

# IMPROVING **ENFIELD**



## Monitoring Report and Housing Trajectory 2015

March 2016

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



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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 ascertaining 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.

New housing is being delivered all across Enfield, with delivery expected to accelerate, driven by major developments in our prime regeneration areas. 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 strong rises in our employment rates, including compared to other London boroughs.

This Local Plan Monitoring Report covers the period ending 31st March 2015 and was approved by the Council on 3rd March 2016.

Further information about Monitoring Reports can be found on the Council's website: [www.enfield.gov.uk](http://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 will reflect the Council's adopted plans, in particular the Core Strategy (adopted 2010). The Council is also required to prepare a Housing Trajectory with 5-year housing supply.

#### Housing

- The London Plan (2015) set a housing target of 798 units per annum, increasing from the previous target of 560 per annum. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) required 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.
- Between 2016/17 and 2020/21 it is expected that 5,787 homes will be completed, rising to 13,778 by 2030/31. 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 (2016/17 to 2020/21) of 4,190, including the 5% buffer, or 4,788 at the 20% buffer level.
- In 2014/15 399 net (454 gross) new homes were completed in Enfield, compared with 512 net completed in 2013/14. The largest development was 81 net additional units at North Middlesex Hospital, Watermill.
- During this period a total of 85 affordable homes were completed, at a proportion of 29% in developments of over 10 units.
- Of the affordable units, 37% were 3+ bedroom homes, while for market housing the proportion was 23%.

#### Economy and Jobs

- Enfield's employment rate improved to 72.7% in 2015 from 65.3% in 2013, above the London average of 72.2%.
- 7% of the working age population was unemployed in 2014/15, a fall from 8.7% in 2013/14 and 10.6% in 2012/13, although the rate remains above than the London average of 6.2% and national average of 5.1%.
- Self-employment increased to 14.3% in 2014/15 from 11.6% in 2012/13.
- The proportion of the borough's population with no qualifications has continued to decrease, falling to 7.7% in 2014 from 9.6% in 2012.

## 1 Executive Summary

- Average gross weekly earnings for the borough's residents have remained broadly static in recent years, at £558 in 2014 compared to £556 in 2011.
- In 2014/15 there was loss of 3,105 square metres of industrial floorspace, driven by permitted development rights allowing office space to be converted into residential units without planning permission, the redevelopment of the Advent Way site to a hotel use, and a site on Great Cambridge Road used to provide car dealership storage.

### Education

- In 2014/15 there were an additional 990 primary school places in the borough, 2,315 additional places in 2013/14, and 930 more places in 2014/13.
- 1,006 additional secondary school places were created in 2014/15.
- In 2014 59.7% of students gaining 5+ A\* - C grades, compared to 63.2% the previous year and 55.5% in 2012. This compares to the national average of 53.4% in 2014.

### Community Cohesion

- 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 from up from 9% to 22%.
- The number of households in temporary accommodation increased to 2,764 in 2014/15 from 2,226 in 2013/14.
- The crime rate fell to 68.7 crimes per 1,000 of population in 2014/15 from 71 crimes per 1,000 of population 2012/13. This is substantially lower than the London average of 83 crimes per 1,000 of population.

### Sustainability and the Environment

- CO2 emissions per head of population in the borough have been on a long-term downwards trend, falling to 4.4 tonnes per head in 2013, compared to 6.0 tonnes in 2006.
- 38.5% of household waste was recycled in 2014/15, compared to 39.1% in 2013/14, 38.8% in 2012/13 and 35.3% in 2011/12.

### Green Spaces

## 1 Executive Summary

- 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.
- Work is progressing for the Central Leaside (CLAAP) and North East Enfield (NEEAAP) areas. Both are due for adoption in 2016.
- Masterplans are in development for Edmonton Green and Enfield Town.
- Enfield's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) underwent examination in November 2015.
- The Decentralized Energy Network Technical Specification SPD was adopted in December 2015.
- A North London Waste Plan is in production with the involvement of seven boroughs across north London. It is due for adoption in 2017.
- Work has commenced on a new Local Plan.

# 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 2012-2015. 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. The projected housing completions in the borough over the next fifteen years are set out, including the five year supply.

### 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 <sup>(1)</sup> and Planning Regulations <sup>(2)</sup>. 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:

- 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.

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

## 3 Enfield Borough Context

### 3 Enfield Borough Context

#### 3.1 Location and Historical Development

- 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 and industry and commerce. Until the late nineteenth century the area was mostly open and rural, dotted with distinct settlements, including the market town of Enfield.
- 3.1.2** During the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century the expansion of the rail network led to the outward growth of London. This was characterised in Enfield by suburban development, which continued until the mid-twentieth century, when the introduction of the Green Belt halted further outward growth. This suburban expansion led to the development of related infrastructure, including shopping centres, community facilities, industrial areas and utility services.
- 3.1.3** In the aftermath of the Second World War local authorities in the area developed housing estates, responding to the need created by the destruction of large areas of London. Many of these estates followed the concrete high rise format often seen as characteristic of the time. This period also saw the formation of the London Borough of Enfield, from the merger of the Municipal Boroughs of Southgate, Edmonton and Enfield in 1965.
- 3.1.4** During the 1980s and 1990s there was significant development on publicly-owned and disused industrial sites including Highlands Village, the Royal Small Arms Factory (now Enfield Island Village) and Hoe Lane. As industry began to decline in the borough out of centre retail and leisure developments were established along major routes including the A10/A110 and A406. Infill development started to take place along side the redevelopment of post war council estates, together with the redevelopment of industrial areas. This type of development continues with proposals for regeneration schemes such as that at Meridian Water.

#### 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 Enfield Borough Context

- 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, Stansted Airport and the north of England. 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** The borough 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.
- 3.3.4** The transport infrastructure within Enfield is continuing to undergo improvement. Angel Road 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.
- 3.3.5** The boroughs cycling infrastructure is set to be upgraded by the £30 million Cycle Enfield Scheme.

### 3.4 Enfield's Population, Housing and Community Services

- 3.4.1** Enfield is amongst the top five most populous boroughs in London, with recent estimates putting the population at 324,600. 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 highly ethnically diverse, and this is reflected among Enfield's school pupils with Turkish, Somali, Bengali and Albanian the most commonly spoken non-English languages.
- 3.4.4** There are 123,400 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 Enfield Borough Context

- 3.4.5** House prices have continued to increase with the Land Registry average for Enfield at £318,507 for 2014/15, compared with £274,527 in 2013/14. 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 the borough is above the London and national averages. 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.
- 3.4.7** Within the borough there are a range of services provided including the North Middlesex and Chase Farm NHS hospitals and over 60 GP surgeries. The Council has six leisure centres, 16 libraries and a range of publicly accessible open spaces spread throughout the borough.

### 3.5 Enfield's Economy and Employment

- 3.5.1** Despite the decline of traditional industries in London, Enfield 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 then 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** The unemployment rate in Enfield remains higher than the London and national averages. Despite this, 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 117,000 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% 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. For further detail, see Chapter 5, Methodology and Analysis of Indicators.

**4.1.3 Enabling and focusing change:**

**4.1.4** This objective aims to meet the future needs of Enfield's existing and future population by focusing transformational change in the borough, in existing town centres and new neighbourhoods, where physical and social infrastructure already exists or can be improved through planned and phased development. It also looks to protect and enhance those parts of the borough which currently offer a good quality of life to Enfield's communities.

- **Assessment:** Focused change is provided by area-specific plans. The North Circular Area Action Plan was adopted in 2014, with continuing progress on the other Area Action Plans and Masterplans. The adopted Development Management Document (DMD) and Core Strategy, provide borough-wide policies to support change, while protecting and enhancing those areas of the borough already providing high quality green spaces, housing and town centres.

**4.1.5 Environmental sustainability:**

**4.1.6** This objective aims to promote a sustainable pattern of development integrating infrastructure and housing, reducing the borough's carbon footprint, minimising the need to travel and protecting the borough's green belt and biodiversity. It aims to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change, promoting energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy including exemplar schemes as part of regeneration of the Upper Lee Valley area. To manage and reduce flood risk and pollution, promote sustainable water management and retain sufficient waste management facilities in the borough.

- **Assessment:** The adopted DMD and Core Strategy provide policies that reduce the need to travel by private car, mitigate and adapt to climate change, tackle flooding and protect the Green Belt and green spaces. Over time, the CO2 emissions per capita in the borough have reduced and household recycling rates increased.

## 4 Local Plan

### 4.1.7 Community cohesion:

**4.1.8** This aims to revitalise the capacity of existing communities in the south and east of the borough where deprivation and lack of opportunities are prevalent. It also looks to work with partners in continuing to make the borough one of London's safest - supporting improvements in the safety of Enfield's streets and public spaces.

- **Assessment:** The indicators show that crime rates are decreasing in the borough. The DMD and Core Strategy policies aim to promote public safety in the design of public spaces. Deprivation continues to be an issue in the borough, which is being being addressed via policies and regeneration areas.

### 4.1.9 New homes:

**4.1.10** This aims to facilitate the provision of sustainably constructed new homes of exemplary space and design standards to meet the aspirations of local people. The objective aims to meet the boroughs housing needs.

- **Assessment:** There were 399 net new homes build in the borough in 2014/15, and 512 in 2013/14. This compares to the previous GLA target of 560 homes per annum, which has now risen to 798. The Housing Trajectory shows increasing delivery of homes in future years as a number of large sites and regeneration areas are completed.

### 4.1.11 Education, health and wellbeing:

**4.1.12** This objective attempts to ensure the capacity and quality of local social infrastructure provision including schools and further education, health and policing facilities, social care, retail services, leisure and recreation facilities is sufficient to meet the needs of Enfield's existing population and new residents. It also aims to promote healthier lifestyles and to address the inequalities in health and educational attainment between Enfield's residents.

- **Assessment:** The number of schoolchildren in the borough has increased significantly in recent years, with the number of secondary and primary school places rising to meet the need. This has been achieved through adding addition classes to existing schools, and construction of new schools. GCSE results have shown an improving trend.

### 4.1.13 Maximising economic potential:

**4.1.14** This aims to develop a spatial framework for a diverse and competitive economy in Enfield, maximising the economic potential of the borough, enhancing appropriate employment locations and ensuring a more efficient use of land.

## 4 Local Plan

- **Assessment:** The Core Strategy and the DMD provide policy protection to Strategic industrial Locations (SIL) and Locally Significant Industrial Locations (LSIS). The adopted North Circular Area Action Plan (NCAAP) provides support for job and business creation in the area. The other Area Action Plans currently being prepared will further support for jobs and economic activity. The number of jobs in the borough has significantly increased since 2009.

### 4.1.15 Employment and skills:

**4.1.16** This objective attempts to support job creation and address the levels of unemployment and economic inactivity particularly in the south and east of the borough, including amongst young people and disadvantaged sections of the community, and the development of skills to enable all residents to access the employment market. It aims to tackle the barriers to employment facing particular sections of the community.

- **Assessment:** There has been an increase in the proportion of working age people in the borough who have degree and A level qualifications, a decrease who have no qualifications. The unemployment rate in the borough has fallen, although it remains higher than the London average.

### 4.1.17 Transportation and accessibility:

**4.1.18** This objective seeks to enhance traffic flow by the provision of appropriate infrastructure, as well as the promotion of sustainable methods of transport and a pattern of development that reduces the need to travel. It also seeks to ensuring development is accessible by all means of transport and that high generating uses are supported by good public transport, walking and cycling facilities.

- **Assessment:** The borough has seen an increase in the proportion of journeys made by walking, cycling and using public transport and a reduction in the proportion of journeys made by private motor vehicles. The Core Strategy and the DMD support the borough-wide reduction in car usage, whilst also promoting sustainable modes of transport.

### 4.1.19 Natural environment:

**4.1.20** This aims to protect and enhance Enfield's natural heritage by retaining the open character of the borough, safeguarding the green belt and other open space and developing the wider network of green infrastructure in the borough.

- **Assessment:** The Core Strategy and DMD continue to provide a high level of protection for the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land (MOL), and support improvements in access to good quality open spaces.

### 4.1.21 Built environment:

## 4 Local Plan

**4.1.22** This strategic objective seeks a design-led approach to developments and places, while addressing historic land contamination, in order to promote a step-change in the quality of the built environment and public realm, creating safe and accessible environments and improve urban greening with tree planting and landscaping. It also aims to maximise the contribution that heritage assets and existing features make, enhance local distinctiveness and identity, and create safer, stronger communities.

- **Assessment:** The Core Strategy and DMD provide policy support to improving the design quality of new developments.

### 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 Central Leaside Area Action Plan:**

**4.2.5** Central 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 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. It is due to be adopted in spring 2016.

### 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 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.
- 4.3.4** For further detail and analysis of its indicators, see Chapter 10, Methodology and Analysis of Indicators.
- 4.3.5** 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 summer 2015 to 30th September 2015. This will inform the drafting of a proposed submission NLWP which will be consulted on in 2016, with the aim of adoption towards the end of 2017.

### 4.5 Masterplans

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

## 4 Local Plan

### 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 spring/summer 2016.

### 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 identifies potential development opportunities which can contribute to the achievement of the Council's regeneration aims over the next 5-10 years. This masterplan is currently at the preparation stage and will be subject to consultation in spring 2016.

### 4.5.8 Meridian Water Masterplan

4.5.9 Meridian Water is the largest Regeneration Priority Area identified in the Council's adopted Core Strategy (2010) where a comprehensive approach to development will take place. The Meridian Water Masterplan provides a framework for managing change and development in the area. It was adopted as Planning and Urban Design Guidance in July 2013 and is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications in this area.

### 4.5.10 New Southgate Masterplan

4.5.11 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.

## 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.

#### 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. In 2014/15, a total of 399 net housing units were completed in the borough, compared to 512 in 2013/14 and the 555 units in 2012/13. The previous GLA Enfield housing target was 560 homes per year, which applied during the period covered by the Monitoring Report.
- 5.2.4** The composition of the homes delivered was as follows:

Year	Total	New Build	Conversion	Change of Use	Extension
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 Boiler House site at North Middlesex Hospital was redeveloped to provide 81 residential units, with 36 of these being affordable units. In addition, there was also the completion of the development at the rear of Green Lanes that saw the provision of 36 residential units, with half of those being provided as affordable units.

**5.2.6** The borough is also expecting the completion of a number of major schemes. One example is the phased redevelopment of the Ladderswood site, that started in 2013 and involves the provision of 517 residential units. Furthermore, the borough is also awaiting the completion of the development at Cat Hill, which will see the provision of 231 residential 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 (2015/16 to 2019/20) is 4,190 (798 per annum plus the 5% buffer), which should be exceeded with the housing trajectory showing 5,787 deliverable homes in that period. The figures are set out in the table below:

<b>NPPF 5 Year Supply</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>5 Year Supply Total</b>
Annual requirement including 5% buffer	838	838	838	838	838	4,190
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	592	707	1,319	1,573	1,596	5,787

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. For developments of less than ten dwellings, the Council will seek to achieve a financial contribution to deliver off-site affordable housing based on a borough-wide target of 20% affordable housing. DMD 1 also looks at affordable housing on sites capable of providing 10 units or more.

**5.2.11** In 2014/15, 29.4% of homes were affordable, compared to 58.8% in 2013/14 and 55.7% in 2012/13. The lower figure in 2014/15 was due to the Council being unable to require affordable housing from permitted development conversion of office to residential <sup>(3)</sup>, along with the completion of a number of schemes where planning permissions was granted prior to the adoption of the 40% affordable housing policy requirement in the Core Strategy.

## 5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

**5.2.12** 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 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, with 2012/13 seeing a mix of 57% affordable/social rent and 43% intermediate.

**5.2.13** The Council is actively seeking to reach its affordable housing targets. Future developments will assist the borough in reaching its future targets. One major scheme at Melling Drive, which will provide 150 residential units, 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.

### 5.2.14 Housing Quality

**5.2.15** 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 2014/15, which is an increase from 37% in 2011/12 and 6.8% in 2010/11.

### 5.2.16 Housing Type

**5.2.17** 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).

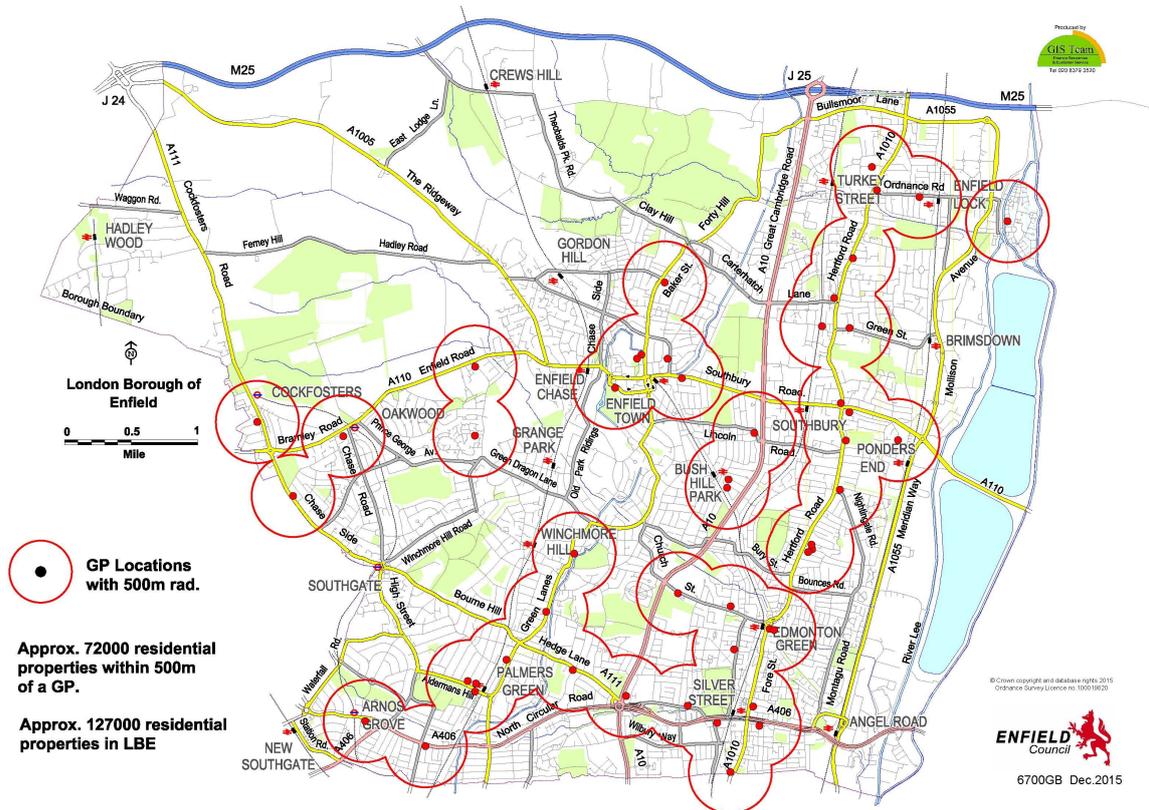
**5.2.18** The actual 2014/15 mix for new housing is set out in the table below.

	1/2 bed flat	2 bed house	3 bed flat	3+ bed house	Total
Market	74%	3%	10%	13%	100%
Social Rented	53%	0%	9%	38%	100%
Intermediate	88%	0%	3%	9%	100%
Affordable Rented	50%	0%	44%	6%	100%
<b>Social Rented Intermediate, &amp; Affordable Rented</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 3

## 5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.2.19** In 2014/15, affordable 3+ bedroom new homes comprised 37% of of the total affordable (affordable rented, social rented and intermediate) units delivered, while 63% of the affordable new homes were 1 and 2 bedroom flats. For market/private housing the proportion of 3+ bedroom new homes was 23%, while 77% were 1 or 2 bedroom flats. These percentages are below the policy targets, largely driven by the viability needs of the developments.
- 5.2.20 Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health**
- 5.2.21** 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.
- 5.2.22** The monitoring target for this policy is the percentage of residential properties within 500m of a GP. Approximately 56.7% are within 500m of GP in 2015, which is an increase from 55.8% in 2012.
- 5.2.23** The following map shows the 500m radius coverage of number of a GPs in 2015.



### 5.2.24 Education

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

## 5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.2.26** 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.
- 5.2.27** A rise in the number of school age children is driving the requirement for an increase in school places. In 2012/13, there were an additional 930 primary school places in comparison to 2011/12. In 2013/14 there was a further increase, with an additional 2,315 places available in the borough, with a further 990 places in 2014/15. Driving this increase is the redevelopment and refurbishment of schools. One such example is the redevelopment of Garfield School, which turned the school into three forms of entry school. providing an additional 210 places over seven years.
- 5.2.28** In terms of secondary school places, 1,006 additional places were created in 2014/15.
- 5.2.29** In 2014 59.7% of students gaining 5+ A\* - C grades, compared to 63.2% the previous year and 55.5% in 2012. This compares to the national average of 53.4% in 2014.
- 5.2.30 Supporting Community Cohesion**
- 5.2.31** Core Policy 9 focuses on supporting community cohesion, through tackling social deprivation and reducing crime and fear of crime.
- 5.2.32** 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.
- 5.2.33** The crime rate has fallen, to 68.7 crimes per 1,000 of population in 2014/15 from 71 crimes per 1,000 of population 2012/13. This is substantially lower than the London average of 83 crimes per 1,000 of population.
- 5.2.34 Emergency and Essential Services**
- 5.2.35** 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, no new spaces have been approved in the borough.
- 5.2.36 Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts**
- 5.2.37** 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.
- 5.2.38** Other facilities that have been completed in the borough include the Go Ape adventure facility in the west of the borough.

## 5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

### 5.2.39 Visitors and Tourism

**5.2.40** Core Policy 12 and DMD 31 offer policy support in regards to tourism and visitor accommodation development. A new hotel on Lincoln Road (Travelodge) was completed in 2012/13, providing 132 bed spaces. In 2014/15, a hotel on Advent Way (Premier Inn) was completed, offering 96 new bed spaces.

## 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** One indicator 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.

**5.3.5** The second indicator measures the total amount of additional employment floorspace by type. In 2012/13, there was a total net employment floorspace gain of 18,643 square metres, in 2013/14 a loss of 9,382 square metres, and in 2014/15 a loss of 3,105 square metres. The loss in 2014/15 is explained by several factors. The first reason is the Permitted Development Prior Approval rights, where office space can be converted into residential units. There are three sites where this right has been exercised, with one them a larger site at Eaton Road. This has led to a combined loss of 2,581 square metres. The second reason was the redevelopment of the Advent Way site to a hotel use. Finally, the Ikon Court site, which is located on Great Cambridge Road, was demolished to provide car dealership storage, resulting in a loss of 2,093 square metres of employment floorspace. An 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 2014/15, there was no net loss in SIL employment floorspace and it remains at 331ha. LSIS floorspace 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 2014 to proportion of the borough's population with no qualifications fell to 7.7%, from 8.7% in 2013 and 9.6% in 2012.

## 5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

**5.3.10** Another measurable indicator for Core Policy 16 focuses on economic activity and the percentage of the population that is in employment. The overall employment rate in the borough has improved with 72.7% of the working age population in employment in 2014/15, compared to 67.7% in 2013/14 and 65.3% in 2012/13. Enfield's employment is now higher than the London rate of 72.2%.

**5.3.11** In 2012/13 the percentage of the working age population who were employees was 52.3%, growing to 53.2% in 2013/14 and increasing further to 58.1% in 2014/15. Self-employment grew from 11.6% in 2012/13 to 14.3% in 2014/15.

**5.3.12** The percentage of the working age population unemployed in 2012/13 was 10.6%, falling to 8.7% in 2013/14 and to 7.0% in 2014/15, although this remains above than the London average of 6.2% and national average of 5.1%.

### **5.3.13 Town Centres**

**5.3.14** 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.

**5.3.15** The measurable indicator for town centres is the total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in town centres. In 2012/13, there was no loss or gain of total floorspace, although there was a loss of 4,441m<sup>2</sup> in 2013/14. This was due the construction of 191 residential units and the extension and conversion of New River House on Coleman Parade, Enfield Town. 2014/15 saw no net loss or gain of town centre floorspace.

### **5.3.16 Town Centre Uses across Enfield**

**5.3.17** Core Policy 18 aims to deliver shopping provision across Enfield. Focusing on the A-class uses, there was a decrease of 1,979 square metres in 2014/15.

### **5.3.18 Offices**

**5.3.19** 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. There was a borough-wide loss of 1,167 square metres of B1a office space in 2012/13, 4,441 square metres in 2013/14 and 3,016 square metres in 2014/15. 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 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 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. The Ladderswood and Alma estate renewal and Chase Farm Hospital schemes are expected to install CHP plants. Solar panels are also planned to be installed on schemes like the Ladderswood Estate.
- 5.4.4** CO2 emissions per head of population in the borough have been on a long-term downwards trend.
- 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 2014/15 38.5% of household waste was recycled, compared to 39.1% in 2013/14, 38.8% in 2012/13 and 35.3% in 2011/12. This increase from 2011/12 reflects the boroughs efforts in promoting recycling as a sustainable form of waste management.
- 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.
- 5.4.12** 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 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 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. The planned Cycle Enfield proposal 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 2015, there was a frequency of 8 trains at Enfield Chase, 4 at Enfield Town, 3 at Southbury and 2 at Ponders End.
- 5.4.18** The transport infrastructure within Enfield is continuing to undergo improvement. Angel Road 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 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 Managing Flood Risk through Development**
- 5.5.3** Through Core Policy 28, the Council will take a risk-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. 2014/15 saw 8 applications in a flood zone, compared to 3 applications in 2013/14 and 2 in 2012/13.
- 5.5.4 Flood Management Infrastructure**
- 5.5.5** 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.
- 5.5.6** The Salmons Brook Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) works are due for completion within the 2015/16 financial year. The Thames 21 Salmon's Brook Healthy River Challenge (SBHRC) project is also due to be completed in the next financial year.
- 5.5.7** The Meridian Water Masterplan envisages 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.
- 5.5.8** Other related projects include the Town Park SuDS completed in 2014, Pymmes Park Wetlands in 2015 and the upcoming Prince of Wales Wetlands due to be completed for 2016/17.

## 5 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.5.9** New planning permissions will be monitored to ensure that no new culverts are being granted planning the borough. During the financial years of 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 no known new culverts have been constructed in the borough.
- 5.5.10 Built and Landscape Heritage**
- 5.5.11** 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.
- 5.5.12** In 2011/12, 2.7% of the Statutory Listed buildings in the borough were deemed at risk on the Historic England risk register. By 2014/15, 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.
- 5.5.13 Pollution**
- 5.5.14** 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.
- 5.5.15** 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.
- 5.5.16 Green Belt and Countryside**
- 5.5.17** Core Policy 33 and DMD policies 82-91 focus on protecting and enhancing the Green Belt and Countryside. The adoption of the DMD included de-designation of a small area of green belt, with the total area falling from 3062ha to 3058ha.
- 5.5.18 Parks, Playing Fields and Other Open Spaces**
- 5.5.19** 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 net loss or protected open space. The total area of protected open space remains at 579ha. Enfield Resident's Survey in 2012 identified that 91% were happy and satisfied with Enfield's parks.
- 5.5.20 Lee Valley Regional Park and Waterways**
- 5.5.21** 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.
- 5.5.22 Biodiversity**
- 5.5.23** 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 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.5.24** 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** 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.
- 5.6.2** 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.
- 5.6.3** 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 the summer of 2016.
- 5.6.4** 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 the summer of 2016.
- 5.6.5** 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.
- 5.6.6** 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 Methodology and Analysis of Indicators

- 5.6.7** 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 2016. In addition, 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.
- 5.6.8** 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 is underway with completion expected in the winter of 2016.
- 5.6.9** 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. The site was completed in 2015.
- 5.6.10** 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 commenced in December 2015.

## 6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

### 6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

#### 6.1 Local Development Scheme

**6.1.1** Enfield Council has a duty to prepare and maintain a Local Plan and an up to date Local Development Scheme (LDS) that sets out the Council's programme for delivering its Local Plan. 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 Local Plan is advancing and the 2013-2016 LDS sets out the programme for Local Plan production. It summarises the content of the Local Plan and the nature of each planning document to be produced, and specifies:

- The subject matter and geographical area to which each document is to relate;
- Which documents are to be DPDs and subject to independent testing;
- Which parts of the UDP will be replaced;
- An explanation of the relationships between the planning documents;
- Which documents are to be prepared jointly with one or more other local planning authorities;
- The timetable for preparing and revising (where relevant) each document and the key milestones to be achieved;
- The arrangements and responsibilities for programme management; and
- How progress against the LDS will be monitored, and how the LDS will be reviewed.

**6.1.4** 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, July 2011 and Further Alterations 2015; and
- Where relevant, policies in the Adopted North Circular Area Action Plan (NCAAP) 2014.

**6.1.5** The North Circular Area Action Plan and the Development Management Document (DMD) have been adopted since 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.

**6.1.6** In 2015, the Further Alterations to the London Plan (FALP) was adopted as the London Plan 2015.

**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 Local Development Scheme Implementation

**6.1.8** Since the LDS was adopted, the Council has started to produce work on new planning documents. In the period September 2013 to December 2016, the Council seeks to produce and continue work on the following planning documents:

### **6.1.9 Local Plan Documents**

- New Local Plan
- North East Enfield Area Action Plan
- Central Leaside Area Action Plan
- Joint North London Waste Plan
- Development Management Document

### **6.1.10 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)**

- Enfield Town SPD
- Edmonton Green Masterplan SPD
- S106 SPD
- Ritz Parade SPD
- Decentralised Energy Network SPD

### **6.1.11 Other Planning Documents**

- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule
- Regulation 123 List

**6.1.12** The timetable for the Local Plan documents set in the LDS 2013-16 is shown in section 8.2.

## 6 Local Development Scheme Implementation

### 6.2 Local Plan Timetable

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

Table 1 Key: Stages of Production



## 7 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) seeks to ensure the active, meaningful and continued involvement of local communities and stakeholders in planning.
- 7.1.2** The Council adopted its SCI in November 2015. It sets out a consultation requirements for the Councils planning functions. It sets out how, when and who will be consulted throughout the preparation of Local Plan and other statutory planning documents prepared by the Council, and in dealing with planning applications and appeals. The Council also has to observe its obligations for Sustainability Appraisals and Equalities Impact Assessments in producing plans and other documents.
- 7.1.3** The Ipsos Mori Residents Survey carries out face-face interviews with Enfield residents over the aged of 16. The next Enfield Residents survey is due to be undertaken in 2016.
- 7.1.4** 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' requirements.

#### 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	Central 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		
<b>NOTES:</b>												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Figures show public use only (i.e. views from Council computer browsers are excluded).</li> <li>The Planning Policy web pages were extensively redesigned in 2013, breaking links and preventing access to viewing figures for a number of previously-used web pages.</li> <li>The figures for 2015 are correct as of October 2015.</li> </ul>												

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 and largely replaces Section 106 contributions for off-site infrastructure. Section 106 will continue to be available for affordable housing provision and for site specific mitigation measures required to make a development acceptable, such as a new access road (see paragraph 6.1.5).
- 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 not 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 single item of infrastructure - Meridian Water (Rail and Causeway Infrastructure) - which encompasses the relocation of Angel Road station and the Causeway, which is a new spine road through Meridian Water.
- 8.1.5** **Monitoring Report Requirements**
- 8.1.6** 5.1.6 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. This information will therefore be included in future Monitoring Reports, once the Council has adopted its own CIL, to sit alongside the information on Section 106 agreements.

## 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> day after every financial quarter end. A summary of the monies received to date is set out below.

Year	Quarter	Amount Collected (£)
<b>2014/15</b>	1	26,183
	2	1,132,544
	3	74,850
	4	25,719
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,259,296</b>
<b>2013/14</b>	1	33,184
	2	1,408
	3	277,011
	4	152,214
<b>Total</b>		<b>463,817</b>
<b>2012/13</b>	1	0
	2	2,126
	3	5,182
	4	5,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,308</b>
<b>Total to Date</b>		<b>1,735,421</b>

Table 1

### 8.1.11 Enfield Council's CIL

**8.1.12** Enfield Council consulted on a CIL Draft Charging Schedule between December 2014 and February 2015, before submitting for examination in July 2015.

**8.1.13** A hearing was held in November 2015 and the Council received the subsequent Inspectors Report in December 2015. This concluded that the Charging Schedule provided an appropriate basis for for the collection of the levy in the borough.

## 8 Community Infrastructure Levy

**8.1.14** Enfield Council expects to adopt CIL in spring 2016.

## 8 Community Infrastructure Levy

## 9 Section 106 SPD

### 9 Section 106 SPD

#### 9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1** A section 106 (S106) agreement (or planning obligation) is an enforceable legal agreement negotiated between the Local Planning Authority and a developer in the context of a planning applications. The purpose of Planning Obligations is to make development 'acceptable' in planning terms. Planning Obligations are always negotiated based on the characteristics of an individual site or a proposed development. They are used as part of the planning application process to address specific planning issues arising from a development proposal that cannot be dealt with via planning conditions. Section 106 agreements are legally binding arrangements between a developer and local planning authority. Obligations can also be secured through unilateral undertakings by developers and contributions may either be in kind or in the form of a financial contribution.
- 9.1.2** Enfield Council adopted its first S106 Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on 1st November 2011. 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, where possible, provides details on the type and level of contribution required.
- 9.1.3** The Council has progressed with the preparation of a CIL charging schedule which is expected to be adopted in Spring 2016.
- 9.1.4** A Revised Draft Section 106 SPD was published for a six week consultation period from 12th January to 23rd February 2016. This document sets out the Council's revised approach towards securing planning obligations from development proposals and how this is to be integrated with the CIL. Adoption is expected in 2016.
- 9.1.5** Since 6 April 2015 the Regulations (Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 as amended) restrict the pooling of obligations to a maximum of five planning obligations for an item of infrastructure that is not intended to be funded by CIL, thereby significantly limiting the scope of S106. Moreover, this relates to agreements that have been entered into since 6th April 2010. The Regulations introduced three tests for planning obligations in respect of development, which includes most buildings, that is capable of being charged CIL (Regulation 122). It will still be possible to pool contributions for non – CIL development such as employment skills and training. Revenue generated from CIL and pooled S106 contributions may 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 2014/15 are summarised in the table below.

## 9 Section 106 SPD

Year	Total	Split-down									
		Education	Traffic & Transportation	Parks	Employment and Training	Environmental Improvements	Community Benefits & Health	Affordable Housing	Regeneration	Other (including S106 monitoring fee)	
2014/15	<b>£1,053,416</b>	427,727	244,314	-	-	3,927	41,793	255,982	-	79,673	
	<b>£1,274,359</b>	134,630	670,903	82,859	-	4,214	14,714	-	220,515	146,524	
2013/14	<b>£8,422,151</b>	2,903,229	309,134	351,125	113,856	14,039	1,424,386	2,855,139	15,618	435,625	
	<b>£1,326,273</b>										
2012/13	<b>£1,157,382</b>	377,925	98,451	50,000	19,000	96,895	50,000	378,230	-	86,881	
	<b>£1,783,134</b>										
2011/12	<b>£1,481,946</b>	£401,421	£296,675	£100,000	£42,500	£51,299	£206,000	£354,551	£30,000	-	
	<b>£1,712,426</b>	£716,914.30	£324,829	£79,732	£91,100	£18,786	£244,003	-	£237,062	-	
2010/11	<b>£548,195</b>	£240,695	£220,500	£67,000	-	£20,000					
	<b>£1,389,113</b>	£788,493	£451,411	£96,650	£52,558						
2009/10	<b>£1,093,994</b>	£643,494	£167,000	£110,000	£53,500	-				£120,000	
	<b>£565,769</b>	-	£442,558	-	£93,528	£29,441				£242	
	<b>£319,522</b>										

Table 1

## 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 106B, 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** To help the Government's commitment to speed up the planning process, a new 'dispute resolution mechanism' was proposed as an amendment to the Housing and Planning Bill 2015 (HPB) to aid the resolution of matters where planning obligations cannot be agreed within a given timeframe, thereby delaying the granting of planning permission. The HPB is expected to receive Royal Assent in Spring 2016.
- 9.2.5** From 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015, 11 S106 legal agreements were signed totalling £1,053,416. 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 2013/14 due to a number of large-scheme approvals during the year, in particular the New Ladderswood development which alone generated £2,690,593 in planning obligations.
- 9.2.6** 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 2014/15 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 (£)
<b>2014/15</b>	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
<b>2013/14</b>	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
<b>2012/13</b>	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 2015 there are 197 active S106 agreements in the programme. Of these, there are 91 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 2015.

<b>S106 Categories</b>	<b>Negotiated Value Outstanding (£)</b>
Education	3,848,928
Affordable Housing	2,843,126
Highways/Traffic and Transportation	925,885
Health Care	1,492,976
Parks	282,225
Sustainability (carbon fund and air quality monitoring)	87,475
Employment and Training	133,500
Community Facilities	133,000
Public Art	30,000
Other	972,763
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,749,878</b>

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** The Government introduced an update to national policy in November 2014 which set out that contributions for Affordable Housing and other tariff-based contributions, such as Education, could not be sought from schemes of 10 units or less, and which have a maximum combined gross floor space of 1,000 square metres. A High Court ruling over challenges made by two Local Authorities to the change in planning guidance has since removed this policy, which the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) intends to appeal. If the change to government policy is successfully appealed, this would lead to a negative impact on the Council's ability to raise S106 contributions in the future.

## 9 Section 106 SPD

- 9.2.11** 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.
- 9.2.12** 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.
- 9.2.13** Any revenues generated from the fees will be used for S106 administration, monitoring and management purposes only.
- 9.2.14** Any amendments to the fees will be published on the Council's website [www.enfield.gov.uk](http://www.enfield.gov.uk).

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

## Core Strategic Policy Indicators

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

Table 1

<b>CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes</b>				
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Planned housing provision</b>				
<b>Indicator type: COI: H1</b>				
<b>Target: GLA Housing Target 798 units p/a following Further Alterations to the London Plan</b>				
<b>Data:</b>	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.			
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings in previous years</b>				
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: COI H2a</b>				
<b>Target: 10,980 new homes to 2024/25 (LBE Core Strategy 2010)</b>				
<b>Source: LBE Housing Trajectory</b>				
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. Net New Build Homes/ Units</b>		
	2014/15	399		
	2013/14	512		
	2012/13	555		
	2011/12	297		
	2010/11	455		
	2009/10	277		
	2008/09	333		
	2007/08	935		
	2006/07	691		
	2005/06	903		
	2004/05	374		
	2003/04	720		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings for reporting years 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15</b>				
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: COI H2b</b>				
<b>Source: London Development Database (LDD), GLA</b>				
<b>Data:</b>		<b>No. New Build Homes/ Units 2012/13</b>	<b>No. New Build Homes/ Units 2013/14</b>	<b>No. New Build Homes/ Units 2014/15</b>
	New build (net)	505	351	215
	Conversions (net)	35	31	46
	Changes of use (net)	11	99	119
	Extension	4	31	19
	<b>Total net</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>399</b>

Table 2

<b>CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes</b>
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Net additional dwellings 2012/13 to 2027/28</b>
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: H2c</b>

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Housing Trajectory</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Reporting Year</b>	<b>Additional Homes (net)</b>
	2012/13	555
	2013/14	512
	2014/15	399
	2015/16	913
	2016/17	592
	2017/18	707
	2018/19	1,336
	2019/20	1,523
	2020/21	1,980
	2021/22	1,334
	2022/23	1,205
	2023/24	935
	2024/25	497
	2025/26	497
	2027/28	1,056
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Managed delivery target 2015/16 - 2024/25</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: H2d</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Housing Trajectory</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Reporting Year</b>	<b>Additional Homes (net)</b>
	2015/16	798
	2016/17	719
	2017/18	721
	2018/19	633
	2019/20	485
	2020/21	186
	2021/22	-101
	2022/23	-537
	2023/24	-1,273
	2024/25	-3,042

Table 3

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 2: Housing Supply and Locations for New Homes</b>			
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Number of Dwellings Above or Below Cumulative Allocations</b>			
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: H2d</b>			
<b>Source: LBE Housing Trajectory</b>			
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Reporting Year</b>	<b>Additional Homes (net)</b>	
	2015/16	115	
	2016/17	-91	
	2017/18	-182	
	2018/19	356	
	2019/20	1,081	
	2020/21	2,263	
	2021/22	2,799	
	2022/23	3,206	
	2023/24	3,343	
	2024/25	3,042	
	<b>Managed Housing Delivery over the plan period to 2019/20</b>	<b>Additional Homes (net)</b>	
	Housing provision target to be delivered over the plan period 2015/16 - 2019/20	4,190	
	Annual average additional homes required to meet the set target	838	

Table 4

<b>CORE POLICY 3: Affordable Housing</b>					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Gross affordable housing completions</b>					
<b>Indicator type: COI: H5 / NI 155</b>					
<b>Target: 3-year target of 648 (2008/9 to 2010/11). To be updated in LAA</b>					
<b>Source: LDD – Residential Completions</b>					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Additional Homes (gross)</b>	<b>Total Affordable Homes (gross)</b>	<b>Affordable Homes (%)</b>	
	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%	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Percentage of total housing units completed that are affordable (DMD 1)</b>					
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>					
<b>Target: 40% (borough-wide) on sites capable of accommodating 10 units or more dwellings</b>					
<b>Source: LDD – Housing Completions -Affordable Housing</b>					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Homes in Developments of over 10 units</b>	<b>Affordable Homes in Developments of over 10 units</b>	<b>Affordable Homes in Developments of over 10 units (%)</b>	
	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



## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 5: Housing Type</b>									
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%
	<b>Social Rented &amp; intermediate</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12%</b>
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%
	<b>Social Rented &amp; intermediate</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8%</b>
2011/12	Market	183	64%	23	8%	18	6%	62	22%
	Social Rented	29	53%	0	0%	14	25%	12	22%
	Intermediate	17	71%	0	0%	7	29%	0	0%
	<b>Social Rented &amp; intermediate</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>20%</b>
2010/11	Market	335	86%	15	4%	8	2%	31	8%
	Social Rented	81	78%	1	1%	12	11%	10	10%
	Intermediate	99	73%	0	0%	22	17%	14	10%
	<b>Social Rented &amp; intermediate</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10%</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Housing density</b>									
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>									
<b>Target: Over 95% development to comply with the London Plan density matrix</b>									
<b>Source: LDD, LBE APAS system</b>									
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Figures</b>							
	2011/12	57% of schemes of 10+ units met the London Plan density matrix standards.							
	2010/11	67% of schemes of 10+ units met the London Plan density matrix standards.							

Table 8

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

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 6: Meeting Particular Housing Needs (DMD 15)</b>		
	2010/11	No permission granted for gypsy or traveller pitches/sites

Table 9

<b>CORE POLICY 7: Health and Social Care Facilities and the Wider Determinants of Health</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Access to a GP</b>		
<b>Indicator Type: SE 18</b>		
<b>Source: 2015 data based on GIS MapInfo BLPUs</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>% residential properties living within 500m of a GP</b>
	2015	56.7
	2012	55.8
	2011	60.6
	2009	61.5
	2008	58.1
	2007	59.9

Table 10

<b>CORE POLICY 8: Education</b>					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Number of primary and secondary school places</b>					
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>					
<b>Target: Ensure provision of sufficient primary and secondary school places available within a reasonable distance of pupils homes to meet projected demand</b>					
<b>Source: LBE Department of Schools and Children's Services</b>					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Primary Total*</b>	<b>Additional Primary Places</b>	<b>Secondary Total**</b>	<b>Additional Secondary Places</b>
	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				
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: GCSE Passes</b>					
<b>Indicator type: SE 7; NI 75</b>					
<b>Target: 58.6% 15 years olds achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A-C or equivalent by 2014/15.</b>					
<b>Source: Department for Education</b>					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Pupils gaining 5+ GCSEs grade A*-C, including maths &amp; English</b>			
	2014	59.7%			

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

CORE POLICY 8: Education		
	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					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Delivery of targets for Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34</b>					
Indicator type: N/A					
Target: See Core Policies 7, 8, 16, 30, 34					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Index of Multiple Deprivation</b>					
Indicator type: CX 14					
Target: Continued improvement of Enfield's position in the Index					
Source: LBE Corporate Policy and Research					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>London Ranking</b>		<b>England Ranking</b>	
	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	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Crime rates – total offences per population</b>					
Indicator Type: CX 16					
Target: No local target					
Source: Metropolitan Police online data base ( <a href="http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm">http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm</a> )					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Enfield No. of Crimes</b>	<b>Enfield Crimes per 1,000 of population</b>	<b>London No. of Crimes</b>	<b>London Crimes per 1,000 of population</b>
	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
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Serious acquisitive crime rates</b>					
Indicator Type: NI 16					
Target: 7,486 by 2010/11. Thereafter updated in LAA					
Source: Metropolitan Police online data base ( <a href="http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm">http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm</a> )					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Enfield No. Burglaries</b>	<b>Enfield Burglary per 1,000 of population</b>	<b>London No. Burglaries</b>	<b>London Burglary per 1,000 of population</b>
	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
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Fear of crime</b>					
Indicator Type: SE 1					

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 9: Supporting Community Cohesion</b>			
<b>Target:</b> % of people who feel safe during the day to increase; % of people who feel unsafe during the night to decrease			
<b>Source:</b> LBE Chief Executives Unit, Enfield Resident's Survey 2012			
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Feel fairly safe/very safe outside in Enfield during day*</b>	<b>Feel fairly safe/very safe outside in Enfield after dark*</b>
	2012	95%	67%
	2011	92%	61%
	2009	75%	35%
	2008	81%	37%
	2007	92%	52%
	2005	84%	32%
* Data from ICM survey. 2012 survey conducted October-November 2012.			
2012 and 2011 surveys were conducted using face-to-face interviews. Surveys for 2009 and 2008 data used a postal methodology and are therefore not directly comparable to 2011 and 2012 survey results.			

Table 12

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

Table 13

<b>CORE POLICY 11: Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts (DMD 16 &amp; 17)</b>	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities delivered</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> New facilities delivered in accordance with the Council's strategies and Business Plan	
<b>Source:</b> LBE Development management team	
<b>Data:</b>	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
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Review and publication of relevant Council Strategies, which influence the provision of recreation, leisure, culture and arts facilities</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> Core Policy 11 and other DPDs will be reviewed if necessary	
<b>Source:</b> LBE - Planning Policy	
<b>Data:</b>	The DMD was adopted in November 2014 and the North Circular AAP has also been adopted. Further

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 11: Recreation, Leisure, Culture and Arts (DMD 16 &amp; 17)</b>	
	AAPs and Masterplans are in preparation, see the LDS for more information.
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: The delivery of the Area Action Plans and masterplans for the Place Shaping Priority Areas</b>	
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>	
<b>Target: To meet the LDS delivery programme</b>	
<b>Source: LBE - Planning Policy</b>	
<b>Data:</b>	The DMD was adopted in November 2014 and the North Circular AAP has also been adopted. Further AAPs and Masterplans are in preparation, see the LDS for more information.

Table 14

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

Table 15

<b>CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New jobs</b>		
<b>Indicator type: CX6</b>		
<b>Target: 6,000 new jobs by 2026, with 4,000 in the Upper Lee valley</b>		
<b>Source: LBE Chief Executives Unit; ONS Jobs Density, <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">www.nomisweb.co.uk</a></b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of jobs in borough</b>
	2013	119,000
	2009	107,000
	2008	111,000
	2007	108,000

Table 16

<b>CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity</b>	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type</b>	
<b>Indicator type: COI: BD1</b>	
<b>Target: N/A</b>	
<b>Source: LDD - completions data</b>	

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 13: Promoting Economic Prosperity</b>									
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
	2014/15	-3,314	3,260	4,974		<b>4,920</b>	-12,962	4,937	<b>-3,105</b>
	2013/14	-4,501	0	1,359		<b>-3,143</b>	-2,258	-3,981	<b>-9,382</b>
	2012/13	-984	0	0		<b>-984</b>	29,554	-9,927	<b>18,643</b>
	2011/12	-2,737	0	-4,745	0	<b>-7,482</b>	3,163	-1,704	<b>-6,023</b>
	2010/11	9,153	0	-486	-1,320	<b>7,347</b>	0	10,709	<b>18,056</b>
	2009/10	-1,351	0	7,313	-205	<b>5,757</b>	12,587	-5,258	<b>13,086</b>
	2008/09	1,618	0	3,500	-618	<b>4,500</b>	1,771	-144	<b>6,127</b>
	2007/08	3,003	0	7,879	0	<b>5,955</b>	-1,771	4,518	<b>6,344</b>

Table 17

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

Table 18

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

Table 19

<b>CORE POLICY 16: Taking Part in economic Success and Improving Skills</b>							
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Qualifications</b>							
<b>Indicator type: SE 6 NI 163</b>							
<b>Target: Increase in the proportion of Enfield's residents of working age who are qualified to level 2 as a minimum to 70% by 2010 (Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008 – 11)</b>							
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>							
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
	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**

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 16: Taking Part in economic Success and Improving Skills</b>							
<b>Target:</b> Increase in the Borough as a whole and in the worst performing neighbourhoods (Enfield Skills and Employment Strategy 2008 – 11)							
<b>Source:</b> www.nomisweb.co.uk							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Employees</b>	<b>Employees as % of working age population</b>	<b>Self-Employed</b>	<b>Self-Employed as % of working age population</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>Unemployed as % of working age population</b>
	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

<b>CORE POLICY 17: Town Centres (DMD 25)</b>							
<b>Measurable action/ indicator:</b> Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in town centres							
<b>Indicator type:</b> COI: BD4							
<b>Target:</b> Meet targets identified in the Retail Study Update (2009)							
<b>Source:</b> LDD Completions Data							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Gross or Net</b>	<b>A1 (m2)</b>	<b>A2 (m2)</b>	<b>B1a (m2)</b>	<b>D2 (m2)</b>	<b>Total (m2)</b>
	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

<b>CORE POLICY 18: Delivering Shopping Provision across Enfield (DMD 25)</b>							
<b>Measurable action/ indicator:</b> Total amount of additional floorspace for 'town centre' uses in local authority area							
<b>Indicator type:</b> COI: BD4							
<b>Target:</b> Meet targets identified in the Retail Study Update (2009)							
<b>Source:</b> LDD							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Gross or Net</b>	<b>A1 (m2)</b>	<b>A2 (m2)</b>	<b>B1a (m2)</b>	<b>D2 (m2)</b>	<b>Total (m2)</b>
	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

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 18: Delivering Shopping Provision across Enfield (DMD 25)</b>							
	2011/12	Gross	6,494	0	173	0	6,667
		Net	6,311	0	-2,737	0	3,574
	2010/11	Gross	599	243	9,518	2,424	12,784
		Net	-198	187	9,153	2,424	11,566
	2009/10	Gross	2,648	110	558	0	2,395
		Net	2,648	-10	-1,351	-10,133	-9,283
	2008/09	Gross	30,798	0	2,004	0	32,802
		Net	29,535	-384	1,672	0	30,823
	2007/08	Gross	-46	-466	3,003	816	3,307
		Net	-	-	-	-	-

Table 22

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

Table 23

<b>CORE POLICY 20: Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure (DMD 51 &amp; 52)</b>																					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Renewable energy generation: installation of new capacity for energy generation from renewable resources</b>																					
<b>Indicator type:</b> COI: E3																					
<b>Target:</b> Meet targets identified in the forthcoming Energy Report																					
<b>Source:</b> Enfield Council Development Control team																					
<b>Data:</b>	CHP plants are planned within estate renewal schemes at Ladderswood, Alma and at the site at Chase Farm. Solar panels have also been planned for schemes like the Ladderswood Estate.																				
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the Borough</b>																					
<b>Indicator type:</b> NI 186																					
<b>Target:</b> 20% reduction in CO2 emissions by residents which will be updated, if necessary, on completion of the forthcoming Energy Report																					
<b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2013</a>																					
<b>Data:</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2013</td><td>4.4</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>4.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>4.8</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>4.7</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>5.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>5.9</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>5.6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*	2013	4.4	2012	4.5	2011	4.2	2010	4.8	2009	4.7	2008	5.2	2007	5.9	2006	6.0	2005	5.6
Year	Annual per capita CO2 emissions (tonnes)*																				
2013	4.4																				
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.																				

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 20: Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure (DMD 51 &amp; 52)</b>	
	Note: As of 2013, this data source has now stopped being updated.

Table 24

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

Table 25

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 22: Sustainable Waste Management</b>						
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority</b>						
<b>Indicator type:</b> COI: W1						
<b>Target:</b> 28ha of land delivered to meet the waste apportionment needs and the needs of North London Waste Authority. The North London Waste plan will identify targets to monitor the uptake and capacity of allocated waste sites						
<b>Source:</b> LBE Planning Policy Team						
<b>Data:</b>	New North London Waste Plan in preparation. The approved document will include waste targets.					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Amount of municipal waste arising and managed (by management type, by waste planning authority)</b>						
<b>Indicator type:</b> COI: W2 NI 191 & 192						
<b>Target:</b> Recycled: 41% by 2011/12 Residual: 658kgs/household by 2010/11 (to be updated in Council's Business Plan)						
<b>Source:</b> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables</a> , ENV18, Local Authority and Collected Waste Statistics						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Household Waste (tonnes)</b>	<b>Household Waste % Recycled</b>	<b>Non-Household Waste (tonnes)</b>	<b>Non-Household Waste % Recycled</b>	
	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

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

Table 27

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

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

Table 28

<b>CORE POLICY 25: Pedestrians and Cyclists</b>																		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Completed sections of Enfield walk and cycle networks</b>																		
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>																		
<b>Target: As identified in the Enfield Walking Action Plan (to be developed 2010-12) and the Enfield Cycle Route Network.</b>																		
<b>Source: LBE - Traffic and Transportation</b>																		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Progress</b>															
	2012	Enfield Cycle Route Network - Greenways	Cycle routes have been developed with external consultation with the Sustrans organisation and local cycling groups. New routes are approved by the Council. Status of new routes to date:															
			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Route</th> <th>Completed</th> <th>Remaining to complete</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hadley Wood to Enfield Island Village</td> <td>8.6km</td> <td>5.6km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Enfield Town to Bounds Green</td> <td>4.4km</td> <td>4.3km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ponders End to Enfield Town</td> <td>4.0km</td> <td>0.5km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Durants Park to Brimsdown</td> <td>2.5km</td> <td>1.9km</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Route	Completed	Remaining to complete	Hadley Wood to Enfield Island Village	8.6km	5.6km	Enfield Town to Bounds Green	4.4km	4.3km	Ponders End to Enfield Town	4.0km	0.5km	Durants Park to Brimsdown	2.5km	1.9km
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Table 29

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 26: Public Transport</b>						
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Rail service frequency</b>						
<b>Indicator type: LI</b>						
<b>Target: A minimum service frequency of 4 trains per hour at all local stations in Enfield by 2026</b>						
<b>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</b>						
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Enfield Chase</b>	<b>Enfield Town</b>	<b>Southbury</b>	<b>Ponders End</b>	
	2015	8	4	3	2	
	2013	8	4	3	2	
	2012	8	4	3	2	

Table 30

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

Table 31

<b>CORE POLICY 28: Managing Flood Risk through Development (DMD 59 and 60)</b>			
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds</b>			
<b>Indicator type: COI: E1</b>			
<b>Target: No planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood and water quality grounds</b>			
<b>Source: LBE Systems</b>			
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Applications received for new dwellings where part of site falls within a flood zone</b>	<b>Successful applications</b>
	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

<b>CORE POLICY 28: Managing Flood Risk through Development (DMD 59 and 60)</b>					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Properties at risk from flooding</b>					
<b>Indicator type: SE8</b>					
<b>Target: Overall reduction of flood risk</b>					
<b>Source: LBE GIS team Mapinfo system</b>					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 2</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 3a</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 3b</b>	<b>Total</b>
	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

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Table 33

<b>CORE POLICY 29: Flood Management Infrastructure (DMD 62 and 63)</b>		
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: The progress of flood alleviation schemes and river restoration works</b>		
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>		
<b>Target: Individual targets relevant to each scheme</b>		
<b>Source: LBE - Highway Services - Structures &amp; Watercourses</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>
	This information covers the period from 2013 - 2015	<p>Salmons Brook Flood Alleviation Scheme (FAS) works, which began early in 2013, are due to be completed within 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 is due for completion 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 2016), Enfield Town FAS (works planned for 2017/18), East Enfield FAS works planned for 2016, Turkey Brook FAS feasibility study underway (possible RR/FAS works at Whitewebbs and Albany Park in 2017/18)</p> <p>Other related projects include the Town Park SuDS completed in 2014, Pymmes Park Wetlands completed in 2015 and the upcoming Prince of Wales Wetlands planned for 2016/17.</p>
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New planning permissions will be monitored</b>		
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>		
<b>Target: No new culverts being granted planning permission in the Borough</b>		
<b>Source: LBE - Highway Services - Structures &amp; Watercourses</b>		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Data</b>
	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

<b>CORE POLICY 30: Maintaining and Improving the Quality of the Built and Open Environment (DMD 8)</b>	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Adoption of the Council's Urban Design Strategy and Charter</b>	
<b>Indicator type: N/A</b>	
<b>Target: Adoption in 2009/10. Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following adoption</b>	
<b>Source:</b>	
<b>Data:</b>	No further progress

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 30: Maintaining and Improving the Quality of the Built and Open Environment (DMD 8)</b>	
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Extension of Enfield Characterisation Study</b>	
<b>Indicator type:</b> N/A	
<b>Target:</b> Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication	
<b>Source:</b> LBE - Planning Policy Team	
<b>Data:</b>	Enfield Characterisation Study completed 2011

Table 35

<b>CORE POLICY 31: Built and Landscape Heritage</b>					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Number of buildings on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register</b>					
<b>Indicator type:</b> LI (HAR update)					
<b>Target:</b> No net gain					
<b>Source:</b> LBE Heritage and Design team; Historic England online at risk register - <a href="http://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results?q=enfield">http://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results?q=enfield</a> as at 30.11.15					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Heritage Type</b>	<b>Total No.</b>	<b>No. At Risk</b>	<b>%. At Risk</b>
	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	-	-
	2010/11	Statutorily Listed buildings	451	12	2.7%
		Conservation areas	22	2	9.1%
		Ancient monuments	5	1	20.0%
		Historic gardens & parks	5	2	40.0%
		Areas of archaeological interest	25	-	-
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Review of Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Proposals (every 5 yrs)</b>					
<b>Indicator type:</b> LI					
<b>Target:</b> Review of relevant DPD documents if necessary following publication					
<b>Source:</b> LBE Conservation and Design team					
<b>Data:</b>	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

<b>CORE POLICY 32: Pollution (DMD 65 &amp; 70)</b>					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: River quality chemical and biological</b>					
<b>Indicator Type:</b> SE11/ SE12					
<b>Target:</b> Increase % Enfield's rivers or canals rated as 'fair' or better in terms of their chemical/biological water quality.					
<b>Source:</b> www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/river					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>River Quality – Chemical</b>		<b>River Quality – Biological</b>	
		<b>% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average</b>	<b>3-year rating of each site</b>	<b>% sites rated fair or better as 3-year average</b>	<b>3-year rating of each site</b>
	2009	80%		67%	
	2008	67%	6 sites: A A D E E D	83%	6 sites: B B C C C F
	2007	78%	9 sites: A A D B E E D D D	83%	6 sites: B B C C C F
	2006	30%			
	2004	38%			
Classification: A - very good, B – good, C - fairly good, D – fair, E – poor, F – bad					
Monitoring stations used to assess performance (results not available for all stations in any given year):					
River Lee (Subsidiary A) – Section: Source-River Lee (2 km)					
River Lee – Kings Weir-Tottenham Lock					
River Lee Navigation B–Kings Weir-Tottenham Lock					
Turkey Brook – Section: Source-River Small Lee (13.2 km)					
The Environment Agency has not produced any further updates on river quality since 2009.					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Air quality - Average NO2 &amp; PM10 levels (mg/m3)</b>					
<b>Indicator Type:</b> SE13/ SE14/ NI 194					
<b>Target:</b> Expand geographical areas of Enfield where air quality objectives set out in legislation are exceeded					
<b>Source:</b> Enfield Council – Environment					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Nitrogen Dioxide*</b>		<b>PM10 particulate*</b>	
		<b>Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m³</b>	<b>Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m³</b>	<b>Derby Rd Upper Edmonton µg/m³</b>	<b>Bowes Rd Bowes Park µg/m³</b>
	2014/15	44	42	31	21
	2013/14	44	46	31	22
	2012/13	43	49	27	24
	2011/12	47	46	26	29
	2010/11	45	53	28	26
	2009/10	46	53	27	25
	2008/09	47	64	29	24
	2007/08	47	53	31	30
* Average airborne particulate levels over 12 month period, measured in µg/m³ (micrograms per cubic metre) (gravimetric equivalent). Target maximum level 40 µg/m³					

Table 37

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

Table 38

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

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

Table 39

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

Table 40

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity (DMD 76, 77 and 78)</b>																																																					
<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Change in areas of biodiversity importance</b>																																																					
<b>Indicator type: COI: E2</b>																																																					
<b>Target: Targets to be set in Biodiversity Action Plan, to be completed by 2010</b>																																																					
<b>Source: LBE Biodiversity Officer (2011/12) and SINC Review April 2012 - there have been no further updates</b>																																																					
<b>Data:</b>	<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><b>UK BAP Habitat</b></th> <th><b>Area Ha</b></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 saltmarch</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> </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%	<b>UK BAP Habitat</b>	<b>Area Ha</b>	Lowland beech and yew woodland	54.64	Wet woodland	1.33	Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	199.86	Traditional orchards	2.10	Wood-pasture and parkland	No data available	Hedgerows	52.89	Arable field margins	24.83	Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	No data available	Lowland meadows	11.19	Lowland calcareous grassland	0.05	Lowland dry acid grassland	27.79	Lowland heathland	0.00	Reedbeds	0.89	Fens	No data available	Coastal saltmarch	0.00	Intertidal mudflats	0.00	Rivers	28.60	Eutrophic standing waters	0.00	Ponds	24.10
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## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>CORE POLICY 36: Biodiversity (DMD 76, 77 and 78)</b>	
Open mosaic habitats on previously developed land	No data available

Table 41

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

## Non-Core Strategy AMR Indicators

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

Table 42

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Total Population</b>					
<b>Indicator type: CX2</b>					
<b>Target: N/A</b>					
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
	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

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Ethnic composition</b>							
<b>Indicator type: CX3</b>							
<b>Target: N/A</b>							
<b>Source: LBE - Chief Executives Unit</b>							
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
	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%
	White and Asian	2,628	0.8%	<b>Total</b>	<b>323,735</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	Other Mixed	6,399	2.0%				
	Mid-2012	White British	120,072	38.1%	Indian	9,967	3.2%
		White Irish	6,164	2.0%	Pakistani	2,647	0.8%
		Greek	2,853	0.9%	Bangladeshi	5,628	1.8%
		Greek Cypriot	15,388	4.9%	Other Asian	10,916	3.5%
		Turkish	21,057	6.7%	Black Caribbean	18,307	5.8%
		Turkish Cypriot	6,027	1.9%	Other Black African	24,857	7.9%
		Kurdish	4,116	1.3%	Somali	6,124	1.9%
		White Other	15,853	5.0%	Black Other	13,425	4.3%
		White and Black Caribbean	4,382	1.4%	Chinese	2,162	0.7%
		White and Black African	2,416	0.8%	Other	11,832	3.8%
	White and Asian	3,236	1.0%	<b>Total</b>	<b>315,192</b>	<b>100%</b>	

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Ethnic composition							
		Other Mixed	7,761	2.5%			
	Mid-2011	White British	132,281	44.7%	Indian	11,555	3.9%
		White Irish	8,528	2.9%	Pakistani	2,274	0.8%
		Greek	2,694	0.9%	Bangladeshi	5,361	1.8%
		Greek Cypriot	17,103	5.8%	Other Asian	7,687	2.6%
		Turkish	14,510	4.9%	Black Caribbean	15,313	5.2%
		Turkish Cypriot	9,223	3.1%	Other Black African	18,866	6.4%
		Kurdish	2,626	0.9%	Somali	4,461	1.5%
		White Other	21,452	7.2%	Black Other	1,634	0.6%
		White and Black Caribbean	4,121	1.4%	Chinese	2,074	0.7%
		White and Black African	1,656	0.6%	Other	5,709	1.9%
		White and Asian	3,591	1.2%	<b>Total</b>	<b>296,113</b>	<b>100%</b>
		Other Mixed	3,393	1.2%			
	Mid-2008	White British	131,557	46%	Indian	11,188	4%
		White Irish	8,695	3%	Pakistani	1,944	1%
		Greek	2,770	1%	Bangladeshi	4,918	2%
		Greek Cypriot	16,775	6%	Other Asian	7,176	3%
		Turkish	13,025	5%	Black Caribbean	15,760	6%
		Turkish Cypriot	9,716	3%	Other Black African	15,697	6%
		Kurdish	3,006	1%	Somali	4,306	2%
		White Other	18,977	7%	Black Other	1,462	1%
		White and Black Caribbean	3,476	1%	Chinese	1,923	1%
		White and Black African	1,417	1%	Other	5,385	2%
		White and Asian	3,082	1%	<b>Total</b>	<b>285,445</b>	<b>100%</b>
		Other Mixed	2,908	1%			

Table 44

Measurable action/ indicator: Household tenure					
Indicator type: CX4 and CX9					
Target: N/A					
Source: Government statistics: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/">https://www.gov.uk/</a> , Table 100, Dwelling Stock					
Data:	Year	Owner	No.	Percentage	
	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%	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>123,400</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	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%	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>123,400</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	2011/12	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,320	9%	
		Other public sector	90	0%	
		Private Registered Provider	7,700	6%	
		Private sector	103,230	84%	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>122,340</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	2010/11	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,482	9%	
		Other public sector	102	0%	
		Housing association	7,350	6%	
		Private sector	103,110	84%	

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Household tenure</b>				
		<b>Total</b>	<b>122,040</b>	<b>100%</b>
2009/10		Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,327	9%
		Other public sector	282	0%
		Housing association	7,058	6%
		Private sector & Registered Social Landlord	102,580	85%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>121,240</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
2008/09		Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	11,357	9%
		Other public sector	498	0%
		Housing association	6,881	6%
		Private sector & Registered Social Landlord	101,890	84%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>120,620</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Source:</b> 2011 and 2001 national censuses. Office of National Statistics. Census 2001 Data Table QS403EW				
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Nature of Tenure</b>	<b>Percentage of Households</b>	
2011		Owner occupied (owns outright)	21.0%	
		Owner occupied (owns with a mortgage or loan)	36.2%	
		Owner occupied (shared ownership)	0.8%	
		<b>Total owner-occupied:</b>	<b>58.0%</b>	
		Rented from Council	11.3%	
		Rented from housing association/ RSL	6.1%	
		Rented from private landlord	22.3%	
		Rented from other	2.3%	
		<b>Total rented:</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
2001		Owner occupied (owns outright)	29.1%	
		Owner occupied (owns with a mortgage or loan)	40.8%	
		Owner occupied (shared ownership)	0.8%	
		<b>Total owner-occupied:</b>	<b>70.7%</b>	
		Rented from Council	13.4%	
		Rented from housing association/ RSL	4.0%	
		Rented from private landlord	9.3%	
		Rented from other	2.6%	
		<b>Total rented:</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Table 45

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

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

Measurable action/ indicator: Household composition		
	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: <a href="http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/">http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/</a>			
Data:	Year	House Price (£)	% Change from previous year
	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

Measurable action/ indicator: Vacant dwellings							
Indicator type: CX10							
Target: N/A							
Source: Government statistics: <a href="https://www.gov.uk">https://www.gov.uk</a> . 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)
	2013/14	356	36	78	1,149	<b>1,919</b>	1,041
	2012/13	280	34	46	1,864	<b>2,224</b>	847
	2011/12	329	30	135	2,038	<b>2,532</b>	764
	2010/11	354	16	124	2,028	<b>2,522</b>	1,057
	2009/10	233	56	89	2,184	<b>2,562</b>	1,015
	2008/09	292	45	115	2,056	<b>2,508</b>	894

Table 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

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Average household size</b>	
	2001 2.4

Table 49

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

Table 50

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Earnings</b>				
<b>Indicator type: SE2</b>				
<b>Target: N/A</b>				
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>				
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Male £</b>	<b>Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Female £</b>	<b>Average Gross Weekly Earnings (by residence) - Total £</b>
	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

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Professional occupations/ Managers and senior officials / Elementary occupations</b>				
<b>Indicator type: SE3/ SE4/ SE5</b>				
<b>Target: N/A</b>				
<b>Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk</b>				
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Percentage of workforce aged 16+ in professional occupations</b>	<b>Percentage of workforce aged 16+ who are managers and senior officials</b>	<b>Percentage of workforce aged 16+ in elementary occupations</b>
	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

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Extent of floodplain</b>					
<b>Indicator type:</b> SE9					
<b>Target:</b> N/A					
<b>Source:</b> Enfield Council GIS Information Team					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 2</b>	<b>Flood Risk Category 3</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	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

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Efficiency of housing stock</b>			
<b>Indicator type:</b> SE15			
<b>Target:</b> N/A			
<b>Source:</b> LBE Enfield Homes			
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Average SAP rating for Council-owned housing stock</b>	
	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

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Homelessness</b>			
<b>Indicator type:</b> SE16			
<b>Target:</b> N/A			
<b>Source:</b> <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/homelessness/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/homelessness/</a>			
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year*</b>	<b>Households in Temporary Accommodation</b>	
	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

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

Table 56

## Appendix 1 Indicator Tables

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

Table 57

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land</b>					
<b>Indicator type:</b> H3					
<b>Target:</b>					
<b>Source:</b> LDD					
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. New Dwellings on Brownfield Land</b>	<b>Total No. New Dwellings</b>	<b>% New Dwellings on Brownfield Land</b>	
	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

<b>Measurable action/ indicator: Production of secondary and recycled aggregates</b>		
<b>Indicator type:</b> M2		
<b>Target:</b> N/A		
<b>Source:</b> Enfield Council Waste Services monitoring data		
<b>Data:</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Recycling of demolition material (Council collection only)</b>
	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 (2016/17 to 2020/21) of 4,190 (798 per annum plus the 5% buffer).

<b>NPPF 5-Year Supply</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/21</b>	<b>5 Year Supply Total</b>
GLA annualised target	798	798	798	798	798	3,990
NPPF required 5% buffer	40	40	40	40	40	200
Annual requirement including 5% buffer	838	838	838	838	838	4,190
Annual housing supply (trajectory)	592	707	1,319	1,573	1,596	5,787
Annual supply surplus or deficit	-206	-91	521	775	798	
Cumulative requirement	798	641	556	411	213	
Cumulative Supply	592	1,299	2,618	4,191	5,787	
Cumulative surplus or deficit	-91	-182	339	1,114	1,912	

### Monitoring Housing Delivery

The Housing Trajectory shows the current years completions inclusive within the previous 5 year supply of residential completions (2010/11 to 2014/15) and projected future housing provision over the 15 year period up to 2030/31. It also shows the 5 year supply which commences after the current monitoring year of 2015/16, i.e. years 2016/17 to 2020/21.

The 5 year deliverable supply of housing sites for the period 2016/17 to 2020/21 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.

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

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

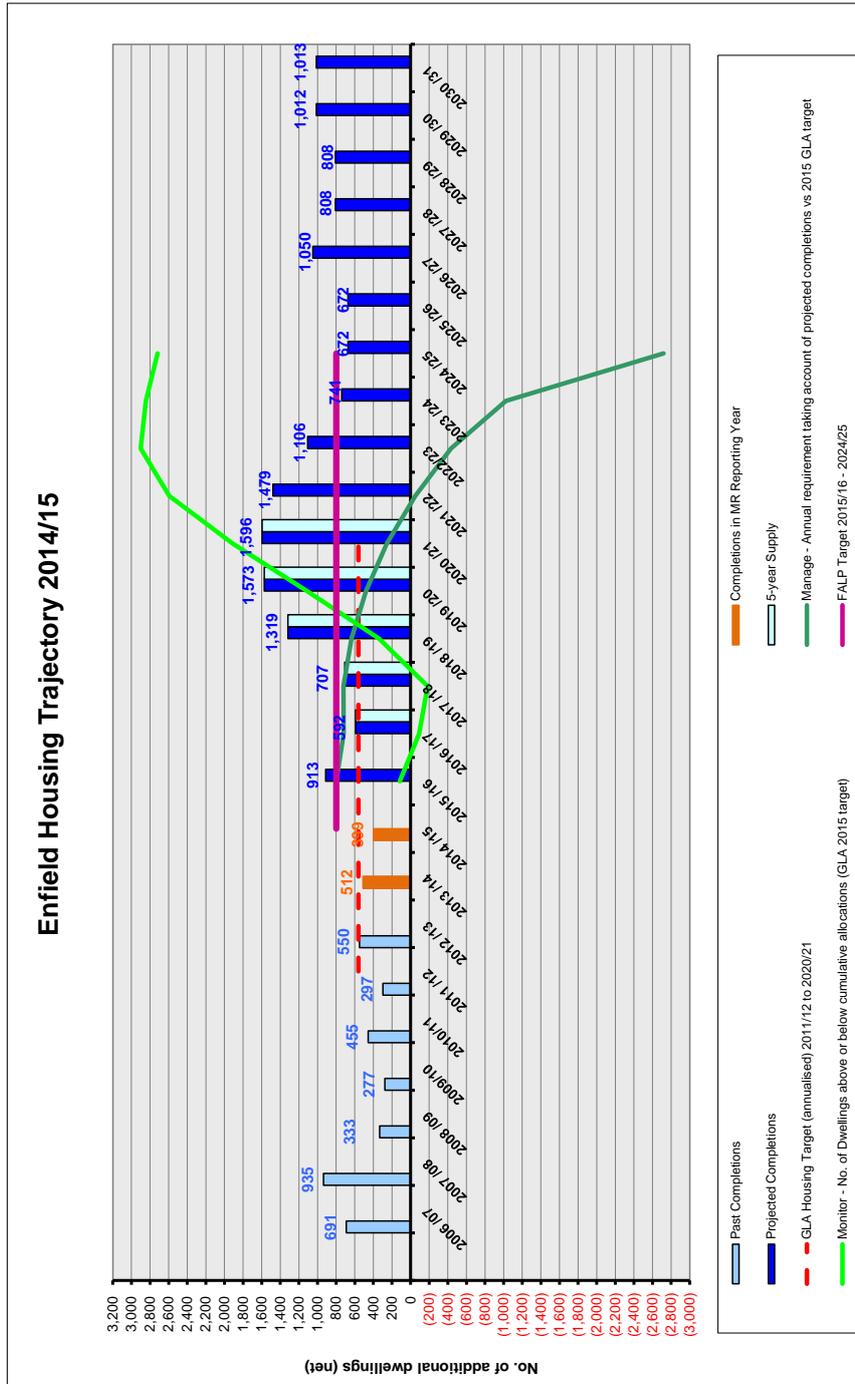


Figure 1

## 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 2010/11 to 2030/31. 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 2010/11 and 2014/15, Enfield delivered 2,213 additional new homes which is an average of 443 per year.

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

During 2014/15 399 net additional new homes were delivered within the borough. The largest scheme was that on site of the North Middlesex Hospital at Watermill Lane, where 81 additional homes were delivered. Of the total net increase 149 homes were delivered on developments of less than 10 dwellings.

Table 2 - Housing Trajectory 2014/15

	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
H2a	691	935	333	277	455	297	550																		
H2b								512	399																
H2c										913	592	707	1,319	1,573	1,596	1,479	1,106	741	672	672	1,050	808	808	1,012	1,013
							23.3	6.0	5.2	8.3	25.3														
					395	560	560	560	560/ 798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798	798
H2d										798	719	721	636	479	256	-50	-435	-1,023	-2,718						

Table 2

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

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

The Housing Trajectory indicates that 10,457 additional new homes could potentially be provided between 2016/17 and 2025/26 - the end of the housing provision plan period.

Over the five year period 2016/17 to 2020/21 known sites could deliver approximately 5,787 new homes which equates to an annual average of 1,157 per year.

Up until 2030/31 a total of 13,778 additional new homes could be delivered, as seen in Figure 1, although the estimated projections in the later years should however be viewed with caution.

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

The housing trajectory shows that 10,457 additional new homes could potentially be delivered in Enfield within the next decade (2016/17 to 2025/26). 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 2014/15 (399 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 2014/15.

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

Developments of over 10 units in 2014/15 delivered 262 homes, of which 77, or 29.4%, were affordable.

In total 85 (gross) new affordable homes were delivered in the borough, representing 18.7% of all new homes, compared to 43.1% in 2013/14. Of the 85 additional affordable homes 34 (40%) were social rent and 35 (41.2%) intermediate homes.

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

In 2014/15 over 90% of dwellings built fulfil the requirements for lifetime homes.

### **Conclusions from Analysis of Indicators**

The housing trajectory shows that in 2014/15 454 gross and 399 net new homes were built in Enfield. Of these 18.7% were affordable new homes, rising to 25.3% on schemes of more than 10 units. Completions were lower than the 2013/14 total of 712.

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, Central 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 (2015/16-2019/20) 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.

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 sites, such as those at Ponders End and Cat Hill, as well as the site at Chase Farm Hospital.
- A program of estate renewals.
- The continuation of Permitted Development rights for the conversion of office to residential units.

The annual target of 798 will be both met and exceeded in 2015/16, as will the cumulative target over the following five year period, as shown in the table below.

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

<b>Table 3 - Cumulative 5 Year Housing Supply Versus Target – Including Shortfall and Buffer</b>										
	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16*	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	Total
Delivered actual/projected	550	512	339	913						
Target	560	560	560	798						
Cumulative shortfall vs. Target*	-10	-58	-279	-164						
5 year target					798	798	798	798	798	3,990
Spread shortfall across 5 year period					33	33	33	33	33	165
Revised target					831	831	831	831	831	4,155
5% buffer**					40	40	40	40	40	200
Total annual target					871	871	871	871	871	4,355
Forecast supply					592	707	1,319	1,573	1,596	5,787
Variance					-279	-164	448	702	725	1,432
Cumulative target					871	1,742	2,613	3,484	4,355	
Supply					592	1,299	2,618	4,191	5,787	
20% buffer**					160	160	160	160	160	800
Total annual target					991	991	991	991	991	4,955
Forecast supply					592	707	1,319	1,573	1,596	5,787
Variance					-399	-290	328	582	605	825
Cumulative target					991	1,982	2,973	3,964	4,955	
Cumulative supply					592	1,299	2,618	4,191	5,787	

Table 3

\* Current year

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

\*\* Shortfall is under provision that has accrued in the plan period, with the identified need not met. Enfield is taking the approach that any shortfall will be delivered in the first five years as this method is generally viewed as preferable, and matches to the 5-year supply requirement of the NPPF.

\*\*\* The table shows the scenarios of both the 5% and 20% buffer requirements, as set out in the NPPF, for Enfield's 5-year supply.

## Housing Trajectory Details

**Table 4 - Housing Pipeline: Large sites and small sites (10+ dwellings) under construction (at 31st March 2015)**

Borough Reference	Address	Total Residential (Net)
P12-02202PLA	Ladderswood Estate, Station Road N11	356
P12-02266PLA	182 Cat Hill EN4 8HU	231
P13-01271PLA	Council Depot, 7 Melling Drive EN1 4BS	150
TP/04/2540	52 Sydney Road EN2 6SZ	66
P13-03212PLA	Enfield Evangelical Free Church, 79 Cecil Road EN2 6TJ	46
P13-00698LBE	Land to the West of Oasis Academy, 143 South Street EN3 4LS	38
P13-03387PRJ	1st-5th Floors, South Point House, 321 Chase Road N14 6JT	37
P13-02588LBE	9-85 Parsonage Lane EN2 0AG	-11
TP/08/2244	Truro House, 176 Green Lanes N13 5UJ	25
TP/06/2169/REN1	The Rifles Public House, 600 Ordnance Road EN3 6JQ	23
P13-01268PLA	10 & 12 Old Park Road EN2 7BH	14
P13-02589LBE	41-63 Tudor Crescent EN2 0TT	3
P13-03501PLA	140 Linwood Crescent EN1 4UR	13
TP/08/1733	New River Look Car Park, Silver Street EN1 3EF	14
P14-00178PRJ	Newby House, 309 Chase Road N14 6JS	12
P14-00532PRJ	Urban House, 43 Chase Side N14 5BP	12
TP/98/1267/1	Ellington Court, 1 High Street N14 6LA	12
P12-01695PLA	379 Cockfosters Road EN4 0JT	9
P12-01749PLA	213-219 Baker Street EN1 3LA	8
P13-01822PLA	2 Stonard Road N13 4DP	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,067</b>
<b>Further homes on small sites, under 10 dwellings</b>		<b>127</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,194</b>

Table 1

**Table 5 - Housing Pipeline: Large sites and Small sites (10+ dwellings) with planning permission but not started (at 31st March 2015)**

Borough Reference	Address	Total Residential (Net)
P14-01265PRJ	280-286 Southbury Road EN1 1TR	124
P12-03179PLA	244-262 Bowes Road N11 2RA	46
P13-03550PRJ	Cecil Court, 1 London Road EN2 6DE	42
P14-01766PRJ	Lawrence House, 5 River Front EN1 3SY	27
P14-01696PRJ	33 London Road EN2 6DR	21
P12-00160PLA	Land within Birchwood Court, 238-286 North Circular Road N13	-2
P14-01288PRJ	Northside House, Mount Pleasant EN4 9EE	15
TP/08/0804/REN1	56 Victoria Road N9 9SU	13
P13-02583LBE	119-135 Lavender Hill EN2 0RH	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>289</b>
<b>Further homes on small sites, under 10 dwellings</b>		<b>216</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>505</b>

Table 2

## Appendix 2 Housing Trajectory

## Glossary

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Accessibility</b>	The ability of people, including elderly and disabled people, those with young children and those encumbered with luggage or shopping, to move around an area and reach places and facilities.
<b>The Act</b>	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.
<b>Adoption</b>	The stage of the <i>adoption process</i> at which the <i>local planning authority</i> can adopt, by resolution of the Council, <i>the local plan</i> .
<b>Adoption Process</b>	The statutory process by which a <i>local planning authority</i> prepares, publishes and formally adopts a <i>local plan</i> .
<b>Affordability</b>	A measure of whether housing can be afforded by certain groups of households.  The terms <i>affordability</i> and <i>affordable housing</i> have different meanings.
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	Housing intended to meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford to purchase, with the price being determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.  <i>Affordable housing</i> is divided into <i>social rented housing and affordable rent</i> , and <i>intermediate housing</i> .  The terms <i>affordability</i> and <i>affordable housing</i> have different meanings.
<b>Affordable Rent</b>	Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).
<b>Aggregates</b>	Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials obtained by quarrying or similar methods and used by the construction industry.
<b>Agriculture</b>	Section 336 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 defines 'agriculture' as including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming;</li> <li>● The breeding and keeping of livestock (including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins or fur, or for the purpose of its use in the farming of land);</li> <li>● The use of land as grazing land, meadow land, osier land, market gardens or nursery grounds; and</li> <li>● The use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for agricultural purposes.</li> </ul>
<b>Air Quality Management Area</b>	Since 1997 local planning authorities have been carrying out a review and assessment of air quality on their area. The aim of the review is to assist authorities in carrying out their statutory duty to work towards meeting the national air quality objectives. If a local authority finds any places where the objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area there.

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Area Action Plan</b>	Part of a <b>local plan</b> which sets out a strategy for the planning of areas having a concentration of proposals for change or where land uses and activities and planning issues are particularly complex. Also known as an AAP. The North Circular Area Action Plan was adopted in Autumn 2014.
<b>Area Designation</b>	An area identified on the <b>proposals map</b> within which certain <b>core policies</b> and development management policies apply.
<b>Area for Regeneration</b>	An area constituting a borough ward in particular socio-economic need, defined on the basis of the index of the 20% most deprived wards in London.
<b>Article 4 Direction</b>	Article 4 directions are one of the tools available to Local Planning Authorities to respond to the particular needs of their areas. Article 4 directions enable authorities to withdraw the permitted development rights that would otherwise apply to buildings or land. An Article 4 direction does not prevent the development to which it applies, but instead requires that planning permission is first obtained from the Local Planning Authority for that development.
<b>Basin</b>	An area of land designed to retain storm runoff for a short period of time to reduce the risk of flooding and to allow the settlement of solids. These can be used as part of the implementation of a <b>Sustainable Drainage System</b> .
<b>Biodiversity</b>	A measure of the variety of, and number of individuals within different species of plants, animals and other life forms that are present in a defined area.
<b>Blue Ribbon Network</b>	A spatial policy covering London's waterways and water spaces and the land alongside them.
<b>BREEAM</b>	The British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) is used to assess the environmental performance of new and existing buildings.
<b>Building Regulations</b>	A statutory instrument made under powers provided in the Building Act 1984, and applying in England and Wales, which sets minimum construction standards for building works. The current edition of the regulations is 'The Building Regulations 2000' (as amended) and the majority of building projects are required to comply with them. They exist to ensure the health and safety of people in and around all types of buildings (i.e. domestic, commercial and industrial). They also provide for energy conservation, and access to and use of buildings.
<b>Building at Risk</b>	A building identified in a Register kept by English Heritage of <b>listed buildings</b> as being in a poor or dilapidated condition or at risk from neglect or inappropriate changes.
<b>Conservation Area Management Plan (CAMP)</b>	A detailed set of management proposals for Enfield's conservation areas, designed to both preserve and enhance their special character.
<b>Change of Use</b>	A change in the way that land or buildings are used (see <b>Use Classes Order</b> ). Planning permission is usually necessary in order to change the use from one <b>use class</b> to another.
<b>Character</b>	The individual distinctiveness of an area, arising from a combination of natural and man-made elements with historic, socio-economic and other factors.
<b>Code for Sustainable Homes</b>	The Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) is an environmental assessment method for rating and certifying the performance of new homes. It was a national standard adopted by central government for use in the design and construction of new homes with a view to encouraging continuous improvement in sustainable home building. Following a fundamental review of technical housing standards, the government withdrew the CSH in March 2015.

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

Word	Description
	funding. Where such homes meet the definition of <i>intermediate housing</i> , they may be considered, for planning purposes, as <i>affordable housing</i> . Whereas, homes that do not meet this definition, for example, 'low cost market' housing, may not be considered, for planning purposes, as <i>affordable housing</i> .
<b>Joint Waste Development Plan Document</b>	A document setting out the planning policies for waste management and identifying new and expanded waste facilities in North London. Also known as JWDPD.  In the case of Enfield borough this document is usually referred to as the North London Waste Plan (NLWP).
<b>Lee Valley Corridor</b>	The area of strategically important development opportunities and existing industry either side of the River Lee, in parts of Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest boroughs.
<b>Lee Valley Regional Park</b>	A 4,000 ha (10,000 acre) regional park that stretches for 42 km (26 miles) on both sides of the River Lee, from the River Thames to Ware in Hertfordshire.
<b>Lee Valley Regional Park Authority</b>	A body constituted on 1 January 1967 under the Lee Valley Regional Park Act 1966 with responsibility for the <i>Lee Valley Regional Park</i> and for developing a wide range of leisure, sport and recreation, including nature conservation facilities and the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.
<b>Lifetime Homes</b>	Homes designed to meet the changing needs of the population from young children to the elderly, and thereby meeting the varying needs of numerous changes of occupiers in the same home by being designed to be accessible, adaptable and convenient and able to accommodate people with moderate mobility difficulties.
<b>Listed Building</b>	An historic building recorded on a statutory list of buildings of 'special architectural or historic interest' compiled by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, on advice from <i>English Heritage</i> , to ensure that the architectural and historic interest of the building is carefully considered before any alterations, outside or inside, are agreed. A building is graded I, II* or II, with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures (e.g. walls) within the curtilage.
<b>Local Centre</b>	A small group of shops and limited service outlets serving a local catchment (for example, a suburban housing estate). Sometimes referred to as a neighbourhood centre.
<b>Local Development Document</b>	A document which forms part of the <i>local plan</i> and which can be adopted and revised as a single entity and includes <i>development plan documents</i> , <i>supplementary planning documents</i> and the <i>statement of community involvement</i> .
<b>Local Development Framework</b>	The term previously used to describe all local plan documents produced by the local development authority. Also known as an LDF.
<b>Local Development Scheme</b>	A document setting out the intentions of the <i>local planning authority</i> for its <i>plan making</i> , in particular, the <i>local plans</i> it intends to produce and the timetable for their production and review. Also known as an LDS.
<b>Local Implementation Plan</b>	A statutory strategic transport plan produced by London boroughs bringing together transport proposals to implement the <i>Mayor of London's</i> Transport Strategy at the local level. <i>Also known as an LIP.</i>

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Local Implementation Plan (HCA - Single Conversation)</b>	A document setting out the Council's long term resource requirements to deliver its Place Shaping vision and Housing Strategy objectives. This is part of the Single Conversation the Homes and Communities Agency's approach to placeshaping and delivery through partnership working. <i>Also known as LIP.</i>
<b>Local List</b>	<p>A list compiled by a local planning authority of buildings of special local architectural or historic interest but which do not meet the criteria to be statutorily listed by <b>English Heritage</b> as <b>listed buildings</b>.</p> <p>Councils are empowered by PPG 15 to draw up local lists and to support them through appropriate planning policies with the intention that, by drawing attention to the special interest of these buildings, owners will be encouraged to take particular care when undertaking any alterations or extensions.</p>
<b>Local Plan</b>	The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the <b>development plan documents</b> adopted under the <b>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004</b> . Current <b>core strategies</b> or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the <b>Local Plan</b> . The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	A body charged under <b>the Act</b> with the responsibility for preparing a <b>local plan</b> for a specific area and for deciding whether development proposals should receive planning permission. Also known as an LPA. Enfield Council is the local planning authority for the London Borough of Enfield.
<b>Local Strategic Partnership</b>	A partnership of stakeholders which is usually non-statutory and multi-agency and which develops ways of involving local people from the public, private, community and voluntary sectors in the planning processes which shape the future of their neighbourhood and how services are provided, resulting in production of a <b>community strategy</b> . The <b>Enfield Strategic Partnership</b> is the local strategic partnership responsible for producing Enfield's <b>community strategy</b> .
<b>Locally Listed Building</b>	A building included on a <b>local list</b> .
<b>London Development Agency</b>	One of the <b>Greater London Authority</b> group organisations, acting on behalf of the <b>Mayor of London</b> , whose aim is to further the economic development and regeneration of London. Also known as the LDA.
<b>London Plan</b>	The most recent document was published by the <b>Mayor of London</b> in 2015 and provides a strategic framework for the boroughs' <b>local plans</b> . It has the status of a <b>development plan</b> under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.
<b>London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Corridor</b>	<p>A land corridor covering the areas around and between North London, Harlow, Stansted Airport and Cambridge. Also known as the LSPC.</p> <p>It has been prioritised for development and growth by the Government in its Communities Plan ("Sustainable Communities: Building for the future").</p>
<b>Low and Zero Carbon Technology</b>	Installations which produce energy that minimises the carbon emissions associated with generation. The technologies include those which are inexhaustible and harness energy flows that occur naturally in the environment, for example energy from the wind and solar power. The term also includes technologies that use carbon-emitting fuels but at a high level of efficiency.

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>LSIS</b>	Commonly used throughout the Development Management Document and Core Strategy as an acronym for Locally Significant Industrial Sites.
<b>Major Development</b>	<p>For dwellings, a major development is one where the number of residential units to be constructed is greater than 10, or where the number of dwellings to be constructed is not known, the site area is greater than 0.5 hectares.</p> <p>For all other uses a major development is one where the floor space to be created by the development is more than 1,000 square metres or the site area is greater than 1 hectare.</p>
<b>Major Centre</b>	Important shopping and service centres, often with a borough-wide or larger catchment. Enfield Town is the borough's major centre.
<b>Market Housing</b>	Private housing for rent or for sale, where the price is set in the open market.
<b>Market Rent</b>	The cost of renting housing in the private sector.
<b>Mayor of London</b>	An elected politician who heads the <b>Greater London Authority</b> and is responsible for budgeting and strategic planning of some governmental functions across the whole of the region of London. These include transport, police, fire and emergency services, economic development and regional spatial planning.
<b>Metropolitan Open Land</b>	Strategic open land within the urban area that contributes to the structure of London. Also known as MOL.
<b>Minor Development</b>	<p>For dwellings, a minor development is one where the number of residential units to be constructed is fewer than 10, or where the number of dwellings to be constructed is not known, the site area is less than 0.5 hectares.</p> <p>For all other uses a minor development is one where the floor space to be created by the development is less than 1,000 square metres or the site area is less than 1 hectare.</p>
<b>Mixed Use Development</b>	Development for a variety of activities on single sites or across wider areas such as town centres and redundant industrial land.
<b>Monitoring Report</b>	Measures and assesses the implementation of the <b>local development scheme</b> and the extent to which policies in <b>local plan</b> are being successfully implemented. Previously known as an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
<b>National Playing Fields Association</b>	A body charged with responsibility for ensuring that everyone has play, sport and recreation space close to where they live.
<b>Neighbourhood Renewal Fund</b>	A funding scheme to enable the councils of England's 88 most deprived local government areas, in collaboration with their <b>Local Strategic Partnership</b> , to improve services, to help narrow the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the country.
<b>National Planning Policy Framework</b>	The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF replaces all of the Planning Policy Statements (PPS), Planning Policy Guidance (PPG), circulars and guidance notes.
<b>Non Self Contained Accommodation</b>	Accommodation where occupants have the shared use of at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● kitchen</li> <li>● toilet</li> <li>● bathroom facilities.</li> </ul>

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Social Rented Housing</b>	Social rented housing is let by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008) for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.
<b>Soundness</b>	The examination by an independent inspector of a <b>local plan</b> will consider as to whether the local plan is sound, as set out in the <b>NPPF</b> ; namely that it is positively prepared, justified, effective, and consistent with national policy.
<b>Spatial Development Strategy</b>	see <b>London Plan</b>
<b>Spatial Planning</b>	An ongoing process of managing change which goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This includes policies which can affect land use by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means.
<b>Spatial Portrait</b>	A succinct description of the area, designed to portray its individual character, key trends and the current 'drivers for change'.
<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>	A document which sets out the standards that a <b>local planning authority</b> will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of <b>Local Development Documents</b> and <b>development control</b> decisions, and which is not a <b>Development Plan Document</b> but is subject to <b>independent examination</b> .
<b>Strategic Developments</b>	Planning applications that must be referred to the Mayor of London, under the Town and Country Planning (Mayor of London) Order 2008.
<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment</b>	A generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. European 'SEA Directive'(2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'. It is a tool for integrating environmental considerations into decision-making by ensuring that any significant environmental effects of the decision are taken into account, and must form an integral part of the adoption process for <b>Local Development Documents</b> and must be taken into account right from the initial stages of plan preparation. Also known as an SEA.
<b>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)</b>	<b>Local planning authorities</b> (LPA) are required to undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) as part of the planning process in accordance the NPPF. SFRAs provide information about flood risk throughout the area of the LPA, either individually or combined with neighbouring LPAs. The SFRA will consider the effects of climate change on river and coastal flooding, identify the risk from other sources of flooding, and consider appropriate policies for development in or adjacent to flood risk areas.
<b>Strategic Growth Areas</b>	Areas defined in Core Policy 1 of the Core Strategy (Central Leaside, North East Enfield, Enfield Town and the area around the North Circular Road at New Southgate) and Edmonton Green.
<b>Strategic Partnership</b>	A co-operative arrangement set up to bring together major public sector organisations, local businesses, community and voluntary groups, to create a healthy, prosperous, cohesive community living in a borough that is safe, clean and green and responsible for producing a <b>Community Strategy</b> .
<b>Strategic Road Network</b>	see <b>Transport for London Road Network</b>

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

Word	Description
<b>Urban Design</b>	The design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, in villages, towns and cities, to create successful development.
<b>Urban Grain</b>	The pattern, size and arrangement of street blocks and plots.
<b>Use Class</b>	A category of landuse activities requiring planning permission which is set according to a <b>use classes order</b> . The uses are grouped into classes A, B, C and D and sui generis (a use not within a specific class).
<b>Use Classes Order</b>	A legislative mechanism under the terms of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Use Classes (Amendment) Order 2005, and the General Permitted Development (Amendment) Order 2005, which sets out when permission is or is not required for changes to the use of land and buildings, and the circumstances under which such changes can be undertaken.
<b>Wider Determinants of Health</b>	<p>A wide range of factors which contribute to the health of individuals, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Their age, sex and hereditary factors;</li> <li>● Individual lifestyle factors;</li> <li>● Social and community influences;</li> <li>● Living and working conditions;</li> <li>● General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions.</li> </ul>

Table 1 Glossary





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