# Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KEY FACTS AND STATISTICS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BACKGROUND</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEMOGRAPHICS</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION SIZE</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION DENSITY</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE PROFILE</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIGRATION</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND NATIONALITY</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN THE UK</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHNIC AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHNICITY ESTIMATES</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANGUAGES</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEXUAL ORIENTATION</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENDER REASSIGNMENT</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISABILITY</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPRIVATION</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD POVERTY</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key facts and statistics

This section presents a selection of facts and statistics mostly included within the main body of the Profile.

➢ At Mid-2018 the population was estimated to be 333,869.
➢ Meridian Water one of the largest urban regeneration programmes in the country is a £6bn, 20-year project led by Enfield Council, bringing 10,000 homes and thousands of jobs to Enfield, next door to the beautiful Lee Valley Regional Park.

➢ The top five (non-English) languages spoken by Enfield school pupils, in 2017, were Turkish, Somali, Polish, Bengali and Albanian.

➢ The Council has developed additional town twinning arrangements with Turkey and Greece in response to the large Greek speaking and Turkish speaking communities that live in the Borough.

➢ 69.5% of working-age people are in employment

➢ The crime rate is lower than the London average.

➢ Both male and female life expectancies are higher than the national average

➢ Diabetes prevalence in Enfield is above the national average

➢ There are 12,875 businesses registered in Enfield (as at 2018), of which 92% employ fewer than 10 people

➢ Business survival rates currently stand at 92% for the first year – higher than the London and UK averages

➢ As of December 2018, the average property price in Enfield was a little over £400,000 – an increase of 1.3% from the previous year.

➢ 60% of households in Enfield are owner-occupiers

➢ As at 2017, around 108,000 people were employed in Enfield with nearly one fifth working in Retail and Wholesale Trade (including Motor Vehicle repair). From 2016 to 2017, there was growth in the number of jobs in Construction, Health, Business Support, and Accommodation and Food services

➢ Private Rented Sector rent levels increased by an average of 2% in the year to September 2018, and by 37% since 2011

➢ Enfield has the longest river length of all London boroughs.

➢ About 40% of the Borough’s area is designated Green Belt.
We want to hear from you, details on how to leave general feedbacks, ideas and questions on the borough profile can be found on page 66.

Background

Enfield is about 12 miles by road from the centre of London. Enfield has good links to the national motorway system, the north of the borough being bounded by the M25, accessed at junctions 24 and 25. It also has two trunk roads – the A10 (London to Cambridge) and A406 (London’s North Circular Road).

Five train lines pass through the borough, including the Piccadilly (Underground) Line connecting to Heathrow Airport. The other direct connections are in to London Kings Cross, Moorgate and Liverpool Street, outward to Welwyn Garden City, Hertford North, Hertford East, Letchworth and Stevenage.

The authority covers an area of 8219 hectares (82.2 square kilometres, or 31.7 square miles). The Ward with the largest area is Chase, representing 20.96% of the total area.

Enfield is the name of the local authority although parts of the area it covers share that name, including its use by the Royal Mail in having EN postal districts (EN1, EN2 and EN3). A significant proportion of the borough’s population live in London postal districts (N9, N11, N13, N14, N18, and N21).

The main area distinctions are between Enfield, Edmonton and Southgate (the old boroughs familiar to longstanding residents).

Enfield Council is a unitary authority, having responsibility for a wide range of services although as one of the 33 London boroughs it is also served by the Greater London Authority group, for transport, police and emergency services.
The Council is currently Labour Party controlled and is composed of 63 councillors representing 21 wards.

The Council Tax for a Band D property in 2019/20 is £1,631.99 compared to an England and London average of £1,719 and £1,1486 respectively.

**Demographics**

**Population size**

According to the [Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk), Enfield’s population as at mid-2018 is estimated to be 333,869.

- It is estimated to have increased by 1164 persons (or 0.35%) from 2017 to 2018, below both the London (0.94) and England average (0.64).
- The greatest increase was among the 65+ age group – 1.49%

The trend suggests although Enfield’s population has steadily been increasing, the growth rates are still below both England’s and London averages.

![](ONS_mid-year_Population_Estimates.png)

Enfield is the 5th largest amongst the 33 London boroughs, based on their mid-year population estimate with Barnet being the largest borough in London.

The graph below shows the top 10 ranked London Boroughs based on their population size.
The future population trend is now highly uncertain. According to the latest housing led Greater London Authority projections it could grow to between 348,500 and 377,357 at 2037, with the variation between these figures demonstrating the present level of uncertainty even in the short term.

The graph below shows the possible percentage changes from 2018 to 2037.

### Top 10 Largest Boroughs in London

- **Barnet**: 392,140
- **Croydon**: 385,346
- **Newham**: 352,005
- **Ealing**: 341,982
- **Enfield**: 333,869
- **Bromley**: 331,096
- **Brent**: 330,795
- **Wandsworth**: 326,474
- **Lambeth**: 325,917

**ONS mid-year Population Estimates**

Population density

Enfield is the 7th least populated borough in London, as a result of about 40% of the Borough’s area being a designated Green Belt with several sizeable parks within the built-up area.

Islington, Tower Hamlets and Hackney respectively makes up the most densely populated boroughs in London.

GLA 2016-based housing-led population projections, these projections incorporate assumptions about future development based on the results of the 2016 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).
Age Profile

- Enfield’s age profile is proportionately distributed between the sexes but, compared to the rest of London averages it has a higher number of young people aged 0-15.

- There are proportionately more children and young people under 20 in Enfield than in both London and England overall.

- Enfield has a higher proportion of adults aged 20 to 44 years than the England average, but a significantly lower proportion than in London on average – unsurprisingly, given that London attracts more adults of younger working age than any other part of the country.

- Despite the increase in the percentage of over 65s in Enfield, this proportion is still lower in Enfield than in England overall in all age bands from 65-69 to 90+.

The latest projections to use are the ONS 2018 Mid-Year Trend based projections. The five-year age band results for persons for Mid-2018 are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>UNITED KINGDOM</th>
<th>ENGLAND</th>
<th>LONDON</th>
<th>ENFIELD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>3914028</td>
<td>3346727</td>
<td>615881</td>
<td>24321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>4138524</td>
<td>3523866</td>
<td>599855</td>
<td>24947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>3858894</td>
<td>3274119</td>
<td>524126</td>
<td>22955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>3669250</td>
<td>3096575</td>
<td>464768</td>
<td>19611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>4184575</td>
<td>3512654</td>
<td>563241</td>
<td>18837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>4527175</td>
<td>3815924</td>
<td>784361</td>
<td>24898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>4463357</td>
<td>3787597</td>
<td>849074</td>
<td>25713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>4372234</td>
<td>3717483</td>
<td>783331</td>
<td>25375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>3993392</td>
<td>3390584</td>
<td>646347</td>
<td>22598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>4507400</td>
<td>3799242</td>
<td>596141</td>
<td>22828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>4674235</td>
<td>3915451</td>
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<td>55-59</td>
<td>4293820</td>
<td>3573329</td>
<td>479470</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>3673109</td>
<td>3044374</td>
<td>378068</td>
<td>14996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>3396435</td>
<td>2822593</td>
<td>309586</td>
<td>12214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>3251596</td>
<td>2724800</td>
<td>265847</td>
<td>10864</td>
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<tr>
<td>75-79</td>
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<td>189753</td>
<td>8313</td>
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<tr>
<td>80-84</td>
<td>1673463</td>
<td>1403756</td>
<td>147303</td>
<td>6403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>1608492</td>
<td>1364978</td>
<td>146724</td>
<td>6109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>66435550</td>
<td>55977178</td>
<td>8908081</td>
<td>333869</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ONS Mid 2018-year estimates
The median age for Enfield in 2018 was 36.1, an increase of 0.84% from 2017 and a slight increase of 1.40% since 2001, far below London and England’s median age.

ONS Mid 2018-year estimates

Median age of population for Enfield, London, England and the UK mid-2001-2018

ONS Mid 2018-year estimates
Over 51% of Enfield's overall population is female.

However, there are more males than females in Enfield in all ages up to 25 years.

After this point, women outnumber men in virtually all age bands.

The preponderance of women is particularly marked in the over 85s, where there are over twice as many women as men.

There are proportionately more women within both the working age (16-64) and retirement age (65+) than men.
Although females are projected to outlive males, the rate of life expectancy for males at birth has significantly been increasing over the years.

ONS Life Expectancy at Birth and at 65 data suggest from 2001-2017, life expectancy rates in Enfield has increased by 4.83% for males and 4.32% for females, higher than both the London, England and UK averages.

Kensington and Chelsea (83.19 years) has the highest life expectancy at birth for males and Camden (86.55 years) has the highest life expectancy at birth for females in London.

Barking and Dagenham has the lowest life expectancy at birth for both males (77.84 years) and females (82.14 years) in London.
Like the life expectancy at birth, life expectancy for males at ages 65 has increased significantly from 2001-2017 by 15.29% compared to females (13.06%) between the same period in Enfield.

This rate of increase is higher for both genders in London, England and the UK between the same period.

![Gender Life Expectancy at age 65, Enfield (2001-2017)]

ONS Life expectancy (LE) at birth and age 65 by sex, UK, 2001 to 2003 to 2015 to 2017

More life expectancy information on pages 35&36

**Migration**

ONS latest migration trend indicates that Enfield has had a negative (4638) net internal migration, meaning more people moved out of the borough than moving in.

A total of 22888 people moved out of the borough with 18250 moving from 2017-2018.

However, Enfield attracts larger numbers of people from overseas than leave the borough to move abroad and as a result, Enfield’s net international migration is positive.

The graph below shows that the borough attracted 4332 residents from overseas, but 1262 residents moved abroad, leaving an overall net gain of 3070.
Country of Birth and Nationality

Foreign-born residents made up 36.80% of the borough’s population in 2018 according to the ONS Annual Population Survey (London 36.38%, England 15.44 and UK 14.24%).

This is the 9th highest level local authority in London and a significant increase of 65.3% since 2004.
In 2018, people from Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, North America, Central and South America and Oceania regions supplied most foreign-born residents (43,000), followed by people from Middle East and Central Asia, East Asia, South Asia and the South East Asia regions (22,000).

4.75% of the foreign-born European Union (EU) residents were from the EU14 countries with the EU2 (3.26%) countries having a significant portion of the foreign-born EU residents as well.

Overall, 19.29% of residents are non-British nationals (London 22.25%, England 9.93% and UK 9.30%).
Inner London Boroughs has a significantly larger proportions of non-British nationals with Brent and Newham having the largest population of non-British nationals in 2018 respectively.

Nationals from EU 14(5.93) countries represents the largest number of non-British residents in Enfield relatively lower than the London (7.24%), but significantly higher than England (2.73%) and UK (2.54%).

Year of Arrival in the UK
10.68% of all residents in Enfield arrived in the UK in the decade 2000-2009; this was the 12th largest proportion of population increase in London with Newham (14.97%) and Ealing (13.99%) having the largest proportions respectively.

This increase is significantly larger than the UK average (4.47%) within the same decade, highlighting London’s increasing international net migration.
Although there has been a gradual increase in the number of new arrivals in the UK (0.34%) and across London (0.66%) from 2010 onwards, Enfield has had a 3.86% reduction in the number of new UK arrivals.

From 2010 onwards Tower Hamlets has the largest proportion of new UK arrivals with Enfield now ranking 24th across London.
Ethnic and Cultural Diversity

The most demographically distinguishing feature about Enfield is its combination of ethnic groups as shown by the 2011 Census data.

Compared to the average for London boroughs, that data showed a slightly smaller White UK group (at 40.5% of total population), and relatively large numbers in the ‘Other White’ group (18.2%) and in Black groups (17.2%), The ‘Other White’ group is composed largely of Greek and Turkish Cypriots and Turkish. Based on the numbers of written in answers to the Census, Enfield has the highest numbers of Cypriot, Greek, Turkish and Albanian in England & Wales.

The map below shows the proportion of the total population that has been estimated by the Office for National Statistics to be non-White UK, as at the 2011 Census.

Percent of non-White UK, by London Borough, 2011

Explanation of map: The highest percentages of the non-White UK group are represented by the red areas, grading through the colour scale to blue, which indicate areas with a relatively low percentage of non-White UK.
Ethnicity Estimates

Enfield’s Ethnicity estimates are produced in-house, using data from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses and the 2018 School Census conducted by the local education authority (LEA). The School Census results indicate the changing nature of the population and Enfield pupils recorded themselves under 95 different ethnic codes.

The estimates have been made for 22 groups by five-year age bands. Total populations have also been estimated for further groups that make up the Council’s ethnic group classification that is used in equalities. (See table below).

One of the most striking demographic characteristics of Enfield is its rich ethnic diversity.

Based on the 2018 Enfield Ethnicity estimates, residents from White British backgrounds make up 35.18% of Enfield’s inhabitants with other White groups at 25.13%, Other Ethnic Groups at 6.09%, Mixed Groups at 5.50%, Asian Groups at 10.16% and Black groups at 17.94%.
### 2018 Enfield Ethnicity Estimates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018 Ethnicity Estimate</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>24753</td>
<td>7.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>6429</td>
<td>1.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>17665</td>
<td>5.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>2723</td>
<td>0.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>4537</td>
<td>1.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Cypriot</td>
<td>16205</td>
<td>4.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>11866</td>
<td>3.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurdish</td>
<td>4263</td>
<td>1.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>12814</td>
<td>3.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Black</td>
<td>8365</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ethnic Group</td>
<td>13343</td>
<td>3.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mixed</td>
<td>6891</td>
<td>2.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>2825</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>9158</td>
<td>2.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>24216</td>
<td>7.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish Cypriot</td>
<td>6405</td>
<td>1.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &amp; Black Caribbean</td>
<td>4672</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and Asian</td>
<td>4348</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White and Black African</td>
<td>2473</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>117517</td>
<td>35.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>7236</td>
<td>2.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Other</td>
<td>25353</td>
<td>7.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>334057</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Produced in house by the Insight Team.
There is no similarly detailed profile for London or the country. However, for London, The Greater London Authority has produced two sets of ethnic group projections, the 2016 GLA Housing led Trend Ethnic Group Projections and the 2016 GLA Central Led Trend Ethnic Group projections.

These two variants have been produced based on both the 2016-based housing and central led borough-level projections.

Both the Housing led trend-based projections and Central led trend-based projections placed Enfield as the 11th most diverse Borough in London with 43.30% and 43.37% respectively of the population belonging to the non-White Group in line with the combined London average of 43.22% as estimated in 2018.

The non-White Group in Enfield is projected to increase significantly by a combined average of 16.65% over the next 10 years by 2028, this is relatively higher than the London average increase of 14.99%. This will make Enfield the 10th most diverse borough in 2028.

Enfield’s White group is projected to increase by an average of 2.71% within the same period, below the London average increase of 5.86%.

ONS has also produced Population by Ethnic Groups by borough based on the 2017 Annual Population Survey.

According to the ONS Borough Level Ethnicity projections (excluding the City of London), in 2018 Enfield was ranked as the 14th most diverse borough in London, with 38.87% of its population belonging to the Non-White Group, a decrease of 3.42% from the previous year.

*Aggregated averages of the 2018 GLA Housing led trend group and 2018 GLA Central led trend-based projections*
The boroughs of Newham, Brent and Croydon are the most diverse in London, having respectively the highest proportions of the BAME group.

The City of London, Richmond upon Thames and Havering are the least diverse boroughs in London with the highest proportion of people identifying themselves as White.

Please note that these projections make no attempt to account for the possible impacts on future populations of the UK’s exit from the European Union.

Languages

The Labour Force Survey, compiled by the ONS informs that in 2018 the percentage of the estimated adults who speaks English at home is 76% a slight decrease of 1.3% since 2009 but a significant increase of 6.2% since 2015

This fits the trend of Enfield being more diverse with increased numbers of residents whom English is not their first language making significant efforts to learn.
Labour Force Survey, Proportion of adult population (16+) who speak English at home as their first language

According to the 2017 Department for Children, Schools and Families School Census, an aggregated average of 49% of pupils from Enfield's Primary, Secondary and Middle School had a first language which was known or believed to be other than English, slightly above the London average of 45% and significantly above England's 19%.

In reverse Enfield (51%) also had a significantly lower aggregated average of pupils whose first language was known or believed to be English, compared to London (54%) and England (81).
The 2011 Census estimates indicate that Enfield has the largest proportion of Greek and Turkish speaking people in the country. The estimates show the top five non-English languages were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In answer to “What is your main language”. %s are proportions of the total population aged 3 and over at 2011.

Other popular languages for which Enfield Council receives translation and interpreting requests are Lingala, Kurdish, British Sign Language and Romanian.

The 2018 School Census records 185 languages or dialects being spoken by pupils who live in Enfield.

The top five non-English languages spoken by Enfield school pupils, at 2018, were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>27.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>8.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>5.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Religion

The most reliable estimates are those from the 2011 Census; Christianity is the most common religion in the borough in all its different forms (53.58%). 16.69% of residents are of the Muslim faith, and 15.53% hold no religion or belief at all.

However the ONS produces an Annual Population Survey by Religion which provides an up to date estimate based on the yearly population projections.

As shown by the 2017 compiled by the ONS, Enfield has high proportions in all the main non-Christian religions except Sikh, compared to national averages.

Compared to the London average, Enfield has both a large Muslim population (15.2%) and a slightly larger Christian population (51.3%), compared to the London average of (14.3%) and (46.4%) respectively.

---

### Top five non-English languages spoken by Enfield school pupils

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>27.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>8.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>5.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albanian/Shqip</td>
<td>4.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*2018 Enfield School Census.*
The Survey results for Enfield are given in the graph below.

An interesting observation is the gradual decrease of Christianity as the dominant religion in Enfield and the substantial increase of residents identifying as having religion following similar trend across both London and England.

**Sexual Orientation**

Good data on sexual orientation is difficult to find at both local and national level. There is no specific question in the Census regarding sexual orientation; therefore, estimates of Enfield’s Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB) population must be quite broad.

Stonewall (the national campaigning group for LGB issues) has suggested that the Government (DTI) estimate of between 5-7% of the population being lesbian, gay or bisexual is slightly low – they estimate the figure at around 10%.

However, ONS 2017 Annual Population Survey estimated 93.2% of the UK population (49.2 million people) identified as heterosexual or straight, continuing the decline from 2012 (94.4%), 2.0% of the population (1.1 million people) identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB).

This comprised 1.3% identifying as gay or lesbian and 0.7% identifying as bisexual. The percentage in 2017 remains at similar levels to 2016.

A further 0.6% identified as “other”, meaning that they did not consider themselves to fit into the heterosexual or straight, bisexual, gay or lesbian categories.

This proportion has increased since 2012 (0.3%). A further 4.1% refused, or did not know how, to identify themselves.
London had the largest proportion of the population who identified as LGB (2.6%), which could be associated with a relatively young and diverse population.

The population aged 16 to 24 were the age group most likely to identify as LGBT in 2017 (4.2%).

More males (1.7%) than females (0.9%) identified themselves as LGB in 2017.

The 16- to 24-year-olds were the only age group for which more women (4.7%) identified as LGB than men (3.7%); this was driven by a larger proportion of women identifying as bisexual in this age group than in older age groups.

69% of the population who identified as LGB in 2017 were most likely to be single, never married or civil partnered.

In 2017, the Annual Population Survey found that 6% of the population who described their ethnicity as “Mixed or multiple ethnic groups” identified themselves as LGB.

Due to small sample sizes, sexual orientation estimates by ethnic group have fluctuated year-on-year, with notable uncertainty around LGB estimates for all ethnic groups except White.

Consequently, over the last five years, for the LGB population the only statistically significant change was for the White ethnic group, where the percentage identifying as LGB increased from 1.6% in 2012 to 2.1% in 2017.

Therefore, assuming and applying those estimates to Enfield’s population of 333,869, the LGB population in Enfield may be anywhere between around 6677 (Nationally) and 8681 (London) by the ONS Annual Population Survey Estimate and to around 33,387 according to the Stonewall estimate. With 2777 estimated to be males and 1534 estimated to be females.
Gender reassignment

Previously, gender reassignment was considered to fall under the gender equality strand, but the Equality Act 2010 recognised it as a protected characteristic.

There are statistics that show the number of individuals who have undergone gender reassignment surgery in the UK.

However, numbers are very small and extrapolating from them to indicate how many Enfield residents may have undergone a gender reassignment procedure is of limited use.

While some Trans groups have larger and more specific datasets, these are not publicly available as numbers in some areas are such that individuals may be exposed to risk of being personally identified.

The Trans community is not limited to individuals currently undergoing reassignment surgery, or those that have completed gender reassignment – transgenderism frequently refers to both individuals who experience gender dysphoria and are compelled to transition to a gender other than that with which they were born, and individuals more broadly who identify strongly with a gender other than their birth gender and may cross-dress.

Gender issues are different from sexual orientation, that is, whether a person is sexually attracted to men, or women, or both or, sometimes, neither. Trans people may have any of these sexual orientations.

The closest we can get to a local estimate is to work from the national estimate from the Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIRES).

GIRES estimates that in the UK around 650,000 people, 1% of the population, are estimated to experience some degree of gender non-conformity.

Most of them are yet invisible. However, information via the internet, stronger laws, more support groups, increasingly responsible media reporting and improving healthcare are contributing to rapid growth in the number of gender non-conforming people confident in being visible, especially among the young.

The growth rates of those seeking medical care are +20% p.a. among adults (who currently account for the majority cases) and 50% p.a. among young people.

This growth looks set to continue. About 26,000 individuals have so far sought medical care; in general practice or specialist centres, but a further 100,000 may do so soon.

If these numbers are correct and Enfield’s population of 333,869, were exactly typical of that population this will equate to 3339 individuals with some degree of gender non-conformity.
Disability

The most reliable data to quantify the level of the disabled population in any area is that from the 2011 Census. The question asked in the Census was:

*Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?*

Subsequent estimates are produced by applying the rates of disability by age to the latest population projections. This results in a total disabled population at mid-2018 of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Rate of Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52101</td>
<td>15.61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disability breakdown by age is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Band</th>
<th>Enfield</th>
<th>Day-to-day activities limited a lot</th>
<th>Day-to-day activities limited a little</th>
<th>Disabled</th>
<th>Rate of Disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-15</td>
<td>76366</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>1318</td>
<td>2363</td>
<td>3.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-64</td>
<td>213600</td>
<td>11663</td>
<td>14763</td>
<td>26426</td>
<td>12.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>43903</td>
<td>11990</td>
<td>11323</td>
<td>23312</td>
<td>53.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© ONS 2018 Midyear Estimates

The above chart indicates that out of the estimated total of 52,101 people with disabilities in Enfield, 53.10% belong to the 65+ age group, 12.37% to the 16-64 age group and 3.09% to the 0-15 age group.

Projecting Older People Population Information, at:

*Projecting Older People Population Information System* : Note: registration is required to access the estimates.
Socio-Economic Factors

Deprivation

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) released the latest round of the English Indices of Deprivation in September 2015.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall measure of deprivation calculated for every Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England.

It is made up of aggregated indices of deprivation for seven main domains or types (plus two sub-domains), each of which is weighted in accordance with its effect upon overall poverty.

The domains of deprivation examined are:

1. Income, including -
   a. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), and
   b. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPi)
2. Employment
3. Education Skills and Training deprivation
4. Health Deprivation and Disability
5. Crime Deprivation
6. Barriers to Housing and Service
7. Living Environment

The DCLG also produces borough-level indices of deprivation. This is calculated from the average deprivation scores of all the LSOAs within that borough.

Borough level rankings (rank of average score) are compiled from these.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

Enfield’s ranking compared with other local authorities in England remained at the same as in 2010: Enfield is the 64th most deprived local authority in England overall, and Enfield’s average deprivation score has not worsened in those five years.

However, Enfield has become relatively more deprived when compared with other London boroughs.

In 2010, Enfield was the 14th most deprived borough in London, whereas in 2015 it was the 12th most deprived.

The map below shows the spread of overall deprivation among London boroughs. The deep red areas are the boroughs in the highest quintile of deprivation nationally.
The map below shows the locations of the most and least deprived Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Enfield. Dark red areas are those with the greatest deprivation levels.
Individual Domains of Deprivation – Enfield rankings

The diagram below uses inverse of rank number to show Enfield’s comparative deprivation levels in all of the main domains compared with the London average rankings and the National median rank.
Child Poverty

According to official HMRC statistics, as of August 2016 (the latest date for which this particular information is available), 19,635, or 22.6%, of all dependent children in Enfield were in low-income families – a small increase on the 2015 figure.

The definition of ‘low income’ in this case is receiving 60% or less of median income or on out-of-work benefits. Of children aged under 16, this proportion is 22.2% or 16,670 children.

These measures include families where parents are working, as well as those in receipt of out of work benefits alone.

In the United Kingdom as a whole, the proportion of children in low-income families is 16.6%, and the London-wide average is 19.3%. Enfield’s proportion is the 5th highest of all London boroughs.

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) publish the number of children living in households claiming Out of Work benefits (including Jobseekers’ Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, PIP/DLA).

As at May 2017, 12,670 children in Enfield were in such households (the third highest number of all local authorities in London).
Household Incomes

Estimates supplied by CACI Ltd for 2018 indicate that the mean gross household income in the borough was around £41,500.

This is higher than the Great Britain average of £40,000, but somewhat lower than the Outer London average of £45,000 (all figures have been rounded).

Enfield’s median household income (arguably, a more meaningful statistical measure of the average) is £34,000, which is the 11\textsuperscript{th} lowest of the 33 London boroughs and lower than the Outer London average.

Within the borough, there are clear differences in income between the western and eastern parts, with median incomes in the most affluent areas being over twice those of the least affluent.

16.7\% of households in Enfield have an annual gross income under £15,000. This is higher than the London and Outer London averages. As of August 2018, there were 33,060 resident households in the borough receiving Housing Benefit.

Just under half of these are working households, although working households make up most HB claimants aged under 65 years. Over half (53\%) of all claimant households are living in the Private Rented Sector.

Employment Rates

In the year to June 2018, the employment rate of working age people in the borough (ie those aged between 16 and 64 years) was estimated to be 69.5\% (representing around 153,000 people).\textsuperscript{1}

This appears to show a slight increase in both the rate and number on the year to June 2017. Currently, Enfield’s proportion of employed people is lower than the London and UK averages (74.2\% and 74.9\% respectively).

Around 59\% of people of people aged 16-64 are employees, with just over 10\% being self-employed. The proportion of employees is estimated to have risen from mid-2017 to mid-2018.

The rate of self-employment in Enfield is now lower than in London (13.3\%) and the UK (10.5\%), having previously been significantly higher than both.

It should be noted that these are survey-based estimates and may vary slightly from the actual numbers.

\textsuperscript{1} Office for National Statistics - Annual Population Survey: Survey-based estimates of economic activity, employment rates and unemployment rates
Worklessness / Unemployment

Not all unemployed people are eligible to claim JSA or Universal Credit, but the ONS Annual Population Survey produces survey-based estimates of unemployment.

These are defined by the International Labour Organisation as the proportion of people who are economically active, but unemployed: in other words, able to do paid employment and ready to start work immediately.

The Annual Population Survey estimates that in Enfield, in the year to June 2018 (the most recent period for which APS data are available), 5.5% of economically active 16-64-year-olds were unemployed, compared with 5.2% in London and 4.3% in the UK on average.

When the denominator used is all working-age residents (ie not only those who are economically active), 4% of Enfield’s 16-64-year-olds are estimated to be unemployed.

Crime

According to official crime summary data published by the Metropolitan Police, the number of notifiable offences committed in Enfield between April 2018 and March 2019 was 28,777 – an increase of around 11% on the previous 12-month period.

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2 Universal Credit is also paid to working people to supplement low pay. These claimants are not included in the claimant count figure.

3 Provisional data – may be subject to revision.
The Met Police crime rate\(^4\) for this period was 84.7 per 1000 residents (they evidently use the GLA 2016-based Central trend population projection as their denominator). The London-wide crime rate for the same 12-month period was 95.9 per 1000 people.

In Enfield, the three most common types of recorded crime were Violence Against the Person (not including sexual offences), Vehicle Offences and Theft.

The largest percentage increase in crime by type of offence was in Vehicle Offences, which grew by 35% between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

The most recent crime statistics are available on the Metropolitan Police’s [Crime Mapping Service](https://www.met.police.uk/crime-mapping-service) website.

Other police and crime statistics can be viewed via the GLA’s London Datastore pages on [crime](https://london.datastore.gla.gov.uk/crime).

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\(^4\) Number of offences in the year per 100 residents (ONS population estimate) expressed as the rate per year. The official Met Police crime rate is calculated using a different methodology.
Antisocial Behaviour

Police data show that there were 8,868 calls concerning ASB logged in the calendar year 2018 – a fall of 1% on the previous year.

Of the main types of ASB logged, the most common complaints concerned rowdy behaviour (45% of all calls) and nuisance neighbours (14%).

Health

Life Expectancy and Causes of Death

Life expectancy summarises the mortality pattern across all age groups and therefore reflects the overall mortality level of a population.

It can be defined as the average number of years a person would live, if he/she experienced an area’s mortality rates throughout his or her life.

The latest available local estimates from the ONS (Life Expectancy at Birth 2015-2017) suggest that life expectancy at birth for males born in this period in Enfield is 80.3 years, which is slightly below the London average (80.5 years) but above the UK average (79.2 years).

Female life expectancy in Enfield is 84.5 years, while the London and UK averages are 84.3 years and 82.9 years respectively.

The chart below shows comparisons between the 32 London boroughs\(^5\) and the national (UK) average.

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\(^5\) No data are available for the City of London, so only 32 boroughs are shown.
Average life expectancies for all areas have been on an upward trend since the turn of the century.
Public Health England’s Segment Tool (last updated in 2016) gives more detailed analysis of the inequalities in life expectancy between the most deprived and least deprived areas in the borough, by cause of death.

For both men and women, circulatory diseases (including heart disease and stroke), cancer and respiratory diseases play a considerable role in these inequalities between the most and least deprived areas in the borough.

The Infant Mortality Rate concerns the number of deaths of live born babies within the first year of life. In Enfield, the infant mortality rate for 2017 was 2.5 per 1,000 live births, which was lower than both the London-wide mortality rate of 3.5 per thousand and the England average of 4.0.

These numbers can fluctuate quite widely from one year to another owing to the relatively small numbers of deaths among this age group.

The deaths of a little over 2,000 Enfield residents (of all ages) were registered in 2017 giving an Age-Standardised Mortality Rate (ASMR) of 858.8 per 100,000 population – a slight decrease on the previous year. As usual, the ASMR for women – 737.8 - was lower than that for men – 1,010.5.

The Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) is a measure of the number of deaths observed in an area over a particular period, as a proportion of the number of deaths that would be expected in a standard population with the same age profile.

An area with a base SMR of 100 has the same number of deaths as would be expected for an area with that age distribution. The SMR for England and Wales therefore is 100.

For Enfield, the SMR for 2017 was 89, meaning that numbers of deaths were statistically lower than the nationally expected level, although slightly higher than in London overall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standardised mortality ratios 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England &amp; Wales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The map below shows SMRs (persons) for all boroughs in London. Those shaded bright red have SMRs higher than the England and Wales average.

The boroughs shaded in orange and yellow have SMRs higher than the London average but lower than the national base of 100.

**Long-term Health Conditions**

Around 15 million people in England have a long-term condition (LTC)\(^6\): a condition that cannot be cured, but can be controlled by medication and/or other therapies. Public Health England publish [Health Profiles](#) for all NHS areas in England.

One of the most common LTCs is hypertension, which often presents no symptoms but is a major risk factor for stroke, cardiovascular disease, kidney disease and dementia.

In 2017/18, 42,343 people in Enfield had been recorded as having hypertension – a prevalence of 13.2% (slightly lower than the England average of 13.9%).

\(^6\) According to The King’s Fund

Produced by the Insight Team, Knowledge and Information Hub, 2019
However, it is likely that many more have hypertension that has not been diagnosed: 9.7% of adults may have the condition, according to estimates by Public Health England. In adults who had diagnosed hypertension, 78.5% had their blood pressure under control.

In 2017/18, 19,821 adults (aged 17 and over) were recorded as having diabetes in Enfield. This constitutes a prevalence of 8%, which is still the sixth highest in London.

Furthermore, it is higher than both the London average of 6.5% and the England average of 6.8%.

Prevalence in Enfield and England rose between 2016/17 and 2017/18, although in London overall it remained the same. Public Health England estimate that, at 2017, around 24,500 people in Enfield may have the disease (including those without a diagnosis) representing 9.5% of adults.

Around 3,600 people in Enfield suffered from Chronic Pulmonary Obstructive Disease (COPD) as at 2017/18 – a prevalence of 1.1%, which is lower than the England-wide average of 1.9%.

There were 1,912 recorded cases of dementia (among people of all ages) in Enfield in 2017/18. As at December 2018 the number of people aged over 65 who were known to have dementia was 2,106 – a prevalence of 5.22%, which is the 2nd highest in London (after Camden).

By comparison, prevalence of the condition in London overall is 4.50% and in England 4.33%.

To find out more about differences in healthy life expectancy between communities, go to the Public Health Outcomes Framework tool.

Lifestyle factors

It is well documented that being overweight or obese increases the risk of a number of health conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, stroke and certain cancers.

Obesity in childhood is a global and national cause for concern. Data from Public Health England’s annual National Child Measurement Programme for the school year 2017/18 estimate that in Enfield,

- 1,037 (24.9% of the total) Reception age children and 1,660 (40.8%) Year 6 children are either overweight or obese.
- These percentages are higher than both the London and England averages.
- Enfield has the fifth highest prevalence of overweight or obese children within the London boroughs, for both measures.

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7 Cardiovascular disease profile: Cardiovascular risk factors – April 2016  Public Health England
Excess weight in adults is a similarly hot topic, and is accepted as a factor in lower life expectancy: Public Health England’s health profile for Enfield estimates that, as at 2017/18, the proportion of adults who are overweight or obese is 56.7% - below the England average (62.0%) but a little higher than in London in general (55.9%).

Smoking is the biggest preventable cause of death in the UK and is a risk factor in over 50 serious health conditions including cancer, heart disease, stroke and COPD.

The prevalence of smoking among Enfield’s adults as at 2017 was estimated to be 14.9%, which was the same as the average prevalence for England (14.9%), but higher than London (14.6%).

For detailed information about health and wellbeing in Enfield please see the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.

Adult Social Care

Data from the Adult Social Care Activity and Finance Report, England 2017-18 reveal the reported activities of Councils with Adult Social Services Responsibilities (CASSRs) for the period April 2017 to March 2018.

During this period, Enfield received 3,345 requests for support from new clients, with around 75% of these from customers aged over 65 years. 585 of these requests led to Short-Term Support to Maximise Independence.

During 2017/18, 4,610 customers received long-term support at some point. Of these, 3,635 (79%) were still receiving support at the end of the period.

As at 31st March 2018, 2655 (58%) of the total had been receiving long-term support for over twelve months.

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*8 Annual Population Survey data*
Of the 3,635 clients receiving long-term support at the end of the period, around 55% (of all ages) had personal care support as their primary support reason.

Support for learning disability was the most common primary reason for people aged under 65.

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) is a national report of comparative data which measure outcomes for service users in local authority areas in England.

The criteria used are measures which are designed to improve quality of life, support independence, reduce social exclusion and delay dependency.

Self-directed care and support for carers are important features of ASC services, particularly since the Care Act 2014. ASCOF contains a number of measures concerning these outcomes.

More Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework data at Local Authority level, including satisfaction data, are available from NHS Digital.

Children’s Services

Referrals for Children’s Social Care arrive via the Single Point of Entry (SPOE), which was set up in 2012. Children’s Services in Enfield have experienced a significant increase in demand in the years since 2011/12.

During the period April 2017 to March 2018, the service dealt with 4,618 referrals - an increase of 13% on 2016/17. The rate of referrals was 548.4 per 10,000 children – a higher rate than that for Outer London (513.1 per 10,000) and London as a whole (545.6 per 10,000).

As at 31st March 2018, 235 children were the subject of a Child Protection Plan (CPP) – a rate of 27.9 per 10,000 children.

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10 All referrals data from Department for Education via Local Authority Interactive Tool
At 31\textsuperscript{st} March 2018, Enfield Council was responsible for 333 looked-after children, a rate of 40 per 10,000 children - 7\% of Looked After Children were adopted during the year.

In addition to child protection matters, Children’s Social Services deal with children in need – representing 318.60 children per 10,000 as at 2018 – an increase of 32\% since 2013.

Sixty-five Unaccompanied Asylum Seekers were in the care of Enfield Council as at this date – the fourth highest number of all Outer London boroughs, behind Croydon (295), Hillingdon (70) and Barnet (66).

The most recent OFSTED inspection of Enfield’s children’s services was published March 2015 and found that the overall services were good.

Among the strengths of the service, the Ofsted report identified “the success of the SPOE at bringing partner agencies together at the ‘front door’” and describes Enfield as ‘an ambitious and innovative local authority that actively forge[s] joint initiatives’.

**Youth Offending**

Enfield Youth and Family Support Service Youth Offending Unit (YFSS YOU) is a statutory multi-agency partnership service that aims to prevent offending and re-offending.

The Youth Offending Unit (YOU) works with young people aged 8-19 who have been involved in, or are at risk of involvement in, crime or antisocial behaviour.

The aim of the YOU are to create resilience and social responsibility in young people, using individual and group work interventions to enact change.

Data\textsuperscript{11} for 2017/18 show:

- There were 634 proven offences by people aged 10 to 17 years (184 offences per 10,000 people aged 10 to 17 years).
- 259 young people were cautioned or sentenced – a rate of 75 per 10,000 people aged 10 to 17 years.
- The total number of cautions or sentences issued was 376, of which 7\% involved a custodial sentence.
- There were 132 first-time entrants into the youth justice system – a rate of 382 per 10,000 young people aged 10-17, representing a fall of 22\% since the 2016/17 period. The London average rate was 353 and the England and Wales average was 273 during the same period.

**Housing**

Enfield contains a variety of housing styles – Victorian terraced houses, 1930s semi-detached houses, council flat blocks and modern houses and flats.

The borough has a relatively small number of detached houses (7\% of total homes) and terraced houses make up nearly one third and flats nearly two-fifths of homes.

\textsuperscript{11} Ministry of Justice: Youth Justice Annual Statistics 2016/2017
The data below are taken from the 2011 Census:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dwelling type</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flats</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terraced houses</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-detached houses</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detached houses</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below is a breakdown of the tenure type of households living in the borough at the time of the 2011 Census.

Enfield has higher proportions of owner-occupiers than in London on average, but lower proportions of social housing tenants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Tenure 2011</th>
<th>Enfield</th>
<th>London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owner occupied</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned outright</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owned with mortgage/loan</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>27.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared ownership</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rented</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Rented Sector</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Rented Sector</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other tenure type</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We do not have more recent official statistics of numbers of dwelling stock with private sector tenure breakdown, but unofficial estimates are available.

The tables below show the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government estimates of dwellings by Private and Public Sector split for 2015 to 2017.

In addition, we have ONS Research Output estimates for 2017 of the possible splits within Private Sector housing between owner-occupied and privately rented dwellings.
If we assume that the ONS estimates are broadly correct, the tenure breakdown of dwellings in the borough would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MHCLG Table 100: Number of dwellings by tenure and district 2017</th>
<th>ONS Research Outputs: Subnational dwelling stock by tenure estimates *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enfield</td>
<td>Enfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)</td>
<td>Owner occupied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,410 (2015)</td>
<td>72,965 (68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,260 (2016)</td>
<td>33,865 (32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,080 (2017)</td>
<td>Total Private Sector dwellings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106,830 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Registered Provider</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,930 (2015)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,370 (2016)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,430 (2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other public sector</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 (2015)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 (2016)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 (2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector (owner occupied and privately rented combined)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105,380 (2015)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105,760 (2016)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106,830 (2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123,810 (2015)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124,480 (2016)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125,370 (2017)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These are ONS Research Outputs only - NOT OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Provisional figures from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) indicate that between April 2017 and April 2018, 386 net new dwellings (of all tenures) were built in Enfield.

There are estimated\(^{12}\) to be around 129,750 households (as opposed to dwellings) in the borough as at 2018 (some dwellings contain more than one household unit, and some contain none – hence the difference in numbers between dwellings and households).

Average household size in the borough is currently thought to be around 2.59 persons\(^{13}\), although estimates vary slightly.

As at 2017, the number of empty dwellings was estimated at 2,349\(^{14}\) (or 1.8% of dwelling stock).

The supply of social housing in Enfield is very limited. In the period April 2017 to March 2018, 606 social rented properties (a combination of Council and Housing Association homes) were let to households on the council’s housing register. Of these, 500 lettings were to General Needs applicants (ie those without the need for sheltered nor specially adapted homes).

Properties of three bedrooms or more are in very short supply: only 106 such homes were let during this period.

By contrast, as at December 2018, there were a little under 5,200 households on the council’s Housing Register.

\(^{12}\) ONS – Household 2016-based projections for England

\(^{13}\) ONS – Household 2016-based projections for England

\(^{14}\) Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government: Table 615 – Vacant Dwellings by LA district
During 2017-2018 Enfield’s Housing Options and Advice Team dealt with 1,085 homelessness applications, of which 786 households were accepted as statutorily homeless and in priority need – the fourth highest number of all Local Authorities in London and representing 5.89 households for every 1,000 residents’ households.

As at 30th June 2018, 3,466 households were in temporary accommodation – the second highest number of all English authorities (behind Newham).

**Property Prices**

*House Price Index* data show that as of December 2018, the average (mean) house price of all categories of dwelling in Enfield was £400,272 having increased by 1.26% in the previous twelve months, following growth of over 26% since January 2015.

Property in Enfield is still more expensive than the average for England (£247,886) and less expensive than the London average (£473,822).

Growth in sale prices among detached houses has been far higher than average, whilst flats and maisonettes have fallen slightly in value on average – see chart below.

The map below shows the boroughs with highest and lowest average property values as at December 2018.
Average prices in Enfield grew by over 1% in the year to December 2018, unlike several north inner London boroughs.

There has also been growth in the eastern and central south-eastern areas of London and in Ealing.

The green areas on the map below illustrate areas where prices have increased.
Average rents

Enfield has seen a small overall rise in average (median) Private Rental Sector (PRS) rent values in the period from September 2017 to September 2018\(^\text{15}\).

Increases have been particularly marked in the one bedoomed category and among large homes (four or more bedrooms).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property size</th>
<th>Median monthly rent charge - Sept 2018</th>
<th>% increase from Sept 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room only</td>
<td>£545</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studio</td>
<td>£800</td>
<td>-3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bed</td>
<td>£1,050</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bed</td>
<td>£1,300</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 bed</td>
<td>£1,550</td>
<td>-3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+ beds</td>
<td>£2,249</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All categories</td>
<td>£1,300</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chart below illustrates rises in the average monthly rent (all property categories) over the periods from September 2011 to September 2018 for Enfield, with London and England comparators.

\(^{15}\) Valuation Office: Private rental market summary statistics

Produced by the Insight Team, Knowledge and Information Hub, 2019
Education

**Early years (pre-school)**

Government statistics on Early Years Foundation Stage Profiles in 2018 show that Enfield performs slightly under the national average on Foundation Stage measures:

- 69.3% of children in the Foundation Stage (ie under 5 years) had achieved a ‘good level of development’, which was slightly lower than the England average of 71.5% and the London average of 73.8%
- 68.1% of pupils had achieved at least the expected level across all Early Learning Goals, an improvement again on the 2017 performance which was 66.6%.

**Key Stage 1**

Key Stage 1 involves teacher assessments of children aged six or seven (Year 2) in English Reading, English Writing, Mathematics and Science.

In Enfield, the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in English Reading and Writing improved from 2017 to 2018, while in Science and Maths it remained the same.

- 73% of pupils reached the expected standard in Reading (72% in 2017)
- 69% reached the expected standard in Writing (65% in 2017)
- 74% reached the expected standard in Mathematics (no change)
- 77% reached the expected standard in Science (no change)

**Key Stage 2**

At the end of Key Stage 2 (Year 6) Pupils take tests (SATs) in reading, maths and grammar, punctuation and spelling, and receive a teacher assessment (TA) in reading, writing, maths and science.
Overall attainment in reading, writing and mathematics in Enfield is slightly below the London and England averages. Nonetheless:

In Key Stage 2 tests:

- 71% of pupils reached the expected standard in Reading
- 78% reached the expected standard in Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (higher than the England average of 77%). Furthermore, 39% achieved a high score (higher than the England average of 34%)
- 75% reached the expected standard in mathematics
- The average scaled score for Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling was 107 – above the England average of 106.

**Key Stage 4**
In 2017, the new 9-1 marking system was introduced for English and Maths GCSE examinations, and this was rolled out into other subjects from 2018.  

The government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics.

In Enfield, 41.6% of entrants achieved a strong 9-5 pass, compared with 40.2% in England and 48.7% in London. 61.4% of pupils attained a ‘pass’ (Grades 9-4), compared with 59.4% in England and 67.9% in London.

Enfield pupils achieved an average Attainment 8 score of 46.3 (England – 44.5, London – 49.4). Enfield schools’ average Progress score was 0.08 – better than the national average and an improvement on 2016/17.

Since 2013/14 the calculation of Key Stage 4 performance measures has been changed. There have been restrictions to the range of non-GCSE equivalents included in the statistics, and only two such qualifications can now be counted per pupil.

From 2014/2015 onwards, early entry GCSEs for all subjects have only been counted for the pupil’s first attempt.

**Level 3 / A Levels**
A levels are among a group of regulated qualifications which are classified as Level 3. These also include Tech Level qualifications, such as the BTEC Extended Diploma.

Facilitating subjects at A level are those which tend to give students the best options for further education. These are:

- Mathematics and Further Mathematics
- English Literature
- Physics
- Biology

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16 Grade 9 is the highest grade and Grade 1 the lowest. No individual grade has a direct equivalent with the former A*-E system. Achieving a Grade 4 or above is a pass and achieving a 5 or above is considered a ‘good pass’.

17 ‘A school’s Progress 8 score is usually between -1 and +1. A score of +1 means that pupils in that school achieve one grade higher in each qualification than other similar pupils nationally. A score of -1 means they achieve one grade lower. The average Progress 8 score of all secondary schools nationally is 0’ – [The School Run: Secondary School Performance Measures]

18 For more information, visit: [https://www.gov.uk/what-different-qualification-levels-mean/compare-different-qualification-levels](https://www.gov.uk/what-different-qualification-levels-mean/compare-different-qualification-levels)
• Chemistry.
• Geography.
• History.
• Languages (Classical and Modern)

In 2017/18:

- Enfield’s Level 3 students recorded an Average Point Score (APS) of 31.47 – slightly below the London average (31.92) and the England state-funded sector (31.84).
- 78.6% of Enfield entrants achieved at least two substantial Level 3 qualifications.
- Enfield’s A Level students’ ’Best 3’ A Level APS was 32.13 (equivalent grading of C+), which was slightly under the London figure (33.09).
- 11.7% of A Level students achieved three A* to A grades at A level – equal to the London average and higher than the English state sector average (10.7%).
- The Average Point Score for Tech Level students in Enfield was 30.35 (graded as Distinction+ by the Department for Education) – higher than the regional and national averages.

More information is available from the Department for Education’s School and college performance tables.

There are three further and higher education colleges in the borough:-

- The College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London (CONEL) has a campus at Ponders End
- Barnet and Southgate College has a campus at Southgate
- Capel Manor horticultural college and gardens is nationally known and trains horticulturalists, land managers, and gardeners.

Qualifications held by adults:

The most accurate assessment of the level of qualifications held by the adult population is the 2011 Census.

As of that year, 23.0% of Enfield adults aged over 16 years had no qualifications compared to a London average of 17.6% and a national average of 22.5%.

The more recent Annual Population Survey for the year to December 2018 estimates that 10% of Enfield residents of working age (16-64 only) had no qualifications (compared with 8% for the UK), and that 41% of Enfield’s working age residents were qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above (BTEC / HND / Foundation Degree level and above).
Local Economy

The Lea Valley within Enfield contains several significant industrial and commercial areas, including the Brimsdown Business Area.

Several businesses are located in the area, covering a variety of industries including food and drink production and catering, retail, warehousing and logistics, manufacturing and recycling.

Being in the northern suburbs of a city the magnitude of London, Enfield is affected by the same economic factors influencing the capital.

Data from the ONS show that, as of 2017, economic growth in London has been significantly stronger than the UK, accounting for 23.7% of the UK’s total Gross Value Added (GVA)^19.

London’s GVA per head is £48,857 – nearly double that of the South East – the next highest region for adding economic value.

Gross Value Added (GVA) per head by area in 2017:

- Enfield - £19,828
- London – £48,857
- England – £28,096
- UK - £27,555

As a business destination, Enfield offers low cost industrial space and excellent locational benefits with road links into the city, to the M25 and to the main northern trunk routes, the M1 and A1(M).

^19 a measure of the increase in the value of the economy due to the production of goods and services
There are four international airports and King’s Cross St Pancras all within one hour’s journey and new transport projects will make travel even more efficient.

The Upper Lee Valley is a designated Opportunity Area as identified in the London Plan. At 3,900 hectares it is the largest such area in London, and Enfield is a key link in the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth corridor.

Central, local and regional government all support the vision for more housing and jobs in the area through targeted and sustainable expansion.

Enfield’s 85-hectare Meridian Water development is a key part of this Opportunity Area, being a £6 billion investment, which will create over 10,000 new homes and thousands of new jobs by 2035, in addition to a new rail station with upgraded transport links.

More information about Meridian Water is available on its dedicated website.

Enfield Council has made it a key priority to help businesses launch and thrive. The Enfield Business Centre is a one-stop shop for commercial enterprises, providing a range of advice, guidance and resources to support start-up and growing businesses.

It has helped hundreds of business organisations to start up and grow in the borough.

The centre, located in Hertford Road, accommodates several key organisations, including the Let’s Go Business Hub, Enfield Business and Retailers Association, Enterprise Enfield, and the North London Chamber of Commerce. For more information, see Support for Businesses in Enfield.

The Office of National Statistics’ UK Business Count records that as at 2018, the number of business enterprises in Enfield was 12,875, whereas the number of businesses with local units in the borough was 14,290.

The number of business enterprises in Enfield fell slightly from 12,965 in 2017 to 12,875 in 2018. Of these, 11,855 (92.1%) employ fewer than 10 people.

 Forty large businesses (employing more than 250 employees) have Local Units in Enfield, along with 320 medium-sized firms.

88.5% of all local units in the borough are owned by micro-business, which employ fewer than ten people.

By contrast, among enterprises, whose head offices are based within the borough, 92.1% are micro-businesses.

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20 ‘enterprises’ refers to the number of businesses whose head office is registered in Enfield.
21 Local Units are individual sites that belong to an enterprise, regardless of location of head office.
This proportion of micro businesses is higher than both the London and national averages (90.6% and 89.3% respectively).\(^{22}\)

93% of all businesses based in Enfield have an estimated annual turnover of less than £1 million, and over one third turnover between £100,000 and £200,000 a year (as of 2018).\(^ {23}\)

In 2017, the business start-up rate\(^ {24}\) in Enfield was above that of the UK on average, although below the rate for London. A little under 15% of all active enterprises in the borough were new businesses. The rate of business closures in the same year was higher than the national and regional rates at 14.7%.

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\(^{22}\) Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) 2018

\(^{23}\) IDBR 2018

\(^{24}\) From Office for National Statistics: Business Demography 2017
However, the business survival rates in Enfield over one and five years were relatively healthy compared with London and national comparators – rates of 91.7% after one year, and an improved five-year survival rate of 43.7%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Business Births 2017</th>
<th>Business Deaths 2017</th>
<th>% increase from 2016 to 2017</th>
<th>Business Survival Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate *</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield</td>
<td>2,270</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>92,300</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>86,270</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>339,345</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>320,810</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>381,885</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>356,815</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* per 100 active businesses
** per 100 active businesses formed in 2016
*** per 100 active businesses formed in 2012

As of 2017, there were 106,000 employee jobs in Enfield, not including the self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM armed forces.

- 65% of jobs in Enfield were full-time and 35% were part-time
- The number of jobs increased by 6,000 from 2016 to 2017, with an even split between new full-time and part-time jobs

The Business Register and Employment Survey 2017 reveals that total employment in Enfield (including self-employed workers) came to just under 108,000.

Nearly one fifth of all employment in the borough is in the Wholesale and Retail trades (including Motor Vehicle trades). Health accounts for 16% of employment, followed by Business Administration (10%) and Education (10%).

Between 2016 and 2017 there was growth in employment in these four sectors, as well as in Construction, Accommodation and Food Services and Property services.
Environmental factors

Road Traffic

Local data is collected by the Department of Transport based on the total number of traffic on major roads (in million vehicle miles) in the borough, there were a total of 1,034 motor vehicle miles travelled in 2018. This was a 1% increase from the previous year and a 7.9% increase over the past 10 years from 2008.

![Graph showing motor vehicle traffic by local authority in Great Britain, annual from 2008-2018 (Department of Transport)](image)

The motor vehicle flow which is the number of vehicles passing in 24 hours at an average point on the road network, providing a measure of how heavily used the roads are is calculated by dividing the estimate of annual vehicle miles in each local authority by the length of road in that authority and number of days in the year.

According to the Department of Transport, the annual average daily flow (number of vehicles) for Enfield was 7,171 in 2018, an increase of 1.95% from the previous year and 7.31% over the past 10 years from 2008.

This is significantly higher than the England and London averages of 4,065 and 5,465 respectively.
Car ownership

The 2011 Census data on cars available to households indicates that car ownership levels are about what would be expected for an outer London borough:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nos. of households with:</th>
<th>Enfield no.</th>
<th>Enfield %</th>
<th>Outer London %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 cars</td>
<td>38,933</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 car</td>
<td>51,872</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+ cars</td>
<td>29,111</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table from the 2011 census outlines the method by which people travelled to work in the borough and London as a whole:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Enfield</th>
<th>London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drive Car/Van or Passenger</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Foot</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transport</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that there are clear differences between Enfield and London and whilst there are many factors that need to be considered when interpreting these figures, Enfield still has a disproportionately higher number of people travelling to work by less sustainable means of transport when compared with the rest of the capital.

However, the borough has substantial scope for reducing the number of trips made by car given that 30% of existing car journeys are less 2km in length and nearly 60% are less than 5km.
Licensed Vehicles

The number of licensed vehicles (in thousands) in Enfield at year end (2018*) is broken down by type including, cars, motor cycles, light goods, heavy goods, buses and coaches, and Other below;

![Number of licensed vehicles in Enfield 2018](image)

* Vehicles are allocated to a local authority according to the postcode of the registered keeper. This is the keeper's address for privately owned vehicles or the company's registered address for company owned vehicles. Significant changes in the number of vehicles from year to year can often occur when a company with many vehicles change their registered address. Source [Department of Transport](https://www.gov.uk)

The report shows that although there has been a gradual increase in the number of licensed vehicle registration in Enfield, there was a 0.12% decrease in 2017 like the trend in London.

Train travel

Underground Stations

There are four London Underground stations in the borough.

Southgate was the busiest station in 2017 as it had been in previous years with 5.59 million Entry and Exit travelling, followed by Arnos Grove (4.61m), Oakwood (2.89m).

Cockfosters (1.93m) was the least busy station in the borough as it had been in previous years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>2017 Station Entry + Exit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arnos Grove</td>
<td>4.61m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockfosters</td>
<td>1.93m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakwood</td>
<td>2.89m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southgate</td>
<td>5.59m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Graph above is the number of Entry and Exit at the 4 underground stations in the borough from 2007-2017. Source: TFL.

**Rail Stations**

There are 18 rail stations in the borough, of which Turkey Street was the busiest in 2017/18. There were ten stations with over a million entries and exits.

Three of London’s busiest airports are less than 45 minutes from Enfield.

Enfield has direct rail links into London Liverpool Street, Stratford and Moorgate stations as well as the London Underground interchanges at Finsbury Park, Seven Sisters and Tottenham Hale.

Rail connections from Enfield:

- Meridian Water to Stratford: 17 mins
- Enfield Chase to Moorgate: 31 mins
- Enfield Town to Liverpool Street: 34 mins
- Brimsdown to Liverpool Street: 25 mins
- Cockfosters Tube to Kings Cross & St Pancras: 30 mins
- Enfield Lock to London Stansted Airport: 52 mins
- Heathrow Airport (direct access on Piccadilly line from Arnos Grove, Southgate, Oakwood and Cockfosters): 1hr 26 mins

All these busiest stations had seen increased passenger numbers over the previous year¹.
1. A significant change to the methods used to estimate usage across London stations has been implemented for 2015-16. This should be considered when making any comparisons to data from previous years. As the UK does not have a fully gated rail network, a complete recording of passenger flows through stations is not possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station Name</th>
<th>1718 Entries &amp; Exits</th>
<th>1617 Entries &amp; Exits</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angel Road</td>
<td>32,938</td>
<td>33,544</td>
<td>-1.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brimsdown</td>
<td>969,748</td>
<td>1,044,968</td>
<td>-7.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush Hill Park</td>
<td>1,096,704</td>
<td>1,037,808</td>
<td>5.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crews Hill</td>
<td>141,186</td>
<td>132,606</td>
<td>6.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmonton Green</td>
<td>3,637,936</td>
<td>3,659,568</td>
<td>-0.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield Chase</td>
<td>1,643,174</td>
<td>1,590,446</td>
<td>3.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield Lock</td>
<td>1,312,134</td>
<td>1,396,528</td>
<td>-6.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enfield Town</td>
<td>2,299,054</td>
<td>2,222,200</td>
<td>3.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Hill</td>
<td>1,467,448</td>
<td>1,313,474</td>
<td>11.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grange Park</td>
<td>428,314</td>
<td>400,018</td>
<td>7.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadley Wood</td>
<td>401,474</td>
<td>391,718</td>
<td>2.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Southgate</td>
<td>843,348</td>
<td>836,744</td>
<td>0.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmers Green</td>
<td>2,013,692</td>
<td>1,912,628</td>
<td>5.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponders End</td>
<td>563,972</td>
<td>563,314</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Street</td>
<td>1,687,536</td>
<td>1,580,616</td>
<td>6.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southbury</td>
<td>985,176</td>
<td>939,482</td>
<td>4.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey Street</td>
<td>966,602</td>
<td>711,572</td>
<td>35.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchmore Hill</td>
<td>1,801,460</td>
<td>1,690,236</td>
<td>6.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of Rail and Road.
Meridian Water has now replaced the existing Angel Road station as part of the £6bn Meridian Water development being led by Enfield Council which will see 10,000 new homes and the creation of thousands of jobs.

It is providing improved accessibility for passengers with stairs and lifts, providing step-free access across the railway and to the enclosed concourse that features a bespoke golden panel design.

The station is part of the Lee Valley Rail Programme and has been delivered by Network Rail and its principal contractor, Volker Fitzpatrick with improved upgrades to the part of West Anglia line that runs from Stratford to Meridian Water including a 5.5km of new track to enable two more trains per hour to run between Stratford and the station from September 2019 and refurbishing or replacing several rail bridges, upgrading signals, installing power cables and additional overhead power lines.

Brimsdown Station saw the biggest drop in usage between the same period.

Buses

Enfield is served by a network of 41-day bus routes, 7 school-day only services and 6-night bus routes, connecting the borough by bus with Central London and the surrounding boroughs as well as neighbouring counties.

The importance of buses is reflected in the fact that 56% of trips in London in 2018 were made by bus.

In Enfield, the 2011 Census data showed that 14% of trips to work alone were also made by bus.
Mini-Holland

The Mini-Holland programme is part of the Mayor of London’s Healthy Streets agenda to help Londoners use cars less and walk, cycle and use public transport more. It specifically addresses the demands of growth in outer London.

Mini-Hollands have features that make cycling feel safer and more convenient. The programme targets people who make short car journeys in outer London that could easily be cycled or walked instead.

The programme has awarded £30m each to three outer London boroughs - Enfield, Kingston and Waltham Forest - to help them create a network of cycle routes. This investment will also allow them to improve the streets and public areas along these routes for everyone.

More than a third of the schemes are now complete or under construction. The remaining schemes are at the design or consultation stage.

All schemes are led by the boroughs and are consulted on locally once designs have been developed. The programme should be complete by the end of 2021.

Cycle Enfield is part of the Mini Holland Programme to make innovative improvements for cyclists in Enfield.

Segregated cycle routes are being built on the A105 Green Lanes and the A1010 Hertford Road.

A network of Quietway routes is being designed and implemented, using quiet back streets to link key destinations and corridors.

Enfield town centre will be redesigned to make it pleasanter and safer to walk and cycle around. Cycle storage hubs have now been built at Enfield Town and Edmonton Green stations.

See the Cycle Enfield website for more information.

Resident refuse and recycling collections

The total proportion of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in Enfield during 2017/18 was 36%. It was the 14th highest rate of the 33 London councils and above London’s average rate of 33% but below England’s 43% rate.
However, the recycling rates have been gradually increasing over the years with a 27% increase over the past 10 years from 2007.

Factors under the control of local authorities, such as collection frequency and capacity, have a larger influence on recycling performance than contextual social factors, although social factors also have an impact.

Higher levels of deprivation in a community are associated with lower recycling rates, while authorities with higher rural populations are found to be associated with higher recycling rates.

Enfield’s residual household waste was 605.3 kg per household in 2017/18, with 35.87% sent for reuse, recycling or composting.
Climate Change

Carbon dioxide (CO2) is the main greenhouse gas, accounting for about 81 per cent of the UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2017.

In recent years, increasing emphasis has been placed on the role of regional bodies and local government in contributing to energy efficiency improvements, and hence reductions in carbon dioxide emissions.

According to the latest Department of Energy and Climate Change estimates, the per capita carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions in Enfield was 3.38 tonnes in 2017.

Domestic energy consumption, including the usage of electricity, gas and other fuels is the largest contributor of green house emissions in Enfield, contributing 38% (kt CO2) of the total emissions in the borough.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Industry and Commercial</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>N. LULUCF Net Emissions**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>469.54</td>
<td>674.69</td>
<td>461.05</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>612.48</td>
<td>670.19</td>
<td>460.56</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>623.02</td>
<td>654.72</td>
<td>459.33</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>480.51</td>
<td>654.08</td>
<td>437.44</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>407.05</td>
<td>590.47</td>
<td>429.88</td>
<td>-0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>425.23</td>
<td>632.14</td>
<td>424.71</td>
<td>-0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>378.93</td>
<td>551.65</td>
<td>398.66</td>
<td>-0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>411.59</td>
<td>595.22</td>
<td>422.37</td>
<td>-0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>407.57</td>
<td>582.74</td>
<td>414.91</td>
<td>-0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>345.41</td>
<td>487.62</td>
<td>422.06</td>
<td>-0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>316.85</td>
<td>473.47</td>
<td>437.01</td>
<td>-0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>277.34</td>
<td>452.20</td>
<td>443.33</td>
<td>-0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>255.57</td>
<td>424.37</td>
<td>444.61</td>
<td>-1.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carbon Emissions & Removals for the Land Use, Land Use Change & Forestry (LULUCF) Sector: prepared by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH) looking at LULUCF emissions.

UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2017

This was slightly above London’s average of 3.37 tonnes but significantly below England’s average of 5.12 tonnes.
In addition, emissions have fallen significantly by 46.12% in Enfield, 46.21% in London and 39.71% in England since 2005.
Greenness and openness

About 40% of the Borough’s area is designated Green Belt and there are several sizeable parks within the built-up area. The largest park is Trent Country Park with 400 acres of meadow, woodland, and lakes, plus a water garden, animal corner, cafe, visitor centre and a full walks and events programme.

Council maintained open spaces account for 11% of the total area of the Borough. Outdoor gyms have become very popular over the last few years and Enfield now has 12 free to use sites spread across the Borough.

Enfield also has 10 sites across the Borough that has been protected in partnership with Fields in Trust to ensure their long-term survival as publicly accessible open spaces. The Fields in Trust sites are Enfield Playing Fields, North Enfield, Albany, Alderbrook, Tatem, Delhi Road Open Space, Jubilee, Ponders End, Craig Park and St Georges Fields.

Meridian Water

Meridian Water, a 10,000 new mixed-tenure homes development is aiming to create a 24-hour neighbourhood with nightlife, music, theatre, cinema and much more, all year round in Enfield.

The area will be linked by a new boulevard, connecting the train station in the West to the Lee Valley Regional Park in the East, passing over the waterways and through a series of public spaces to create one cohesive neighbourhood.

As the site sits next door to beautiful parklands and the iconic sports facilities of the 10,000-acre Lee Valley Regional Park, with benefits from the River Lea and the adjacent Pymmes Brook passing right through the site, it be the greenest development in London providing the opportunity for a fantastic waterside living and working environment.

The Drumsheids, part of the Meridian Water development, next to Tottenham Marshes and Edmonton Ikea, consisting of 4 giant interlinked warehouses with the capacity of up to 10,000 people inside along with 10 acres of outdoor space has partnered with the Vibration Group and Broadwick Venues to provide a ground-breaking 10,000 capacity venue for the Field Day Music Festival over the next 2 years.

This year’s festival which was held between the 7th and 8th of June, attracted more than 25,0000 revellers to the borough providing a massive boost to both the day and night time economy with its day and night time parties which emboldens Enfield ambitions to make Meridian Water a truly 24-hour neighbourhood showing our commitment to delivering the Mayor’s 24-hour vision for London.

More information on Meridian Water available on its dedicated website.

Ward Boundaries

The boundary commission for local government has produced its recommendations for Enfield’s boundary review with an electoral review currently underway.

The proposals involve changing every ward boundary and creating an extra 5 new wards to bring the current totals to 26 wards.
However, the number of councillors will remain the same (63). The is to primarily ensure the number of voters represented by each councillor is approximately the same across the borough and the wards in Enfield are in the best possible places to help the Council carry out its responsibilities effectively.

More information on ward boundaries available on website.

Heritage and nature conservation

The oldest settled areas are Edmonton and Enfield Town.

Market trading in Enfield Market Place dates back over 700 years to 1303.

Since the 1870s, Enfield has developed from a modest market town, surrounded by open country and small villages, to a pattern of suburbs on the edge of London.

This transformation was triggered by the advent of suburban railways and took place in a piecemeal manner, with former villages being developed into local shopping centres and industries being developed along the Lea Valley.

Conservation areas in Enfield reflect this pattern of development and include old town and village centres, rural areas centred on the remains of former country estates, examples of the best suburban estates and distinctive industrial sites.

There are 22 officially recognised Conservation Areas including extensive parkland at Trent Park. Some of the smaller designated areas are concentrated on groups of buildings of local importance. Enfield has a strong industrial heritage, giving its name to the Lee Enfield Rifle.

Enfield boasts a wealth of biodiversity, having important populations of nationally and internationally scarce plant and animal species.

It also has several important habitats including important grassland habitats and more than three hundred hectares of woodland.

There are 41 sites of importance for nature conservation (SINCs) and the King George’s and William Girling Reservoir are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest for their nationally important populations of wildfowl and wetland birds.

Feedback

We want to hear your ideas and feedback for Enfield’s Borough Profile. For general questions or feedbacks, please email us on Research@Enfield.gov.uk.

More Information on the council’s services can be found on the Enfield website.

You can register on Enfield Connected to receive wide range of newsletters to help keep you informed of local news, events and information in Enfield.
## Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baccalaureate</td>
<td>The English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) is a performance measure, rather than a qualification, awarded when students achieve A* to C in five core GCSE subjects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Mass Index</td>
<td>An individual's weight divided by the square of his or her height (kg/metres squared)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brownfield</td>
<td>Previously developed land or land currently built upon, excluding agricultural and horticultural buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decent home</td>
<td>In order to be decent a home should be fit, in good repair, warm, weatherproof and have reasonably modern facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCE</td>
<td>General Certificate of Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCSE</td>
<td>General Certificate of Secondary Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indices of Deprivation</td>
<td>Measures of multiple deprivation and aspects of deprivation, including levels of poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looked after children</td>
<td>A child or young person is 'looked after' when they are in local authority care or being provided with accommodation by the local authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>The mid-point, or middle, value in an ordered set of values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartile</td>
<td>The lower quartile is the value in an ordered set of values at which a quarter of all values are lower; the upper quartile is the value above which a quarter of all values are higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Output Area (SOA)</td>
<td>As used in this Profile, a lower layer SOA – an area covering an average of 1500 population, defined by the Office for National Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCE</td>
<td>Vocational Certificate of Education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BAME  Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority
EU  European Union

EU14:  European Union Nationals from: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden.

EU8:  European Union Nationals from: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.

EU2:  European Union Nationals from: Bulgaria, Romania

ONS  Office for National Statistics

APS  Annual Population Survey