



Annual Monitoring Report 2015/16 and Housing Trajectory 2016

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FOREWORD

FOREWORD

Monitoring is important to help us understand the social, economic and environmental trends happening in Enfield. The Council is required to produce a Monitoring Report, a vital tool for determining the Borough's development in a context framed by our Local Plan. It also quantifies the supply of housing land for the next five years.

The delivery of new housing in Enfield resulted in more homes being completed in the past year; the highest level since 2007/08. Housebuilding is anticipated to accelerate further with major developments in prime regeneration areas currently under construction and coming forward. We still face many challenges to overcome - including high levels of deprivation in certain areas - but economic regeneration is picking up pace, as witnessed in continuous and strong falls in unemployment.

The Local Plan Monitoring Report covers the period ending 31st March 2016 and was approved by the Council on 15th September 2017.

Further information about Monitoring Reports can be found on the Council's website: www.enfield.gov.uk



Cllr Alan Sitkin

Cabinet Member for Economic Regeneration and Business Development

FOREWORD

1 Executive Summary

1 Executive Summary

The Council has a statutory requirement to prepare a Monitoring Report documenting the progress of local planning policy documents, the extent to which policies within these documents are being implemented and their effectiveness. This report provides detail on the Council's adopted plans, in particular the Core Strategy (adopted 2010). The Council is also required to prepare a Housing Trajectory with five year housing supply.

Housing

- The London Plan (2015) sets a housing target of 798 units per annum, increasing from the previous target of 560 per annum. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires the identification of a five year supply of housing sites plus a 5% buffer, or where there is a record of under-delivery, a 20% buffer.
- Over the next five years (2017/18 and 2021/22) it is expected that 5,291 homes will be completed, rising over the next fifteen years to 15,815 by 2031/32. Many of these will be delivered in Area Action Plan areas such as at Meridian Water and the North Circular Road. The Housing Trajectory therefore indicates that Enfield will meet the 5-year target requirement (2017/18 to 2021/22) of 4,190, including the 5% buffer, or 4,790 at the 20% buffer level.
- Pipeline schemes that are currently under construction include the Ladderswood Estate development for 356 units, Former Middlesex University Campus/Electric Quarter scheme for 167 units, Melling Drive for 150 units and 280-286 Southbury Road for 115 units. Pipeline schemes with planning permission but have not yet begun construction include 282-288 Chase Road for 74 units.
- In 2015/16, 674 net new homes were completed in Enfield, compared with 399 net completed in 2014/15. The largest development was 231 net additional units at the Former Cat Hill Campus, Middlesex University Site.
- During this period a total of 113 affordable homes were completed, at a proportion of 20% in developments of over 10 units.
- Of the affordable units, 26% were 3+ bedroom homes, while for market housing the proportion was 32%.

Economy and Jobs

- The employment rate for Enfield has been consistently increasing in previous years, from rates of 67.5% and 65.3% in the years 2013/14 and 2012/13 respectively. Following a recent shift in population attributes, Enfield's employment rate decreased marginally to 71.2% in 2016 from 72.7% in 2015 but remains higher than the rate of 65.3% in 2013.
- 6.3% of the working age population were unemployed in 2015/16, a fall from 7.0% in 2014/15 and 8.7% in 2013/14.

1 Executive Summary

- Self-employment increased to 14.8% in 2015/16 from 11.6% in 2012/13.
- The proportion of the borough's population with no qualifications has risen in 2016 to 7.9% in comparison to 4.5% in 2015 and 7.7% in 2014.
- Average gross weekly earnings for the borough's residents have remained broadly static in recent years, at £579 in 2016 compared to £555 in 2012.
- 21,387 m2 of employment floorspace was lost in 2015/16. This overall figure for the borough is skewed by the redevelopment of the former G E Lighting at Lumina Way to office, light industrial and storage space, which contributed a 15,662 m2 net loss of employment floorspace. The redevelopment also included a 132 bed hotel at Lincoln Road, completed in 2012/13.

Education

- In 2015/16 there were 580 additional primary school places in the borough, compared to 990 additional places in 2014/15 and 2,315 in 2013/14.
- 106 additional secondary school places were created in 2015/16, in comparison to 1,006 additional places in 2014/15.
- There are now 33,806 primary and 20,184 secondary school places in the Borough.
- In 2016, 57.8% of students gained 5+ A - C grades, compared to 54.5% in 2015 and 59.7% in 2014. This compares well to a national average of 53.5% in 2016.

Inequality

- The Indices of Deprivation published in 2015 showed Enfield to be ranked as the 12th most deprived area in London, compared to 14th position in 2010. Deprivation is concentrated in the east and south of the borough, with these areas experiencing higher levels of worklessness, lower household incomes, and lower life expectancy.
- The level of owner occupied housing fell sharply from 71% in 2001 to 58% in 2011, while private rental property increased up from 9% to 22%.
- The number of households in temporary accommodation increased to 2,987 in 2015/16 from 2,764 in 2014/15 and 2,226 in 2013/14.
- The crime rate rose to 69.9 crimes per 1,000 of population in 2015/16 from 68.7 crimes per 1,000 of population in 2014/15. This figure is also substantially lower than the London average of 85.4 crimes per 1,000 of population.

1 Executive Summary

Sustainability and the Environment

- CO2 emissions per head of population in the borough have been on a long-term downwards trend, falling to 3.8 tonnes per head in 2014, compared to 4.4 tonnes in 2013 and 6.0 tonnes in 2006.
- 35.9% of household waste was recycled in 2015/16, compared to 38.5% in 2014/15, 39.1% in 2013/14 and 38.8% in 2012/13.

Green Spaces

- The borough has 3,058ha of designated green belt and 579ha of Metropolitan Open Land. The area of green belt fell slightly due to de-designation of 4ha through the adoption of the Development Management Document in 2014.

Local Plan Documents

Enfield's Core Strategy was adopted in November 2010. In addition to the Core Strategy the Local Plan also includes a range of supporting documents including Area Action Plans (AAPs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs):

- The Development Management Document (DMD) was adopted in 2014.
- North Circular Area Action (NCAAP) was adopted in October 2014 and North East Enfield (NEEAAP) was adopted in June 2016.
- Work is progressing for the Edmonton Leaside (ELAAP) formerly referred to as Central Leaside AAP and is due for adoption in 2018.
- Masterplans are in development for Edmonton Green and Enfield Town.
- Enfield's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was adopted on 23 March 2016 and became operational 1 April 2016.
- The Decentralized Energy Network Technical Specification SPD was adopted in December 2015.
- The Section 106 SPD was adopted 20 October 2016
- A North London Waste Plan is in production with the involvement of seven boroughs across north London. Its programme is under review.
- Work has commenced on a new Local Plan with adoption planned for 2019.

1 Executive Summary

2 Introduction

2 Introduction

2.1 The Monitoring Report

- 2.1.1** Enfield Council has prepared this Monitoring Report and Housing Trajectory to meet its statutory requirements, and provide an overview of performance in relation to Enfield's Local Plan, covering the period 2015-16. Enfield's Core Strategy was adopted in 2010 and progress is shown on the Strategic Objectives and Core Policies as well as subsequent policies set out in the Development Management Document, adopted in 2014. Local authorities are required to demonstrate that they have a five year supply of deliverable housing sites in accordance with paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The five year housing land supply sets out Enfield's position to cover the five year period 2017/18 - 2021/22 to ensure the continued supply of homes in the Borough. The projected housing completions in the borough over the next fifteen years are set out, including the five year supply.
- 2.1.2** The absence of an up-to-date Housing Trajectory and five year housing land supply risks making the Local Plan out-of-date. Paragraph 14 of the NPPF states that where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out-of-date, decision-taking means granting permission unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, or where specific policies in the NPPF indicate development should be restricted. Consequently, this would compromise the Council's power to refuse planning applications.

2.2 Why Monitor?

- 2.2.1** Monitoring is necessary to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future. By monitoring and studying trends it is possible to identify key challenges and opportunities for the future and enable policy to be adjusted or revised where necessary. Monitoring is also important to ensure that the aim of sustainable development is being achieved.
- 2.2.2** The statutory requirements for Monitoring Reports are set out in Planning Act 2004 ⁽¹⁾ and Planning Regulations ⁽²⁾. The Act requires the Council to report on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme, the progress and effectiveness of the Local Plan and the extent to which planning policies set out in Local Plan documents are being achieved.

2.3 Purpose of the Monitoring Report

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

1 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011)
2 Part 8 of the 2012 Town and Country Planning Regulations

2 Introduction

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

3 Enfield Borough Context

3 Enfield Borough Context

3.1 Location

- 3.1.1** The London Borough of Enfield is located in outer London, 12 miles to the north of Central London. The borough covers an area of 32 square miles, encompassing suburbs, Green Belt, industry and commerce.

3.2 Local Character and Land Use

- 3.2.1** The borough is characterised by three distinctive areas, around one third is green belt, including country parks, farmland and horticulture. Another third is suburban housing, with a large number of properties dating from the inter war period. The final third comprises a more urban housing typology and also includes industry, commerce, transport and retail. Within the urban fabric there is a large amount of open land which is used as parks, sports fields, golf courses, allotments and back gardens.
- 3.2.2** The built form of the borough continues to be influenced by the earlier settlement pattern, the legacy of large land owners, and piecemeal development that took place in the first half of the twentieth century. Country lanes turned into streets and villages into local shopping centres, of which there are now around 70, including parades. Enfield has one major town centre at Enfield Town, four district centres at Edmonton Green, Angel Edmonton, Southgate and Palmers Green. Brimsdown in the north east Enfield is London's second largest industrial estate, and the borough also includes four retail parks, contributing to the local economy through retail, leisure and services.
- 3.2.3** The character of Enfield is varied and includes 22 conservation areas, the most waterways of a London borough and therefore the longest river length. There are 41 sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) with other sites of special designation within the Lee Valley Regional Park.

3.3 Transport

- 3.3.1** Enfield is well connected by public transport, with national rail links into Liverpool Street, Kings Cross, the City of London and Cambridge and Stansted Airport. The Piccadilly Line begins in the borough and runs through Central London to Heathrow Airport and Uxbridge. The borough is also served by a network of both local and regional bus services managed by Transport for London (TfL), which includes bus routes into Central London and night buses.
- 3.3.2** Enfield is bordered by the M25 to the north and includes part of the North Circular Road (A406) to the south. The Great Cambridge Road (A10) runs through the borough from north to south, joining the M25 at junction 25.
- 3.3.3** The high level of car usage within the borough presents a challenge due to the resulting levels of traffic and congestion, and the effect this has upon residents and local businesses. Whilst north south travel routes are relatively good, east west travel is not as well served particularly across the Lea Valley.

3 Enfield Borough Context

- 3.3.4** The transport infrastructure within Enfield is continuing to undergo improvement. Angel Road Station (to be renamed Meridian Water Station) is set to be significantly improved, with a better rail service, and is backed by the Council and its partners the GLA and TfL. This route is part of the proposed Crossrail 2 plan; as is the spur to New Southgate.
- 3.3.5** The boroughs cycling infrastructure is currently being upgraded, with £30 million in GLA Mini Holland funding awarded in 2014 and £12 million in other funding sources which will form the funding package facilitating the Cycle Enfield Scheme.

3.4 Enfield's Population, Housing and Community Services

- 3.4.1** Enfield is in the top five highest populated boroughs in London, with 2015 mid year estimates putting the population at 328,400 an increase from 324,600 the previous year. The borough has a large proportion of 0-14 year olds and older people when compared with the rest of London.
- 3.4.2** Indices of Deprivation show that Enfield is ranked as the 64th most deprived out of 326 local authority areas in England, and 12th most deprived within London. Deprivation shows a distinct spatial pattern with a concentration in the south and east of the borough.
- 3.4.3** The population is ethnically diverse, and this is reflected among Enfield's school pupils with Turkish, Somali, Bengali and Albanian the most commonly spoken non-English languages. The ethnic composition of the Borough in 2015 is 35.2% White British, 7.4% is Turkish and 7.3% Somali. These figures are approximately the same as in 2014.
- 3.4.4** There are 123,800 dwellings in Enfield, of which 58% are privately owned and 42% are rented. The level of owner occupied housing is higher than the London average, although this has fallen sharply in recent years.
- 3.4.5** House prices have continued to increase with the Land Registry average for Enfield at £372,206 for 2015/16, compared with £318,507 in 2014/15. Although this is showing below the London average, affordability is an increasing challenge as those who can no longer afford to buy or rent within Central London move to outer boroughs, further increasing the pressure on housing stock.
- 3.4.6** Life expectancy within Enfield compares well on average to the life expectancy in London and England, although there are stark inequalities between wards. General levels of health within Enfield are similar to the English average, although infant death and childhood obesity rates are significantly higher. The prevalence of smoking in Enfield's population is below the London and national averages. (Source: Enfield Borough Profile 2016).
- 3.4.7** Within the borough there are a range of services provided including the North Middlesex and Chase Farm NHS hospitals and over 48 GP surgeries. The Council has 11 leisure centres, 17 libraries, 5 youth centres and a range of publicly accessible open spaces spread throughout the borough.

3 Enfield Borough Context

3.5 Enfield's Economy and Employment

- 3.5.1** Despite the decline of traditional industries in London, Enfield's Lea Valley retains one of London's major manufacturing and distribution areas, with a growing service industries sector.
- 3.5.2** The key growth sectors in Enfield include food and drink, and logistics and distribution. Companies such as Coca Cola, Warburtons and Greggs are located in the borough.
- 3.5.3** Green and carbon reduction businesses are a growing sector in Enfield, with the presence of Biffa and proposals for a new incinerator at the EcoPark.
- 3.5.4** As industry has declined and out of town retail centres have been developed, there has been an increased emphasis upon retail and leisure sectors. The public sector is also a large employer in the borough, employing around 25% of employees in Enfield.
- 3.5.5** Unemployment in the borough has decreased recently. The number of jobs within the borough continues to increase and it is estimated that there are now around 132,000 jobs in Enfield.
- 3.5.6** Business and employment in the borough are characterised by a large number of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs), with around 92.1% of businesses employing less than 10 people. Around half of residents in employment are employed outside of the borough, reflecting the combined benefits of the proximity to Central London and fast transport connections.

3 Enfield Borough Context

4 Local Plan

4 Local Plan

4.1 Core Strategy Strategic Objectives

- 4.1.1** The Core Strategy sets out the spatial planning framework for the borough until 2025. It is a strategic document providing the broad strategy for the scale and distribution of development and the provision of supporting infrastructure, ensuring that investment decisions are not made in isolation but are properly coordinated to ensure development is sustainable.
- 4.1.2** The strategic objectives are set out in the Core Strategy. They outline what needs to be achieved to deliver the Core Strategy vision and address the key issues identified for the borough. The objectives give direction for the spatial strategy and the core policies which follow. Chapter 5, Methodology and Analysis of Indicators sets out the Indicators in more detail. Indicator datasets can be found in Appendix 1.

4.2 Area Action Plans

- 4.2.1** An Area Action Plan (AAP) is a development plan document (DPD) that provides specific planning policy and guidance for an area where significant regeneration or investment needs to be managed. AAPs address the challenges of an area and set out the required land uses in particular locations and identify key strategic interventions. AAPs have a strong focus on delivery and implementation and form an integral part of Enfield's Local Plan, sitting alongside the Core Strategy, DMD and London Plan policies once adopted.
- 4.2.2 North Circular Area Action Plan:**
- 4.2.3** This Area Action Plan sets out the planning framework for the future of the North Circular corridor between the A109 at Bounds Green and the A10 Great Cambridge Road. The borough formally adopted the NCAAP and NCAAP Policies Map in October 2014.
- 4.2.4 Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (formerly Central Leaside Area Action Plan):**
- 4.2.5** Edmonton Leaside is located in the south eastern corner of Enfield and stretches from Picketts Lock in the north to the Meridian Water regeneration area in the south. The plan is currently being prepared and will provide a planning policy framework to guide future development and investment in the area.
- 4.2.6 North East Enfield Area Action Plan:**
- 4.2.7** The North East Enfield Area Action Plan covers an area stretching from the M25 southwards to Ponders End. North East Enfield is an identified regeneration area for Enfield, having suffered from years of uncertainty and lack of investment. The DPD will be used to direct local investment, particularly redevelopment proposals and inform key infrastructure discussions and guide state renewal projects in the area. The document went to examination in April 2015 and was formally adopted in June 2016.

4 Local Plan

4.3 Development Management Document

- 4.3.1** Alongside the Core Strategy and the Area Action Plans, the DMD forms part of Enfield's Local Plan.
- 4.3.2** The Development Management Document (DMD), provides policies and standards by which planning applications will be determined. The document, along with the policies map, was formally adopted in November 2014.
- 4.3.3** It is a key vehicle in delivering the vision and objectives for Enfield as set out in the Core Strategy. The DMD aims to build on the Core Strategy's objective and policies, helping to meet the Council's aims of improving the lives of everyone who lives, works, studies or plays in Enfield. For further detail and analysis of its indicators, see Chapter 10, Methodology and Analysis of Indicators.
- 4.3.4** The DMD includes policy on the following areas:
- Housing;
 - Community Facilities;
 - Enfield's Economy;
 - Town Centres and Shopping;
 - Design and Heritage;
 - Transport and Parking;
 - Tackling Climate Change;
 - Environmental Protection;
 - Green Infrastructure; and
 - Green Belt.

4.4 North London Waste Plan

- 4.4.1** The North London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest are working together as planning authorities to prepare the North London Waste Plan (NLWP).
- 4.4.2** The NLWP will:
- Set out the planning framework for waste management in the seven boroughs for 15 years up to 2031.
 - Safeguard existing waste management sites for their continued use, identifies new sites for waste management and set out policies for determining waste planning applications.
 - Be in line with existing national, regional and local policies and based on robust evidence.
- 4.4.3** A consultation on the draft NLWP took place in summer 2015. The programme is under review and will be updated in the Local Development Scheme and a later monitoring report.

4 Local Plan

4.5 Masterplans

4.5.1 A masterplan is a formal planning tool designed to ensure that the development of the area is well integrated and best use is made of the land.

4.5.2 Enfield Town Masterplan

4.5.3 The Council is preparing a masterplan for Enfield Town. This provides an opportunity to create a coordinated planning framework for the future change and development of the Borough's Major Centre. The masterplan will ensure that new development and transport improvements, including 'Cycle Enfield', complement and enhance the town centre. The masterplan will seek to grow the centre's retail and evening economy role and bring forward a new generation of high quality homes.

4.5.4 The masterplan is currently in preparation stage and will be subject to consultation in summer 2017.

4.5.5 Edmonton Green Masterplan

4.5.6 Edmonton Green is situated in the south east of the borough. At the heart is Edmonton Green District Centre, the second largest town centre in Enfield. Edmonton Green is a priority regeneration area as identified through the London Plan (2015), the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area Planning Framework (2013) and Enfield's adopted Core Strategy (2010). Core Policy 39 in the Enfield Core Strategy emphasises the need to complement existing and new socio-economic programmes with visible physical and public realm enhancements aimed at improving the function and reputation of the area.

4.5.7 The Edmonton Green Masterplan will provide a planning framework to help coordinate regeneration activities and development. The Masterplan is being re scoped to look at a wider area and take a strategic approach to Edmonton Green and wider Housing Zone development sites.

4.5.8 New Southgate Masterplan

4.5.9 New Southgate is a Regeneration Priority Area. The masterplan aims to ensure that the area will be an attractive local neighbourhood that is well connected to the rest of Enfield and surrounding areas. The New Southgate Masterplan was adopted in December 2010.

4 Local Plan

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

5.1 Methodology and Introduction

- 5.1.1** The Monitoring Report and Housing Trajectory are needed to establish current conditions and potential future variations or changes. Monitoring provides the opportunity to detect and follow trends, facilitating the identification of key challenges and future opportunities, enabling policy to be adjusted or revised depending on the evidence base. This report includes multi-year data, providing a wide context and allowing for the identification of longer term trends.
- 5.1.2** This report measures the performance of Local Plan policies against a range of indicators set out both within the Core Strategy, adopted in 2010, and the Development Management Document, adopted in 2014. Additional indicators, not required for monitoring either the Core Strategy or the Development Management Document, are also included to provide context data and continuity with previous reports.
- 5.1.3** A wide range of sources have been used. Data sources to which the Council contributes such as the London Development Database (LDD) have been used as well as information recorded by departments within the Council, in addition to other appropriate external sources such as the GLA, ONS and Nomis.

5.2 Housing and Services

- 5.2.1** Housing and services are covered by Core Policies 1 to 12 and DMD Policies 1 to 15.
- 5.2.2 Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes**
- 5.2.3** Core Policy 2 focuses on housing supply and locations in the borough. The London Plan has an annualised target of 798 new homes following adoption of the revised London Plan in March 2015. The previous GLA Enfield housing target was 560 homes per year. In 2015/16, a total of 674 net housing units were completed in the borough, compared to 399 in 2014/15, representing an increase compared to the previous year.
- 5.2.4** The composition of the homes delivered was as follows:

Year	Total	New Build	Conversion	Change of Use	Extension
2015/16	674	437	37	180	20
2014/15	399	215	46	119	19
2013/14	512	351	31	99	31
2012/13	555	505	35	11	4

Table 1

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

5.2.5 There are a number of major housing schemes that have been completed in the borough in the past year. The Former Middlesex University Campus site at Cat Hill was completed to provide 231 residential units, of which 69 were affordable housing. Additionally, Highmead Estate was completed, providing a net gain of 55 units.

5.2.6 The borough is also expecting to record the completion of a number of major schemes for the 2016/17 financial year. Developments due for completion in 2016/17 include the Bowes Road/Wilmer Way development situated in the North Circular Area Action Plan for 46 units and the borough's Dujardin Mews estate renewal scheme for 38 units. Furthermore, the borough is also awaiting the completion of the Former Middlesex University Campus Ponders End High Street site for 167 units, as well as the redevelopment at Melling Drive for 150 units, of which all are affordable units. The completion of these major housing schemes will assist the borough in reaching its future housing targets.

5.2.7 NPPF and Sites for Five Year Supply of Housing

5.2.8 A key requirement of the NPPF is the identification of a five-year supply of housing sites, plus a buffer of 5%. Enfield's requirement over the next five years (2017/18 to 2021/22) is 4,190 (798 per annum plus the 5% buffer), which should be exceeded with the housing trajectory showing 5,291 deliverable homes in that period. The figures are set out in the table below:

NPPF 5 Year Supply	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	5 Year Supply Total
Annual requirement including 5% buffer	838	838	838	838	838	4,190
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	388	795	1,120	1,795	1,193	5,291

Table 2

5.2.9 Affordable Housing

5.2.10 Through Core Policy 3, the Council seeks to achieve a borough-wide target of 40% affordable housing units in new developments on sites capable of accommodation 10 or more dwellings. DMD 1 also looks at affordable housing on sites capable of providing 10 units or more. For developments of less than ten dwellings, the Council has sought to achieve a financial contribution to deliver off-site affordable housing based on a borough-wide target of 20% affordable housing. However, due to a change in Government policy, now incorporated within the Section 106 SPD, the Council will no longer seek affordable housing contributions for developments of 10 or fewer units with a combined gross floorspace of up to 1,000 square metres. This will impact future S106 commuted sums for affordable housing from small sites.

5.2.11 On sites of 10 or more units where affordable housing is sought to be provided in accordance with Core Policy 3 and DMD 1; in 2015/16, 20.4% of homes were affordable, compared to 29.4% in 2014/15 and 59.8% in 2013/14. The lower figure in 2015/16 and 2014/15 is due to the Council being unable to require affordable housing from

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

permitted development conversion of office to residential ⁽³⁾. In addition, the change to Government policy referred to in paragraph 5.2.10 above raises the threshold from 10 to 11 or more units where the Council can seek affordable housing on site. The increased threshold is also impacting affordable housing delivery.

5.2.12 Affordable housing as a percentage of all gross housing completions has fallen to 15% in 2015/16, down from 19% in 2014/15 largely due to the small sites exemption specified above and reflects the worsening affordable housing position currently being experienced across London.

5.2.13 DMD1 states that development should provide an appropriate mix of tenures to meet local housing need and reflect a borough wide target of 70% social and affordable rent and 30% intermediate. In 2015/16, 39% of the mix was affordable/social rent with 61% being intermediate. In 2014/15 59% of the mix was affordable/social rent with 41% being intermediate. 2013/14 saw the affordable/social rent and intermediate mix at 40% and 60% respectively.

5.2.14 The Council is actively seeking to reach its affordable housing targets. Future developments will assist the borough in reaching its targets. One major scheme at Melling Drive, which will provide 150 residential units and is due for completion and is 100% affordable. Another major scheme that is 100% affordable is the development on the land to the west of Oasis Academy, which will provide 38 affordable units. The Council's ongoing Estate Renewal Programme and the development at Meridian Water will also contribute to future affordable housing targets.

5.2.15 Housing Quality

5.2.16 Core Policy 4 and DMD Policies 6 to 10 focus on housing quality, requiring high quality design and sustainability for all new homes. They offer general standards for new residential development. Almost 100% of the homes built in Enfield comply with Lifetime Homes standards in 2015/16, which is an increase from 37% in 2011/12 and 6.8% in 2010/11.

5.2.17 Housing Type

5.2.18 Core Policy 5 and DMD3 set out the percentage mix of housing according to the type of dwellings and number of bedrooms. Over the lifetime of the Core Strategy the Council will plan for the following borough-wide mix of housing:

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

5.2.19 The actual 2015/16 mix for new housing is set out in the table below.

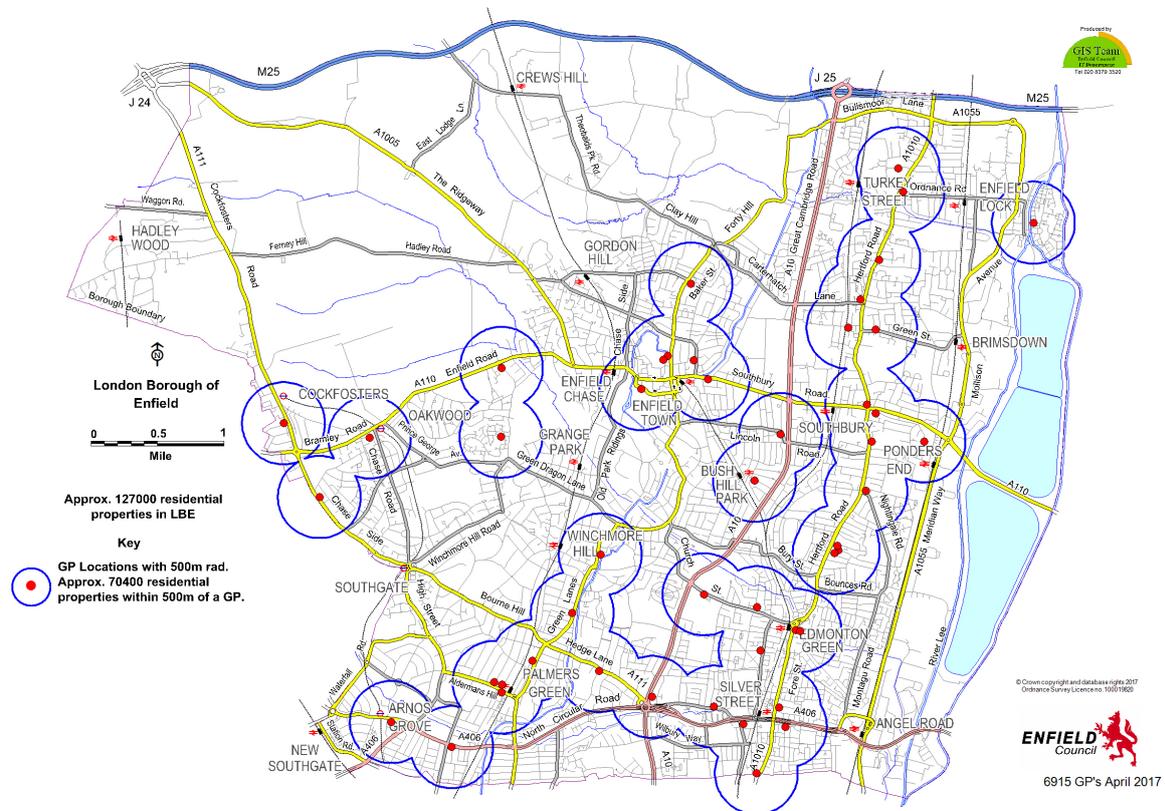
5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

	1/2 bed flat	2 bed house	3 bed flat	3+ bed house	Total
Market	67%	1%	12%	20%	100%
Social Rented	52%	15%	0%	33%	100%
Intermediate	74%	0%	26%	0%	100%
Affordable Rented	86%	0%	14%	0%	100%
Social Rented Intermediate, & Affordable Rented	71%	3%	18%	8%	100%
Total	67%	2%	13%	18%	100%

Table 3

- 5.2.20** In 2015/16, affordable 3+ bedroom new homes comprised 26% of the total affordable (affordable rented, social rented and intermediate) units delivered, while 71% of the affordable new homes were 1 and 2 bedroom flats. For market/private housing the proportion of 3+ bedroom new homes was 32% while 68% were 1 or 2 bedroom flats and 2 bedroom homes. These percentages represent a poor performance against the policy targets and will require analysis to determine appropriate action to secure a better balance of provision. A review of the Council's dwelling mix policy will be undertaken as part of the review of the Local Plan.
- 5.2.21 Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health**
- 5.2.22** Core Policy 7 addresses health and social care provision in the borough. DMD policies 16 and 17 also support the provision of new community facilities and the protection of existing community facilities.
- 5.2.23** The monitoring target for this policy is the percentage of residential properties within 500m of a GP. Approximately 55.4% of Enfield residents are within 500m of GP in 2016, this is slightly less than the 56.7% figure for 2015.
- 5.2.24** A new GP practice is being provided in the Highmead development. The map overleaf shows the 500m radius coverage of number of a GPs in 2016.

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators



GP Surgeries

5.2.25 Education

5.2.26 Core Policy 8 sets out the education infrastructure requirements of the borough, with monitoring through the provision of school places and GCSE performances.

5.2.27 One measurable indicator centres on the number of primary and secondary places in the borough. The target aims to ensure the provision of sufficient primary and secondary school places available within a reasonable distance of pupils' homes to meet projected demand.

5.2.28 A rise in the number of school age children is driving the requirement for an increase in school places. There were an additional 580 primary school places in 2015/16 in comparison to 990 in 2014/15 and 2,315 in 2013/14. In 2015/16 additional primary school places to meet demand were provided from a new free school at Meridian Angel Primary School and new places at Oasis Academy and Chase Farm temporary places.

5.2.29 In terms of secondary school places, 106 additional places were created in 2015/16 at Heron Hall Secondary to meet demand, compared to 1,006 in 2014/15.

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.2.30** In 2016, 57.8% of students gained 5+ A* - C grades, compared to 54.5% in 2015, 59.7% in 2014 and 63.2% in 2013. Despite the percentage of students gaining 5+ A* - C grades an increase from 2015 to 2016, the figure is fluctuating and still below the percentage of achievement in 2014 and 2013. This compares favourably to national averages of 53.5 and 53.8 in 2016 and 2015 respectively.
- 5.2.31 Supporting Community Cohesion**
- 5.2.32** Core Policy 9 focuses on supporting community cohesion, through tackling social deprivation and reducing crime and fear of crime.
- 5.2.33** The Indices of Deprivation published in 2015 showed Enfield to be ranked as the 12th most deprived area in London, a worsening from 14th position in 2010. Deprivation is concentrated in the east and south of the borough, with these areas experiencing higher levels of worklessness, lower household incomes, and lower life expectancy.
- 5.2.34** The crime rate has risen to 69.9 crimes per 1,000 of population in 2015/16 from 68.7 crimes per 1,000 population in 2014/15. Prior to this, the crime rate in Enfield has fallen each year since 2008/09. Enfield's crime rate is significantly below that of the London average which was 85.4 crimes per 1,000 population in 2015/16.
- 5.2.35 Emergency and Essential Services**
- 5.2.36** Core Policy 10 and DMD policies 16 and 17 address the emergency and essential services of the borough. In terms of additional new emergency and essential services, no permissions have been granted for these services in the past 3 years. In terms of burial spaces, 1,718 new spaces have been approved at Edmonton Cemetery by Cabinet on 19 October 2016 subject to planning approval. Future needs will be determined through infrastructure delivery planning as part of the Local Plan review.
- 5.2.37 Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts**
- 5.2.38** Through Core Policy 11, the Council supports the delivery of new recreational, leisure, culture and arts facilities with DMD 16 also supporting the provision of new community facilities. These include youth facilities as part of estate regeneration programmes at the Ladderswood Estate (granted planning permission in early 2014), Ordnance Road (granted permission in 2011) and the Alma Estate (granted permission 2015). The Craig Park Youth Centre in Edmonton was completed in 2013.
- 5.2.39** Other facilities that have been completed in the borough include the Go Ape adventure facility in the west of the borough and the Go Jump facility at Lumina Park.
- 5.2.40 Visitors and Tourism**
- 5.2.41** Core Policy 12 and DMD 31 offer policy support to tourism and visitor accommodation development. In 2015/16 there were on hotels completed in the borough. In 2014/15 a hotel on Advent Way (Premier Inn) was completed for 96 bed spaces. In 2012/13 a new hotel on Lincoln Road (Travelodge) was completed, providing 132 bed spaces.

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

5.3 Economic Development and Enterprise

5.3.1 Economic development and enterprise is covered by core policies 13 to 19 and DMD policies 19-36.

5.3.2 Promoting Economic Prosperity:

5.3.3 Through Core Policy 13, the borough aims to promote economic prosperity. The council aims to protect and improve Enfield's employment offer by helping to facilitate the creation of a minimum of 6,000 new jobs from 2010-2026, focusing new growth in the Upper Lee Valley and Enfield's town centres. More than 4,000 new jobs are expected to be created in Enfield's main town centres and in other priority regeneration areas.

5.3.4 ONS Jobs Density data measures the number of jobs in the borough. In 2009, the total number of jobs in the borough was 107,000, growing to 119,000 in 2013, 128,000 in 2014 and 132,000 in 2015.

5.3.5 The second indicator measures the total amount of additional employment floorspace by type. In 2013/14 there was a total net employment floorspace loss of 9,382 square metres, in 2014/15 a loss of 3,105 square metres, and in 2015/16 a loss of 21,387 square metres. The loss in 2015/16 is explained by several factors. The first reason is the Permitted Development Prior Approval rights, where office space can be converted into residential units. Also, the redevelopment of the former G E Lighting at Lumina Way for office, light industrial and storage space includes the loss of 32,755 m² of B2 floorspace contributing to an overall net loss of 15,662 m² employment floorspace on the site, skewing the overall figure for the borough. The redevelopment also includes a 132 bed hotel on Lincoln Road, completed in 2012/13, further contributing to the loss of employment floorspace. Innova Way site delivered a total of 8,564 square metres of B-use employment floorspace in 2014/15.

5.3.6 Safeguarding SIL and LSIS

5.3.7 Core Policy 14 and DMD 19 seek to safeguard Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) whilst Core Policy 15 and DMD 20 aim to safeguard Locally Significant Industrial Sites (LSIS). In 2015/16, the 2014/15 figures still apply and there is no net loss in SIL employment floorspace at 331ha. LSIS floorspace also remains at 34ha

5.3.8 Taking Part in Economic Success and Improving Skills

5.3.9 Core Policy 16 addresses taking part in economic success and improving skills. In 2016 the proportion of the borough's population with no qualifications rose to 7.9%, from 4.5% in 2015.

5.3.10 Core Policy 16 also focuses on economic activity and the percentage of the population that is in employment. The employment rate for Enfield has decreased to 71.2% of the working age population in 2015/16 from 72.7% in 2014/15. The employment rate for Enfield has been consistently increasing in previous years, from rates of 67.7% and 65.3% in the years 2013/14 and 2012/13 respectively. Although levels have recently decreased slightly, the number of jobs has increased from 128,000 (2014) to 132,000 (2015). Some of these new jobs have gone to people residing out of Borough. The number of Enfield residents commuting outside of the Borough for work is difficult to

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

track but fluctuations in this also affect the employment rate. The increase in job numbers could be attributed in part to active inward investment initiatives, for example, Siemens have recently opened new premises in the Borough employing approximately 100 employees. A more detailed analysis of underlying factors associated with employment rates and new jobs may be required for future years.

5.3.11 Core Policy 16 also focuses on economic activity and the percentage of the population that is in employment. The employment rate for Enfield has decreased to 71.2% of the working age population in 2015/16 from 72.7% in 2014/15. The employment rate for Enfield has been consistently increasing in comparison to previous years, with rates of 67.7% and 65.3% in the years 2013/14 and 2012/13 respectively.

5.3.12 In 2015/16 the percentage of the working age population who were employees were 55.9%, a decrease from 58.1% in 2014/15 but higher than 53.2% in 2013/14.

5.3.13 The percentage of the working age population unemployed in 2015/16 was 6.3%, decreasing from 7.0% in 2014/15 and 8.7% in 2013/14.

5.3.14 Town Centres

5.3.15 Through Core Policies 17 and 18, the Council aims 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. Through DMD policies 25-36, the borough provides policy in regards to locations for new retail, leisure and office development and gives general considerations for town centre development.

5.3.16 The measurable indicator for town centres is the total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in town centres. In 2015/16 there was a total loss of 1,112 m². This was largely in part to the change of use from retail (A1) to Medical Health Clinic (D1) at Burleigh Way in Enfield Town, which contributed 1,050 m² of lost town centre floorspace. 2014/15 saw no net loss or gain of town centre floorspace, although in 2013/14 there was a loss of 4,441 m², which was due to the construction of 191 residential units and the extension and conversion of New River House on Coleman Parade, Enfield Town.

5.3.17 Town Centre Uses across Enfield

5.3.18 Core Policy 18 aims to deliver shopping provision across Enfield. Focusing on the A-class uses, there was a loss of 3,408 square metres of floorspace in 2015/16, compared to a gain of 1,037 square metres the previous year.

5.3.19 Offices

5.3.20 Core Policy 19 seeks to protect and enhance Enfield Town as the main location for the borough for new office development, with DMD 25 also offering policy regarding offices. The conversion of Hobart House in Southgate resulted in the loss of 1,760 square metres of B1a floorspace and completion of 40 residential units. Although there were some gains in B1a office space, on balance there was a borough-wide loss of 1,673 square metres of B1a office space in 2015/16. The loss of B1a floorspace

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

continues a trend that also saw a net loss of 3,016 square metres and 4,441 square metres B1a floorspace in the years 2014/15 and 2013/14 respectively. These falls were driven by the change to Permitted Development in 2013 which allowed office to residential conversion by prior approval.

5.4 Delivering Physical Infrastructure

5.4.1 Delivering physical infrastructure is covered by policies 20 to 27 and DMD policies 37 to 63.

5.4.2 Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure:

5.4.3 Through Core Policy 20, the Council will support appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and will reduce emissions of carbon dioxide as part of development proposals, in line with the London Plan. Through DMD policies 51 and 52, the borough provides further support on energy efficient standards and decentralised energy networks. Energetik are adopting a low carbon CHP technology at Ladderswood (part of the Arnos Grove Heat Network), the Ponders End Heat Network and at the Meridian Water Heat Network until energetik is able to connect to the new Energy Recover Facility. Moreover, the Council has installed roof-mounted solar panels on five of its corporate buildings, including the Civic Centre.

5.4.4 CO2 emissions per head of population in the borough have been on a long-term downwards trend, falling from 6.0 tonnes in 2006 to 3.8 tonnes in 2016.

5.4.5 Delivering Sustainable Waste Management:

5.4.6 Core Policy 22 focuses on sustainable 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). The new North London Waste Plan is currently in preparation and will include waste targets.

5.4.7 The measurable indicator for sustainable waste management is the amount of municipal waste arising and managed. In 2015/16 35.9% of household waste was recycled, compared to 38.5% in 2014/15, 39.1% in 2013/14 and 38.8% in 2012/13.

5.4.8 Aggregates:

5.4.9 Core Policy 23 addresses aggregates. There are currently no primary land won aggregates extracted in Enfield.

5.4.10 The Road Network:

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

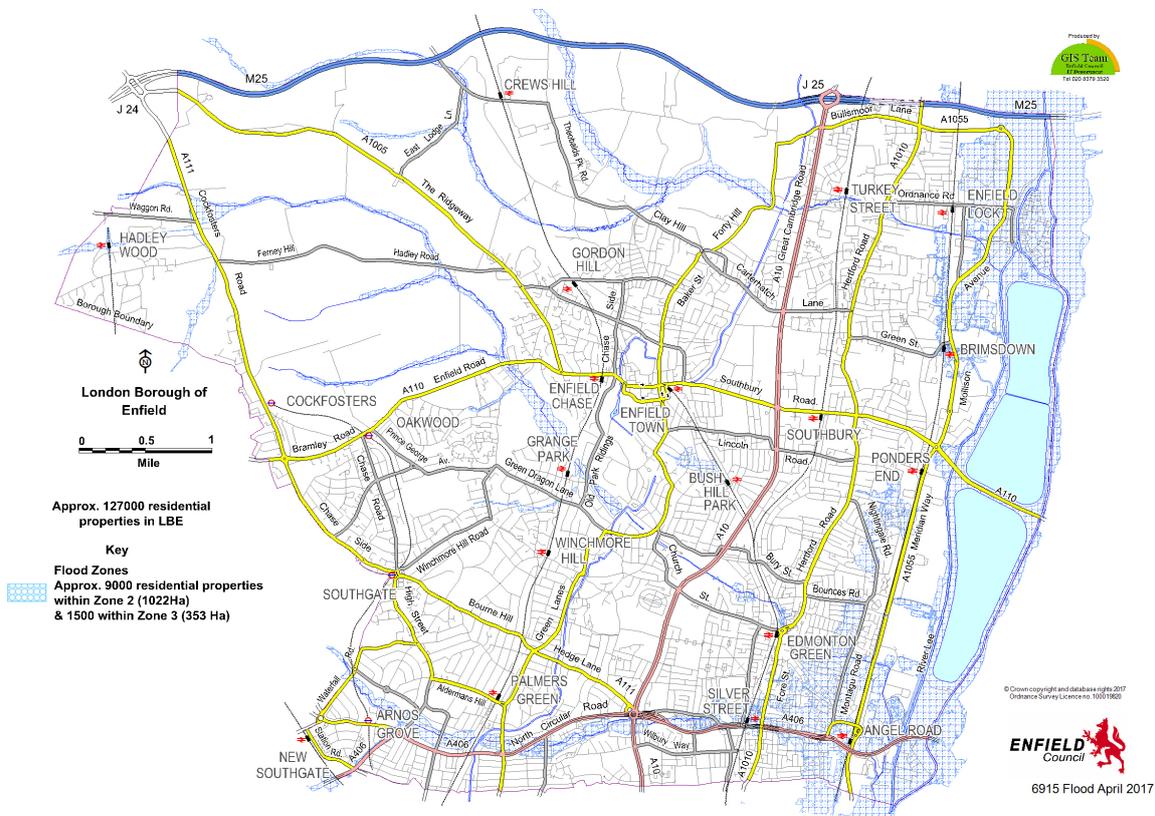
5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.4.12** The 2011 census indicated that 46.2% of the population use private motor vehicles to travel to work, a decrease from 50.7% in 2001. The total number of people who cycle and walk to work has increased to 7.9% in 2011 from 7.6% in 2001. There has been a significant increase in usage of public transport, with 40.8% in 2011 in comparison to 33.2% in 2001.
- 5.4.13 Pedestrians and Cyclists:**
- 5.4.14** Through Core Policy 25, the Council seeks to provide safe, convenient and accessible routes for pedestrians, cyclists, and other non-motorised modes of transport, in part by developing and implementing improvements to strategic and local walking and cycle routes in the borough.
- 5.4.15** The total number of people who cycle and walk to work has increased to 7.9% in 2011 from 7.6% in 2001. Cycle Enfield is also expected to increase the number of people cycling in the borough.
- 5.4.16 Public Transport:**
- 5.4.17** One of the measurements for assessing Core Policy 26 is by assessing the frequency of the rail service. In 2016, there was a greater frequency of trains per hour on the Great Northern route in the west of the borough, particularly at Enfield Chase station which has 8 trains per hour during Monday AM peak hours.
- 5.4.18** The transport infrastructure within Enfield is continuing to undergo improvement. Angel Road Station to be renamed (Meridian Water Station) is set to be significantly improved, with a better rail service, and is backed by the Council and its partners the GLA and TfL. This route is also part of the West Anglia Mainline Enhancement and Crossrail 2 proposals.

5.5 Environmental Protection and Green Infrastructure

- 5.5.1** Environment protection and green infrastructure is covered by core policies 28 to 36 and DMD policies 64 to 91.
- 5.5.2 Extent of the Floodplain**
- 5.5.3** In 2015/16 the floodplain covered approximately 1,375 hectares (comprised of 1,022 hectares in flood zone 2 and 353 hectares in flood zone 3). While the total extent of the flood plain has decreased from 1,392 hectares in 2014/15 more of the flood plain falls within the category 3 flood zone.

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators



Flood Zones Map

5.5.4 Managing Flood Risk through Development

5.5.5 Through Core Policy 28, the Council will take a risk assessment based approach to development and flood risk, directing development to areas of the lowest risk. Further policy and support is provided by DMD 59 that seeks to avoid and reduce flood risk and DMD 60 that requires flood risk assessment. Flood zones refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences. 2015/16 saw 3 successful applications in a flood zone, compared to 8 in 2014/15, 3 applications in 2013/14 and 2 in 2012/13.

5.5.6 Flood Management Infrastructure

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

5.5.8 The Salmons Brook Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) works were completed in the 2015/16 financial year. The Thames 21 Salmon's Brook Healthy River Challenge (SBHRC) project also completed in 2015/16.

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.5.9** The Meridian Water proposals envisage significant improvements to rivers within the site including Salmons Brook and Pymmes Brook. Enfield Council has been allocated funding for a range of projects under the Flood Defence Grant in Aid budget.
- 5.5.10** Other related projects include the Town Park SuDS completed in 2014 and Pymmes Park Wetlands completed in 2015. Firs Farm Wetlands is also due to be completed during the summer 2017.
- 5.5.11** Other upcoming projects at various stages for 2017/18 are Prince of Wales Wetlands (delivery), Broomfield Wetlands (feasibility and delivery), Albany Park (feasibility) and the Salmons Brook Natural Flood Management Programme (including Trent Park and Agricultural Land).
- 5.5.12** New planning permissions will be monitored to ensure that no new culverts are being granted planning the borough. During the financial years of 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 no known new culverts have been constructed in the borough.
- 5.5.13 Built and Landscape Heritage**
- 5.5.14** Core Policy 31 focuses on the Built Landscape Heritage. The Council will implement national and regional policies and work with partners to pro-actively preserve and enhance all of the borough's heritage assets.
- 5.5.15** In 2011/12, 2.7% of the Statutory Listed buildings in the borough were deemed at risk on the Historic England risk register. By 2015/16, this number has slightly decreased to 2.4% of buildings being deemed at risk. This was due to two statues on Bramley Road in Trent Park being taken off the register in 2013.
- 5.5.16 Pollution**
- 5.5.17** 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.
- 5.5.18** The recent figures for PM10 particulates and Nitrogen Dioxide have remained constant but the borough have seen improvements in these levels over the past decade.
- 5.5.19 Green Belt and Countryside**
- 5.5.20** Core Policy 33 and DMD policies 82-91 focus on protecting and enhancing the Green Belt and Countryside. The adoption of the DMD in 2014 included de-designation of a small area of green belt, with the total area falling from 3062ha to 3058ha.
- 5.5.21 Parks, Playing Fields and Other Open Spaces**
- 5.5.22** 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. The total area of protected open space remains at 579ha.
- 5.5.23 Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways**

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

5.5.24 Core Policy 35 focuses on the Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways, with DMD 75 offering policy in regards to waterways. The Lee Valley Regional Park have a Development Framework.

5.5.25 Biodiversity

5.5.26 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.

5.5.27 There are 41 Local Wildlife Sites (SINCS) within the borough, with 16 of these sites under active conservation management.

5.6 Places for Regeneration and Growth

5.6.1 Work has progressed on the Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan (previously known as the Central Leaside Area Action Plan), to provide a spatial vision and planning framework for the south eastern area of the borough, including the key growth area of Meridian Water. The Edmonton Leaside AAP sets out a vision for the future of the area, establishes the opportunities for change and the issues that need to be addressed to secure successful regeneration. The document supports the comprehensive transformation of the Meridian Water area into a mixed-use neighbourhood, including the provision for housing growth of up to 10,000 new homes and 6,700 new jobs. In the wider area the AAP supports the modernisation of the industrial estates, Deephams Sewage Treatment Works and the Edmonton EcoPark, and more effective use of the Picketts Lock leisure site. Public examination is expected to take place later in 2017.

5.6.2 The regeneration area of Meridian Water has seen significant progress, with the Council selecting Barratt and Segro as the preferred development partners to act as master developer to drive forward delivery. The Council has made huge progress with site assembly to support the regeneration, having already acquired over 20ha of land as part of an acquisition strategy. Furthermore the Council has resolved to grant permission for the first phase of development comprising 725 homes as well as a new rail station.

5.6.3 The North Circular Area Action Plan sets out the planning framework for the future of the North Circular corridor between the A109 at Bounds Green and the Great Cambridge Road. The document was adopted in October 2015. A milestone for the area, supporting and guiding regeneration that will lift decades of uncertainty, the corridor is now experiencing significant investment that is providing housing and infrastructure for strong and enduring sustainable communities in South West Enfield.

5.6.4 There is a demand for additional primary pupil places for reception aged children in the North Circular area, with Garfield School expanding into a 3 form entry school as set out in NC Policy 4. This is due for completion in the financial year 2016/17.

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.6.5** The redevelopment of the Ladderswood Estate will provide a new high quality housing environment with the new buildings directly addressing the key existing streets in the area. Planning permission was granted in February 2014 for 517 units in line with NC Policy 2, 6 and 13. This includes permission for 149 affordable housing units, a new hotel, a small community facility and commercial units, with construction beginning on the site in March 2014. The first phase of construction is due to be completed in 2017.
- 5.6.6** The site known as the "Western Gateway" comprises the former National Grid gasholder and the adjacent Homebase retail warehouse. Redevelopment of the retail warehousing and gasholder site provides a major opportunity to deliver a landmark development in the area. The proposal seeks planning permission for the development of the Western Gateway site for residential and commercial purposes, new highway access and associated works in line with NC Policies 2, 6 and 14. A pre-application was received in the summer of 2015, with the planning application expected in 2017.
- 5.6.7** The New Southgate Station Area presents an opportunity to improve the relationship of the station with its hinterland. In 2015, planning permission was granted for the redevelopment of the site and the construction of 44 residential units in line with NC policies 2, 6 and 15. This offers an opportunity to improve the relationship between the station area and the local commercial parade along Friern Barnet Road, which would strengthen the commercial viability of the area.
- 5.6.8** The Telford Road sites were a collection of already cleared housing opportunity sites with frontage to Telford Road. The planning application for the construction of the 33 new residential units was granted permission in 2012 and the development was completed in November 2014. The Birchwood Court site of 17 residential units was also completed in 2014.
- 5.6.9** The Telford Road/Bowes Road Corner site is located next to a key junction along the North Circular Road. The development is currently under construction and will help define this junction. The permission includes 62 residential units within a part 4, part 5 and part 6-storey block and is scheduled for completion in the year 2016/17. Similarly, the Bowes Road/Wilmer Way sites which will provide a total of 56 residential units are also under construction and scheduled for completion in 2016/17.
- 5.6.10** The Powys Lane to Broomfield Road site, through NC Policy 24, will deliver a range of housing types. It presents a strong built edge to Bowes Road taking advantage of existing access points on the site. The redevelopment of the site to provide three blocks of 88 residential units with completion in winter of 2016.
- 5.6.11** In line with NC Policy 26, the North Circular Area Action Plan supports the Southgate Town Hall site as appropriate for high quality residential developments. It backs the retention, the refurbishment and/or the conversion of the principal spaces in the formal town hall and library building with appropriate uses. This site involves the erection of a four storey block to provide 18 affordable apartments, the conversion of the Town Hall to provide 19 apartments, and the refurbishment and extension of the library. This was completed in 2016.

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.6.12** Finally, the Ritz Parade Development Brief is in preparation. The brief will provide further detail to NC Policy 23 and will provide planning, design and development advice for the site and will help guide future regeneration proposals. Public consultation on the draft brief was undertaken in December 2015. A draft document remains unpublished awaiting the outcome of the Local Heritage Review which recommends the local listing of the building.
- 5.6.13** The North East Enfield Area Action Plan is a planning framework which sets out future proposals for the area of the Borough stretching from the M25 southwards towards Ponders End. The area action plan was adopted in June 2016 and will guide regeneration in the area. The regeneration of Alma Estate was granted outline planning for 993 dwellings in 2015 with full planning permission for phase 1a of the scheme granted in March 2016 for 228 units. As well as delivering 993 new homes in total, the regeneration will also provide shops, a gym, medical centre and community facilities, which will link the surrounding streets to the new development and improve green open space. The development will also provide construction apprenticeships and job opportunities for local labour, contributing to the local economy.
- 5.6.14** Dujardin Mews, part of the Ponders End regeneration programme is due for completion in 2016/17 and will be the first council built and managed scheme in the borough since the 1980s. The development will provide 38 new homes and will be made available for tenants and leaseholders from the Alma Estate.

5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

6.1 Local Development Scheme

- 6.1.1** Enfield Council has a duty to prepare and maintain a Local Plan and an up to date Local Development Scheme (LDS). Section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as recently amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) requires local planning authorities to prepare and maintain a LDS, specifying a programme for delivering its Local Plan. The current LDS can be viewed on the Council's website.
- 6.1.2** The LDS document contains a three year rolling programme of local plan work including documents to be produced or reviewed, arrangements for production, resources, timetable, project management and decision making.
- 6.1.3** The preparation of Enfield's new Local Plan is advancing and the LDS is currently being reviewed to set out the programme for its preparation and production. The current LDS (2013 - 2016) summarises the content of the Local Plan and the nature of each planning document to be produced, including:
- The subject matter and geographical area to which each document is to relate;
 - Which documents are to be DPDs and subject to independent testing;
 - An explanation of the relationships between the planning documents;
 - Which documents are to be prepared jointly with one or more other local planning authorities;
 - The timetable for preparing and revising (where relevant) each document and the key milestones to be achieved;
 - The arrangements and responsibilities for programme management; and
 - How progress against the LDS will be monitored, and how the LDS will be reviewed.
- 6.1.4** Enfield's current Local Plan comprises:
- The Adopted Core Strategy policies, November 2010;
 - The Adopted Development Management Document (DMD) policies 2014;
 - The Adopted London Plan policies, March 2016;
 - Where relevant, policies in the Adopted North Circular Area Action Plan (NCAAP) 2014; and
 - Policies contained in the Adopted North East Enfield Area Action Plan 2016
- 6.1.5** Other Planning Documents
- Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule and Regulation 123 List adopted March 2016
 - Section 106 Supplementary Planning Document adopted October 2016.

6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

6.1.6 The North East Enfield Area Action Plan has been adopted since the previous Monitoring Report. The Council is in the process of developing Area Action Plans (AAPs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). These documents, once adopted, will supplement the Core Strategy, DMD and London Plan policies.

6.1.7 In response to the responsibilities for Localism and Neighbourhood Planning introduced through the Localism Act, and the importance of maintaining an up to date Local Plan as set out in the NPPF, a review of the Local Plan programme is now underway.

6.1.8 The Council is producing work on the following planning documents including;

6.1.9 Local Plan Documents

- New Local Plan
- Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan
- Joint North London Waste Plan

6.1.10 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

- Enfield Town Masterplan SPD
- Edmonton Green Masterplan SPD
- Ritz Parade SPD

6.1.11 Other Planning Documents

- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule
- Regulation 123 List
- A Design Framework for Enfield

6.1.12 The LDS 2013-16 timetable is illustrated in section 6.2. This is currently being updated to reflect the Local Plan timetable and will be reflected in the next Monitoring Report.

6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

6.2 Local Plan Timetable

	Pre-Production (Complete evidence gathering and consult with key stakeholders to formulate a draft report. Prepare draft sustainability appraisal report, where necessary)
	Public consultation (Reg 18)
	Prepare Publication Pre-submission Draft DPD (Reg 19)
■	Submit DPD to SofS (Reg 22)
P	Pre-hearing meeting
E	Examination (date subject to change by SofS)
R	Receive Inspector's Report (date subject to change by SofS)
A	Adoption of LDD and entry into Local Plan

7 Statement of Community Involvement

7 Statement of Community Involvement

7.1 Monitoring the Statement of Community Involvement

7.1.1 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in November 2015. It outlines the Council's standards for involving the community in the planning process and identifies ways it will achieve these standards. The SCI sets out the Council's approach to public consultation in two areas of planning:

- the preparation, alteration and continuing review of its planning policy documents
- consultation on planning applications

7.1.2 The Council also publishes consultation reports as part of the material submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for Examination. This includes details on the methods and extent of consultation, as well as actions taken under the 'duty to co-operate' requirement set out under Paragraph 181 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

7.2 Statement of Community Involvement Indicators

7.2.1 Accessing Planning on Council Website

Number of page views on planning pages of LBE Enfield website												
Source: LBE web team												
Year	LDS	Core Strategy	DMD	SCI	North London Waste Plan	Edmonton Leaside AAP	Enfield Town AAP	North Circ AAP	NEE AAP	Planning Policy	UDP	
2015	-	2,988	3,950	-	121	385	889	420	381	5,020	904	
2014	-	4,180	6,270	-	116	750	471	825	551	7,419	2,347	
2011/12	-	786		-	-	-	-	-	-	8,876		
2010/11	598	4,033		164		1,531	1,990	3,099	1,716	13,494		
NOTES:												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figures show public use only (i.e. views from Council computer browsers are excluded). • The Planning Policy web pages were extensively redesigned in 2013, breaking links and preventing access to viewing figures for a number of previously-used web pages. • The figures for 2015 are correct as of October 2015. 												

Table 1

7 Statement of Community Involvement

8 Community Infrastructure Levy

8 Community Infrastructure Levy

8.1 Community Infrastructure Levy

- 8.1.1** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a system of developer contributions that is intended to supplement other public sector funding streams to ensure that new community infrastructure such as schools and health care facilities can be provided to keep pace with population growth. In London both local authorities and the Mayor of London are charging authorities empowered to levy a charge on new development.
- 8.1.2** CIL is a non-negotiable standard charge per square metre that can be applied to new developments with the exception of social housing, buildings used by charities for charitable purposes and buildings into which people do not normally go, or go only for routine maintenance of plant or equipment. The CIL charge is imposed at the time planning permission is granted and will normally be paid at the commencement of development. CIL is calculated according to the amount of additional floorspace a new development will create. Subject to the previously stated exceptions, CIL will apply to developments that create 100 square metres or more of gross internal floor space and for developments of less than 100 square metres when it is for construction of a new dwelling.
- 8.1.3** CIL is paid according to a Charging Schedule prepared by the Charging Authority. Section 106 will continue to be available for affordable housing provision and for site specific mitigation measures required to make a development acceptable, such as a new access road. Financial contributions for example, open space or education contributions are subject of pooling restrictions as set out in the CIL regulations.
- 8.1.4** The CIL Regulation 123 List sets out the projects that the Council intends to fund in whole or part through the levy. S106 developer contributions cannot be negotiated for items of infrastructure identified on the list. The intention of the list is to provide transparency and prevent developers being charged twice through CIL and s106 for the same item of infrastructure. The Regulation 123 List contains a two items of infrastructure at Meridian Water namely, 1) the relocation of Angel Road station and 2) the construction of a Causeway, which is a new spine road through Meridian Water.
- 8.1.5** **Monitoring Report Requirements**
- 8.1.6** The Community Infrastructure Regulations (2010), as amended, require that the Council, as a Charging Authority, reports on the Community Infrastructure Levy every financial year. The regulations set out detailed requirements for this report including the amount of CIL received, CIL expenditure and how the money has been spent, including amounts spent on specific items of infrastructure, and any amount not spent.

8 Community Infrastructure Levy

8.1.7 The Mayor of London's CIL

8.1.8 The Mayor of London's CIL must be used for the provision of strategic transport infrastructure and the Mayor has made the decision to raise £300m to help fund Crossrail. The Mayor's CIL Charging schedule became operational on 1st April 2012.

8.1.9 Mayoral CIL charging rates vary across London, according to three different charging zones. Enfield falls within Zone 3, meaning that the CIL rate has been set at £20 per square metre.

8.1.10 Acting as a collecting authority for the Mayor of London's CIL, the Council is required to report CIL monies to Transport for London (TfL) by the 15th day after every financial quarter end. A summary of the monies received is set out below.

Year	Quarter	Amount Collected (£)
2015/16	1	432,235
	2	51,537
	3	460,985
	4	131,328
Total		1,076,085
2014/15	1	26,183
	2	1,132,544
	3	74,850
	4	25,719
Total		1,259,296
2013/14	1	33,184
	2	1,408
	3	277,011
	4	152,214
Total		463,817
2012/13	1	0
	2	2,126
	3	5,182
	4	5,000
Total		12,308
Total to Date		2,811,506

Table 1

8 Community Infrastructure Levy

8.1.11 Enfield Council's CIL

8.1.12 Enfield Council's CIL was adopted on 23 March 2016 and came into force on 1 April 2016. Information on money received during financial year 2016/17 will be reported in the next authority Monitoring Report.

8.1.13 The Council intends to undertake an early review of the CIL Charging Schedule. The Housing White Paper and supporting documents published in February 2017 recommend a number of changes to the CIL and S106 regime. These include the removal of pooling restrictions which apply to S106 and the introduction of a Local Infrastructure Tariff (LIT) to replace CIL. The LIT, if introduced, will be a low level tariff which applies with no exemptions to development across the borough. More information will be made available in the Government's Autumn Statement 2017 and will be reflected in the next Monitoring Report.

8 Community Infrastructure Levy

9 Section 106 SPD

9 Section 106 SPD

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1** Enfield Council adopted a new S106 Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on 20 October 2016. The S106 SPD is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications and sets out the circumstances in which a S106 agreement is likely to be required and details the type and level of contribution required. The new SPD helps to clarify the relationship between Section 106 and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), bearing in mind Enfield's CIL charging schedule came into force on 1 April 2016.
- 9.1.2** Some planning applications will be required to enter into a Section 106 (S106) agreement (also known as a planning obligation), with the Council following the grant of planning permission. The purpose of the planning obligation process is to make development 'acceptable' in planning terms by mitigating any negative impact(s) of a proposal. Such obligations are always negotiated based on the characteristics of an individual site or a proposed development. Where an S106 agreement is required, it may specify that developers make financial payments to the Council for the necessary mitigation to be carried out, or that developers carry out the remedial work(s) during the construction phase.
- 9.1.3** As the S106 process is governed by contract law, the S106 agreement is a legally-binding way for local authorities to ensure that developers make contributions (e.g. any transport upgrades, provision of new school places, open spaces etc) required as a consequence of their proposal. The Council also uses S106 to secure affordable housing delivery, and to help in funding items of infrastructure which do not appear on the CIL Regulation 123 list.
- 9.1.4** Since 6 April 2015, the Regulations (Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, as amended) have restricted the pooling of obligations to a maximum of five planning obligations for an item of infrastructure that is not intended to be funded by CIL. Moreover, this is retrospective and relates to agreements which the Council has entered into since 6th April 2010. The Regulations introduced three tests for planning obligations in respect of development, which includes most buildings that will be liable to pay CIL (set out under Regulation 122 of the Regulations). It is still possible to pool contributions for non – CIL development (e.g. contributions for employment, skills and training). Although revenue generated from CIL and pooled S106 contributions cannot be used together to fund an item of infrastructure, independently funds can be used alongside other available funding to jointly deliver infrastructure.

9.2 S106 Contributions

- 9.2.1** The key figures regarding Section 106 for the year 2015/16 are summarised in the table below.

9 Section 106 SPD

- 9.2.2** Note that the 'negotiated' S106 obligations figures are taken from the agreements linked to the related planning approvals and are not funds actually paid to the Council. It cannot be guaranteed that these sums will be paid to the Council; for example the landowner/ developer may choose not to progress development or another application and agreement may supersede an earlier agreement.
- 9.2.3** The Government has also introduced measures which enabling developers to review any previously-signed Section 106 agreements. For example, the Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013 contained a new application (and appeal) procedure to allow developers to re-visit affordable housing obligations on the grounds of viability. This has been enacted via the addition of new sections 1(06B, BB and BC) into the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. They permit a new application to be made to the Local Planning Authority to revise the affordable housing obligation, where this is fully supported and justified by relevant viability evidence.
- 9.2.4** From 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016, the Council Section 106 legal agreements were signed totalling £3,515,652. The table above gives a breakdown of the purposes for which this funding was agreed, such as education, transportation, affordable housing etc. Negotiated contributions were particularly large in 2015/16 due to a number of large-scheme approvals during the year.
- 9.2.5** In 2015/16 the highest contributions negotiated were for affordable housing and education. In 2015/16 and 2014/15 no contributions were negotiated for employment and training as the Council's preferred policy approach is to seek training/apprentices on site; a cash payment is the Council's secondary position and only sought where apprentices cannot be provided.
- 9.2.6** In terms of spend, S106 expenditure funded (in whole or in part) a number of projects around the borough, with some of the key projects completed 2012/13 to 2015/16 listed in the table below. It should be noted that the total S106 expenditure in a year will not correlate directly with completed S106 expenditure funded projects as some projects may take a number of years to complete and require S106 monies to be spent over more than one year.

9 Section 106 SPD

Year	Ward	Project	Value of S106 Contribution (£)
2015/16	Cockfosters and Ponders End	Affordable Housing spend New Avenue and Dujardin Mews projects	316,538
	Cockfosters and Ponders End	Affordable Housing spend on New Avenue and Dujardin Mews projects	270,041
	Town	Garfield Primary School - part of the school expansion program	664,000
	Ponders End	CO2 reduction on the new housing at Dujardin Mews	£56,299
2014/15	Town	Aldersbrook Avenue Play Equipment	23,326
	Upper Edmonton	Zebra Crossing at Bull Lane	45,000
	Upper Edmonton	Watermill Lane - Feasibility Study for Pedestrian/Cycle Route	95,204
	Borough-wide	Permanent Primary Expansions Programmes and Other School Building Works	140,449
2013/14	Enfield Highway	New CCTV system to serve Meridian Business Park and new depot site on Morson Road	92,313
	Enfield Lock	High level NGAR modelling	21,545
	Upper Edmonton	Feasibility work for rail improvements to the delivery of growth at Meridian Water and other locations at the Upper Lee Valley	39,752
	Upper Edmonton	Removing planter and reinstating footpath in and around the Highmead Estate	24,579
	Borough-wide	Permanent Primary Expansions Programme and Other School Building Works	855,133
2012/13	Upper Edmonton	Provision of CCTV at Eley Estate	229,133
	Upper Edmonton	Access Improvements in Silver Street	62,820
	Enfield Highway	Playground and Changing Rooms at Albany Road	108,071
	Turkey Street	Environmental Improvements outside Turkey Street Station	50,523
	Borough-wide	Permanent Primary Expansions Programme and Other School Building Works	771,501

Table 2

9 Section 106 SPD

9.2.7 As of 31st March 2016 there are 275 active S106 agreements in the programme, containing approximately 1,150 heads of terms. Of these, there are 132 agreements where contributions have been agreed but funds not yet received. In these cases, although agreements have been made between the Council and relevant applicant(s) or developer(s), the payments have not been received as the relevant 'trigger points' (i.e. stages of development) have not yet been reached. Typical 'trigger points' for receipt of payments are the commencement of development works on site, or the first occupation of the development.

9.2.8 The table below identifies S106 contributions negotiated and awaiting implementation of planning consent as of April 2016.

S106 Categories	Negotiated Value Outstanding (£)
Education	2,808,460
Affordable Housing	4,822,799
Highways/Traffic and Transportation	985,568
Health Care	1,092,976
Parks	198,464
Sustainability (carbon fund and air quality monitoring)	74,075
Employment and Training	131,000
Community Facilities	113,000
Public Art	30,000
Grand Total	10,256,342

Table 3

9.2.9 Not all financial contributions secured via signed S106 agreements will ultimately be received by the Council, for example the landowner/developer may choose not to progress development, or in the event that a planning permission expires, a new planning application(s) and S106 agreement may supersede an earlier agreement.

9.2.10 A S106 management fee is charged for each S106 agreement. The fees for this are reviewed on an annual basis and published separately on the Council's website.

9.2.11 The current fees (2015/16) are as follows:

- 5% of the total value of financial contributions;
- A fixed charge to manage non-monetary obligations of £350 per head of term; and
- Reasonable fees will be charged for a deed of variation, which will vary depending on the complexity of the matter.

9 Section 106 SPD

- 9.2.12** Any revenues generated from the fees will be used for S106 administration, monitoring and management purposes only.
- 9.2.13** Any amendments to the fees will be published on the Council's website www.enfield.gov.uk.

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Core Strategic Policy Indicators

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

Table 1

		CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes			
		Measurable action/ indicator: Planned housing provision			
		Indicator type: COI: H1			
		Target: GLA Housing Target 798 units p/a following Further Alterations to the London Plan			
Data:		Following the Further Alterations to the London Plan in March 2015, Enfield's housing target has increased to 798 additional homes per annum. Previously the GLA Enfield housing target 2011/12 - 2020/21: 5,600, equating to 560 additional homes per annum.			
		Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings in previous years			
		Measurable action/ indicator: COI H2a			
		Target: 10,980 new homes to 2024/25 (LBE Core Strategy 2010)			
		Source: LBE Housing Trajectory			
Data:	Year	No. Net New Build Homes/ Units			
	2015/16	674			
	2014/15	399			
	2013/14	512			
	2012/13	550			
	2011/12	297			
	2010/11	455			
	2009/10	277			
	2008/09	333			
	2007/08	935			
	2006/07	691			
		Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings for 2012/13 to 2015/16			
		Measurable action/ indicator: COI H2b			
		Source: London Development Database (LDD), GLA			
Data:		No. New Build Homes/ Units 2012/13	No. New Build Homes/ Units 2013/14	No. New Build Homes/ Units 2014/15	No. New Build Homes/ Units 2015/16
	New build (net)	505	351	215	437
	Conversions (net)	35	31	46	37
	Changes of use (net)	11	99	119	180
	Extension	4	31	19	20
	Total net	555	512	399	674

Table 2

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes			
Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings 2012/13 to 2028/29			
Measurable action/ indicator: H2c			
Source: LBE Housing Trajectory			
Data:	Reporting Year	Additional Homes (net)	
	2012/13	550	Actual
	2013/14	512	Actual
	2014/15	399	Actual
	2015/16	674	Actual
	2016/17	785	Projected
	2017/18	388	Projected
	2018/19	795	Projected
	2019/20	1,120	Projected
	2020/21	1,795	Projected
	2021/22	1,193	Projected
	2022/23	1,308	Projected
	2023/24	1,197	Projected
	2024/25	1,405	Projected
	2025/26	1,284	Projected
	2026/27	1,137	Projected
	2027/28	1,144	Projected
	2028/29	810	Projected
Measurable action/ indicator: Managed delivery target 2016/17 - 2025/26			
Measurable action/ indicator: H2d			
Source: LBE Housing Trajectory			
Data:	Reporting Year	Additional Homes (net)	
	2016/17	799	
	2017/18	851	
	2018/19	859	
	2019/20	619	
	2020/21	476	
	2021/22	199	
	2022/23	-301	
	2023/24	-2,006	
	2024/25	-3,290	
	2025/26	-4,427	

Table 3

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes		
Measurable action/ indicator: Number of Dwellings Above or Below Cumulative Allocations		
Measurable action/ indicator: H2d		
Source: LBE Housing Trajectory		
Data:	Reporting Year	Additional Homes (net)
	2016/17	-13
	2017/18	-423
	2018/19	-426
	2019/20	-104
	2020/21	893
	2021/22	1,288
	2022/23	1,798
	2023/24	2,197
	2024/25	2,804
	2025/26	3,290
	Managed Housing Delivery over the plan period to 2020/21	Additional Homes (net)
	Housing provision target to be delivered over the plan period 2016/17 - 2020/21	4,190
	Annual average additional homes required to meet the set target	838

Table 4

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 3: Affordable Housing				
Measurable action/ indicator: Gross affordable housing completions				
Indicator type: COI: H5 / NI 155				
Target: Affordable % of gross housing completions				
Source: LDD – Residential Completions				
Data:	Year	Total Additional Homes (gross)	Total Affordable Homes (gross)	Affordable Homes (%)
	2015/16	793	122	15%
	2014/15	454	85	19%
	2013/14	712	307	43%
	2012/13	592	243	41%
	2011/12	365	79	22%
	2010/11	628	239	38%
	2009/10	398	46	12%
	2008/09	432	73	17%
	2007/08	1,082	429	40%
	2006/07	872	256	30%
Measurable action/ indicator: Percentage of total housing units completed that are affordable (DMD 1)				
Indicator type: LI				
Target: 40% (borough-wide) on sites capable of accommodating 10 units or more dwellings				
Source: LDD – Housing Completions -Affordable Housing				
Data:	Year	Total Homes in Developments of over 10 units	Affordable Homes in Developments of over 10 units	Affordable Homes in Developments of over 10 units (%)
	2015/16	554	113	20%
	2014/15	262	77	29%
	2013/14	522	307	59%
	2012/13	436	243	56%
	2011/12	79	20	25%
	2010/11	365	221	61%

Table 5

CORE POLICY 3: Affordable Housing								
Measurable action/ indicator: Percentage of affordable housing units that are intermediate/social rented								
Indicator Type: LI								
Target: 30% intermediate: 70% social rented (borough-wide)								
Source: LDD – Housing Completions -Affordable Housing								
Data:	Year	Intermediate No.	Intermediate %	Affordable Rent No.	Affordable Rent %	Social rented No.	Social rented %	Total Affordable Housing
	2015/16	74	61%	21	17%	27	22%	122
	2014/15	35	41%	16	19%	34	40%	85
	2013/14	184	60%			123	40%	307
	2012/13	106	44%			137	56%	243
	2011/12	24	30%			55	70%	79
	2010/11	135	56%			104	44%	239

Table 6

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 4: Housing Quality (DMD 8)		
Measurable action/ indicator: Lifetime Homes (DMD 8)		
Indicator type: COI: H6		
Target: All new dwellings built to Lifetime Home Standards		
Source: LDD – Housing Completions - Lifetime Homes, LBE Development Management		
Data:		
	Due to local policy and conditions imposed during the planning process almost 100% of the homes built in Enfield comply to the Lifetime Homes standard, however this had not been reflected in the data recorded.	
Measurable action/ indicator: Sustainable Homes and Eco Homes Assessments		
Indicator type: SE 17		
Target: All completed developments to exceed the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3		
Source: LDD Report: Housing Approvals		
	Year	Number of Approvals Complying with CfSH
	2015/16	516
	2014/15	210
	2013/14	156
	2012/13	88
	2011/12	476 (92%) out of 519 gross unit approvals Level 3 and above (composed of 292 Level 3 and 184 Level 4) - includes new build and converted dwellings.

Table 7

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 5: Housing Type										
Measurable action/ indicator: Housing size (no. of beds) for market/ social rented housing (DMD 3)										
Indicator type: LI										
Target: Market housing: 20% 1-2 bed flats; 15% 2-bed houses; 45% 3-bed houses; 20% 4+ bed houses Social rented housing: 40% 1-2 bed units 30% 3-bed houses; 30% 4+ bed houses										
Source: LDD										
Data:	Year	Tenure	1/2/ bed flats		2 bed houses		3 bed flats		3+ bed houses	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	2015/16	Market	449	67%	10	1%	79	12%	133	20%
		Social Rented	14	52%	4	15%	0	0%	9	33%
		Intermediate	55	74%	0	0%	19	26%	0	0%
		Affordable Rent	18	86%	0	0%	3	14%	0	0%
		Social Rented, Intermediate and Affordable Rent	87	71%	4	3%	22	18%	9	8%
		Total	536	67%	14	2%	101	13%	142	18%
	2014/15	Market	273	74%	13	3%	36	10%	47	13%
		Social Rented	18	53%	0	0%	3	9%	13	38%
		Intermediate	31	88%	0	0%	1	3%	3	9%
		Affordable Rent	8	50%	0	0%	7	44%	1	6%
		Social Rented, Intermediate and Affordable Rent	47	63%	0	0%	11	15%	17	22%
		Total	330	73%	13	3%	47	10%	64	14%
	2013/14	Market	297	73%	11	3%	41	10%	56	14%
		Social Rented	93	76%	0	0%	12	10%	18	15%
		Intermediate	174	95%	0	0%	10	5%	0	0%
		Social Rented & intermediate	267	87%	0	0%	22	7%	18	6%
		Total	546	86%	11	2%	63	10%	74	12%
	2012/13	Market	252	72%	26	7%	37	11%	34	10%
		Social Rented	59	56%	15	14%	16	15%	16	15%
		Intermediate	137	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
		Social Rented & intermediate	196	81%	15	6%	16	6.5%	16	6.5%
		Total	448	76%	41	7%	53	9%	50	8%
	2011/12	Market	183	64%	23	8%	18	6%	62	22%
		Social Rented	29	53%	0	0%	14	25%	12	22%
		Intermediate	17	71%	0	0%	7	29%	0	0%
		Social Rented & intermediate	46	58%	0	0%	21	27%	12	15%
		Total	229	63%	23	6%	39	11%	74	20%
	2010/11	Market	335	86%	15	4%	8	2%	31	8%
		Social Rented	81	78%	1	1%	12	11%	10	10%
		Intermediate	99	73%	0	0%	22	17%	14	10%
		Social Rented & intermediate	180	75%	1	1%	34	14%	24	10%
		Total	515	82%	16	2%	42	7%	55	9%
Measurable action/ indicator: Housing density										
Indicator type: LI										
Target: Over 95% development to comply with the London Plan density matrix										
Source: LDD, LBE APAS system										
Data:	Year	Figures								
	2011/12	57% of schemes of 10+ units met the London Plan density matrix standards.								
	2010/11	67% of schemes of 10+ units met the London Plan density matrix standards.								

Table 8

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 6: Meeting Particular Housing Needs (DMD 15)		
Measurable action/ indicator: Completion of the Council's Vulnerable Adults Accommodation Strategy		
Indicator type: N/A		
Target:		
Source: LBE - Adult Health and Social Care		
Data:	This has become a 'Commissioning Intentions Document' that is linked to the Housing Strategy.	
Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional pitches for gypsies and travellers		
Indicator type: COI: H4		
Target: According to the Gypsy and traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (March 2008), there is no justification for allocating new sites in Enfield. This will be reviewed on an on-going basis with the Major of London and the appropriate DPD documents amended where necessary		
Source: LBE Development Management team		
Data:	Year	Comment
	2015/16	No permission granted for gypsy or traveller pitches/sites
	2014/15	No permission granted for gypsy or traveller pitches/sites
	2013/14	No permission granted for gypsy or traveller pitches/sites
	2012/13	No permission granted for gypsy or traveller pitches/sites
	2011/12	No permission granted for gypsy or traveller pitches/sites
	2010/11	No permission granted for gypsy or traveller pitches/sites

Table 9

CORE POLICY 7: Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health		
Measurable action/ indicator: Access to a GP		
Indicator Type: SE 18		
Source: 2015 data based on GIS MapInfo BLPUs		
Data:	Year	% residential properties living within 500m of a GP
	2016	55.4
	2015	56.7
	2012	55.8
	2011	60.6
	2009	61.5
	2008	58.1

Table 10

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 8: Education						
Measurable action/ indicator: Number of primary and secondary school places						
Indicator type: LI						
Target: Ensure provision of sufficient primary and secondary school places available within a reasonable distance of pupils homes to meet projected demand						
Source: LBE Department of Schools and Children's Services						
Data:	Year	Primary Total*	Additional Primary Places	Secondary Total**	Additional Secondary Places	
	2015/16	33,806	580	20,184	106	
	2014/15	33,226	990	20,078	1,006	
	2013/14	32,236	2,315	19,072	-269	
	2012/13	29,921	930	19,341	16	
	2011/12	28,991	420 permanent (60 in Reception year) 290 one-off additional places (all in Reception Year)	19,325		
	2010/11	28,086	1,050 permanent (150 in Reception Year) 245 one-off (180 in Reception Year)	19,145	No additional places	
	* Reception year to year 6					
	** Years 7 to 11					
Measurable action/ indicator: GCSE Passes						
Indicator type: SE 7; NI 75						
Target: 58.6% 15 years olds achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A-C or equivalent by 2014/15.						
Source: Department for Education						
Data:	Year	Pupils gaining 5+ GCSEs grade A*-C, including maths & English				
	2016	57.8%				
	2015	54.5%				
	2014	59.7%				
	2013	63.2%				
	2012	55.5%				
	2011	59.5%				
	2010	55.3%				
	2009	50.4%				
	2008	48.0%				

Table 11

CORE POLICY 9: Supporting Community Cohesion	
Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery of targets for Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: See Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34	
Measurable action/ indicator: Index of Multiple Deprivation	
Indicator type: CX 14	
Target: Continued improvement of Enfield's position in the Index	

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 9: Supporting Community Cohesion					
Source: LBE Corporate Policy and Research					
Data:	Year	London Ranking		England Ranking	
	2015	12th most deprived in London		64th most deprived in England	
	2010	14th most deprived in London		64th most deprived in England	
	2007	17th most deprived in London		74th most deprived in England	
	2004	16th most deprived in London		104th most deprived in England	
Measurable action/ indicator: Crime rates – total offences per population					
Indicator Type: CX 16					
Target: No local target					
Source: Metropolitan Police online data base (http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm)					
Data:	Year	Enfield No. of Crimes	Enfield Crimes per 1,000 of population	London No. of Crimes	London Crimes per 1,000 of population
	2015/16	22,947	69.9	740,562	85.4
	2014/15	22,299	68.7	708,896	83.0
	2013/14	22,631	70.6	700,805	83.2
	2012/13	22,521	71.0	771,566	93.0
	2011/12	22,923	73.0	814,727	99.3
	2010/11	23,654	80.2	823,410	105.2
	2009/10	24,456	84.0	829,429	107.0
	2008/09	24,530	85.3	844,495	110.9
Measurable action/ indicator: Serious acquisitive crime rates					
Indicator Type: NI 16					
Target: 7,486 by 2010/11. Thereafter updated in LAA					
Source: Metropolitan Police online data base (http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm)					
Data:	Year	Enfield No. Burglaries	Enfield Burglary per 1,000 of population	London No. Burglaries	London Burglary per 1,000 of population
	2015/16	2,748	8.4	69,710	8.0
	2014/15	2,953	8.8	73,611	8.6
	2013/14	3,454	10.8	85,275	10.1
	2012/13	3,742	11.8	92,684	11.2
	2011/12	3,540	11.3	96,193	11.7
	2010/11	2,939	10.0	93,399	11.9
	2009/10	3,410	11.7	88,272	11.4
	2008/09	3,985	13.9	93,559	12.3

Table 12

CORE POLICY 10: Emergency and Essential Services (DMD 16 & 17)	
Measurable action/ indicator: Additional new emergency and essential services	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: In accordance with the Infrastructure Delivery Plan	
Source: LBE Development management team	
Data:	No permissions have been granted for additional new emergency and essential services in the past 3 years.
Measurable action/ indicator: Burial spaces	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: Additional burial spaces delivered in accordance with the requirements identified by the Council's burial service and the Infrastructure Plan	
Source: LBE Development Management team	
Data:	2009/10/11/12/13/14/15 No new burial spaces approved in the borough.

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 10: Emergency and Essential Services (DMD 16 & 17)	
	2016: 1,718 new burial spaces approved by Cabinet 19 October 2016 at Edmonton Cemetery subject to planning approval.

Table 13

CORE POLICY 11: Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts (DMD 16 & 17)	
Measurable action/ indicator: New recreation, leisure , culture and arts facilities delivered	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: New facilities delivered in accordance with the Council's strategies and Business Plan	
Source: LBE Development management team	
Data:	Youth facilities are part of estate regeneration programs at Ladderswood, Ordnance Road and the Alma Estate. Go Ape in the west of the borough was completed in 2012. It provides an outdoor adventure experience in Trent Country Park. Craig Park Youth Centre at Edmonton was completed in 2013 and Go Jump at Lumina Park in 2016
Measurable action/ indicator: Review and publication of relevant Council Strategies, which influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: Core Policy 11 and other DPDs will be reviewed if necessary	
Source: LBE - Planning Policy	
Data:	The DMD was adopted in November 2014 and the North Circular AAP and North East Enfield AAP has also been adopted. Further AAPs and Masterplans are in preparation, see the LDS for more information.
Measurable action/ indicator: The delivery of the Area Action Plans and masterplans for the Place Shaping Priority Areas	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: To meet the LDS delivery programme	
Source: LBE - Planning Policy	
Data:	The DMD was adopted in November 2014 and the North Circular AAP and North East Enfield AAP has also been adopted. Further AAPs and Masterplans are in preparation, see the LDS for more information.

Table 14

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 12: Visitors and Tourism (DMD 31)			
Measurable action/ indicator: Number of new hotel bed spaces			
Indicator type: LI			
Target: New visitor accommodation delivered in town centres and/or Lee Valley Regional Park			
Source: LDD			
Data:	Year	No. New Hotels in Borough	No. New Hotel Bed Space in Borough
	2015/16	0	0
	2014/15	1	96
	2013/14	0	0
	2012/13	1	132
	2011/12	1	73
	2010/11	0	0
	2009/10	0	0
Measurable action/ indicator: New recreation and leisure facilities			
Indicator type: LI			
Target: Delivery of additional recreational and leisure facilities in the Lee Valley Regional Park at Ponders End, Picketts Lock and /or Meridian Water, as identified in the AAPs			
Source: LBE - Planning Policy			
Data:	AAPs under preparation - see LDS section		

Table 15

CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity		
Measurable action/ indicator: New jobs		
Indicator type: CX6		
Target: 6,000 new jobs by 2026, with 4,000 in the Upper Lee valley		
Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit; ONS Jobs Density, www.nomisweb.co.uk		
Data:	Year	No. of jobs in borough
	2015	132,000
	2014	128,000
	2013	119,000
	2009	107,000
	2008	111,000
	2007	108,000
Note: The ONS draw this figure from a number of sources and publish it for the purposes of calculating job density. Enfield Council has chosen to use the figure as a means of encapsulating all local jobs, including self-employment		

Table 16

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity									
Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type									
Indicator type: COI: BD1									
Target: N/A									
Source: LDD - completions data									
Data:	Year	Net B1a (Sq metres)	Net B1b	Net B1c	Net Mixed Class B	Total Net B1	Net B2	Net B8	Total Net Emp'mt Floorspace
	2015/16	-1,673	2,154	5,171		4,409	-32,235	6,439	-21,387
	2014/15	-3,314	3,260	4,974		4,920	-12,962	4,937	-3,105
	2013/14	-4,501	0	1,359		-3,143	-2,258	-3,981	-9,382
	2012/13	-984	0	0		-984	29,554	-9,927	18,643
	2011/12	-2,737	0	-4,745	0	-7,482	3,163	-1,704	-6,023
	2010/11	9,153	0	-486	-1,320	7,347	0	10,709	18,056
	2009/10	-1,351	0	7,313	-205	5,757	12,587	-5,258	13,086
	2008/09	1,618	0	3,500	-618	4,500	1,771	-144	6,127
	2007/08	3,003	0	7,879	0	5,955	-1,771	4,518	6,344

Table 17

CORE POLICY 14: Safeguarding Strategic Industrial Locations (DMD 19)		
Measurable action/ indicator: Employment floorspace designated as SIL		
Indicator type: LI		
Target: No net loss		
Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (checked 2015)		
Data:	331ha	As per the adopted Local Plan (Proposals) Map (November 2014)

Table 18

CORE POLICY 15: Locally Significant Industrial Locations (DMD 20)		
Measurable action/ indicator: Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years		
Indicator type: NI 170		
Target: Modernisation or change of use considered for identified land that falls within a LSIS (checked 2013 there has been no update to this information)		
Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams		
Data:	34.2ha	As per the adopted Local Plan (Proposals) Map (November 2014)

Table 19

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 16: Taking Part in economic Success and Improving Skills							
Measurable action/ indicator: Qualifications							
Indicator type: SE 6 NI 163							
Target: Increase in the proportion of Enfield's residents of working age who are qualified to level 2 as a minimum to 70% by 2010 (Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008 – 11)							
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk							
Data:	Year	% of working populations NVQ4 and above	% of working population NVQ3 and above	% of working population NVQ2 and above	% of working population NVQ1 and above	% of working population other qualifications	% of population no qualifications
	2016	41.3%	57.5%	75.1%	84.4%	7.7%	7.9%
	2015	43.6%	60.6%	74.5%	82.5%	13.0%	4.5%
	2014	40.9%	56.5%	68.5%	82.5%	9.7%	7.7%
	2013	36.2%	51.1%	64.7%	79.6%	11.7%	8.7%
	2012	36.1%	51.1%	65.1%	78.1%	12.4%	9.6%
	2011	37.0%	51.6%	63.8%	79.4%	11.9%	8.7%
	2010	34.5%	50.1%	63.3%	77.1%	12.4%	10.4%
	2009	34.9%	51.8%	62.9%	74.8%	11.6%	13.6%
	2008	32.1%	46.8%	58.9%	71.3%	13.8%	14.9%
	2007	28.7%	46.8%	57.7%	69.2%	15.9%	15.0%
Measurable action/ indicator: Economic activity: % population in employment							
Indicator type: CX7 and CX15							
Target: Increase in the Borough as a whole and in the worst performing neighbourhoods (Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008 – 11)							
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk							
Data:	Year	Employees	Employees as % of working age population	Self-Employed	Self-Employed as % of working age population	Unemployed	Unemployed as % of working age population
	2015/16	119,100	55.9%	33,700	14.8%	10,400	6.3%
	2014/15	122,600	58.1%	31,200	14.3%	11,700	7.0%
	2013/14	112,800	53.2%	28,800	13.4%	13,800	8.7%
	2012/13	109,300	52.3%	25,900	11.6%	16,300	10.6%
	2011/12	106,800	51.7%	22,200	10.5%	19,000	12.8%
	2010/11	105,200	51.9%	22,600	10.5%	16,000	11.0%
	2009/10	104,500	52.4%	20,400	9.6%	15,100	10.6%
	2008/09	104,800	53.1%	20,100	9.5%	14,100	10.0%

Table 20

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 17: Town Centres (DMD 25)							
Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in town centres							
Indicator type: COI: BD4							
Target: Meet targets identified in the Retail Study Update (2009)							
Source: LDD Completions Data							
Data:	Year	Gross or Net	A1 (m2)	A2 (m2)	B1a (m2)	D2 (m2)	Total (m2)
	2015/16	Gross	281	0	0	0	281
		Net	-769	0	-343	0	-1,112
	2014/15	Gross	0	0	0	0	0
		Net	0	0	0	0	0
	2013/14	Gross	0	0	0	0	0
		Net	0	0	-4,441	0	-4,441
	2012/13	Gross	0	0	0	0	0
		Net	0	0	0	0	0
	2011/12	Gross	0	0	0	0	0
		Net	0	0	0	0	0
	2010/11	Gross	371	243	0	0	614
		Net	-426	243	-250	0	-433
	2009/10	Gross	2,200	110	0	0	2,310
		Net	2,200	-10	-60	-2,200	-70
	2008/09	Gross	27,760	0	336	0	28,096
		Net	27,395	-384	336	0	27,347
	2007/08	Gross	0	0	915	1,152	2,067
		Net	0	0	881	1,109	2,002

Table 21

CORE POLICY 18: Delivering Shopping Provision across Enfield (DMD 25)							
Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in local authority area							
Indicator type: COI: BD4							
Target: Meet targets identified in the Retail Study Update (2009)							
Source: LDD							
Data:	Year	Gross or Net	A1 (m2)	A2 (m2)	B1a (m2)	D2 (m2)	Total (m2)
	2015/16	Gross	2,651	0	2,154	5,642	10,447
		Net	-3,282	-126	-1,673	5,481	400
	2014/15	Gross	1,037	0	1,307	0	2,344
		Net	1,037	0	-3,016	0	-1,979
	2013/14	Gross	0	0	0	1,065	1,065
		Net	0	0	-4,441	1,065	-3,376
	2012/13	Gross	1,393	0	1,471	13,911	16,775
		Net	1,393	0	-1,167	13,911	14,137
	2011/12	Gross	6,494	0	173	0	6,667
		Net	6,311	0	-2,737	0	3,574
	2010/11	Gross	599	243	9,518	2,424	12,784
		Net	-198	187	9,153	2,424	11,566
	2009/10	Gross	2,648	110	558	0	2,395
		Net	2,648	-10	-1,351	-10,133	-9,283
	2008/09	Gross	30,798	0	2,004	0	32,802
		Net	29,535	-384	1,672	0	30,823
	2007/08	Gross	-46	-466	3,003	816	3,307
		Net	-	-	-	-	-

Table 22

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 19: Offices (DMD 25)		
Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of office floorspace (B1 use class) in (i) town centres (ii) local authority area		
Indicator type: COI: BD4		
Target: New office floorspace to be accommodated around Enfield Town station		
Source: LDD		
Data:	See B1a data in tables above for Core Policies 17 and 18.	

Table 23

CORE POLICY 20: Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure (DMD 51 & 52)		
Measurable action/ indicator: Renewable energy generation: installation of new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources		
Indicator type: COI: E3		
Target: Meet targets identified in the forthcoming Energy Report		
Source: Enfield Council Development Control team		
Data:	Energetik are adopting a low carbon CHP technology at Ladderswood (part of the Arnos Grove Heat Network), the Ponders End Heat Network and at the Meridian Water Heat Network, until energetik is able to connect to the new Energy Recover Facility. Moreover, the Council has installed roof-mounted solar panels on five of its corporate buildings, including the Civic Centre.	
Measurable action/ indicator: Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the Borough		
Indicator type: NI 186		
Target: 20% reduction in CO2 emissions by residents which will be updated, if necessary, on completion of the forthcoming Energy Report		
Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013		
Data:	Year	Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*
	2014	3.8
	2013	4.3
	2012	4.5
	2011	4.2
	2010	4.8
	2009	4.7
	2008	5.2
	2007	5.9
	2006	6.0
	2005	5.6
	*Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors.	
	Note: As of 2013, this data source has now stopped being updated.	

Table 24

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 21: Delivering Sustainable Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Infrastructure (DMD 58)	
Measurable action/ indicator: Water conservation and efficiency and sustainable drainage measures incorporated into new developments	
Indicator type: LI	
Target: N/A	
Data:	N/A

Table 25

CORE POLICY 22: Sustainable Waste Management						
Measurable action/ indicator: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority						
Indicator type: COI: W1						
Target: 28ha of land delivered to meet the waste apportionment needs and the needs of North London Waste Authority. The North London Waste plan will identify targets to monitor the uptake and capacity of allocated waste sites						
Source: LBE Planning Policy Team						
Data:	New North London Waste Plan in preparation. The approved document will include waste targets.					
Measurable action/ indicator: Amount of municipal waste arising and managed (by management type, by waste planning authority)						
Indicator type: COI: W2 NI 191 & 192						
Target: Recycled: 41% by 2011/12 Residual: 658kgs/household by 2010/11 (to be updated in Council's Business Plan)						
Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables , ENV18, Local Authority and Collected Waste Statistics						
Data:	Year	Household Waste (tonnes)	Household Waste % Recycled	Non-Household Waste (tonnes)	Non-Household Waste % Recycled	
	2015/16	122,047	35.9%	13,716	1.3%	
	2014/15	123,083	38.5%	13,892	7.0%	
	2013/14	122,392	39.1%	15,977	14.9%	
	2012/13	117,375	38.8%	14,164	15.0%	
	2011/12	114,694	35.3%	19,058	14.3%	
	2010/11	112,283	32.4%	23,111	14.3%	
	2009/10	109,198	31.1%	26,393	14.4%	
	2008/09	115,667	27.2%	21,475	14.0%	
	2007/08	120,582	27.2%	-	-	

Table 26

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

Table 27

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 24: The Road Network												
Measurable action/ indicator: Travel to work												
Indicator type: CX 13												
Target: Increase in the proportion of Enfield residents who travel to work by public transport, bicycle or on foot												
Source: Office of National Statistics – 2001 and 2011 census data												
Data:	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%
Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery and implementation of travel plans and transport assessments												
Indicator type: N/A												
Target: N/A												
Source: N/A												
Data:	N/A											
Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery of the Upper Lee Valley Transport Study												
Indicator Type: N/A												
Target: Timeframes to be set out in Local Development Scheme												
Source:												
Data:	See LDS											
Measurable action/ indicator: Implementation of Travel Plans with Transport for London's iTrace system												
Indicator Type: N/A												
Target: N/A												

Table 28

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

Table 29

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 26: Public Transport					
Measurable action/ indicator: Rail service frequency					
Indicator type: LI					
Target: A minimum service frequency of 4 trains per hour at all local stations in Enfield by 2026					
Source: www.thetrainline.com 09.03.12 and 12.08.13 www.nationalrail.co.uk 02.11.15. Checked between 8.00am and 9.00am on a Monday for London-bound trains					
Data:	Year	Station	Line	Operator	Trains Departing Southbound in Monday AM Peak Hour
	2016	Angel Road	Lea Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	1
		Brimmsdown	Lea Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	4
		Bush Hill Park	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	4
		Crews Hill	Great Northern	GTR	2
		Edmonton Green	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	8
		Enfield Chase	Great Northern	GTR	8
		Enfield Lock	Lee Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	4
		Enfield Town	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	4
		Gordon Hill	Great Northern	GTR	7
		Grange Park	Great Northern	GTR	4
		Hadley Wood	Great Northern	GTR	5
		New Southgate	Great Northern	GTR	6
		Palmers Green	Great Northern	GTR	5
		Ponders End	Lea Valley Mainline	Abellio East Anglia	2
		Silver Street	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	6
		Southbury	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	3
		Turkey Street	Seven Sisters Branch	London Overground	2
		Winchmore Hill	Great Northern	GTR	5

Table 30

CORE POLICY 27: Freight	
Measurable action/ indicator: Freight movement and associated facilities.	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: N/A	
Source: N/A	
Data:	N/A

Table 31

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 28: Managing Flood Risk through Development (DMD 59 and 60)			
Measurable action/ indicator: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds			
Indicator type: COI: E1			
Target: No planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds			
Source: LBE Systems			
Data:	Year	Applications received for new dwellings where part of site falls within a flood zone	Successful applications
	2015/16	8	3
	2014/15	28	8
	2013/14	18	3
	2012/13	12	2
	2011/12	10	6
	2010/11	18	6
	2009/10	34	14
	2008/09	50	19

Table 32

CORE POLICY 28: Managing Flood Risk through Development (DMD 59 and 60)					
Measurable action/ indicator: Properties at risk from flooding					
Indicator type: SE8					
Target: Overall reduction of flood risk					
Source: LBE GIS team Mapinfo system					
Data:	Year	Flood Risk Category 2	Flood Risk Category 3a	Flood Risk Category 3b	Total
	2015/16	9,000	1,500		10,500
	2014/15	11,000	2,000		13,000
	2011/12	8,931	2,336	236	11,503
	2010/11	8,752	2,324	236	11,312
	2008/09	8,080	2,388	233	10,701
	2007/08	8,492	2,387	235	11,114

Table 33

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 29: Flood Management Infrastructure (DMD 62 and 63)		
Measurable action/ indicator: The progress of flood alleviation schemes and river restoration works		
Indicator type: N/A		
Target: Individual targets relevant to each scheme		
Source: LBE - Highway Services - Structures & Watercourses		
Data:	Year	Data
	2015-16	<p>Salmons Brook Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) works, which began early in 2013, was completed during the 2015/16 financial year. As well as reducing flood risk in the Montagu Road area of Edmonton the scheme also includes river restoration works adjacent to Bury Lodge Park.</p> <p>The Thames21 Salmons Brook Healthy River Challenge (SBHRC) project was completed on schedule in 2015/16 - this includes the following projects: Glenbrook SuDS, Grovelands SuDS, Houndsden Spinney Rain Garden and Bury Lodge Wetlands.</p> <p>The Meridian Water Masterplan still envisages significant improvements to rivers within site including Salmons Brook, Pymmes Brook and the River Lee Flood Relief Channel, as well as the creation of several new flood storage areas and features.</p> <p>Enfield Council has been allocated funding for a range of projects under the Flood Defence Grant in Aid Budget (FDGiA) funded projects – these include the Grovelands FAS and river restoration project was completed in 2014, Firs Farm Wetlands under construction (due to be completed in June 2017), Enfield Town FAS (works planned for 2017/18), East Enfield FAS at Gough Park works planned for 2017/18.</p> <p>Other related projects include the Town Park SuDS completed in 2014 and Pymmes Park Wetlands completed in 2015.</p> <p>Other upcoming projects for at various stages for 2017/18 are Prince of Wales Wetlands (delivery), Broomfield Wetlands (feasibility and delivery), Albany Park (feasibility) and Salmons Brook Natural Flood Management Programme (including Trent Park and Agricultural Land).</p> <p>Continuous Statutory Consultee role for SuDS and drainage in the planning process including standing advice and meetings for planning applications throughout the borough.</p> <p>Involvement in BEGIN (Blue Green Infrastructure through Social Innovation), an INTERREG European Development Fund collaborative working project for 4 years from 2016/17.</p>
Measurable action/ indicator: New planning permissions will be monitored		
Indicator type: N/A		
Target: No new culverts being granted planning permission in the Borough		
Source: LBE - Highway Services - Structures & Watercourses		
Data:	Year	Data
	2015/16	- No known new culverts in borough constructed in the year
	2014/15	- No known new culverts in borough constructed in the year
	2013/14	- No known new culverts in borough constructed in the year
	2012/13	- No known new culverts in borough constructed in the year
	2011/12	- No known new culverts in borough constructed in the year
	2010/11	- No known new culverts in borough constructed in the year
	2009/10	- No known new culverts in borough constructed in the year

Table 34

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 30: Maintaining and Improving the Quality of the Built and Open Environment (DMD 8)	
Measurable action/ indicator: Adoption of the Council's Urban Design Strategy and Charter	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: Adoption in 2009/10. Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following adoption	
Source:	
Data:	No further progress
Measurable action/ indicator: Extension of Enfield Characterisation Study	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication	
Source: LBE - Planning Policy Team	
Data:	Enfield Characterisation Study completed 2011

Table 35

CORE POLICY 31: Built and Landscape Heritage						
Measurable action/ indicator: Number of buildings on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register						
Indicator type: LI (HAR update)						
Target: No net gain						
Source: LBE Heritage and Design team; Historic England online at risk register - http://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results?q=enfield as at 30.11.15						
Data:	Year	Heritage Type	Total No.	No. At Risk	% At Risk	
	2015/16	Statutorily Listed buildings	451	11	2.4%	
		Conservation areas	22	2	9.1%	
		Ancient monuments	5	0	0%	
		Historic gardens & parks	5	2	40%	
		Areas of archaeological interest	25	-	-	
	2014/15	Statutorily Listed buildings	451	11	2.4%	
		Conservation areas	22	2	9.1%	
		Ancient monuments	5	1	20%	
		Historic gardens & parks	5	2	40%	
		Areas of archaeological interest	25	-	-	
	2011/12	Statutorily Listed buildings	451	12	2.7%	
		Conservation areas	22	2	9.1%	
		Ancient monuments	5	0	0%	
		Historic gardens & parks	5	2	40.0%	
		Areas of archaeological interest	25	-	-	
Measurable action/ indicator: Review of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals (every 5 yrs)						
Indicator type: LI						
Target: Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication						
Source: LBE Conservation and Design team						
Data:	A review of the Conservation Area appraisal and management proposals is in the process of being finalised. Phases one and two for the first 19 Conservation Areas were approved at the in early 2015. Phase three for the final three Conservation Areas is due to go out for internal and study group consultation in December 2015, followed by a public consultation at the start of 2016.					

Table 36

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 32: Pollution (DMD 65 & 70)					
Measurable action/ indicator: River quality chemical and biological					
Indicator Type: SE11/ SE12					
Target: Increase % Enfield's rivers or canals rated as 'fair' or better in terms of their chemical/biological water quality.					
Source: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/river					
Data:	Year	River Quality – Chemical		River Quality – Biological	
		% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average	3-year rating of each site	% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average	3-year rating of each site
	2009	80%		67%	
	2008	67%	6 sites: A A D E E D	83%	6 sites: B B C C C F
	2007	78%	9 sites: A A D B E E D D D	83%	6 sites: B B C C C F
	2006	30%			
	2004	38%			
Classification: A - very good, B – good, C - fairly good, D – fair, E – poor, F – bad					
Monitoring stations used to assess performance (results not available for all stations in any given year):					
River Lee (Subsidiary A) – Section: Source-River Lee (2 km)					
River Lee – Kings Weir-Tottenham Lock					
River Lee Navigation B–Kings Weir-Tottenham Lock					
Turkey Brook – Section: Source-River Small Lee (13.2 km)					
The Environment Agency has not produced any further updates on river quality since 2009.					
Measurable action/ indicator: Air quality - Average NO2 & PM10 levels (mg/m3)					
Indicator Type: SE13/ SE14/ NI 194					
Target: Expand geographical areas of Enfield where air quality objectives set out in legislation are exceeded					
Source: Enfield Council – Environment					
Data:	Year	Nitrogen Dioxide*		PM10 particulate*	
		Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m ³	Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m	Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m ³	Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m
	2015/16	45	45	33	20
	2014/15	46	53	31	21
	2013/14	44	47	31	22
	2012/13	42	46	26	20
	2011/12	47	46	27	28
	2010/11	45	53	29	29
	2009/10	46	53	27	25
	2008/09	48	65	29	26
	2007/08	47	-	31	26
* Average airborne particulate levels over 12 month period, measured in µg/m ³ (micrograms per cubic metre) (gravimetric equivalent). Target maximum level 40 µg/m ³					
Enfield Council are no longer monitoring PM10 particulate at Derby Road					

Table 37

CORE POLICY 33: Green Belt and Countryside (DMD 82)		
Measurable action/ indicator: Quantity of green belt land		
Indicator type: LI		
Target: No net loss of green belt, following proposed changes to the detailed boundary at local level		
Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS 2015)		
Data:	3,058ha	As per the adopted Local Plan (Proposals) Map (November 2014)

Table 38

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 34: Parks, Playing Fields and other Open Spaces (DMD 71 & 74)				
Measurable action/ indicator: Quantity of open space (by type)				
Indicator type: LI				
Target: No net loss of protected open space (MOL) due to new development. Specific targets for Meridian Water to be set out in the Edmonton Leaside Area Action Plan				
Source: LBE MapInfo system, GIS and Planning Policy teams (figure reviewed by GIS 2015)				
Data:	579ha	As per the adopted Local Plan (Proposals) Map (November 2014)		
Measurable action/ indicator: Children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas (Enfield's Tell Us Survey)				
Indicator type: NI 199				
Target				
Measurable action/ indicator: Satisfaction with parks and play areas (Source: Enfield MORI reports)				
Indicator type: LI				
Target: To increase				
Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit, Enfield Resident's Survey 2012				
Data:	Year	Parks & Open Space Users - Satisfied	Parks & Open Space Users - Dissatisfied	
	2012	91%	3%	
	2011	84%	9%	
	2007	76%	6%	
	2005	84%	10%	
	2004	81%	10%	
	2002	80%	9%	

Table 39

CORE POLICY 35: Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways (DMD 75)	
Measurable action/ indicator: Review Park Development Framework being produced by the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	
Indicator type: N/A	
Target: Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication	
Source:	
Data:	The Lee Valley Regional Park have a Development Framework.

Table 40

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity (DMD 76, 77 and 78)																																																							
Measurable action/ indicator: Change in areas of biodiversity importance																																																							
Indicator type: COI: E2																																																							
Target: Targets to be set in Biodiversity Action Plan, to be completed by 2010																																																							
Source: LBE Biodiversity Officer (2011/12) and SINC Review April 2012 - there have been no further updates																																																							
Data:	<p>Biodiversity Action Plan was adopted in 2011. This document set out targets for individual species and habitat action plans as well as targets for biodiversity enhancement across the borough through various departments (Parks, Planning, Highways, Education, Regeneration, Policy).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation</td> <td>There are 41 Local Wildlife Sites (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) within the Borough. The figures below shows number of sites and the proportion assessed as being under active conservation management. There has not been an update</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Count</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area Hectares</td> <td>1,554ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of Borough</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of sites under Active Conservation Management</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of sites under Active Conservation Management</td> <td>39%</td> </tr> </table> <p>The GLA undertook a survey of habitats in open spaces across the Borough in 2007. The table below shows the habitat area of UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats within the Borough. This data will be the baseline from which the core indicator will be assessed in the future. Where there is no data available this is due to the differences in habitat classification systems used by the GLA and the UKBAP. No changes in habitat areas have been recorded, there have yet to be updated surveys. However there have been documents relating to habitat such as the North East Enfield Habitats Regulations Assessment of the proposed North East Area Action Plan.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>UK BAP Habitat</th> <th>Area Ha</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lowland beech and yew woodland</td> <td>54.64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wet woodland</td> <td>1.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland mixed deciduous woodland</td> <td>199.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traditional orchards</td> <td>2.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood-pasture and parkland</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hedgerows</td> <td>52.89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arable field margins</td> <td>24.83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland meadows</td> <td>11.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland calcareous grassland</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland dry acid grassland</td> <td>27.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowland heathland</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reedbeds</td> <td>0.89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fens</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Coastal saltmarsh</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intertidal mudflats</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rivers</td> <td>28.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eutrophic standing waters</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ponds</td> <td>24.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land</td> <td>No data available</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	There are 41 Local Wildlife Sites (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) within the Borough. The figures below shows number of sites and the proportion assessed as being under active conservation management. There has not been an update	Count	41	Area Hectares	1,554ha	% of Borough	19%	Number of sites under Active Conservation Management	16	Percentage of sites under Active Conservation Management	39%	UK BAP Habitat	Area Ha	Lowland beech and yew woodland	54.64	Wet woodland	1.33	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	199.86	Traditional orchards	2.10	Wood-pasture and parkland	No data available	Hedgerows	52.89	Arable field margins	24.83	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	No data available	Lowland meadows	11.19	Lowland calcareous grassland	0.05	Lowland dry acid grassland	27.79	Lowland heathland	0.00	Reedbeds	0.89	Fens	No data available	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	Intertidal mudflats	0.00	Rivers	28.60	Eutrophic standing waters	0.00	Ponds	24.10	Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	No data available
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Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity (DMD 76, 77 and 78)
No new data available. Biodiversity indicator will be reviewed in Local Plan target setting.

Table 41

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Non-Core Strategy AMR Indicators

Measurable action/ indicator: Size of borough	
Indicator type: CX1	
Target: N/A	
Source: Enfield In Brief\ Enfield Borough Portrait (revision 10), 2015	
Data:	Size of borough: 8,219 ha (82.19 sq. km); Last boundary alterations: 1 April 1994

Table 42

Measurable action/ indicator: Total Population					
Indicator type: CX2					
Target: N/A					
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk					
Data:	Year	Total Population	Male	Female	
	2015 mid-year	328,400	159,800	168,600	
	2014 mid-year	324,600	157,800	166,800	
	2013 mid-year	320,500	155,700	164,800	
	2012 mid-year	317,300	153,600	163,700	
	2011 mid-year	313,900	151,500	162,400	
	2010 mid-year	294,900	144,900	150,100	
	2009 mid-year	291,200	142,900	148,300	
	2008 mid-year	287,600	143,900	153,500	
	2007 mid-year	285,100	141,300	150,200	
	2006 mid-year	283,400	139,500	147,900	

Table 43

Measurable action/ indicator: Ethnic composition							
Indicator type: CX3							
Target: N/A							
Source: LBE - Chief Executives Unit							
Data:	Year	Group	No.	Percentage	Group	No.	Percentage
	Mid-2015	White British	115,713	35.15%	Indian	11,877	3.61%
		White Irish	7,157	2.17%	Pakistani	2,690	0.82%
		Greek	4,258	1.29%	Bangladeshi	6,309	1.92%
		Greek Cypriot	16,490	5.01%	Other Asian	2,740	0.83%
		Turkish	24,354	7.40%	Black Caribbean	12,904	3.92%
		Turkish Cypriot	6,651	2.02%	Other Black African	9,449	2.87%
		Kurdish	4,562	1.39%	Somali	24,012	7.30%
		White Other	21,280	6.47%	Black Other	18,373	5.58%
		White and Black Caribbean	4,677	1.42%	Chinese	9,030	2.74%
		White and Black African	4,026	1.22%	Other	12,988	3.95%
	White and Asian	2,610	0.79%	Total	329,154	100.0%	
	Other Mixed	7,005	2.13%				
	Mid-2014	White British	115,864	35.8%	Indian	11,498	3.6%
		White Irish	6,993	2.2%	Pakistani	2,605	0.8%
		Greek	4,337	1.3%	Bangladeshi	6,205	1.9%
		Greek Cypriot	15,859	4.9%	Other Asian	2,631	0.8%
		Turkish	23,571	7.3%	Black Caribbean	13,038	4.0%
		Turkish Cypriot	6,239	1.9%	Other Black African	9,156	2.8%
		Kurdish	4,482	1.4%	Somali	23,348	7.2%
		White Other	20,214	6.2%	Black Other	17,823	5.5%
		White and Black Caribbean	2,628	1.4%	Chinese	9,377	2.9%
		White and Black African	3,981	1.2%	Other	12,724	3.9%

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Ethnic composition							
Mid-2012	White and Asian	2,628	0.8%	Total	323,735	100%	
	Other Mixed	6,399	2.0%				
	White British	120,072	38.1%	Indian	9,967	3.2%	
	White Irish	6,164	2.0%	Pakistani	2,647	0.8%	
	Greek	2,853	0.9%	Bangladeshi	5,628	1.8%	
	Greek Cypriot	15,388	4.9%	Other Asian	10,916	3.5%	
	Turkish	21,057	6.7%	Black Caribbean	18,307	5.8%	
	Turkish Cypriot	6,027	1.9%	Other Black African	24,857	7.9%	
	Kurdish	4,116	1.3%	Somali	6,124	1.9%	
	White Other	15,853	5.0%	Black Other	13,425	4.3%	
	White and Black Caribbean	4,382	1.4%	Chinese	2,162	0.7%	
	White and Black African	2,416	0.8%	Other	11,832	3.8%	
	White and Asian	3,236	1.0%	Total	315,192	100%	
	Other Mixed	7,761	2.5%				
Mid-2011	White British	132,281	44.7%	Indian	11,555	3.9%	
	White Irish	8,528	2.9%	Pakistani	2,274	0.8%	
	Greek	2,694	0.9%	Bangladeshi	5,361	1.8%	
	Greek Cypriot	17,103	5.8%	Other Asian	7,687	2.6%	
	Turkish	14,510	4.9%	Black Caribbean	15,313	5.2%	
	Turkish Cypriot	9,223	3.1%	Other Black African	18,866	6.4%	
	Kurdish	2,626	0.9%	Somali	4,461	1.5%	
	White Other	21,452	7.2%	Black Other	1,634	0.6%	
	White and Black Caribbean	4,121	1.4%	Chinese	2,074	0.7%	
	White and Black African	1,656	0.6%	Other	5,709	1.9%	
	White and Asian	3,591	1.2%	Total	296,113	100%	
	Other Mixed	3,393	1.2%				
	Mid-2008	White British	131,557	46%	Indian	11,188	4%
		White Irish	8,695	3%	Pakistani	1,944	1%
Greek		2,770	1%	Bangladeshi	4,918	2%	
Greek Cypriot		16,775	6%	Other Asian	7,176	3%	
Turkish		13,025	5%	Black Caribbean	15,760	6%	
Turkish Cypriot		9,716	3%	Other Black African	15,697	6%	
Kurdish		3,006	1%	Somali	4,306	2%	
White Other		18,977	7%	Black Other	1,462	1%	
White and Black Caribbean		3,476	1%	Chinese	1,923	1%	
White and Black African		1,417	1%	Other	5,385	2%	
White and Asian		3,082	1%	Total	285,445	100%	
Other Mixed		2,908	1%				

Table 44

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Household tenure						
Indicator type: CX4 and CX9						
Target: N/A						
Source: Government statistics: https://www.gov.uk/, Table 100, Dwelling Stock						
Data:	Year	Owner	No.	Percentage		
	2014/15	Local Authority (incl. Owned by other LAs)	10,410	9%		
		Other public sector	90	0%		
		Private Registered Provider	7,930	6%		
		Private Sector	105,380	85%		
		Total	123,800	100%		
	2013/14	Local Authority (incl. Owned by other LAs)	10,670	9%		
		Other public sector	90	0%		
		Private Registered Provider	7,800	6%		
		Private Sector	104,840	84%		
		Total	123,400	100%		
	2012/13	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	10,860	9%		
		Other public sector	90	0%		
		Private Registered Provider	7,860	6%		
		Private Sector	104,840	84%		
		Total	123,400	100%		
	2011/12	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,320	9%		
		Other public sector	90	0%		
		Private Registered Provider	7,700	6%		
		Private sector	103,230	84%		
		Total	122,340	100%		
2010/11	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,482	9%			
	Other public sector	102	0%			
	Housing association	7,350	6%			
	Private sector	103,110	84%			
	Total	122,040	100%			
2009/10	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,327	9%			
	Other public sector	282	0%			
	Housing association	7,058	6%			
	Private sector & Registered Social Landlord	102,580	85%			
	Total	121,240	100.0%			
2008/09	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,357	9%			
	Other public sector	498	0%			
	Housing association	6,881	6%			
	Private sector & Registered Social Landlord	101,890	84%			
	Total	120,620	100.0%			
Source: 2011 and 2001 national censuses. Office of National Statistics. Census 2001 Data Table QS403EW						
Data:	Year	Nature of Tenure	Percentage of Households			
	2011	Owner occupied (owns outright)	21.0%			
		Owner occupied (owns with a mortgage or loan)	36.2%			
		Owner occupied (shared ownership)	0.8%			
		Total owner-occupied:	58.0%			
		Rented from Council	11.3%			
		Rented from housing association/ RSL	6.1%			
		Rented from private landlord	22.3%			
		Rented from other	2.3%			
		Total rented:	42.0%			
	TOTAL	100.0%				
2001	Owner occupied (owns outright)	29.1%				
	Owner occupied (owns with a mortgage or loan)	40.8%				
	Owner occupied (shared ownership)	0.8%				

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Household tenure	
	Total owner-occupied:
	Rented from Council
	Rented from housing association/ RSL
	Rented from private landlord
	Rented from other
	Total rented:
	TOTAL

Table 45

Measurable action/ indicator: Household composition			
Indicator type: CX5			
Target: N/A			
Source: 2011 and 2001 national censuses. Office of National Statistics, Table KS105EW			
Data:	Year	Household Type	Percentage
	2011	One person	17.7%
		All pensioner	15.8%
		Married couple or civil partnership, no children	7.9%
		Married couple or civil partnership, with children	24.2%
		Co-habiting couple, no children	3.4%
		Co-habiting couple, with children	3.4%
		Lone parent	16.7%
		Other	10.9%
	2001	One person	31.4%
		All pensioner	6.8%
		Married couple, no children	9.2%
		Married couple, with children	26.0%
		Co-habiting couple, no children	3.8%
		Co-habiting couple, with children	2.9%
		Lone parent	11.3%
		Other	8.6%

Table 46

Measurable action/ indicator: House Prices			
Indicator type: CX8			
Target: N/A			
Source: http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/			
Data:	Year	House Price (£)	% Change from previous year
	2015/16	372,206	16.9%
	2014/15	318,507	16.0%
	2013/14	274,527	6.3%
	2012/13	258,312	0.6%
	2011/12	256,895	-0.5%
	2010/11	258,071	6.7%
	2009/10	241,916	-7.3%
	2008/09	260,958	-3.0%
	2007/08	268,961	10.9%
	2006/07	242,588	4.4%
	2005/06	232,458	

Table 47

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Vacant dwellings							
Indicator type: CX10							
Target: N/A							
Source: Government statistics: https://www.gov.uk. Live Table 615 Vacant Dwellings							
Data:	Year	Local authority (incl. owned by others) No.	Other public sector No.	Housing Association	Private sector (non RSL) No.	Total No.	Long-term vacant (6 months or longer)
	2015/16	427	-	93	-	2,298	1,085
	2014/15	409	35	93	1,370	1,907	817
	2013/14	356	36	78	1,449	1,919	1,041
	2012/13	280	34	46	1,864	2,224	847
	2011/12	329	30	135	2,038	2,532	764
	2010/11	354	16	124	2,028	2,522	1,057
	2009/10	233	56	89	2,184	2,562	1,015
	2008/09	292	45	115	2,056	2,508	894

Table 48

Measurable action/ indicator: Average household size		
Indicator type: CX11		
Target: N/A		
Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit		
Data:	Year	Average No. of persons
	2014	GLA assumes 2.6 constant to 2026
	2012	2.5
	2011	2.4
	2009	2.5
	2008	2.4
	2006	2.4
	2005	2.4
	2001	2.4

Table 49

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

Table 50

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Earnings					
Indicator type: SE2					
Target: N/A					
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk					
Data:	Year	Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Male £	Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Female £	Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Total £	
	2016	601.9	558.8	578.9	
	2015	590.3	543.6	564.0	
	2014	586.8	518.5	557.7	
	2013	579.8	544.5	558.8	
	2012	573.8	547.7	554.8	
	2011	592.8	527.6	555.9	
	2010	571.1	558.7	561.2	
	2009	560.6	510.0	546.1	
	2008	541.4	473.7	517.6	
	2007	555.1	476.2	517.5	
	2006	543.2	446.0	501.6	

Table 51

Measurable action/ indicator: Professional occupations/ Managers and senior officials / Elementary occupations					
Indicator type: SE3/ SE4/ SE5					
Target: N/A					
Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk					
Data:	Year	Percentage of workforce aged 16+ in professional occupations	Percentage of workforce aged 16+ who are managers and senior officials	Percentage of workforce aged 16+ in elementary occupations	
	2015/16	21.2%	9.6%	11.2%	
	2014/15	21.5%	9.2%	9.7%	
	2013/14	22.7%	8.8%	12.5%	
	2012/13	20.5%	10.0%	9.1%	
	2011/12	22.2%	10.0%	8.3%	
	2010/11	23.0%	11.9%	8.7%	
	2009/10	21.8%	12.4%	9.1%	
	2008/09	17.7%	11.7%	8.7%	
	2007/08	16.8%	10.8%	8.2%	
	2006/07	22.2%	14.5%	12.5%	

Table 52

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Extent of floodplain					
Indicator type: SE9					
Target: N/A					
Source: Enfield Council GIS Information Team					
Data:	Year	Flood Risk Category 2	Flood Risk Category 3	Total	
	2015/16	1022ha	353.0ha	1,375.0ha	
	2014/15	1038ha	345.2ha	1,392.2ha	
	2011/12	745ha	255.0ha	1,100.0ha	
	2010/11	644ha	355.0ha	1,099.0ha	
	2008/09	610ha	474.0ha	1,084.0ha	
	2007/08	620ha	373.0ha	993.0ha	
Notes: Changes in total number largely due to revised floodplain boundaries from the Environment Agency.					

Table 53

Measurable action/ indicator: Efficiency of housing stock			
Indicator type: SE15			
Target: N/A			
Source: LBE Enfield Homes			
Data:	Year	Average SAP rating for Council-owned housing stock	
	2015/16	74.3	
	2014/15	73.1	
	2013/14	72.3	
	2012/13	72.3	
	2011/12	71.7	
	2010/11	71.7	
	2008/09	61.8	
	2007/08	61.6	
	2006/07	61.2	

Table 54

Measurable action/ indicator: Homelessness			
Indicator type: SE16			
Target: N/A			
Source: http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/homelessness/			
Data:	Year*	Households in Temporary Accommodation	
	2015/16	2,987	
	2014/15	2,764	
	2013/14	2,226	
	2012/13	2,143	
	2010/11	2,221	
	2009/10	2,672	
	2008/09	3,134	
	2007/08	3,222	
	2006/07	3,295	

Table 55

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

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

Table 56

Measurable action/ indicator: Sites allocated for employment uses in DPDs											
Indicator type: BD3i											
Target: N/A											
Source: LBE Planning Policy Team, Core Strategy Proposals map											
Data:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outstanding Proposal Site in 1994 UDP</th> <th>Status of site in Adopted Core Strategy</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>9E</td> <td>Site incorporated into SIL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11E</td> <td>Site incorporated into LSIS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12E</td> <td>Site incorporated into SIL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13E</td> <td>Site in regeneration area</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Outstanding Proposal Site in 1994 UDP	Status of site in Adopted Core Strategy	9E	Site incorporated into SIL	11E	Site incorporated into LSIS	12E	Site incorporated into SIL	13E	Site in regeneration area
Outstanding Proposal Site in 1994 UDP	Status of site in Adopted Core Strategy										
9E	Site incorporated into SIL										
11E	Site incorporated into LSIS										
12E	Site incorporated into SIL										
13E	Site in regeneration area										

Table 57

Measurable action/ indicator: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land				
Indicator type: H3				
Target:				
Source: LDD				
Data:	Year	No. New Dwellings on Brownfield Land	Total No. New Dwellings	% New Dwellings on Brownfield Land
	2015/16	793	793	100%
	2014/15	883	886	99.7%
	2013/14	1,419	1,428	99.4%
	2012/13	668	668	100.0%
	2011/12	356	363	98%
	2010/11	486	628	77%

Table 58

Measurable action/ indicator: Production of secondary and recycled aggregates		
Indicator type: M2		
Target: N/A		
Source: Enfield Council Waste Services monitoring data		
Data:	Year	Recycling of demolition material (Council collection only)
	2015/16	1,446
	2014/15	1,654
	2013/14	2,013
	2012/13	1,766
	2011/12	2,271
	2010/11	2,418
	2008/09	1,857
	2007/08	1,655
Enfield is only responsible for recycling material collected by the Council. This includes only a small amount of demolition materials, hence there is no data on recycling of most aggregates.		

Table 59

Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Introduction

Local authorities are required to prepare a housing trajectory by government to monitor the delivery of housing provision. Appendix 2 summarises the provision for new housing in the borough over the past year, monitoring performance against Enfield's housing targets as well as providing a trajectory of expected delivery in the borough over the next 15 years. This section also demonstrates Enfield's five year supply of housing with reference to London Plan targets.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Five Year Supply

A key requirement of the NPPF is the identification of a five-year supply of housing sites, plus a buffer of 5%. The NPPF also requires local planning authorities to:

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

A current Housing Trajectory and Five Year Supply of Housing Land is needed in order to ensure a Local Plan is not out of date. If there is an absence of an current Local Plan and Housing Trajectory then the NPPF states that applications should be granted permission unless adverse impacts would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, or where specific policies in the NPPF indicate development should be restricted.

Enfield's Housing Provision Target

In March 2015 Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) were adopted which increased Enfield's housing target to 798 units per year. The London Plan 2011 housing target was originally planned to cover a 10 year period from 2011/12 to 2020/21 and required Enfield to provide 5,600 additional dwellings, some 560 per year (the previous target from 2006/07 to 2016/17 was 3,950 additional dwellings).

Policy 3.3 in the London Plan states that if a target is required beyond 2025, boroughs should roll forward and seek to exceed the existing housing target of 798 units per annum.

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Enfield's must identify a supply over the next five years (2018/18 to 2021/22) of 4,190 (798 per annum plus the 5% buffer).

NPPF 5-Year Supply	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	5 Year Supply Total
GLA annualised target	798	798	798	798	798	3,990
NPPF required 5% buffer	40	40	40	40	40	200
Cumulative target + 5% buffer	838	1,676	2,514	3,352	4,190	
Annual requirement including 5% buffer	838	838	838	838	838	4,190
NPPF 20% buffer	160	160	160	160	160	800
Cumulative target + 20% buffer	958	1,916	2,874	3,832	4,790	
Annual requirement including 20% buffer	958	958	958	958	958	4,790
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	388	795	1,120	1,795	1,193	5,291
Cumulative Supply	388	1,183	2,303	4,098	5,291	
Annual supply surplus or deficit	-410	-3	322	997	395	1,301
Annual supply surplus or deficit + 5% buffer	-450	-43	282	957	355	1,101
Annual supply surplus or deficit + 20% buffer	-570	-163	162	837	235	501

Monitoring Housing Delivery

The Housing Trajectory shows the current years completions inclusive within the previous 5 year supply of residential completions (2012/12 to 2015/16) and projected future housing provision over the 15 year period up to 2031/32. It also shows the 5 year supply which commences after the current monitoring year of 2016/17, i.e. years 2017/18 to 2021/22.

The 5 year deliverable supply of housing sites for the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 is based upon the following: residential sites currently under construction; sites with outstanding planning permissions; AAP sites; and other sites likely to be developed.

Further and beyond this five year period, large sites and small sites (that can yield 10+ dwellings) have been identified. Again, these sites were identified during the preparation of the Housing Trajectory and as part of the development of the Local Plan and related evidence bases. Enfield's Local Plan is currently under review, therefore emerging evidence related to this will continue to feed into future housing trajectories.

Enfield's Housing Trajectory is set out in Figure 1 below.

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

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

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

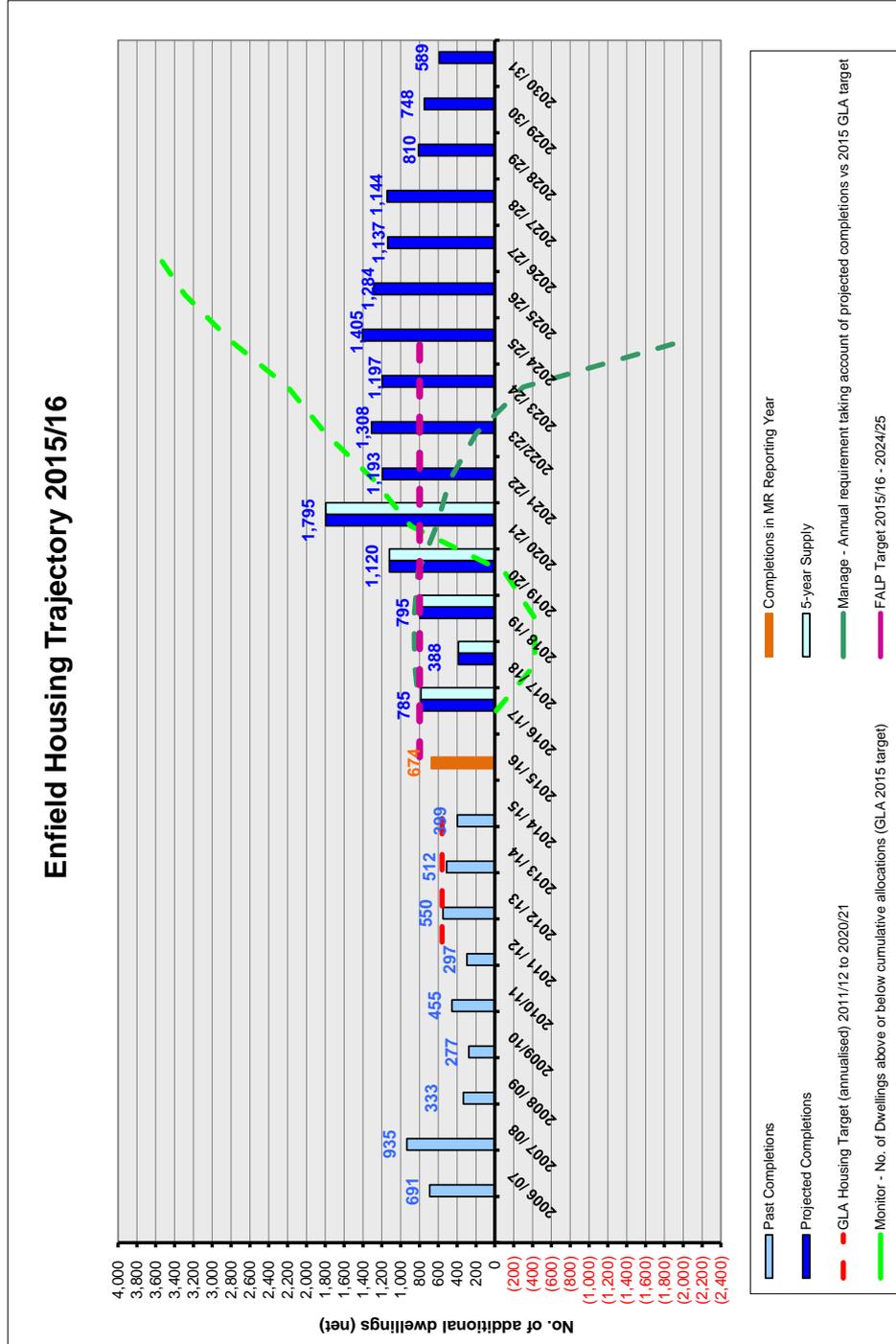


Figure 1

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Analysis of Core Output Indicators relating to Housing

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

- Plan period and housing targets (H1)
- Net additional dwellings - in previous years (H2a)
- Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year (H2b)
- Net additional dwellings - in future years (H2c)
- Managed delivery target (H2d)
- New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land (H3:)
- Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (H4)
- Gross affordable housing completions (H5)
- Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments (H6:)

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

Plan period and housing targets (H1)

The GLA updated housing targets as part of the London Plan were adopted in March 2015. Enfield's new housing target is 798 per annum over a ten year period, with a total target of 7,980 in this time.

Net additional dwellings H2

The Housing Trajectory has been prepared to cover the plan period from 2011/12 to 2031/32. The table below summarises the outcome of the 'H2: Net additional dwellings' indicators.

Net additional dwellings in previous years (H2a)

Over the five year period between 2011/12 and 2015/16, Enfield delivered 2,432 additional new homes which is an average of 486.4 per year.

Net additional dwellings for the reporting year (H2b)

During 2015/16, 674 net additional new homes were delivered within the borough. The largest scheme was that on site of the Former Middlesex University Campus at Cat Hill, where 231 additional homes were delivered. Of the total net increase, 179 homes were delivered on developments of less than 10 dwellings.

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Table 2 - Housing Trajectory 2015/16		07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	2031/32	
H2a		935	333	277	455	297	550	512	399																		
H2b										674																	
H2c	i) Net additions									785		388	795	1,120	1,795	1,193	1,308	1,197	1,405	1,284	1,137	1,144	810	748	589	902	
	ii) Net hectares					23.3	6.0	5.2		11.25																	
	iii) Net target				395	560	560	560/798		798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	
H2d										798	799	851	859	815	619	476	199	-301	-2,006	-3,290	-4,427						

Table 2

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

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

The Housing Trajectory indicates that 11,622 additional new homes could potentially be provided between 2017/18 and 2026/27 - the end of the housing provision plan period.

Over the five year period 2017/18 to 2021/22 known sites could deliver approximately 5,291 new homes which equates to an annual average of 1,058 per year.

Up until 2031/32 a total of 15,815 additional new homes could be delivered, although the estimated projections in the later years should however be viewed with caution.

Managed delivery target (H2d)

The housing trajectory shows that 11,622 additional new homes could potentially be delivered in Enfield within the next decade (2017/18 to 2026/27). The "Manage" line on the trajectory takes into account past completions and projected delivery over the coming years to monitor housing delivery progress. This line indicates that with the current information, the borough would exceed its target.

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

Of the additional new homes completed in 2015/16 (674 dwellings gross) over 90% were built on previously developed land. This is significantly higher than the national target of 60% and the Council's own target of 90%.

Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (H4)

No gypsy and traveller pitches were delivered or released in 2015/16.

Gross affordable housing completions (H5)

Developments of over 10 units in 2015/16 delivered 554 homes, of which 113, or 20%, were affordable.

In total 122 (gross) new affordable homes were delivered in the borough, representing 15% of all new homes, compared to 19% (85 gross) additional affordable homes in 2014/15. In 2015/16, 27 (22%) were social rent, 21 (17%) affordable rent and 74 (61%) intermediate homes.

Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments (H6)

In 2015/16 over 90% of dwellings built fulfil the requirements for lifetime homes.

Conclusions from Analysis of Indicators

The housing trajectory shows that in 2015/16 793 gross and 674 net new homes were built in Enfield. Of these 15% were affordable new homes, rising to 20% on schemes of more than 10 units. Completions were higher than the 2014/15 total of 454 gross and 399 net new homes.

Much of the future capacity will be met through the strategic growth sites as detailed in the finalised and emerging AAPs and Master Plans for the North Circular, Edmonton Leaside, North East Enfield, Enfield Town, Edmonton Green and Meridian Water.

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Achieving the Target and Meeting the 5 Year Supply

National Policy requires Enfield to identify a housing supply over the next five years (2017/18-2021/22) which meets the cumulative year on year target and includes any shortfall from the previous year and buffer requirements. Whilst Enfield has been close to the previous London Plan target of 560 in the past five years, there has still been a shortfall, particularly given the new target of 798.

Housing Trajectory projected cumulative completions over the next five years would be high enough to meet the new target of 798 as set out in the London Plan, the 5% buffer as required by the NPPF and the shortfall of previous years. The next five years will see the implementation and development of a range of large projects throughout the borough:

- The Meridian Water Housing Zone, which will see the start of the first phases of development.
- Continued delivery of sites in the North Circular Area Action Plan (NCAAP), other Area Action Plans are also in development, which could see further areas coming forward to increase housing supply within the five year period.
- The redevelopment of former Middlesex University site at Ponders End, as well as the site at Chase Farm Hospital.
- A program of estate renewals.
- The continuation of changes of use, conversions and development of small sites.

The annual target of 798 is forecast to be slightly below target in 2016/17, but the cumulative target will exceed the requirement over the following five year period, as shown in the table 2 on page 90.

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

Housing Trajectory Details

Table 4 - Housing Pipeline: Large sites and small sites (10+ dwellings) under construction (at 31st March 2016)

Borough Reference	Address	Total Residential (Net)
P12-02202PLA	Ladderswood Estate, Station Road, N11	356
P12-02677PLA	Former Middlesex University Campus, 188-230 (Even), EN3	167
P13-01271PLA	Council Depot, 7 Melling Drive	150
P14-01265PRJ	280-286 Southbury Road, EN1	115
P12-02858	1-5 Lynton Court, 80-98 Bowes Road, N13	69
TP/04/2540	52 Sydney Road EN2 6SZ	66
15/02040/FUL	Alma Estate 1a (Kestrel House), 15-45a Alma Road, EN3	65
P12-03177PLA	23 Telford Road N11	49
P14-00197PLA	109 Station Road, N11	44
P13-00698LBE	Land to the West of Oasis Academy, 143 South Street, EN3	38
P12-02859PLA	102-118 and Rear of 120-238 (Site 6d) Bowes Road, N13	33
P14-00532PRF	33 London Road, EN2	21
14/04854/FUL	18 Brimsdown Avenue	21
15/05576/RE4	Kettering Hall, 65-69 Ordnance Road, EN3	15
P13-01268PLA	10 & 12 Old Park Road, EN2	14
TP/08/0804/REN1	Victoria Road, N9	13
P14-00178PRJ	Newby House, 309 Chase Road N14	12
P14-00532PRJ	Urban House, 43 Chase Side N14 5BP	12
15/00016/CEU	34 Church Street N13	10
P13-02588LBE	9-85 Parsonage Lane EN2	-11
P13-02587	22-68 Forty Hill EN2	-15
Total		1,244
Further homes on small sites, under 10 dwellings		227
Total		1,471

Table 1

Table 5 - Housing Pipeline: Large sites and Small sites (10+ dwellings) with planning permission but not started (at 31st March 2016)

Borough Reference	Address	Total Residential (Net)
16/01311/PRJ	282-288 Chase Road N14	74
16/01561/FUL	Deimel Fabric Co Ltd, ParkAvenue N18	24
15/01512/FUL	Southgate Town Hall N13	19
14/02467/FUL	Land for Storage, Park Road EN1	18
P14-00291PLA	Land to the Back of 251 Green Lanes N13	18
15/02026/FUL	Bush Hill Cottage, 20 Bush Hill N21	17
15/04736/FUL	2 Park Avenue N18	14
16/04820/PRJ	33 Stockingswater Lane EN3	14
16/04185/RE4	Gatward Green Garages N9	12
16/02210/FUL	39 Drapers Road EN2	10
Total		220
Further homes on small sites, under 10 dwellings		430
Total		650

Table 2

Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory



This document has been produced by Enfield Council
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