

ENFIELD
Council



LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

APRIL 2005 – MARCH 2006

FOREWORD

This Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) addresses the period from 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006 and is the second AMR to be published by the Council.

It was approved by the Council on 29th November 2006 and submitted to the Government Office for London on 15th December 2006.

The AMR can be viewed and downloaded from the Council's website at www.enfield.gov.uk. Copies are also available for inspection at the Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield and at all public libraries.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Why Monitor?

- 1.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ("The Act") requires the Council to replace its existing Unitary Development Plan with a new Local Development Framework. The programme for the preparation of the LDF is set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) which came into effect in April 2005.
- 1.1.2 Section 35 of the Act requires the Council to make an annual monitoring report (AMR) to the Secretary of State containing information on the implementation of the LDS and the extent to which policies set out in the local development documents (LDDs) are being achieved. This is the second AMR to be published by the Council and covers the period 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006. The Council's first AMR was published in December 2005 and covered the period for the commencement of the Act in October 2004 to 31st March 2005.
- 1.1.3 Monitoring is needed to establish what is happening now and what may happen in the future. By monitoring and studying trends it is possible to identify key challenges and opportunities for the future and enable policy to be adjusted or revised where necessary. Monitoring is also important to ensure that the aim of sustainable development is being achieved.
- 1.1.4 Monitoring is an important aspect of evidence based policy making, at the heart of the Government's new planning system. Ensuring clear mechanisms are in place for the implementation and monitoring of policies is also one of the tests of soundness against which Planning Inspectors will consider the LDF's development plan documents.

1.2 Purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.2.1 The AMR is intended to be the main mechanism for assessing the performance and effect of the LDF. The Act requires the AMR to include 5 interrelated monitoring tasks:-
- To review actual progress in terms of LDD preparation against the timetable and milestones in the LDS;
 - To assess the extent to which policies in LDDs 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 identify the significant effects of implementing policies in LDDs and whether they are intended; and
 - Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced

1.3 Content of this Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.3.1 In order to meet the requirements of the Act, this AMR has been prepared in advance of the substantive policy approval for LDF itself. Government guidance accepts that in such circumstances it may not be possible to satisfy all of the tasks set out in para 1.2.1 above. It is not possible at this stage to monitor the effects of LDF objectives and policies. Instead the Council considers that this AMR will continue to develop the LDF monitoring framework established within the first AMR.

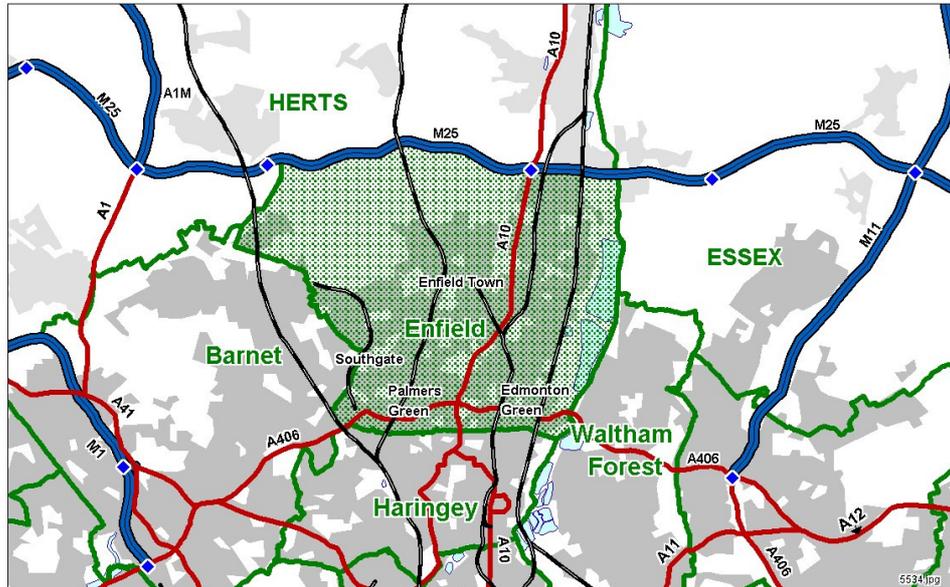
This AMR builds on the baseline data contained in the first AMR and begins to develop a picture of key trends within the borough to assist in the development of issues for the Core Strategy and other local development documents. This monitoring framework will continue to develop incrementally as work on the LDF progresses.

2. A SPATIAL PORTRAIT OF ENFIELD

2.1 Location

- 2.1.1 The London Borough of Enfield lies about 10 miles north of central London and covers an area of 8218 hectares (about 82 square kilometers or 32 square miles).

Location map



2.2 Historical development

- 2.2.1 Until the late 19th century the borough largely consisted of open country with distinct settlements including a market town at Enfield, large villages at Edmonton Green and Southgate Green and many smaller villages and hamlets linked by a network of country lanes. Since then it has been progressively involved in the growth of London, with the expansion of public transport leading to extensive housing development, particularly during the interwar period.
- 2.2.2 This suburban development took place in a piecemeal manner and was considerably influenced by the original settlement pattern, with former country lanes being upgraded into residential streets and former villages being developed into local shopping centres. The retention of open space for use as public parks, sports fields and allotments often came about through bequests made by the owners of former country estates. Therefore it does not readily conform to the common view of the suburb as an area of uniform development and market towns.
- 2.2.3 Further outward growth was halted by the creation of the Green Belt and housing development has continued on both open land and previously developed sites within the built-up area. The growth of suburban housing estates has brought about, in turn, the development of shopping centres, community facilities, industrial areas and utility services.

2.3 Enfield today

- 2.3.1 Today Enfield encompasses a section of London's northern suburbs and is the 5th largest borough in terms of population size. It has a particularly varied character, partly reflecting the piecemeal historical development of the borough. There is a major division between the open and built environment - a third of the borough is classified as Green Belt, devoted mainly to agriculture and country parks. This is concentrated in the area of countryside in the north west of the borough and the Lee Valley Regional Park along the eastern corridor.
- 2.3.2 Residential uses occupy another third, and the remainder is land devoted to shops, commerce, industry, transport, etc. Within the urban fabric much of the land is actually open land, in use as private back gardens, public parks, sports fields, golf courses, allotments and school playing fields, giving the built environment a green character. In contrast to the north west of the borough, the east and south has a more closely knit character.
- 2.3.3 The borough has 117,137 dwellings (31 March 2005) of which approximately 74,000 are houses and the remainder flats. At the time of the 2001 Census 70.7% of dwellings were in owner occupation, 17.5% were in Council / Housing Association ownership and 11.9% were privately rented. From October 2005 to March 2006 the average price of a house in Enfield was £233,106 (Land Registry).
- 2.3.4 Most industrial activity, both historically and currently, is concentrated in the east of the borough within the Lee Valley corridor, particularly along Mollison Avenue/Meridian Way and Great Cambridge Road. Whilst it suffered from a structural decline of its traditional industrial base towards the end of the 20th Century, today the borough is one of London's major centres of manufacturing and distribution, with a growing service industries sector. Major private sector employers are Coca-Cola, Nestle, IKEA, Allied Pickfords and Royal Bank of Scotland; and Brimsdown, in the Lee Valley, is the largest industrial estate in London after Park Royal.
- 2.3.5 The borough has 5 main town centres at Enfield Town, Edmonton Green, Angel Edmonton, Southgate and Palmers Green and a network of over 60 large, medium and local shopping centres offering a range of shops and local services to their immediate communities, together with three retail parks. Enfield Town and Edmonton Green are currently undergoing major town centre redevelopment and regeneration schemes.
- 2.3.6 The borough has 16 conservation areas and numerous listed buildings. Some of the conservation areas are centred on the country estates established in the early history of the Borough e.g Forty Hill, Clay Hill and Trent Park. Others are based around old town and village centres such as Enfield Town, Winchmore Hill, Southgate and Edmonton Green. Development brought about by the coming of the railway in the nineteenth century is reflected in the conservation areas at Bush Hill Park and Hadley Wood. The industrial past of the borough is represented by conservation areas at Ponders End Flour Mills and parts of the former Royal Small Arms Factory and its canal environs at Enfield Lock. Smaller conservation areas at Vicars Moor Lane, Turkey Street and Fore Street, are based on distinctive individual streets or clusters of houses. More recent designations have reflected other important local townscapes such as the former Highlands Hospital and Montagu Cemeteries.
- 2.3.7 There are also some areas of the Borough where former land uses or patterns of development and the passage of time have resulted in environments of mediocre or

poor quality. Factors such as traffic and parking congestion, the decline in local and independent retail facilities and the effects of air and noise pollution currently contribute to loss in quality of life for some residents.

- 2.3.8 The borough is relatively well served by radial roads, rail and underground links to central London and has good access to the rest of the UK and Europe. To the west, London Underground's Piccadilly Line connects the borough with London's west end. The western side is also served by the Moorgate line, which has a branch through the centre of the Borough to Hertford North. The eastern half of the Borough is linked by British Rail to the City and Stansted. The Borough abuts the M25 London Orbital Motorway to the north. Other major roads through the Borough include the North Circular Road (A406), the Great Cambridge Road (A10) and Meridian Way/Mollison Avenue (A1055). There is however a lack of good quality, efficient orbital transport links across the borough and beyond. High priorities for the borough include improvements to the North Circular Road and improvements to the Lee Valley rail corridor.

2.4 Enfield's population

- 2.4.1 At mid 2005 the borough's population was estimated to be 280,540 (according to the Office for National Statistics). This is expected to grow by approximately 6,000 between 2006-2011, an increase of 2.1%, particularly in the east and south of the borough (GLA 2003 Demographic Projections).
- 2.4.2 Enfield has a large population of both children (0-14s) and older people (over 74s) in comparison to the rest of London. The child population is also large compared to the national average. Life expectancy for men is 76.8 years and women is 81 years (using latest data for 2004). Enfield's population is also diverse. Our black and minority ethnic population in the 2001 Census was 39% and more than 50% of primary school children are from black and minority ethnic communities. The 5 top non-English languages spoken in the borough's schools are Turkish, Greek, Bengali, Somali and Gujarati.
- 2.4.3 The borough is also diverse in terms of the wealth of its population, with wide variations between the most affluent and deprived wards. It is ranked 16th out of the 33 London boroughs in terms of deprivation and is one of the most highly deprived outer London boroughs in terms of such factors as average income, unemployment, health and life expectancy, crime, overcrowding and poor housing conditions.
- 2.4.4 The south east of the borough is generally most deprived, with income tending to increase towards the north west. The borough's industry, offices and shops provide employment for some 109,700 people, whilst in March 2006 there were 6,715 people unemployed (Enfield Observatory). The level of unemployment is higher than the London average but there are marked variations by ward with the highest rates of unemployment in the south east of the borough (Enfield Observatory). Whilst the borough's economic base is continuing to recover from the severe damage caused by the economic recession of the late 1980s, there remain significant pockets of socio-economic deprivation, particularly amongst the black and minority ethnic communities who face particular difficulties in breaking down the "barriers" to employment.

2.5 Community Services

- 2.5.1 The borough has two general hospitals at Chase Farm and North Middlesex, Chase Farm is shortly to be the subject of a major regeneration scheme. Enfield has 66 primary schools, 17 secondary schools and 6 special schools. In 2005/06 51.5% of pupils gained five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C. The borough is also home to three further education colleges and major elements of Middlesex University. A new City Academy is planned for Enfield Lock. There are 6 leisure centres and 15 libraries in the borough. Parks and open spaces cover 2,005 ha.
- 2.5.2 Crime is below the average for similar outer London boroughs. Offences in 2005/06 were 27,473, a rate of 98.1 per 1000 population. 32% of residents surveyed in November 2005 felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in Enfield and 84% of residents felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in Enfield (MORI Residents' Survey 2005)

2.6 Key Drivers of Change

- 2.6.1 Looking to the future, there are a number of forces driving change in the borough, all of them arising from wider changes but with a particular dimension for Enfield and the subregion as a whole. These are referred to as "key drivers of change" and will be considered in further detail in the preparation of issues and options for the Core Strategy. They include the following:

- **Population growth**

London's population is expected to continue to grow to 2021. Between 2006-21 Enfield's population is expected to grow by approximately 6,000, an increase of 2.1%. The Mayor's London Plan (2004) proposes that north London should accommodate some 47,000 additional homes and 26,000 new jobs by 2016, of which 10,000 homes and 700 jobs should be in the Upper Lee Valley, predominantly in Enfield.

- **Economic growth**

Enfield lies at the centre of the north London sub-region which comprises the boroughs of Enfield, Barnet, Haringey and Waltham Forest. This sub region occupies a key strategic position between central London and several of the Growth Areas identified in the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan – The London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough Corridor and the Thames Gateway. Forces for change arising from this position in the sub region include:

- The expansion of Stansted Airport and the development of areas around Harlow and the M11 in the London -Stansted-Cambridge–Peterborough Corridor
- The growth of Stratford City as a rail hub and major retail and office location and the development of the 2012 Olympic facilities in the Stratford-Hackney Wick area.
- Continued growth the Thames Gateway
- Continued growth of Central London and the Upper Lee Valley
- Within the sub region, substantial economic growth is envisaged at Brent Cross-Cricklewood and Tottenham Hale.

- **Environmental pressures**

Population and economic growth needs to be managed in a sustainable way. The forces for change will create additional pressures for the borough's environment, infrastructure and local services, with a need to

- Protect and enhance the borough's environment;
- Secure major improvements to the existing transport infrastructure, such as North Circular Road and better access to the M25 and secure better public transport services for Enfield
- identify and safeguard sufficient land for community services and essential infrastructure, such as education, health and utility services.

- **Social needs**

Population and economic growth will influence the forces of change affecting the social needs of Enfield's population. There is a need to tackle social deprivation and the inequalities that currently exist in the borough.

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3. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 This section looks at the implementation of the Council's LDF programme over a 12 month period from 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006 as set out in the Local Development Scheme which came into effect in April 2005. The LDS contains the programme for the production of the following local development documents over a three year period:

- Statement of Community Involvement
- Core Strategy
- Proposals Map
- Sites Schedule
- Enfield Design Guide
- Development Standards
- Enfield Town Area Action Plan
- North East Enfield area Action Plan
- Central Leaside Business Area Action Plan

3.2 Table 3.1 of the LDS (reproduced overleaf) provides an overview of the timetable for preparing these local development documents which together comprise the LDF.

3.3 Progress on LDS implementation over the period April 2005 to March 2006

3.3.1 Over the period April 2005 to March 2006 the Council:

- Completed the Statement of Community Involvement, submitted it for independent examination and successfully passed the Government's tests of soundness;
- Completed consultation on the draft Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) Scoping Report for the Core Strategy, Proposals Map and Site Schedule;
- Commissioned detailed studies to provide robust and up to date evidence for the Core Strategy for open space, sports and recreation facilities in the borough and town centres and retail provision;
- Contributed to the North London Employment Land study to provide evidence for the Core Strategy and Area Action Plans;
- Completed character appraisals for all the conservation areas in the borough to provide evidence for Core Strategy and Area Action Plans DPDs, Design Guide and Development Standard SPDs;
- Contributed to initial studies to explore opportunities for the preparation of a Joint Waste DPD with 6 partner boroughs of the North London Waste Authority.

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3.3.2 Whilst there continues to be steady progress towards the preparation of the LDF, a number of factors have arisen since the preparation of the first LDS timetable which have resulted in some of the production milestones not being met. Factors that have affected the delivery of the LDF timetable include:-

- Continued publication of Government best practice guidance for preparing LDFs after the adoption of the previous LDS. Delays in publishing guidance for implementing the new planning system inevitably delayed work on the LDF itself;
- The need to extend timetables as the degree of detail, complexity and bureaucracy required by the Government in LDF production has become more apparent;
- Longer than anticipated delays and difficulties in the recruitment of experienced professional staff – a reflection of a national shortage which is at its most acute in London;
- The need to respond to regional planning initiatives and activities driven by separate timetable imperatives which are not coordinated with the Boroughs' LDF timetables, eg. preparation of the Mayor of London's North London Sub Regional Development Framework and continuing consultation on other Mayoral documents and sub-regional initiatives, London Plan alterations and review.

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3.3.3 The situation has been addressed by the:-

- Appointment of consultants to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the LDF;
- Appointment of new staff for the Planning Policy Team including a Project Manager for the production of Area Action Plans, two Planning and Transportation Trainees, the secondment of an experienced officer from elsewhere within the Planning and Transportation Division and the use of short-term agency input.

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3.4 Revisions to the Local Development Scheme

3.4.1 In light of the factors outline above, the Council has recently reviewed its timetable for the production of the LDF and has approved a revised Local Development Scheme covering the period 2006 –2009, for submission to the Government Office for London (GoL). The revised LDS updates the programme for LDD production, removes completed projects from the production timetable and adds the following new LDDs to the programme, further details of which are set out in the revised LDS:-

- North Circular Road Area Action Plan DPD.
- North London Joint Waste DPD

3.4.2 A summary of the revised timetable is set in Table 3.2 overleaf. Following consideration by GoL the revised LDS will be formally brought into effect by the Council and will replace the existing LDS programme.

Table 3.2: Extract from Enfield's Revised Local Development Scheme 2006-2009 - Summary of the LDF Timetable Jan 2006 –March 2009

Local Development Document	2006	2007	2008	2009
	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A M J J A S O N D	J F M A
Local Development Scheme				
Statement of Community Involvement				
Core Strategy & Proposals Map DPDs				
Sites Schedule DPD				
North London Joint Waste DPD – awaiting timetable	c o n s u l t a n c y t o b e a p p o i n t e d J a n 0 7			
North East Enfield Area Action Plan DPD				
Central Leaside Business Area Action Plan DPD				
Enfield Town Area Action Plan DPD				
North Circular Road Area Action Plan				
Enfield Design Guide SPD				
Development Standards SPD				
Annual Monitoring Report				

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Key

◊	Prepare/ Review LDS and submit to the Government Office for London
▲	Prepare Annual Monitoring Report and submit to the Government Office for London
	Preparation of Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
	Stage 1 – LDD Production (Complete evidence gathering and consult with key stakeholders to formulate issues and options. Prepare preferred options and draft sustainability appraisal reports)
■	Public consultation
■	Stage 2 – Prepare submission DPD and final sustainability appraisal report / final SPD
■	Submit DPD to SofS
■	Stage 3 – Examination (date subject to change by SofS)
R	Receive Inspector's Report (date subject to change by SOS)
A	Stage 4- Adoption of LDD and entry into LDF

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4. DEVELOPING A MONITORING FRAMEWORK

4.1 Principles for developing a Monitoring Framework

- 4.1.1 The new LDF will consider wider social, environmental and economic objectives than the Council's existing unitary development plan which has a greater emphasis on purely land use issues. The preparation of the LDF will therefore require more comprehensive evidence and information over a wider range of topics and issues than was previously the case. Continuous survey, monitoring and review of this information, and the objectives and policies informed by it, is critical to the successful delivery of the LDF.
- 4.1.2 A systematic and dynamic monitoring system is therefore needed to help the Council review the wider social, economic and environmental issues affecting the borough and the key drivers of change. As government guidance suggests, this will take time and resources to establish as practical issues such as ensuring the consistency of relevant data from a wide range of sources must be dealt with. Many of the policies within the LDF will be dependent on actions of other local strategies, initiatives and plans; whilst others may take some time before any tangible benefits from the policy become apparent. A monitoring system must therefore also consider the appropriate timescales for monitoring the effects of policies.
- 4.1.3 This AMR builds on the baseline for a monitoring framework which was established in the previous AMR. This monitoring framework will continue to evolve as the Core Strategy of the LDF is developed. In beginning to establish a LDF monitoring framework the Council has adopted the following principles:
- Using existing information, co-ordinating with other sources of information where possible, in particular the Enfield Observatory, the web based central information repository of Enfield's Local Strategic Partnership (ESP). The Observatory became fully operational in April 2005 and continually collects information to support ESP decisions on priorities and interventions and to monitor their effectiveness. As it develops it will become a key source of information for the LDF and future AMRs;
 - Pursuing closer working with the members of the ESP and other stakeholders for joint data collection and information sharing;
 - ensuring consistency of monitoring methods and data collection with regional and national monitoring frameworks, such as through the collection of Core Output indicators;
 - ensuring the use of clear and relevant targets, indicators and methods of monitoring;
 - seeking to ensure that data collected is relevant to the LDF issues and simple to collect.

4.2 A Framework of Indicators

4.2.1 Work on developing the LDF monitoring framework will continue to take place simultaneously with the development of the LDF objectives and policies themselves, allowing information on the borough context to inform the development of issues and options for the LDF. Government guidance on preparing AMRs recommends the use of a range of indicators:-

- **Contextual indicators**
- **Significant effects indicators**
- **Core and Local Output indicators**

4.3 Contextual Indicators

4.3.1 Contextual Indicators are intended to reflect the key characteristics and issues facing the borough and describe the wider, social, economic and environmental context in which the LDF policies operate. They provide a baseline position from which to develop LDF policies. Initial contextual indicators are set out on pages 20 to 22 of this report. These will be refined as work on the issues and options for the Core Strategy progresses.

4.4 Significant effects indicators

4.4.1 Significant effects indicators assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies and inform the monitoring of the impact of policies on sustainability. Government guidance requires that these significant effects indicators should be selected to link to the SA objectives and indicators and then monitoring should enable a comparison to be made between the predicted effects and actual effects measured during implementation of the policies.

4.4.2 The SA process has not proceeded as far as the prediction and assessment of effects, so indicators cannot yet be selected based on predicted significant effects. In lieu of this, indicators have been selected that related specifically to the draft SA objectives and criteria which have now been subject to consultation with key stakeholders. This list has then been compared with the existing contextual and core output indicators to remove any duplications and the remaining indicators are included as significant effect indicators on pages 23 to 28 of this report. As the SA process proceeds, some of these indicators may be refined and adjusted as predictions and assessment of significant effects is carried out.

4.5 Output indicators

4.4.1 Output indicators assess the performance of LDF policies by measuring the quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of LDF policies. All planning authorities are required to monitor a set of **core output indicators** to provide a consistent data source to enable monitoring at the regional and national level. These core output indicators cover the following themes:

- Employment/Business Development
- Housing

- Transport
- Local services
- Minerals
- Waste
- Flood protection and water quality
- Biodiversity
- Renewable energy

An analysis of the Core Output indicators is contained in Section 5 and the Indicators are set out in full on pages 29 to 38 of this report.

- 4.4.2 Authorities are also required to monitor **local output indicators** to address the outputs of any policies not covered by the core output indicators. These will vary according to local circumstances and issues and will develop over time as the LDF is prepared. Consequently this AMR does not include any local output indicators as they will evolve as work on the issues and options for the core strategy progresses.

4.6 Reviewing the indicators

- 4.6.1 All of the draft indicators outlined above will be reviewed and amended as work on the LDF progresses. Contextual and significant effects indicators will, where possible be collected and reported on an annual basis in future AMRs. In some cases it may take some time for the effect of a policy to become apparent and for meaningful data to become available. However, where possible all output indicators will be collected on an annual basis for inclusion in the AMR.

4.7 Local Development Framework Indicators for 2005/06

4.7.1 CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE	CX1	Size of Borough (Land in ha / sq km)	Size of Borough: 8,219 ha (82.19 sq. km)	Unchanged.		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3)
	CX2	Total Population (Total no. of persons within LBE)	Total Population: 280,000 people	Total Population: 280,500 people.		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) ONS mid-year estimate (2005)
	CX3	Ethnic Groups (Percentage of people living in LBE according to ethnicity)	Total White: 77.1% White British: 61.2% Total Non-white: 22.9% Black or Black British: 10.5% Asian or Asian British: 7.8% Chinese or other ethnic group: 1.7% Mixed: 3.0%	No Change (based on census data).		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) 2001 Census - www.statistics.gov.uk
	CX4	Household Tenure (Percentage according to tenure)	Owner-occupied: 70.7% Council/Housing Association: 17.5% Privately rented: 11.9%	No Change (based on census data).		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) 2001 Census - www.statistics.gov.uk
	CX5	Household Composition (Percentage of household according to type)	One person: 31.4% All pensioner: 6.8% Married couple, no children: 9.2% Married couple, with children: 26% Co-habiting couple, no children: 3.8% Co-habiting couple, with children: 2.9% Lone parent: 11.3% Other: 8.6%	No Change (based on census data).		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) 2001 Census - www.statistics.gov.uk
EMPLOYMENT	CX6	Local workforce (Total no. of jobs in LBE)	109,700 jobs	Unchanged.		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) from GLA Economics estimate for 2003.
	CX7	Economic Activity (Percentage of economically active population aged 16-74 in LBE)	Full time employees: 40.3% Part time employees: 18.9% Self-employed: 9.0%	Economic Activity: Employees: 55.2% Self Employed: 11.8% Unemployed: 9.8%		NOMIS (Figures for Jan-Dec 2005) http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
EMPLOYMENT	CX8	House Prices (Average house price in LBE)	£229,032 [Jan – Mar 2005]	Average House Prices in LBE: £233,106 [Oct 05 to Mar 06]		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) http://www.landregistry.gov.uk/
HOUSING & BUILT ENVIRONMENT	CX9	Number of dwellings (Total no. of dwellings within LBE)	117,137 dwellings	Total No. of Dwellings in LBE: 117,620 dwellings (as at 31/03/06)	Figure calculated from Council Tax data	Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3)
	CX10	Vacant dwellings (Total no. of vacant dwellings in LBE)	2,931 dwellings	Total No. of Vacant dwellings (2005/06): 3,013 dwellings		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) Housing Improvement Programme 2005/06
	CX11	Average household size (Average no. of persons per household)	2.4 people per household	Average Household Size (2006): 2.4 persons per household		Information from 'Household projections – outer boroughs', LBE Information Management Team, from GLA projections.
TRANSPORT & SPATIAL CONNECTIVITY	CX12	Car Ownership (Percentage of households according to car ownership)	Households without car/van: 28.5% Households with 1 car/van: 45.5% Households with 2 or more cars/vans: 26%	Car Ownership: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with no cars/vans: 28.5% Households with 1 cars/van: 45.5% Households with 2 cars/vans: 20.7% Households with 3 cars/vans: 4.1% Households with 4+ cars/vans: 1.2% 		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) 2001 Census Audit Commission http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(ixla1iz2p xp0oi45ghdvcxan)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=10000021
	CX13	Travel to work (Percentage of workers aged 16-74 in employment)	Travel to work by car: 59.6% Travel to work by public transport: 40.4%	Percentage of workers aged 16-74 who usually: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi, van, or taxi): 50.7% travel to work by public transport: 33.2% travel to work on foot or bicycle: 7.6% travel to work by other methods: 0.3% work mainly at or from home: 8.2% 		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) 2001 Census Audit Commission http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(ixla1iz2p xp0oi45ghdvcxan)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=10000021

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
SOCIO-CULTURAL	CX14	Deprivation (IMD ranking in England and IMD score)	Enfield is ranked 104th worst out of 354 local authorities (16 th out of 33 London Boroughs) Enfield's IMD score: 23.05	Unchanged.	2004 last up to date figures.	Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ Index of Multiple Deprivation IME [2004]
	CX15	Unemployment (Total no. of unemployed people living in LBE of working age)	6,205 people or 4.9%	Sep 05 – 6,330 or 5% Dec 05 – 6,350 or 5% Mar 06 – 6,715 or 5.2%		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3)
	CX16	Crime rates (No. of offences in report year and rate per 1000 population)	No. of offences: 28,131 Rate per 1000 population: 100.5	No. of offences: 27,473 Rate per 1000 population: 98.12 per 1000 population (a change of -2.3% from 2004/05)		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) Enfield Observatory - Crime Trends and Comparisons for Enfield, 1999/00 - 2005/06 crime.xls Met Police Crime Statistics at www.met.police.uk/crimestatistics

4.7.2 SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS INDICATORS

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
SOCIO-CULTURAL	SE1	Fear of crime (% of residents feeling 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark while outside; % of residents feeling 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in Enfield).	Fear of crime: 39% of residents surveyed in February 2002 felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in Enfield and 52% of residents felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in Enfield	Fear of crime: 32% of residents surveyed in November 2005 felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in Enfield. 84% of residents surveyed felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day whilst outside in Enfield.		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3); 2005 MORI Residents Survey can be found at: http://10.0.2.22/stellent/group/public/documents/GroupContent/LBE_120795.doc
EMPLOYMENT	SE2	Earnings (Average gross weekly earnings)	Male £367.5 [1992]; £446.4 [1998]; £560.0 [2004] Female £256.4 [1992]; £326.6 [1998]; £432.2 [2004]	LBE Average Earnings: Full time workers: £492.6 Male FT workers: £544.0 Female FT workers £444.1		http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ From 'annual survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis' (2005)
	SE3	Professional occupations (as a % of the employed workforce aged 16-74)	12.23% [2001]	Percentage of the workforce in Professional occupations: 11.2% [Apr 04 – Mar 05]		ONS / Nomis. http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/
	SE4	Managers and senior officials (as a % of the employed workforce aged 16-74)	16.21% [2001]	Percentage of the workforce that are Managers and senior officials: 21.1% [Apr 04 – Mar 05]		ONS / Nomis. http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/
	SE5	Elementary occupations (as a % of the employed workforce aged 16-74)	16.21% [2001]	Percentage of the workforce in Elementary occupations: 9.3% [Apr 04 – Mar 05]		ONS / Nomis. http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ ONS (KS12A) Neighbourhood Statistics
	SE6	Qualifications (% of people of working age with various qualifications)	NVQ4 and above: 22.3%; NVQ3 and above: 36.5%; NVQ2 and above: 52.8%; NVQ1 and above: 67.8%; Other qualifications: 15.1%; No qualifications: 17.1% [2004]	NVQ4 and above: 27.7%; NVQ3 and above: 42.6%; NVQ2 and above: 56.7%; NVQ1 and above: 74.4%; Other qualifications: 12.1%; No qualifications: 13.6% [2005]		ONS / Nomis. http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/ [from the 'annual population survey' Jan – Dec 2005]
	SE7	GCSE passes (% of pupils aged 15 gaining 5+ grades A* to C)	47.0% [2001]; 46.3% [2002]; 48.5% [2003]; 52.0% [2004]	Percentage of Pupils gaining 5+ GCSEs grades A* to C (2005): 51.5%		Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3)

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
ENVIRONMENTAL	SE8	Properties at risk from flooding (No. of properties in the floodplain)	No information available	Properties at risk from flooding: 21,814 properties are within flood zones 2 & 3 and are potentially at risk		Measurement of properties (UPRN's) within flood zones provided by GIS Information Management
	SE9	Extent of floodplain (Area (ha) of floodplain grassland)	Enfield has 30 ha of floodplain grassland, or 6.9% of London's total resource	The extent of Enfield's floodplain remains at 30 ha based on 2000 Baseline Data		The London Biodiversity Audit by the London Biodiversity Partnership - http://www.lbp.org.uk/02audit_pdfs/the_audit_full.pdf
	SE10	Condition of SSSIs (% of SSSI that is 'favourable')	Chingford Reservoirs SSSI 370ha 100% favourable [2005]	Condition of SSSIs: The three units that comprise the 370ha Chingford Reservoir SSSI are considered to be in a 100% favourable condition based on the 2001 baseline.	SSSI assessments run on a 6 year cycle. Our baseline data is taken from results obtained from the 19/09/2001 assessment. The three units that comprise the SSSI will be reassessed in 2007	English Nature - http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/report.cfm?category=R_RF
	SE11	River quality – chemical (% of Enfield's rivers or canals rated as 'good' or 'fair' in terms of their chemical quality)	86% of Enfield's main rivers and canals rated as 'Good' or 'Fair' in their chemical quality [2002]	River quality – chemical: 55.5% of Enfield's main rivers and canals were rated as 'Good' or 'Fair' in their chemical quality [2005]	Chemical quality is measured on a yearly basis. However, information for the most recent data can only be obtained through Environment Agency North East Thames Team. Such data is not finalised for publication to the general public until later in the year (often after our window for AMR publication).	Environment Agency data
	SE12	River quality – biological (% of Enfield's rivers or canals rated as 'good' or 'fair' in terms of their biological quality)	71% of Enfield's main rivers and canals rated as 'Good' or 'Fair' in terms of their biological quality [2002]	River quality – biological 82.1% of Enfield's main rivers and canals were rated as 'Good' or 'Fair' in their biological quality [2005]	Biological quality is measured on a yearly basis. However, information for the most recent data can only be obtained through Environment Agency North East Thames Team. Such data is not finalised for publication to the general public until later in the year (often after our window for AMR publication).	Environment Agency data

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
ENVIRONMENTAL	SE13	Air quality – NO2 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	<p>Bush Hill Park 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2003]; 33 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2004]; 32 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2005]</p> <p>Church Street 45 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2003]; 38 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2004]; 37 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2005]</p> <p>Nightingale Road 34 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2003]; 33 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2004]; 31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2005]</p> <p>Derby Road 52 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2003]; 47 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2004]; 46 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2005]</p> <p>Three exceedences of the 1 Hour objective in 2003</p>	<p>Bush Hill Park:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005: 35$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, no exceedences of hourly average objective • 2006: annual average of 31$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, no exceedences of the hourly average objective • 1 April 2005-31 March 2006: annual average of 35$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, no exceedences of the hourly average objective <p>Church Street:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005: annual average of 42$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, no exceedences of the hourly average objective • 2006: annual average of 43$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 2 exceedences of the hourly average objective • 1 April 2005-31 March 2006: annual average of 43$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, no exceedences of the hourly average objective. <p>Nightingale Road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005: annual average of 32$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, no exceedences of the hourly average objective. • 2006: annual average of 27$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 0 exceedences of the hourly average objective. • 1 April 2005-31 March 2006: annual average of 30$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, no exceedences of the hourly average objective. <p>Derby Road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005: annual average of 48$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 7 exceedences of the hourly average objective • 2006: annual average of 46$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1 exceedences of the hourly average objective • 1 April 2005-31 March 2006: annual average of 47$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 8 exceedences of the hourly average objective. 		<p>London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Progress Report 2005</p> <p>London Air Quality Network - www.londonair.org.uk</p> <p>LBE Environmental Health</p>

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
ENVIRONMENTAL	SE14	Air quality – PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	<p>Church Street 41 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2003]; 32 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2004] Exceedences of the 24 Hour objective: 82 [2003]; 33 [2004]</p> <p>Nightingale Road 29 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2003]; 28 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2004] Exceedences of the 24 Hour objective: 39 [2003]; 26 [2004]</p> <p>Derby Road 51 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2003]; 38 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [2004] Exceedences of the 24 Hour objective: 131 [2003]; 72 [2004]</p>	<p>Church Street:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005: annual average of 21$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 16 exceedences of daily average objective • 2006: annual average of 25$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 8 exceedences of daily average objective • 1 April 2005-31 March 2006: annual average of 22$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 10 exceedences of daily average objective <p>Nightingale Road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005: annual average of 22$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 7 exceedences of daily average objective • 2006: annual average of 22$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 2 exceedences of daily average objective • 1 April 2005-31 March 2006: annual average of 22$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 6 exceedences of daily average objective <p>Derby Road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005: annual average of 30$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 31 exceedences of daily average objective • 2006: annual average of 31$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 23 exceedences of daily average objective • 1 April 2005-31 March 2006: annual average of 31$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 31 exceedences of daily average objective <p>Bowes Road:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005: annual average of 31$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 27 exceedences of daily average objective • 2006: annual average of 32$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 22 exceedences of daily average objective • 1 April 2005-31 March 2006: annual average of 31$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 31 exceedences of daily average objective 		<p>London Borough of Enfield Air Quality Progress Report 2005</p> <p>London Air Quality Network - www.londonair.org.uk</p> <p>LBE Environmental Health</p>

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
ENVIRONMENTAL	SE15	Renewable energy sources	No data available for 2004/05	No data available for 2005/06	This information is not currently collected by LBE. However, direct comparisons between Sustainable Design and Construction pledges (inc Section 106 agreements) and a new fostered system of Building Control checks may have the potential to form part of the future monitoring information.	
SOCIO-CULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL	SE16	Energy efficiency of housing stock (Average SAP rating)	Council owned housing stock average SAP rating 52 [2001] and a 5% improvement in energy efficiency since 1996 [2005]	Energy efficiency of housing stock - Average SAP rating: SAP rating 64 [2005/6] for all Housing Revenue Account (HRA) dwellings.		The Mayor's Draft Energy Strategy Enfield State of the Environment Report 2001 Green light to clean power: the Mayor's Energy Strategy DEFRA LBE Housing Services
SOCIO-CULTURAL	SE17	Homelessness (Households in temporary accommodation)	2,535 [2004-05]	3,281 households in temporary accommodation (1.2% of Enfield's population). Based on Average of Form P1E* quarterly returns for 2005/06 <i>* Form P1E records LA activity under the homelessness provision of the 1985 & 1996 Housing Acts and Homelessness Priority Need Order 2002. Collected by DCLG.</i>	The number of households in temporary accommodation are estimated to be 3,600 by 2008	Enfield Observatory - Enfield Borough Portrait (Revision 3) LBE Strategic Services LBE Homelessness Strategy

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
SOCIO-CULTURAL & ENVIRONMENTAL	SE18	Eco Homes Very Good standard (% New build and retrofit homes meeting standard)	No data available for 2004/05	Data on this element of Sustainable Design and Construction is not collected at present, though the borough's SDC policies have so far yielded: (figures for 1Jan to 30 Sept 2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24.5% of new units committed to window glazing above building regulations. • 12.3% of new units committed to insulation above building regulations. • 28.4% of new units committed to low/dual flush toilets. • 26.1% of new units committed to energy efficient boilers. A review of SDC monitoring procedures will explore alternative means of monitoring Eco Homes scores.		Enfield does not collect this data at present. However, in conjunction with LBE's Sustainable Design and Construction monitoring processes, it is expected that this data will be collected from 2007 onwards.
SOCIO-CULTURAL	SE19	Access to a GP (Population living within 400m of a GP)	95.0% [1994]; 49.6% [1998]	Population living within 500m of a GP: 62% [2004]	This data is taken from new Quality of Life Indicator 22 in accordance with measures implemented for the Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement which establishes a 500m threshold as being indicative of accessibility. This information will be updated annually and is calculated from source data provided by the Citizens Panel Survey.	Enfield Observatory Quality of Life Indicators http://10.0.2.225/downloads/comstrat/QoL%20Indicators%20baseline%20for%202004.doc

4.7.3 CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator <i>(Units of Measurement)</i>	Baseline Data <i>(Data: 2004/05)</i>	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	CO1	1a Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type <i>(Floorspace in sq.m according to Use Class Order)</i>	B1(a) = 0 B1(b) = 144 B1(c) = 0 B2 = 216 B8 = 693	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by: B1 a = 0 B1 b = 0 B1 c = 5,614 B2 = 0 B8 = 27,820 Mixed use class B = 38,428*	* Mixed Use Class B refers to floorspace that can be occupied for either B1, B2 or B8 uses. The nil returns for Use Classes B1a, B1b and B2 should take this into account.	GLA London Development Database (LDD) - Non-residential completions for 2005/06 Note: The LDD records all non-residential development over 1,000 sq m. The responses for CO1 1 (a-f) are currently based upon this source of data. Monitoring practice will be reviewed to ensure the monitoring of all non-residential completions from 2006/07 onwards.
	CO2	1b Amount of floorspace developed for employment, by type, in employment or regeneration areas*. <i>(Floorspace in sq.m according to Use Class Order)</i>	B1(a) = 0 B1(b) = 0 B1(c) = 0 B2 = 216 B8 = 693 Mixed Use Class B = 42552	Amount of floorspace developed for employment, by type, in employment or regeneration areas*: B1 a = 0 B1 b = 0 B1 c = 0 B2 = 0 B8 = 27,820 Mixed use class B = 29,500**	* This indicator has been measured against industrial/employment land as designated in LBE UDP Proposals Map 1994 and the Interim Amendments (1997) ** Mixed Use Class B refers to floorspace that can be occupied for either B1, B2 or B8 uses. The nil returns for Use Classes B1a, B1b, B1c and B2 should take this into account.	GLA London Development Database (LDD) - Non-residential completions for 2005/06 - as before

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	CO3	1c Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land. (Floorspace in sq.m according to Use Class Order)	B1(a) = 0 B1(b) = 144 B1(c) = 0 B2 = 216 B8 = 693 Mixed Use Class B = 42552	Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed (brownfield) land: B1 a = 0 B1 b = 0 B1 c = 5614 B2 = 0 B8 = 27,820 Mixed use class B = 38,428*	100% completed on brownfield land * Mixed Use Class B refers to floorspace that can be occupied for either B1, B2 or B8 uses. The nil returns for Use Classes B1a, B1b and B2 should take this into account.	GLA London Development Database (LDD) - Non-residential completions for 2005/06 - as before
	CO4	1d Employment land available by type. (Employment land permissions for report year in ha)	B1(a) = 0.159 B1(b) = 0 B1(c) = 0 B2 = 0.123 B8 = 5.643 Mixed Uses Class B = 1.212 Mixed Uses that include Class B) = 1.441	Employment land available by type: B1(a) = 2.786 B1(b) = 0.014 B1(c) = 0.172 B2 = 1.855 B8 = 10.816 Mixed Uses Class B = 9.862		LBE APAS (Planning applications database)
	CO5	1e Losses of employment land in: (i) employment/regeneration areas* and (ii) local authority area. (Non-employment completions for report year in ha)	(i) Loss of employment land within UDP employment areas in 2004/05 = 14.675 ha (ii) Loss of employment land within LBE in 2004/05 = 14.675 ha (all within UDP employment areas)	(i) Loss of employment land within UDP employment areas* in 2005/06: = 0.0158 ha (ii) Loss of employment land within LBE in 2005/06: = 0.0158 ha	* This indicator has been measured against industrial/employment land as designated in LBE UDP Proposals Map 1994 and the Interim Amendments (1997)	GLA London Development Database (LDD) - Non-residential completions for 2005/06 - as before
	CO6	1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development*. (Gross residential completions for report year in ha)	Losses in employment areas to residential development in ha = 14.432	Losses in employment areas to residential development in ha = 0.0158 ha	* This indicator has been measured against industrial/employment land as designated in LBE UDP Proposals Map 1994 and the Interim Amendments (1997)	GLA London Development Database (LDD) - Non-residential completions for 2005/06 - as before

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
HOUSING	CO7	<p>2a Housing trajectory showing:</p> <p>(i) net additional dwellings since 1994;</p> <p>(ii) net additional dwellings for the current year;</p> <p>(iii) projected net additional dwellings up to the end of 2017;</p> <p>(iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement¹;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(v) residual annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performances².</p> <p><i>(all responses to be provided in units)</i></p>	<p>(i) 8331 units</p> <p>(ii) 620 units</p> <p>(iii) 757 x 12 = 9084 dwellings</p> <p>(iv) 659 dwellings</p> <p>(v) LBE average construction rate exceeds annual additional dwelling requirement by 98 dwellings per year.</p>	<p>The Housing Trajectory identifies:</p> <p>(i) Net additional self-contained dwellings since 1994 (1994 – 2005/06) = 8,412 units</p> <p>(ii) Gross additional self-contained dwellings for 2005/06 = 1,182 units</p> <p>Net additional self-contained dwellings for 2005/06 = 1,061 units</p> <p>(iii) Projected net additional self-contained dwellings up to 2016/17 = 5,165 units *</p> <p>(iv) The annual net additional self-contained dwelling requirement is 559 units</p> <p>(v) The residual annual average number of net additional self-contained dwellings needed to meet the overall target up to 2017 is:</p> <p>Total additional self-contained completions 1997/8 to 2005/6 = 5,842 units</p> <p>Residual number of self-contained dwellings required to meet the remaining 11 year period 2006/07 to 20016/17: = 11,180 – 5,842 = 5,338 units or 485 units per annum</p>	<p>The current annual net additional dwellings requirements, as set out in the London Plan, cover the period 1997 to 2017. For Enfield this seeks to achieve 13,180 additional homes by 2017 (659 per annum). This comprises 11,180 self-contained dwellings and 2,000 non self-contained bed spaces/vacant units.</p> <p>Data is only currently collected for self-contained dwellings. In the absence of other data, the response to COI 2(a) for 2005/06 will be based upon the 'self-contained' element of the target i.e. the provision of 11,180 dwelling by 2017 (559 pa).</p> <p>A new housing target of 3,950 new dwellings (395 pa) over the period 2007 to 2017 is expected to be adopted in a revision to the London Plan and should apply from 2007/08 onwards.</p> <p>*Further details on this figure are contained in the Housing Trajectory</p>	<p>GLA London Development Database (LDD) – Residential Completions for 2005/06</p> <p>GLA Housing Capacity Study 2004</p>

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
HOUSING	CO8	2b Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land. <i>(Gross residential completions for report year in units)</i>	584 / 620 = 0.94×100 = 94%	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed (brownfield) land: = 100%		BVPI return annually submitted to ODPM/DCLG
	CO9	2c Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and (iii) Above 50 dwellings per hectare. <i>(Gross residential completions for report year in units)</i>	Below 30 dwellings per ha = 1.8% Between 30-50 dwellings per ha = 31.3% Above 50 dwellings per ha = 66.9%	Percentage of new dwellings (gross) completed at: (i) Below 30 dwellings per ha = $31 / 1,182 \times 100$ = 2.6% (ii) Between 30-50 dwellings per ha = $40 / 1,182 \times 100$ = 3.4% (iii) Above 50 dwellings per ha = $1,111 / 1,182 \times 100$ = 94.0%		GLA London Development Database (LDD) – Residential Completions for 2005/06
	CO10	2d Affordable housing completions. <i>(Gross and Net affordable housing completions for report year in units)</i>	313 units	Gross and Net Affordable housing completions in 2005/06: = 374 units*	* Note: The Gross and Net figures are the same for affordable housing units in this year.	GLA London Development Database (LDD) – Residential Completions for 2005/06

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
TRANSPORT	CO11	3a Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B, D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework. (Floorspace in sq.m according to Use Class Order)	Use Class A = 100% Use Class B = 6533 / 42552 = 0.15 x 100 = 15% Use Class D = 429 / 519 = 0.83 x 100 = 83%	Amount of completed non-residential developments complying with car-parking Standards by UCO: A Use Classes: 66.7% complied with car parking standards prescribed by the UDP 33.3% of non-residential completions did not comply. B Use Classes: 100% of completions complied with UDP Parking Standards. D Use Classes: 100% of completions complied with UDP Parking Standards.		GLA London Development Database (LDD) - Non-residential completions for 2005/06 - as before LBE APAS (Planning applications database) & planning application case files
	CO12	3b Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary and secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s). (Gross residential completions for report year in units)	GP: 114 units Hospital: 114 units Primary or secondary school: 114 units Areas of employment: 114 units Major retail centres: 114 units	100% of new residential developments are within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary and secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).		GLA London Development Database (LDD) - Non-residential completions for 2005/06 - as before LBE Information Management Team UDP 1994 and UDP Interim Amendments designations, GPs, schools etc
LOCAL SERVICES	CO13	4a Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development. (Floorspace according to UCO in sq.m)	A1 = 2764 A2 = 0 B1(a) = 0 D2 = 0 Mixed Use Class B that includes B1(a) = 28000	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development: A1 = 875 A2 = 0 B1 a = 2200 D2 = 0		GLA London Development Database (LDD) - Non-residential completions for 2005/06 - as before LBE APAS (Planning applications database)

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
LOCAL SERVICES	CO14	4b Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres. (Floorspace according to UCO in sq.m)	A1 = 0 A2 = 0 B1(a) = 0 D2 = 0 Mixed Use Class B = 0	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres: A1 = 0 A2 = 0 B1 a = 0 D2 = 0		GLA London Development Database (LDD) - Non-residential completions for 2005/06 - as before LBE APAS (Planning applications database)
	CO15	4c Amount and percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard. (Open space within LBE in ha)	Total open space LBE = 1993 ha 3 Green Flag Award Parks in LBE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trent Country Park - 199 ha Jubilee Park - 20ha Forty Hall Country Park - 110ha Total area of Green Flag Award parks LBE = 329ha 329 ha / 1993 ha = 0.1651 x 100 = 17 %	Total open space LBE = 2005 ha 1 Green Flag Award Park (2005/06) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pymmes Park – 20.5 ha % of open space managed to Green Flag Award standard: 20.5 ha / 2005 ha = 0.0102 x 100 = 1.02 %		LBE Open Space Study (2006) www.greenflagaward.org.uk www.enfield.gov.uk
MINERALS	CO16	5a Production of primary land won aggregates.	Nil	Production of primary land won aggregates: Nil	The Borough does not produce any land won aggregates, therefore the total tonnage is nil.	Local records

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
MINERALS	CO17	5b Production of secondary/ recycled aggregates.	Nil	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates: Nil	At present records for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates are only collected at a regional level which cannot be applied at the local level. However, with the introduction on the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, provision has been made for the implementation of statutory Site Waste Management Plans for submission to LPAs along with planning applications. This is set to come into force in October of 2007. Holding and collating this data will then be possible at a local level.	Local records
	CO18	6a Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.	This information was not available for 2004-05.	Capacity of new waste management facilities in cubic metres: 0.0 tonnes	There were no new waste management facilities built in 2005-06.	LBE APAS (Planning applications database)
WASTE	CO19	6b Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	Total municipal waste arising 2004/05: 123,554 tonnes	Total municipal waste arising 2005/06: 116,558 tonnes.		LBE Waste Services

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
FLOOD PROTECTION & WATER QUALITY	CO20	7. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. (No. of planning permissions to which the EA has objected)	No. of EA objections to LBE planning approvals during 2004/05 = 0	No. of LBE planning approvals in which the Environment Agency were consulted = 165 No. of LBE planning approvals in which the Environment Agency made comments = 21 No. of EA objections to LBE planning approvals during 2005/06 = 0	Where the EA objected to applications on the grounds of water quality or flood protection, measures were sought to address these objections through modifications or planning conditions.	Environment Agency. LBE APAS (Planning applications database)
BIODIVERSITY	CO21	8. Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance. (i) & (ii) Completed development within monitoring period in ha)	i) Priority habitats (Baseline 2000): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland and Scrub – 469.5 ha • Open Landscapes with Ancient/Old Trees – 55 ha • Acid Grassland – 7 ha • Chalk Grassland – n/a • Grassland, Meadows and Pasture – 510 ha • Lowland Heathland – n/a • Floodplain Grassland – 30 ha • Marshland – 19.5 ha • Reedbeds – n/a • Tidal Thames – n/a • Canals including tow paths and banksides – 25 ha • Lakes, Ponds and Reservoirs – 320 ha • Cemeteries and Churchyards – 63 ha • Railway linesides – 45.2 • Farmland – 1475 ha ii) Areas Designated for their Intrinsic Environmental Value (Baseline 2000): Sites of Metropolitan Importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clay Hill Pasture – 1.68 ha • The Lea Valley – 534.57 ha • The New River – 19.43 ha • Whitewebbs Wood – 56.04 ha 	(i) Not currently available (ii) Not currently available	All information for CO21 is based on the London Biodiversity Audit (2000) and have been included to set the baseline for future monitoring. It is not known when further biodiversity studies for the Enfield area will be conducted for monitoring purposes. However, future AMRs will seek to incorporate further biodiversity audits as they occur for comparison.	The London Biodiversity Audit by the London Biodiversity Partnership - http://www.lbp.org.uk/02audit_pdfs/the_audit_full.pdf

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator <i>(Units of Measurement)</i>	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
BIODIVERSITY	CO21 <i>continued</i>		<p>Sites of Borough Importance Grade 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trent Park – 183.3 ha • Plumridge, Vault Hill & Little Beech Hill Wood – 17.22 ha • Crews Hill Golf Course – 47.3 ha • Forty Hill Park & Estate – 61.22 ha • Bush Hill Golf Course – 24.12 ha • Hilly Fields County Park – 32.58 ha • Hadley Wood Golf Course & Covert Way Field – 82.47 ha <p>Sites of Borough Importance Grade 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boxer's Lake & Lonsdale Drive Woods – 4.87 ha • Grovelands Park & Priory Hospital – 48.47 ha • Enfield Loop of the New River – 3.67 ha • Arnos Park – 17.46 ha • Broadgates Pastures – 11.54 ha • Trent Park Golf Course – 58.03 ha • Crews Hill to Winchmore Hill Railsides – 41.07 ha • Paulin Ground Woods – 1.41 ha <p>Sites of Local Importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lakeside – 1.1 ha • Hounsdon Road Wood – 0.84 ha • Tatem Park – 6 ha • Broomfield Park – 21.35 ha • Pymme's Park – 20.48 ha • Oakwood Park – 25.82 ha • Prince of Wales Field – 4.32 ha 			

Key Policy Theme	Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator <i>(Units of Measurement)</i>	Baseline Data <i>(Data: 2004/05)</i>	2005/06 Data	Comments	Sources
RENEWABLE ENERGY	CO22	9. Renewable energy capacity installed by type e.g. bio-fuels, onshore wind, water, solar energy & geothermal energy. <i>(Energy capacity of total installations installed during monitoring period in megawatts)</i>	Not currently available for 2004/05	Renewable energy capacity installed by type: Nil	This data has not been historically recorded as part of planning permission monitoring and so there is currently no data available for this indicator. However, a review of planning permissions /discussions with DC officers suggests that there were no significant installations during 2005/06. Monitoring practice will be reviewed to monitor installations requiring planning permission in the future.	

5. ANALYSIS OF CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS

5.1 This section summarises the key trends relating to the Core Output indicators over the previous year according to the following themes:

- 5.2 Employment/Business Development
- 5.3 Housing
- 5.4 Transport
- 5.5 Local Services
- 5.6 Minerals
- 5.7 Waste
- 5.8 Flood Protection & Water Quality
- 5.9 Biodiversity
- 5.10 Renewable Energy

5.2 **Employment**

5.2.1 **CO1 Indicator 1a: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type**

During the review year, 71,862sqm of gross internal floorspace was completed for employment uses. A large proportion of this floorspace was dedicated to B8 uses of storage or distribution (27,820sqm) while Mixed Use Class B accounted for 38,428sq.m of floorspace. Mixed Use Class B refers to floorspace that can be occupied for either B1, B2 or B8 uses, so the zero returns for Use Classes B1a, B1b and B2 only refer to development in which permission would have been given solely for these uses.

This data would suggest that in 2005/06, demand for employment land was greatest for warehousing and distribution uses, as well as for land that had flexibility to accommodate different types of industrial or business activities.

5.2.2 **CO2 Indicator 1b: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas**

During 2005/06, two key developments make up the 27,820 sqm of gross internal floorspace completed for employment uses. Both developments were located on the site of the former Deephams Sewage works designated as Primary Employment Land in the 1997 UDP Interim Amendments. Developments of Mixed Use Class B accounted for 29,500 sq.m of floorspace in employment areas, making up just over half of all non-residential completions in employment areas.

5.2.3 **CO3 Indicator 1c: Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land**

The highest amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land falls under use class B8, comprising 27,830sq m. This is significantly more floorspace than that recorded for B8 uses in 2004/05 (693sq m). As in 2004/05, all non-residential completions collected for 2005/06 were built on previously developed (brownfield) land.

5.2.4 **CO4 Indicator 1d: Employment land available by type**

During 2005/06, the highest proportion of available employment land is B8 (10.8 ha) and Mixed Use Class B (9.9 ha). This appears to indicate that demand is greatest for

B8 (42%) and Mixed Use Class B (39%), both totalling 81% of available employment land for 2005-06. The non-residential permissions data suggests that there was more land available for employment purposes overall in 2005-06 than in 2004-05.

5.2.5 CO5 Indicator 1e: Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.

In 2005/06, the loss of employment land to non-employment development within employment areas and within the borough was 0.0158 ha. This loss was not as pronounced as the 14.4 ha loss to non-employment development in 2004/05.

Data used to identify loss in employment land was collected using the most up-to-date data available for non-residential returns from the GLA's London Development Database. Identifying the total number of non-residential completions is limited by the fact that building surveyors are not required to notify the Council on all types of non-residential development completions. It can also be difficult to collect non-residential completions data where such data originates from planning applications for changes of use to non-residential uses, rather than applications for new commercial and industrial development.

5.2.6 CO6 Indicator 1f: Amount of employment land lost to residential development.

In 2005/06, 0.0158 ha of employment land was lost to residential development, this loss was not as pronounced as in 2004/05.

As part of the new LDF, the boundaries of Enfield's employment areas will be subject to review. Employment land and housing allocations will be identified as part of the new LDF, and future monitoring of loss of employment land to residential development will need to account for these new allocations.

5.3 Housing

Monitoring the delivery of housing and the Core Output Indicators relating to this is set out in Section 6.

5.4 Transport

5.4.1 C011 Indicator 3a: Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.

Overall, 83.3% of non-residential developments (inclusive of all use classes) complied with the car parking standards set out in the 1994 Adopted Unitary Development Plan. However, due to the relatively small amount of completions occurring during this recording period (numbering just 12), the total percentage figure is skewed. When listed by use class, only one development out of three in the A class failed to comply with car parking standards as set, this accounts for the 16.7% of developments which failed to comply with car-parking standards. Each of the other use class categories were 100% compliant.

5.4.2 CO12 Indicator 3b: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).

Due to Enfield's status as a suburban London borough, Enfield is fortunate in the level of public transport provision available. Even the most remote areas of the borough are within 30 minutes of key amenities by public transport.

5.5 Local services

5.5.1 CO13 Indicator 4a: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.

The overall amount of completed retail, office and leisure development was much lower in 2005/06 than the previous year. Retail completions (A1) only amount to 875 sq m in 2005/06 which is significantly less than the previous year. It is not possible to compare the changes in B uses between the two monitoring years as the recorded B1 uses in 2004/05 were part of an unspecified mixed use scheme totaling 28,000 sq m, while B1(a) completions for 2005/06 stand at 2,200 sq m.

5.5.2 CO14 Indicator 4b: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.

There were no completed retail, leisure and office developments in town centres for the period April 2004 to March 2006. However, next year's completions are expected to show a significant amount with the completion of the Palace Exchange in Enfield Town.

5.5.3 CO15 Indicator 4c: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.

In 2005/06 Pymmes Park gained Green Flag status however, the amount of open space managed to Green Flag Award standard has declined significantly from the previous year due to the loss of Green Flag status at Trent Country Park (199 ha); Jubilee Park (20ha) and Forty Hall Country Park (110ha), amounting to 329 ha of open space in total. The amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard in 2005/06 is therefore 1.02% (or 20.5 ha).

5.6 Minerals

5.6.1 CO16 Indicator 5a: Production of primary land won aggregates.

At present, the Borough does not produce any land won aggregates, therefore the total tonnage is nil. However, the potential for extraction of unconfirmed sources of minerals under the Lea Valley reservoirs, as mentioned in the Unitary Development Plan (1994), may affect future returns.

5.6.2 CO17 Indicator 5b: Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.

At present records for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates are only collected at a regional level which cannot be applied at the local level.

However, with the introduction on the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, provision has been made for the implementation of statutory Site Waste Management Plans for submission to LPAs along with planning applications. This is set to come into force in October of 2007. Holding and collating this data will then be possible at a local level.

5.7 Waste

5.7.1 **CO18 Indicator 6a: Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.**

There were no new waste management facilities in operation in 2005/06, therefore there was no new waste capacity in 2005/06. This data excludes waste transfer stations, which are not considered to be actual waste management facilities.

5.7.2 **CO19 Indicator 6b: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.**

The trend in declining municipal waste has continued in 2005/06, with both household and non-household waste figures falling from their 2004/05 level of 123,554 tonnes to 116,558 in 2005/06.

5.8 Flood Protection And Water Quality

5.8.1 **CO20 Indicator 7: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defense grounds or water quality.**

No permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds stated above during the 2005/06 or the previous year. Where the EA objected to applications on the grounds of water quality or flood protection, measures were sought to address these objections through modifications or planning conditions.

5.9 Biodiversity

5.9.1 **CO21 Indicator 8: Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance**

All information for CO21 is based on the London Biodiversity Audit (2000) and have been included to set the baseline for future monitoring. It is not known when further biodiversity studies for the Enfield area will be conducted for monitoring purposes. However, future AMRs will seek to incorporate further biodiversity audits as they occur for comparison.

5.10 Renewable Energy

5.10.1 **CO22 Indicator 9: Renewable energy capacity installed by type eg. bio-fuels, onshore wind, water, solar energy & geothermal energy.**

This data has not been historically recorded as part of planning permission monitoring and so there is currently no data available for this indicator. However, a review of planning permissions and discussions with Development Control officers suggests that there were no significant installations during 2005/06.

Monitoring practice will be reviewed to monitor installations requiring planning permission in the future.

6. MONITORING THE DELIVERY OF HOUSING

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Government guidance requires Councils to prepare a housing trajectory to monitor the delivery of housing provision targets up to 2017 and to monitor a specific set of LDF Core Output Indicators. This section summarises the provision of new housing in the borough over the last year and monitors this performance against Enfield's housing provision targets.

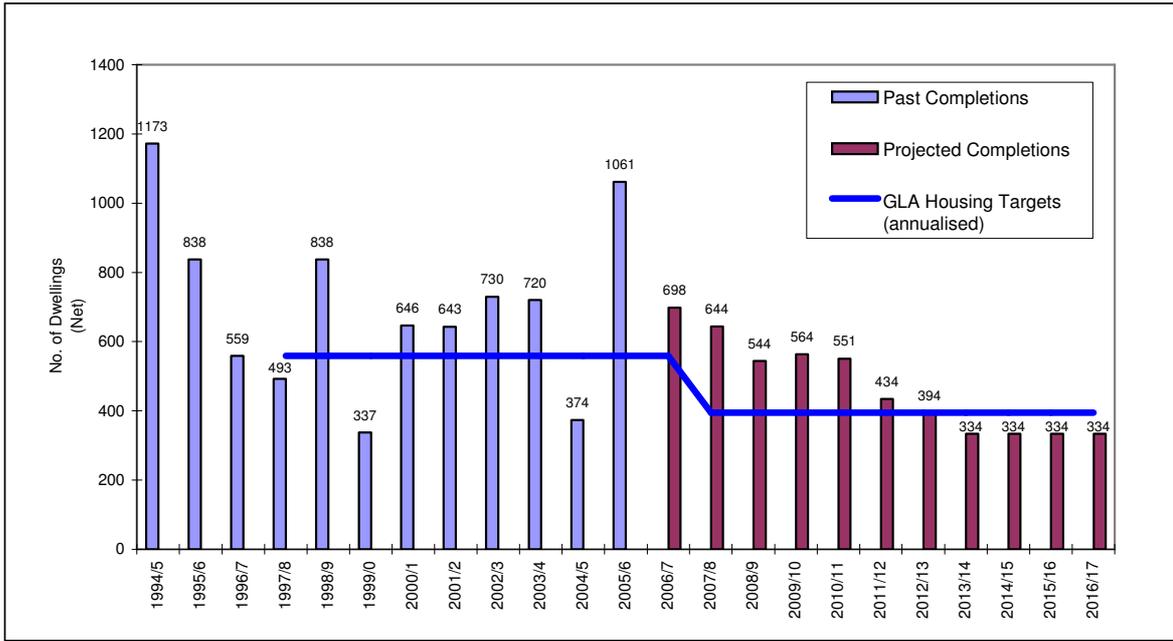
6.2 Enfield's Housing Provision Target

- 6.2.1 The Mayor's London Plan (2004) requires the provision of 13,180 additional homes in the borough for the period between 1997 and 2017. This comprises 11,180 self-contained dwellings together with 2,000 household spaces in new non self-contained accommodation and long term vacant properties brought back into use (non self contained bed spaces/vacant dwellings). This equates to 559 self-contained dwellings and 100 non self-contained bed spaces per year.
- 6.2.2 Whilst the Council has historically monitored self-contained dwelling completions, it has only recently started to monitor non self-contained units. It is therefore not possible to include the number of bed spaces/units provided through non self-contained sources within this AMR. The housing trajectory for 2005/06 will therefore be assessed against the requirement to provide 11,180 self-contained dwellings by 2017. Monitoring of the provision of new non self-contained accommodation and the number of long term vacant properties brought back into use will be included in future AMRs.
- 6.2.3 The housing targets for the London boroughs are currently under review. As a result of the GLA's recent 2004 Housing Capacity Study (HCS), provisional new housing targets have been set for a ten year period between 2007/8 and 2016/17. This sets a new target of 3,950 dwellings or 395 dwellings per year for the borough. These amendments were set out in the Early Alterations to the London Plan, were considered at an Examination in Public in June 2006, and have been endorsed by the examination's Inspectors. It is anticipated that the new targets will come into effect in spring 2007.
- 6.2.4 Given these proposed alterations, the following Housing Trajectory includes both GLA housing provision targets - for the period 1997/8 to 2006/7 the annual target of 559 dwellings (self-contained units only) has been applied; from 2007/8 onwards the provisional annual target of 395 dwelling has been applied.

6.3 Monitoring Housing Delivery

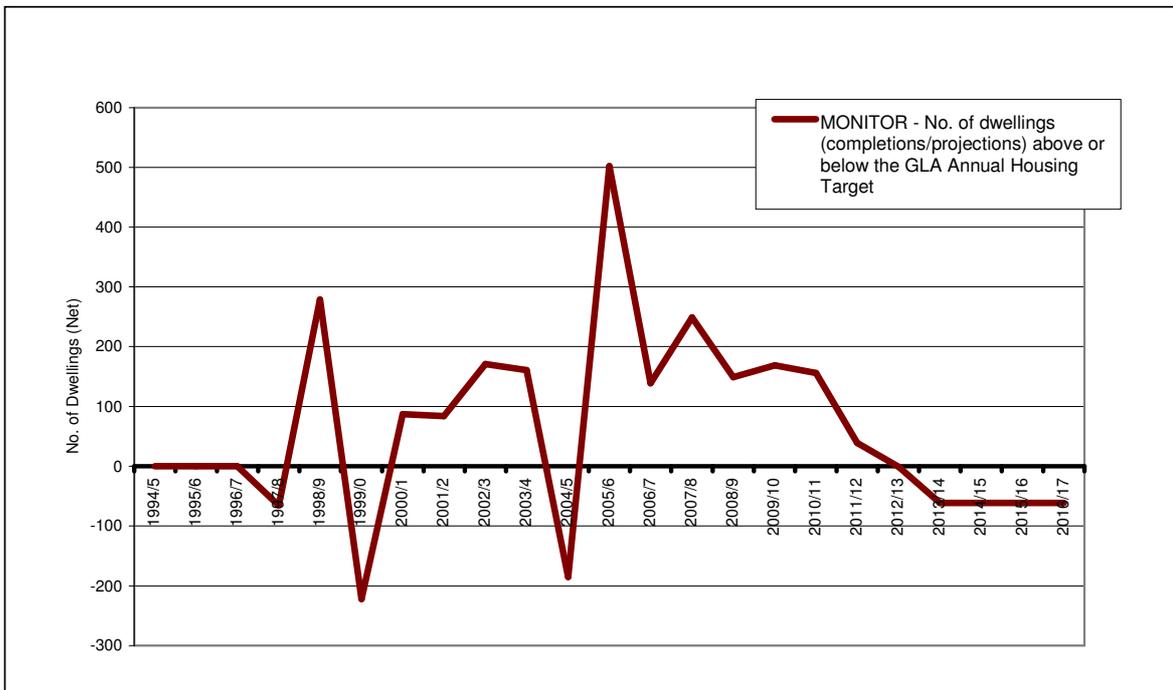
- 6.3.1 Housing delivery is monitored through the preparation of a housing trajectory and the related core output indicators.
- 6.3.2 The housing trajectory for Enfield has been prepared to cover the plan period from 1994 to 2017, in line with Government guidance and is set out in Figures 6.1 (a) and (b) overleaf.

Figure 6.1 (a): Housing Trajectory 2005/06



Footnote: To reflect the proposed alterations to the GLA's housing targets, the annual target of 559 dwellings has been applied for the period 1997/8 to 2006/7 and the provisional annual target of 395 dwelling has been applied from 2007/8 onwards.

Figure 6.1 (b): Number of Dwellings (actual or projected) above or below the GLA Annual Target



6.3.3 The Housing Trajectory (Fig 6.1a) shows past housing completions and projects future provision based upon the findings of the 2004 HCS. To ensure these projections are sound, the HCS findings have been updated to account for unimplemented large (0.5 ha or greater) planning permissions granted since 2004¹.

6.3.4 Figure 6.1 (b) monitors the actual or projected number of dwellings above of below the required annual housing target. Table 6.1 (below) identifies actual housing delivery in terms of annual average completions and cumulative annual completions. Monitoring these changes annually can indicate shortfalls or surpluses in provision over time and, if necessary, highlight the need for the early review of policies.

Table 6.1: Housing Completions 1994/5 to 2005/06

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
No. of dwellings completed per year (Net)	1173	838	559	493	838	337	646	643	730	720	374	1061 ²
Annual Average Completions	1173	1006	857	766	780	706	698	691	695	698	668	701
Cumulative Annual Completions (1994/95 to 2005/06)	1173	2011	2570	3063	3901	4238	4884	5527	6257	6977	7351	8412
Cumulative Annual Completions (1997/98 to 2005/06)	N/A	N/A	N/A	493	1331	1668	2314	2957	3687	4407	4781	5842

6.4 Analysis of Core Output Indicators relating to housing

6.4.1 All planning authorities are required to monitor 4 core output indicators relating to the provision of new housing. Figures 6.1 (a) and (b) and Table 6.1 above together provide the evidence to monitor the following core output indicators for housing:

6.4.2 CO7 Indicator 2a: Housing Trajectory

The housing trajectory for 2005/06 is required to show:

- (i) net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer;*
- (ii) net additional dwellings for the current year;*
- (iii) projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer;*
- (iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement; and*
- (v) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance.*

¹ See Appendix 3 for Housing Trajectory Methodology

² Figure correct at time of publishing, final figure to be released by the GLA at end of 2006

Analysis of each element:

(i) net additional self-contained dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer

Between 1994/5 and 2005/06, 8,421 additional self-contained dwelling (net) were completed. Since the beginning of the London Plan housing target period (1997/8 to 2005/06), 5,842 additional self-contained dwelling have been completed. Figure 6.2 shows the completions rates over the plan period.

Figure 6.2: Net Additional Dwelling Completions (1994 - 2017)

Year	Additional Dwellings Completions (Net)	% of Annual Requirement (559 Dwellings)
1994/5	1173	-
1995/6	838	-
1996/7	559	-
1997/8	493	88%
1998/9	838	150%
1999/0	337	60%
2000/1	646	115%
2001/2	643	115%
2002/3	730	131%
2003/4	720	129%
2004/5	374	67%
2005/6	1061	190%
Total net additional dwellings (1994/5 to 2005/6) = 8,412		
Total net additional dwellings (1997/8 to 2005/6) = 5,842		

(ii) Gross and net additional dwellings for the current year

During 2005/06, 1,061 self-contained dwellings were completed (1,182 gross). This is a total of 502 dwellings above the annual target of 559 self-contained dwellings, representing a 190% increase. Almost two-thirds of these completions (646 units or 61%) can be attributed to just three schemes, namely Richard House – Enstone Road, the Former TXU site – Carterhatch Road and a phase of the Edmonton Partnership Initiative (EPI).

(iii) Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer

Using the Housing Trajectory (Figure 6.1a) it can be projected that 5,165 net additional dwellings could potentially be provided from 2006 to 2017.

(iv) The annual net additional dwelling requirement

The London Plan (2004) sets an annual net additional requirement of 559 self-contained and 100 non self-contained dwellings per year in Enfield for the period 1997 to 2017. As set out in para 6.2.3 above it should be noted that the overall housing requirement is expected to change in 2007 when a new London Plan housing target will come into effect setting a provisional annual target of 395 dwellings per year.

(v) Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance

Enfield is currently required to provide 11,180 additional dwellings by 2017. Table 6.1 shows that 5,842 additional self-contained dwellings have already been completed since 1997/8, leaving a residual total of 5,338 additional dwellings to be provided over the remaining 11 years of the plan. This equates to an annual average of 485 per year. As stated in (iv) above, this target is expected to change to 395 dwellings per year from 2007.

6.4.3 CO8 Indicator 2b: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.

The BV 106 Indicator for 2005/06 shows that 100% of new dwellings were built on previously developed land. In 2004/05 94% of new dwellings were built on previously developed land.

6.4.4 CO9 Indicator 2c: Percentage of new dwellings completed at:

- (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare;**
- (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and**
- (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare.**

Figure 6.3 shows that in 2005/06, 94% of new dwellings completed were built at over 50 dwellings per ha. This is a significant increase on the previous year when 66.9% were built at over 50 dwellings per ha.

Figure 6.3: Density of Completed residential Developments (Gross)

Density (Dwellings per Ha)	No. of Dwellings (Gross)	Percentage
Less than 30 dwellings	31	2.6%
30 – 50 dwellings	40	3.4%
Greater than 50 dwellings	1,111	94.0%
TOTAL	1,182	100%

6.4.5 CO10 Indicator 2d: Affordable housing completions

Affordable housing completions have not been regularly monitored for Enfield and so past trends cannot be analysed. From 2006 onwards however, such completions will be recorded through the GLA's London Development Database (LDD).

Figure 6.4 shows that, in 2005/06, a total of 374 affordable housing dwellings were completed, representing 35% of all residential completions for this year. Almost half of these dwellings (178 units) can be attributed to one phase of the EPI scheme.

Figure 6.4: Proportion of Affordable Housing Completions (Net)

Residential Dwellings	No. of Dwelling Completions (Net)	Percentage
Affordable Housing	374	35.2%
Private Dwellings	687	64.8%
Total Residential Completions (Net)	1,061	100%

6.5 **Conclusions**

- 6.5.1 The housing trajectory shows that Enfield is making good progress towards meeting the existing London Plan Target of 11,180 dwellings by 2017. Since 1997/98, the start of the housing target period, 5,842 dwellings have been completed, representing an annual average of 649 dwellings per year. Taking these completions into account, the residual number of dwellings required to meet the target by 2017 is 5,338 dwellings or 485 per year. A new London Plan housing target is expected to come into effect in spring 2007 setting a provisional target of 395 dwellings per year for the borough.
- 6.5.2 In summary, 1,061 dwellings were completed during 2005/06, of which 35% were affordable. All 1,061 dwellings were built on previously developed (brownfield) land and 94% were built at densities of 50 dwellings or more.

7. MONITORING OF THE STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 7.1 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the Council's approach for involving the community during the preparation and revision of the LDF and in the consideration of planning applications. It seeks to enable everyone to take part in the planning process and make their views known to the Council.
- 7.2 A monitoring framework for the SCI has been established for inclusion in future AMRs. This will monitor the success and effectiveness of the SCI which will be measured against the following indicators:
- Awareness of planning issues
 - Access to information
 - Participation levels
 - Involvement of the hard to reach groups
- 7.3 Recording and monitoring of SCI indicators will begin in 2006/07 as consultation on local development documents commences, although where available, data from previous years has been included to form an initial baseline. Monitoring will evolve as LDF documents are prepared for public consultation. The SCI monitoring indicators are set out on pages 50 to 51 of this report.
- 7.4 These indicators will be used to review the SCI and, if necessary, be used to inform revisions to the SCI.

7.5 Statement of Community Involvement Indicators for 2005/06

Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Source
SCI1A	Awareness of planning issues (% of residents surveyed who have knowledge of planning policy issues)	% of residents surveyed who have knowledge of planning policy issues: 50% [Source: Enfield's Citizens' Panel (Nov 04)]	% of residents surveyed who have knowledge of planning policy issues: 50.7% [Source: ESSP Residents' Satisfaction Survey (March 06)]	Data for 06/07 to be collected through Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06	Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06
SCI1B	Awareness of planning issues (% of residents surveyed who have knowledge of planning application process)	% of residents surveyed who have knowledge of planning application process: 57% [Source: Enfield's Citizens' Panel (Nov 04)]	% of residents surveyed who have knowledge of planning application process: 54.7% [Source: ESSP Residents' Satisfaction Survey (March 06)]	Data for 06/07 to be collected through Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06	Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06
SCI2	Awareness of planning issues (% of residents surveyed that know about Enfield's LDF.)	Not available	% of residents surveyed that know about Enfield's LDF: 33.5% [Source: ESSP Residents' Satisfaction Survey (March 06)] (To be used as baseline data for 06/07)	Data for 06/07 to be collected through Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06	Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06
SCI3	Access to information (Number of hits on the planning website for the LDS, SCI, LDDs)	Not available	Number of hits on the planning website for the LDS: = 4,817 hits (4 th quarter 06)	<i>Incomplete data on hits on LDS before 4th quarter</i> Data collection for 06/07 to include statistics on LDS and SCI Data collection for 07/08 to include statistics on other LDDs	Website 'Hits' Data
SCI4	Access to information (Number of visits to Environment Direct and other public buildings, as appropriate, during consultation periods)	Not available	Not available	Data collection to begin 07/08 – to include Core Strategy and AAPs	Record number of visits made to view LDF documents during the consultation period

Indicator Ref. No.	Description of Indicator (Units of Measurement)	Baseline Data (Data: 2004/05)	2005/06 Data	Comments	Source
SCI5	Access to information (% of residents surveyed who are satisfied with the availability of information on planning issues)	Not available	Not available	Data for 06/07 to be collected through Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06	Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06
SCI6	Participation levels (% of residents surveyed that have been involved in planning in Enfield)	% of residents surveyed that have been involved in planning in Enfield: 35% [Source: Enfield Citizens' Panel (Nov 05)]	% of residents surveyed that have been involved in planning in Enfield: 23% [Source: ESSP Residents' Satisfaction Survey (March 06)]	Data for 06/07 to be collected through Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06	Enfield Citizens' Panel Nov 06
SCI7	Participation levels (Number of people making representations on LDDs)	Not available	Not available	Data collection to begin 07/08 – to include Core Strategy and AAPs	Record the number of representations made during consultation
SCI8	Participation levels- involvement at the pre-application stage (Number of developers submitting Pre-Application Consultation Statements)	Not available	Not available	Data collection to begin 06/07	LBE APAS (Planning applications database)
SCI9	Involvement of hard to reach groups (% of representations on LDDs made by children and young people (under 19 years))	N/A	Insufficient completion of equal opportunities form to provide accurate statistics	Data collection to begin 07/08 – to include Core Strategy and AAPs	Equal Opportunity monitoring forms
SCI10	Involvement of hard to reach groups (% of representations on LDDs made by older people (60+ years))	N/A	Insufficient completion of equal opportunities form to provide accurate statistics	Data collection to begin 07/08 – to include Core Strategy and AAPs	Equal Opportunity monitoring forms
SCI11	Involvement of hard to reach groups (% of representations on LDDs made by people from BME communities)	N/A	Insufficient completion of equal opportunities form to provide accurate statistics	Data collection to begin 07/08 – to include Core Strategy and AAPs	Equal Opportunity monitoring forms
SCI12	Involvement of hard to reach groups (% of representations on LDDs made peoples with disabilities)	N/A	Insufficient completion of equal opportunities form to provide accurate statistics	Data collection to begin 07/08 – to include Core Strategy and AAPs	Equal Opportunity monitoring forms

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GLOSSARY

(Those terms included in the Glossary are printed in bold italics.)

The Act	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Adoption	The stage at which the local planning authority can adopt, by resolution of the Council, the Local Development Document as Council policy.
Adoption Process	The statutory process by which a local planning authority prepares, publishes and formally adopts a Local Development Document which is also a Development Plan Document .
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Part of the Local Development Framework , the annual monitoring report will assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	A Local Development Document (which is also a Development Plan Document) which sets out a strategy for the future planning of areas with a concentration of proposals for change or where land uses and activities are particularly complex.
Area Designations	Areas identified on the Proposals Map within which certain core policies will apply.
BVPI – Best Value Performance Indicator	Best Value Performance Indicators are measures of performance set by the departments in central government. They were developed as a result of the Local Government Act 1999 that placed a duty of best value on local authorities.
Commencement Order	An instruction from the Secretary of State to the local planning authority, requiring the authority to commence work on the preparation of its Local Development Framework and to replace its existing development plan .
Community Strategy	Local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas. Through the Community Strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing Community Strategies may be passed to Local Strategic Partnerships , which include local authority representatives.
Contextual Indicators	Measure change in the wider social, economic and environmental background against which policies operate
Core Policy	A short clear statement of the matters which the local planning authority will take into account when it receives an application for planning permission. If the proposed development is not in line with the policy, then 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 Strategy	A Local Development Document setting out the long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives for the local planning authority area. It will also include a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework for achieving them. The Core Strategy will have the status of a Development Plan Document .
DEFRA	The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) is the government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities.
Development Plan	A document which sets out a local planning authority's policies and proposals for the development and other use of land and buildings within its area. As set out in Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, an authority's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy (or the Spatial Development Strategy in London) and the Development Plan Documents contained within its Local Development Framework .

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant Regional Spatial Strategy , will form the development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the Act. They can include a Core Strategy , Site Schedule , and Area Action Plans (where needed). Other DPDs can be produced. They will all be shown geographically on a proposals map . Individual DPDs or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other DPDs. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its DPDs in the Local Development Scheme .
Environment Agency (EA)	The Environment Agency is the governmental body responsible for protecting the environment. Its responsibilities include flood risk management, waste regulation, pollution control, and water quality management.
Evidence base	Information gathered by the local planning authority to support the preparation of local development documents . Includes quantitative and qualitative data
Generic development control policies	A suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the areas meets the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the Core Strategy . They may be included in any Development Plan Document or may form a stand-alone document.
Greater London Authority (GLA)	The Greater London Authority (GLA) is the strategic administrative body for Greater London, encompassing the 32 London Boroughs and the City of London. It is responsible for coordinating land use planning across Greater London.
Housing trajectory	A means of showing past and future performance by identifying the predicted provision of housing over the lifespan of the local development framework .
Issues and Options	Produced during the early production stage of the preparation of Development Plan Documents and may be issued for consultation to meet the requirements of Regulation 25.
Independent Examination	A formal hearing, presided over by an Inspector or a Panel of Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State, to consider the soundness of the local planning authority's Local Development Documents (which are also Development Plan Documents). This is also known as an Examination-in-Public.
IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation (2004)	Government measurement of deprivation for every Super Output Area and local authority area in England, combining a range of indicators on income, employment, health, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime into a single deprivation score and rank.
Inspector's Report	A report issued by the Inspector or Panel who conducted the Independent Examination , setting out their conclusions on the matters raised at the Examination and detailing the amendments which they require the local planning authority to make to the Local Development Document before it adopts the document. The Inspector's Report is binding on the local planning authority.
London Borough of Enfield (LBE)	The London Borough of Enfield is the most northerly London Borough and covers an area of 82.19 sq. km or 31.7 sq. miles.
Local Development Document (LDD)	A document which forms part of the Local Development Framework and which can be adopted and revised as a single entity. It is the collective term for Development Plan Documents , Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement .
Local Development Framework (LDF)	A "folder" of Local Development Documents , drawn up by the local planning authority, which together with the relevant regional spatial strategy, form the development plan for its area.
Local Development Scheme	A document setting out the local planning authority's intentions for its Local Development Framework ; in particular, the Local Development Documents it intends to produce and the timetable for their production and review.
Local Strategic Partnerships	Partnerships of stakeholders who develop ways of involving local people in shaping the future of their neighbourhood and how services are provided. They are often single non-statutory, multi-agency bodies which aim to bring together locally the public, private, community and voluntary sectors. The Enfield Strategic Partnership is responsible for producing Enfield's Community Strategy .
London Plan	Also known as the Spatial Development Strategy, this document was published by the Mayor of London in February 2004 and provides a strategic framework for the boroughs' Unitary Development Plans . It will now perform this function in respect of Local Development Frameworks . It has the status of a development plan under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act.

Monitoring	Regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure policy implementation.
Nomis	Collates official labour market statistics for local and national areas.
NVQ – National Vocational Qualification	National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) are work-related, competence-based qualifications awarded according to national standards.
ODPM – Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister is a department of the British government and is led by the Deputy Prime Minister. It is responsible for a number of areas, including housing, local government, planning, sustainable communities and urban policy.
ONS - Office for National Statistics	The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government department that provides UK statistical and registration services.
Output indicators	Measure the direct effect of a policy eg. The number of housing completions, amount of employment floorspace etc.
Planning Policy Statements	Previously known as Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs), these are issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and set out the Government's land use planning policies for England. The Government has recently reviewed all its existing guidance.
Preferred options document	Produced as part of the preparation of Development Plan Documents , and is issued for formal public participation.
Proposals Map	A Local Development Document (which is also a Development Plan Document) which comprises a map of the local planning authority's area, and shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing and revised designations of areas of land. ○ Sites for particular future land uses or developments. ○ Locations of proposed or actual area plans.
Reasoned Justification	A summary of the local planning authority's reasons for including a particular core policy within the Core Strategy .
Regional Spatial Strategy	Sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the development plan for local planning authorities. In London this is known as the Spatial Development Strategy or London Plan , published by the Mayor of London in February 2004.
SAP rating (Standard Assessment Procedure)	The Standard Assessment Procedure or SAP rating is an energy efficiency rating for dwellings, and is a compulsory component of the 1995 Building Regulations. SAP ratings are expressed on a scale of 1 to 100, so the higher the number the better the rating. Every new house must have a SAP rating.
Saved policies or plans	Existing adopted development plans are saved for three years from the date of commencement of the Act . Any policies in old style development plans adopted after commencement of the Act will become saved policies for three years from their adoption or approval. The Local Development Scheme should explain the authority's approach to saved policies.
Significant effects indicators	An indicator that measures the significant effects of the plan. ie. effects which are significant in the context of the plan.
Sites Schedule	A development plan document setting out the allocations of sites for specific or mixed uses or development.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are areas that have been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of local development documents and development control decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a development plan document but is subject to independent examination .
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The 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. The SEA must form an integral part of the adoption process for Local Development Documents and must be taken into account right from the initial stages of plan preparation.

Submission DPD	A stage in the statutory process for the adoption of Local Development Documents which are also Development Plan Documents . The local planning authority submits the draft DPD to the Secretary of State for independent examination.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	A Local Development Document providing supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents . It does not form part of the Development Plan and is not subject to independent examination. Instead the local planning authority can approve the document by formal resolution of the Council, but it must be subjected to full public consultation if it is to be accorded any weight in decisions on development proposals.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	The examination of a Local Development Document to ascertain whether its policies and proposals reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors)
Targets	Thresholds which identify the scale of change to be derived from policies over a specific time period.
Use Class Order (UCO)	Activities which require planning permission are categorised according to the Use Class Order . Each use can be grouped into classes A, B, C and D or sui generis.
Unitary Development Plan (UDP)	A type of development plan introduced in 1986 and replaced by Local Development Frameworks in the Act . Enfield's Unitary Development Plan was adopted in March 1994.

APPENDIX 2: Background Documents

Background Documents

- “Creating Local Development Frameworks - a companion guide to PPS12”, ODPM 2004.
- “Enfield Borough Profile” & “Borough Portrait” – Enfield Observatory 2005
- “Enfield’s Local Development Scheme”, LBE 2005.
- “Enfield’s LDF Annual Monitoring Report” LBE 2005
- “Enfield’s Future”- The Community Strategy 2003-2006.
- “Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide”. ODPM 2005
- “Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005” ODPM 2005
- “The London Plan” – GLA 2004
- Early Alterations to the London Plan – Housing Provision GLA 2005
- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
- Planning Policy Statement 12- “Local Development Frameworks”, ODPM 2004.
- “Putting Enfield First”- Corporate Strategy 2005-2008, LBE 2005.
- Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

APPENDIX 3: Housing Trajectory Methodology

Housing Trajectory Methodology

The Housing Trajectory for 2005/06 (Figures 6.1a and 6.1b) has been prepared using the following methodology.

Actual provision has been plotted from 1994/5 to 2005/06 using Enfield's residential completions records. From 2006/07 onwards, projected completions have been based on two key elements:

- i) The findings of the 2004 Housing Capacity Study (HCS) which included identified large sites (0.5 ha or greater) and a fixed annual provision for small sites, based on past trends; and
- ii) All new large sites (0.5 ha or greater) arising since the completion of the HCS which have not yet been built. It is assumed that new sites will continue to arise over the housing trajectory period and therefore, to account for this, a large site allowance has been included within the trajectory. This large site allowance has been based upon the annual average of the new sites identified since the HCS was completed and has been applied annually to 2016/17. This amounts to approximately 60 additional dwellings per year.