF4	Derby Road, Edmonton	535056	192470	Roadside	24ug/m <sup>3</sup>	----
ENF5	Bowes Primary, Bowes Road	529893	192224	Roadside	30ug/m <sup>3</sup>	15ug/m <sup>3</sup>
ENF7	Prince of Wales School, Salisbury Road	536886	198497	Urban Background	19ug/m <sup>3</sup>	

Source: LBE Air quality team 20/21

## Flood Risk

Figure 4.2: Flood risk areas in the borough



Source: The Environment Agency

- 4.74 Through Core Policy 29, we will continue to work closely with key partners such as the Environment Agency, Thames Water and British Waterways to maintain and enhance the borough's existing flood defence infrastructure in the medium to

long term. Opportunities for removal of culverts, river restoration and naturalisation should be considered as part of any development adjacent to a watercourse and additional culverting and development of river corridors will be resisted.

- 4.75 In relation to managing flood risk, core policy 28 through Development (DMD 59 and 60) explains that proposals for development will be refused where they increase flood risk or conflict with the sequential approach to flood risk within a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Development proposals in areas at risk of flooding must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment.
- 4.76 During the financial year of 2020/21, no planning applications have been approved in Flood Zone 3.

## **Sustainable Waste Management**

- 4.77 Enfield is committed to the sustainable management of waste, in line with national and regional policy, through prioritising waste reduction, re-use and recycling. Core Policy 22 focuses on sustainable waste management.
- 4.78 The responsible authority for the disposal and treatment of waste generated in Enfield is the North London Waste Authority (NLWA). It receives and manages the disposal of waste from the 7 constituent North London boroughs, as well as making arrangements for the recycling collected by all but one of the boroughs. Waste management monitoring information for this AMR is drawn from NLWA Annual Strategy Monitoring Reports which can be accessed online using this link: <https://www.nlwa.gov.uk/ourauthority>.
- 4.79 The new North London Waste Plan is at examination stage. Once adopted, it will include waste targets and a number of key monitoring indicators on waste management. The Council will support the provision of sufficient, well-located waste management facilities which will increase the self-sufficiency of North London and meet the combined apportionment figures of the constituent boroughs of the North London Waste Plan (NLWP).
- 4.80 A review of borough-wide waste data shows that waste amounts have remained fairly consistent from 2017. A combined 49% of borough-waste has been recycled over the monitoring year. The data also shows that the amount of waste being sent to landfill as reported by NWLA is continuing to decrease year on year, with an increasing proportion being utilised for energy generation as opposed to landfill.

## **Transport and infrastructure planning**

- 4.81 There are several Council-led interventions to improve the safety, capacity and sustainability of the borough's transport network and Core Strategy policies 20 to 27 and DMD policies 37 to 63 focus on the delivery of physical infrastructure. This is funded through TfL, with the main mechanism being the Local Implementation Plans (LIPs), as well as the Council's own capital budget. Borough funding from TfL is expected to deliver key priorities within the Mayor's Transport Strategy.
- 4.82 The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) is a statutory document, prepared under Section 145 of the Greater London Authority (GLA) Act 1999, which sets out how a London borough proposes to implement the London Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) in the borough locally. A LIP must contain the borough's proposals for implementing the MTS in its area. Once a borough's LIP has been approved by

the Mayor of London, the borough can then access Transport for London (TfL) LIP funding.

4.83 The Enfield's Transport Plan was granted Mayoral approval in April 2019 which meant that the Council is eligible for £2.684m in TfL LIP funding.

4.84 During the monitoring year, the Council has been allocated the LIPs Corridor fund detailed in Table 4.16.

*Table 4.17: Summary of Local Implementation Plans*

LIP Programme	LIP Programme Enfield (£'000)
LIP Corridors	947
Local Transport Fund (LTF)	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>997</b>

4.85 The proposed LIP schemes will support the Local Plan helping to ensure that Enfield reaches its full economic potential; supporting local businesses, attracting investment; increasing jobs and business growth; supporting and empowering the voluntary and community sector; whilst building strong and sustainable futures for our residents, the environment and the economy.



## 5. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) & Planning Obligations

### Community Infrastructure Levy

- 5.1 CIL is a tariff-based charge on the development of new floorspace (per square metre) in the borough. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure (e.g. new roads, cycle lanes, public realm improvements and flood defences) that is needed to meet the future growth needs of the borough. For more information on collection and allocation for all types of CIL see the latest statement for 20/21 be found here: [https://www.enfield.gov.uk/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0022/22666/Infrastructure-funding-statement-2020-2021-Planning.pdf](https://www.enfield.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0022/22666/Infrastructure-funding-statement-2020-2021-Planning.pdf).

### Mayoral CIL

- 5.2 The Mayor of London's Community Infrastructure Levy (MCIL) was introduced in 2012 to help finance Crossrail. In line with the Mayor of London's Charging Schedule Enfield has been set a rate at £60 per sqm on all new qualifying floorspace, excluding health and education floorspace (alongside standard exemptions for Self-Builders, affordable housing, development less than 100sq m [unless a whole house] and charitable developments). The Council collects this levy on behalf of the Mayor of London. £775,000 of funding was collected on behalf of the Mayor of London to help finance Crossrail.

### Enfield's CIL

- 5.3 Enfield's CIL came into force on 1 April 2016. The Enfield CIL Charging Schedule and map of the charging zones are available to view from our website at <https://new.enfield.gov.uk/services/planning/community-infrastructure-levy>. For residential development, Enfield's CIL sets out differential charging rates across three defined zones in the borough ranging from £40 to £120 per sqm. For retail, financial and professional services including betting shops, restaurants and cafés, drinking establishments and hot food takeaways, there is no differential charging and a single rate of £60 per sqm applies across the borough. Nil rates apply to all development within the Meridian Water area and office, industrial, hotels, leisure facilities, community and other uses.
- 5.4 CIL total receipts have decreased due to the reduction in CIL liable developments commencing over the last financial year (2020/21) as a result of the covid-19 pandemic.
- £1.3 million of receipts (strategic CIL) have been collected towards strategic infrastructure priorities through the capital programme (this represents the third amount received since the introduction of CIL).
  - £245k of receipts (neighbourhood CIL) have been collected and ringfenced towards local community projects through the 'Enfield Neighbourhood Fund'.

### Planning Obligations

- 5.5 Planning contributions remain an important tool to ensure adequate provision of infrastructure of the borough, particularly affordable housing. Affordable housing, business, employment and skills, tackling climate change and site-specific infrastructure remain under S106 negotiations.
- 5.6 In Enfield, S106 expenditure was as follows:



- £1.1 million of S106 funding has been drawn down towards the provision of affordable housing and additional school places as well as other types of infrastructure, such as flood alleviation and site-specific transport mitigation measures.
  - In 2020/21, £2.2 million has been received in S106 receipts, mostly in commuted sums towards education, health and affordable housing. There is a remaining balance of £5.6 million in the pot.
- 5.7 The Section 106 SPD sets out the circumstances in which S106 agreements will be required to mitigate the effects of development and the type and level of contributions that will be sought through new development.
- 5.8 London boroughs, such as Enfield, are now required to produce an Infrastructure Funding Statement on an annual basis, as a result of recent changes to government legislation. This statement sets out the year's income and expenditure relating to the community infrastructure levy (CIL) and section 106 (S106) agreements. The latest statement can be found here:  
[https://www.enfield.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0022/22666/Infrastructure-funding-statement-2020-2021-Planning.pdf](https://www.enfield.gov.uk/data/assets/pdf_file/0022/22666/Infrastructure-funding-statement-2020-2021-Planning.pdf) :
- 5.9 The current statement for 2020/21 has been published and sets out a more detailed breakdown of the expenditure of S106/CIL contributions over the last reporting period and how they will be spent and prioritised over the next reporting period.

## Appendix A – Performance Indicators

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

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																
CORE POLICY 1: Strategic Growth Areas	Delivery of housing and jobs target	n/a	n/a – See Core Policy 2 and Core Policy 13.																
CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes	Planned housing provision	Enfield Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (2021)	Enfield’s current deliverable housing land supply between 2020/21 and 2025/26 is 5,068 new homes against a target of 7,476 homes.																
	Additional dwellings	London Kibana Datahub	880 net additional dwellings were delivered in the year 2020/21 for both self-contained and non-self-contained dwellings. A total of 789 dwellings (net) were completed for conventional housing only (i.e. Use Class C3)																
CORE POLICY 3: Affordable Housing	Gross affordable housing completions	London Kibana Datahub	Enfield achieved 812 net housing completions over the monitoring year of which 32% were affordable, which is less than the Core Strategy policy requirement of 40%, or London Plan threshold of 35%.  <i>Table 1: Affordable housing completions<sup>1</sup></i>																
	% of total housing units completed that are affordable		<table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Total (gross) C3 completions</th><th>Total net C3 completions</th><th>Total (gross) affordable (all tenures)</th><th colspan="2">Affordable breakdown</th><th colspan="2">Percentage (gross)</th></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>812</td><td>789</td><td>259</td><td>37</td><td>Social rented</td><td>14%</td><td>32%</td></tr></table>	Year	Total (gross) C3 completions	Total net C3 completions	Total (gross) affordable (all tenures)	Affordable breakdown		Percentage (gross)		2020/21	812	789	259	37	Social rented	14%	32%
	Year		Total (gross) C3 completions	Total net C3 completions	Total (gross) affordable (all tenures)	Affordable breakdown		Percentage (gross)											
	2020/21		812	789	259	37	Social rented	14%	32%										
% of affordable housing units																			

<sup>1</sup> This table contains information on C3 units only. It does not contain C2 non-self contained bedrooms or sui generis homes



Policy	Indicator	Source	Update							
			Affordable rent							
			Total	165	363	152	80	14	31	756
			Percentage	20%	45%	19%	10%	2%	4%	100%
			Housing density across all permissions have not been reported, as the varying scale and nature of applications means that average densities do not provide meaningful information.							
CORE POLICY 6: Meeting Particular Housing Needs	Completion of the Council’s Vulnerable Adult’s Accommodation Strategy	LBE - Regeneration Enfield Council	The Ending Homelessness in Enfield: Preventing Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2025 was published in December 2019. <a href="#">preventing-homelessness-and-rough-sleeping-strategy-2020-2025-your-council.pdf (enfield.gov.uk)</a>							
	Net additional pitches for gypsies and travellers	LBE Development Management team	No approval for additional pitches for gypsies and travellers reported.							
CORE POLICY 7: Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health	Access to a GP	NHS website	There are 50 GPs listed in Enfield. To view the list go to NHS website link: <a href="https://www.nhs.uk/Services/Trusts/GPs/DefaultView.aspx?id=8983">https://www.nhs.uk/Services/Trusts/GPs/DefaultView.aspx?id=8983</a>							

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																					
CORE POLICY 8: Education	Number of primary and secondary school places	LBE Knowledge hub  National Government and council school  Department for Education	School places in Enfield: <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Primary Total</th><th>Added Primary Places</th><th>Secondary Total</th><th>Added Secondary Places</th><th>Special</th><th>Additional Special Places</th></tr><tr><td>2020/21</td><td>33050</td><td>0</td><td>30288</td><td>920</td><td>972</td><td>217</td></tr><tr><td>2018/19</td><td>33050</td><td>95</td><td>29368</td><td>-26</td><td>755</td><td>65</td></tr></table>	Year	Primary Total	Added Primary Places	Secondary Total	Added Secondary Places	Special	Additional Special Places	2020/21	33050	0	30288	920	972	217	2018/19	33050	95	29368	-26	755	65
	Year	Primary Total	Added Primary Places	Secondary Total	Added Secondary Places	Special	Additional Special Places																	
2020/21	33050	0	30288	920	972	217																		
2018/19	33050	95	29368	-26	755	65																		
	GCSE passes		<p>In 2018, the new 9-1 marking system was rolled out in all subjects. The government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics. In 2020, of course, students did not sit examinations and schools were closed for several months. The final grade awarded to pupils was the higher of the grade submitted by their school or college, and the grade calculated by Ofqual. The grades awarded have been published at local authority level, but should not be used to make year-on-year comparisons, owing to the different process used.</p> <p>Enfield pupils achieved an average Attainment 8 score of 49.8. Enfield schools' average Progress 8 score was 0.12.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4">https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4</a> <a href="https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/download-data">https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/download-data</a></p>																					
CORE POLICY 9: Supporting Community Cohesion	Delivery of targets for Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34	LBE Knowledge hub  Index of Multiple Deprivation	n/a – no target																					
	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Metropolitan Police online data base	The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows that Enfield's ranking compared with the 317 other local authorities in England has fallen from 2015 to 2019. In 2019 Enfield was the 74th most deprived local authority in England, within the 25% most deprived districts. The average deprivation score for Enfield has not worsened in those four																					

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
		(http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm)	years, however Enfield has become relatively more deprived when compared to other London boroughs. In 2015 Enfield was the 12th most deprived borough in London, compared to the 9th most deprived in 2019.
	Crime Rates – Total offences per Population		According to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police, the number of notifiable offences committed in Enfield between January and December 2020 was 28,781 – a decrease of 6% on the previous 12-month period. Across London, the number of offences actually rose by 1.7% in the period. Enfield's official Met Police crime rate for this period was 84.71 offences per 1000 residents per year. The London-wide crime rate for the same 12-month period was 87.92 per 1000 people.
	Serious Acquisitive Crime Rate		The acquisitive crime rate per 1000 of the population was 6.15 – with 2,089 crimes occurring in this period.
<b>CORE POLICY 10: Emergency and Essential Services</b>	Additional new emergency and essential services		Nil.
	Burial spaces		Nil.
<b>CORE POLICY 11: Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts</b>	New recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities delivered		There were no recorded gain or loss of D2 use class which corresponds to recreation, leisure, culture and arts uses.
	Review and publication of relevant Council Strategies, which influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities		The Strategic Planning and Design team have been supporting a number of Council Strategies, to influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities, such as the Enfield Cultural strategy 'Culture connects' and Enfield Blue and Green Strategy and the Enfield economic strategy.
	The delivery of the Area Action Plans and masterplans for	LBE plan-making team.	The following Area Action Plans and Masterplan have been prepared by the plan making team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Circular Area Action Plan (NCAAP) – Adopted 2014</li> <li>• North East Area Action Plan (NEAAP) – Adopted June 2016</li> </ul>

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
	the Place Shaping Priority Areas		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edmonton Leaside AAP –adopted January 2020</li> <li>• Enfield Town Masterplan SPD – adopted March 2018</li> </ul>
<b>CORE POLICY 12: Visitors and Tourism</b>	Number of new hotel bed spaces	LBE Knowledge hub	No new hotels have built in this period.
	New recreation and leisure facilities	LBE – Plan making team	No new recreation and leisure facilities built in this period, though a number of leisure and recreation attractions have been created and improved. The Enfield Chase Woodland Restoration Project provides access to green spaces, which begun over the monitoring year. During winter of 2020 the first 50,000 of 100,000 new trees were planted as ancient woodland in northern Enfield is restored.
<b>CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity</b>	New jobs	LBE Chief Executives Unit; ONS Jobs Density, <a href="https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157267/subreports/bres_time_series/report.aspx?">https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157267/subreports/bres_time_series/report.aspx?</a>	<p>Three quarters (74.2%) of Enfield residents aged 16-64 are economically active. This compares with an economic activity rate of 79% for London.</p> <p>The Core Strategy covers up to 2026 targeting a total of 6,000 new jobs in the borough. Nomis suggests that no new jobs were created in the borough within the reporting period.</p>
	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type		
	New business registration rate / resident population over 16 years		
<b>CORE POLICY 14: Safeguarding Strategic Industrial Locations</b>	Employment floorspace designated as SIL	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams	A total of 8,588 sqm of employment floorspace overall was gained during 2020/21 1,613sqm in Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL), 653sqm in Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS) and gain of 6,322 sqm of employment floorspace elsewhere in the borough despite recording losses of 902 sqm of employment floorspace as a result of the government's permitted development rights.
<b>CORE POLICY 15: Locally Significant Industrial Locations</b>	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams	The Council's new local plan evidence base includes an employment land review (2018) which is the most up to date evidence on this. It indicates that at the time of the field survey Montagu Industrial area South and Commercial Road and North Middlesex Estate- which are both LSIS were vacant.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
<b>CORE POLICY 16: Taking Part in economic Success and</b>	Qualifications	<a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a>	<p>The proportion of the population with no qualifications decreased from 8.9% in 2017 to 7.1% in 2020, whilst the population educated to NVQ Level 4 and above increased from 36.1% in 2017 to 45.6% in 2020. In 2018, the new 9-1 marking system was rolled out in all subjects. The government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics. In 2020, students did not sit examinations and schools were closed for several months due to the pandemic. The final grade awarded to pupils was the higher of the grade submitted by their school or college, and the grade calculated by Ofqual. The grades awarded have been published at local authority level, but should not be used to make year-on-year comparisons, owing to the different process used.</p> <p>Enfield pupils achieved an average Attainment 8 score of 49.8. Enfield schools' average Progress 8 score was 0.12.</p>
	Economic activity: % of population in employment		Three quarters (74.2%) of Enfield residents aged 16-64 are economically active. This compares with an economic activity rate of 79% for London.
<b>CORE POLICY 17: Town Centres</b>	Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area	London Kibana Datahub	In 2020/21 there was a total loss of 524 square metres of retail floorspace in Enfield's town centres. The vast majority of gain within the town centres arose from the completion of the office buildings on the car park at Genotin Road (Metaswitch building).
<b>CORE POLICY 18: Delivering Shopping Provision across Enfield</b>	Total amount of retail floorspace (A1 use class) in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area	London Kibana Datahub	<p>In 2020/21 there was</p> <p>(i) a total loss of 524 square metres of retail floorspace in Enfield's town centres.</p> <p>(ii) a total loss of 609 square metres of A1 uses in Enfield.</p>
<b>CORE POLICY 19: Offices</b>	Total amount of office floorspace (B1 use class) in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area	London Kibana Datahub	<p>In 2020/21 there was a:</p> <p>(i) Total gain of 6,552 sqm of office floorspace in Enfield's Major and Local Centres</p> <p>(ii) A further total gain of 1,663 sqm of office floorspace in the borough overall</p> <p>The overall gain is mainly attributed to the delivery of the Metaswitch headquarters in</p>



Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
			Enfield Town.
<b>CORE POLICY 20: Sustainable Energy Use</b>	Renewable energy generation: installation of new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources		<p>In relation to any renewable energy generation schemes, involving the installation of new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources, the Council undertook the following schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy capacity on Council sites has commenced during the monitoring year, using the available roof capacity available on Council owned buildings, increase solar coverage by 2% per year. This is part of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme funding has been secured which will be used to undertake works including the installation of solar PV. Future Neighbourhoods 2030 funding was also applied for, which would support installation of solar PV on the Building BloQs site. In addition, a pilot site services cabin on Meridian Water incorporates solar PV.</li> <li>80 new electric vehicle charging points were procured and installation started.</li> <li>In 2017, Energetik was established by the Council to provide energy. A total of 311 homes were connected to Energetik during the monitoring year. Since its start up, a total of 643 homes have been connected to the network. In addition, funding was secured to pilot connection of existing homes.</li> </ul>
	Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the Borough		N/A – As of 2013 this data source has stopped being updated.
<b>CORE POLICY 21: Delivering Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure</b>	Water conservation & efficiency and sustainable drainage measures incorporated into new developments		N/A - There is no target in relation to this policy.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																																				
	Delivery of water supply, drainage and sewerage infrastructure to support new development																																						
CORE POLICY 22: Sustainable Waste Management	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority		New North London Waste Plan in preparation. The approved document will include waste targets.																																				
	Amount of municipal waste arising and managed (by management type, by waste planning authority)																																						
CORE POLICY 23: Aggregates	Production of primary land-won aggregates by mineral planning authority	n/a	There are currently no primary land-won aggregates extracted in Enfield.																																				
CORE POLICY 24: The Road Network	Travel to work		N/A – no more recent census data has been published. <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Work from home or other</th><th>Car</th><th>Motor cycle</th><th>Taxi</th><th>Total private motor vehicle</th><th>Bicycle</th><th>Pedestrian</th><th>Total Cycle and pedestrian</th><th>Train, tram, other rail</th><th>Bus or coach</th><th>Total public transport</th></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>5.0%</td><td>45.0%</td><td>0.7%</td><td>0.5%</td><td>46.2%</td><td>1.4%</td><td>6.5%</td><td>7.9%</td><td>27.5%</td><td>13.3%</td><td>40.8%</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>8.5%</td><td>48.9%</td><td>1.1%</td><td>0.7%</td><td>50.7%</td><td>1.2%</td><td>6.5%</td><td>7.6%</td><td>23.1%</td><td>10.1%</td><td>33.2%</td></tr></table>	Year	Work from home or other	Car	Motor cycle	Taxi	Total private motor vehicle	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Total Cycle and pedestrian	Train, tram, other rail	Bus or coach	Total public transport	2011	5.0%	45.0%	0.7%	0.5%	46.2%	1.4%	6.5%	7.9%	27.5%	13.3%	40.8%	2001	8.5%	48.9%	1.1%	0.7%	50.7%	1.2%	6.5%	7.6%	23.1%	10.1%	33.2%
	Year		Work from home or other	Car	Motor cycle	Taxi	Total private motor vehicle	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Total Cycle and pedestrian	Train, tram, other rail	Bus or coach	Total public transport																										
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	Delivery and implementation of travel plans and Transport		N/A – the policy does not set a measurable target.																																				

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
	Assessments		
	Delivery of Upper Lee Valley Transport Study.		A draft of this was prepared to support the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework. No change in the monitoring period.
	Implementation of Travel Plans with transport for London's iTrace system		N/A – the policy does not set a measurable target.
<b>CORE POLICY 25: Pedestrians and Cyclists</b>	Completed sections of Enfield walk and cycle networks	LBE - Traffic and Transportation	<p>Significant progress has been made for the Cycle Enfield programme between 2016-2021, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The A105 Green Lanes major project has been fully implemented creating 10km of segregated cycle lanes, along town centre public realm to enhancements and increases in pedestrian facilities.</li> <li>• The A1010 cycle route has been completed, 12 School Streets were put in place to protect children and two Low Traffic Neighbourhoods were implemented.</li> <li>• 80 new electric vehicle charging points were procured and installation started.</li> <li>• The A1010 South Major projects, from Winchmore Hill to Edmonton Green. This is a 2.5km route, much of which is along the Salmons Brook. It is an entirely new east/west connection for the Borough which was previously inaccessible.</li> </ul>
<b>CORE POLICY 26: Public Transport</b>	Rail service frequency	<a href="http://www.thetrainline.com">www.thetrainline.com</a>  <a href="http://www.nationalrail.co.uk">www.nationalrail.co.uk</a>  Checked between 8.00am and 9.00am on a Monday for London- bound trains	Enfield is well served by the rail network which includes Piccadilly Line (with tubes every 3-10 minutes), London Overground (every 30 minutes), National Rail (every 30 minutes) and West Anglia Main Line (every 15 minutes). There appears to be significant demand for stations in the borough that provide medium-high frequency services.

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
	Delivery of the Upper Lee Valley Transport Study in partnership with Transport for London	LBE website	A draft of this was prepared to support the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework. No change in the monitoring period.
<b>CORE POLICY 27: Freight</b>	Freight movement and associated facilities		N/A – no measurable target in policy
<b>CORE POLICY 28: Managing Flood Risk Through Development</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds		No data available.
	Properties at risk from flooding		No data available.
<b>CORE POLICY 29: Flood Management Infrastructure</b>	The progress of flood alleviation schemes and river restoration works.		The Turkey Brook FAS [Albany Park River Restoration Scheme] was delivered by Enfield Council and completed in 2021, it was supported by the Environment Agency and Greater London Authority and provides flood storage by naturalising the river in Albany Park, 444 properties are protected as well demonstrating a wealth of improvements to the park setting, with the scheme costing £1.4 million – SFRA (2021)
	New planning permissions will be monitored.		No new culverts have been permitted in the borough.
<b>CORE POLICY 30: Maintaining and Improving</b>	Adoption of the Council's Urban Design Strategy and Charter	LDS 2020 -2024	<p>No update.</p> <p>The <a href="#">new Local Plan</a> underway contains policies about maintaining and improving the quality of the built and open environment. The proposed draft policies contained within</p>



Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																																		
			<table><tr><td>ENF1</td><td>John Jackson Library, Bush Hill Park</td><td>533881</td><td>195832</td><td>Urban Background</td><td>18ug/m3</td><td>----</td></tr><tr><td>ENF 4</td><td>Derby Road, Edmonton</td><td>535056</td><td>192470</td><td>Roadside</td><td>24ug/m3</td><td>----</td></tr><tr><td>ENF5</td><td>Bowes Primary, Bowes Road</td><td>529893</td><td>192224</td><td>Roadside</td><td>30ug/m3</td><td>15ug/m3</td></tr><tr><td>ENF7</td><td>Prince of Wales School, Salisbury Road</td><td>536886</td><td>198497</td><td>Urban Background</td><td>18ug/m3</td><td>----</td></tr></table>							ENF1	John Jackson Library, Bush Hill Park	533881	195832	Urban Background	18ug/m3	----	ENF 4	Derby Road, Edmonton	535056	192470	Roadside	24ug/m3	----	ENF5	Bowes Primary, Bowes Road	529893	192224	Roadside	30ug/m3	15ug/m3	ENF7	Prince of Wales School, Salisbury Road	536886	198497	Urban Background	18ug/m3	----
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Source: LBE Air quality team 20/21																																					
	Percentage of contaminated land brought back into beneficial use.		No data found.																																		
CORE POLICY 33: Green Belt and Countryside	Quantity of Green Belt land	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS)	The amount of designated Green Belt land has remained unchanged since last reporting period.																																		
CORE POLICY 34: Parks, Playing	Quantity of open space (by type)	LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure	Enfield Blue and Green Strategy was drafted and consulted on, during the monitoring year, it provides a robust action plan for sports facilities in the borough. It will inform Council’s forthcoming Local Plan, which provides a framework for how Enfield will take																																		

Policy	Indicator	Source	Update																				
Fields and other Open Spaces		reviewed by GIS 2015)	shape over coming years. The quantity of open space (ha per 1,000 population) varies between wards across Enfield. Some wards fall below the recommended open space (quantity) standard. Whilst the quantity of open space / play space is an important factor, quality, value and ease of accessibility of open spaces may have a more significant impact in terms of the recreational offer and benefits afforded to health and wellbeing. Quantity (by type) and accessibility of open space																				
			<table><tr><th>Primary typology</th><th>Freely accessible to public (area ha)</th></tr><tr><td>Park and garden</td><td>138.39</td></tr><tr><td>Natural and semi natural green space</td><td>130.76</td></tr><tr><td>Amenity green space</td><td>40.24</td></tr><tr><td>Green chain or corridor</td><td>37.75</td></tr><tr><td>Allotment or community garden</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>Cemeteries and churchyards</td><td>4.84</td></tr><tr><td>Provision for children and teenagers</td><td>2.25</td></tr><tr><td>Outdoor sports provision</td><td>41.42</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>395.65</td></tr></table>	Primary typology	Freely accessible to public (area ha)	Park and garden	138.39	Natural and semi natural green space	130.76	Amenity green space	40.24	Green chain or corridor	37.75	Allotment or community garden	0.00	Cemeteries and churchyards	4.84	Provision for children and teenagers	2.25	Outdoor sports provision	41.42	Total	395.65
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Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
			Source: Enfield Blue and Green Infrastructure Audit <a href="https://www.enfield.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/11910/Enfield-Blue-and-Green-Infrastructure-Audit-2020-Planning.pdf">https://www.enfield.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/11910/Enfield-Blue-and-Green-Infrastructure-Audit-2020-Planning.pdf</a>
	Children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas (Enfield's Tell us Survey)		No data found.
	Satisfaction with parks and play areas (Source: Enfield MORI reports)		No data found.
	Produce allotment strategy		There has been no change to this since the last monitoring year.
<b>CORE POLICY 35: Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways</b>	Review Park Development Framework being produced by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority		The Lee Valley Regional Park Authority published a 'Park Development Framework Strategic Policies' in April 2019 – no change since last monitoring period.
<b>CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity</b>	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Review of SINC's (2020)	The Council's Review of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (2020) was published. This contains comprehensive information on the status of SINC's and SSSIs.
	Condition of SSSIs		
<b>CORE POLICY 37: Central Leaside</b>	Delivery of the Central Leaside Area Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	The Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan was adopted in January 2020.
<b>CORE</b>	Delivery of the	LBE Plan-making	The Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan was adopted in January 2020. This



Policy	Indicator	Source	Update
<b>POLICY 38: Meridian Water</b>	Meridian Water Masterplan	team	encapsulates the Meridian Water area.
<b>CORE POLICY 39: Edmonton</b>	Delivery of Edmonton Masterplanning work	LBE Plan-making team	No current masterplanning work being undertaken.
<b>CORE POLICY 40: North East Enfield</b>	Delivery of North East Enfield Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	North East Enfield Area Action Plan was adopted in 2016 – no change since last monitoring period.
<b>CORE POLICY 41: Ponders End</b>	Delivery of Ponders End Area Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	Ponders End Central Area Planning brief adopted May 2011 – no change since last monitoring period.
<b>CORE POLICY 42: Enfield Town</b>	Delivery of Enfield Town Area Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	The Enfield Town Masterplan SPD was adopted in 2018 – no change since last monitoring period.
<b>CORE POLICY 43: The area around Enfield Town rail station</b>	Delivery of masterplanning work	LBE Plan-making team	See above.
<b>CORE POLICY 44: North Circular Area</b>	Delivery of North Circular Area Action Plan	LBE Plan-making team	The North Circular Area Action Plan was adopted in 2014 – no change since last monitoring period.
<b>CORE POLICY 36: New Southgate</b>	Delivery of New Southgate Masterplan	LBE Plan-making team	The New Southgate Masterplan SPD was published in 2010 - no change since last monitoring period.