

London Borough of Barnet

Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report January 2019

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Chapter one – Introduction

Barnet IIA Scoping report

1. The London Borough of Barnet is in the process of reviewing its Local Plan. Once adopted, the emerging Local Plan will set out the Boroughs vision, strategy, objectives and policies for meeting social, economic and environmental development aims up to the period 2036. This scoping report is the first stage in the Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the review of Barnet’s emerging Local Plan.
2. The first scoping involves identifying relevant plans, policies and programmes that will inform the IIA and the Local Plan; identifies baseline information; identifies key sustainability issues and problems; and proposes an IIA framework consisting of sustainability objectives and indicators, against which the Local Plan can be assessed as it evolves. The IIA is an iterative process that will be carried out alongside the Local Plan process, therefore, the IIA may be revisited or amended as the Local Plan progresses to take account of new evidence as well as consultation responses.

Purpose of an Integrated Impact Assessment

3. Paragraph 32 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparations by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered).
4. The purpose of the IIA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into plan preparation and adoption. It will bring together the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening (HRA) into a single framework. Each of these assessments/appraisals are explained in more detail in Table 1.

Table 1: Overview of assessments to be undertaken

Assessment / Appraisal	Overview
Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic	Under section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

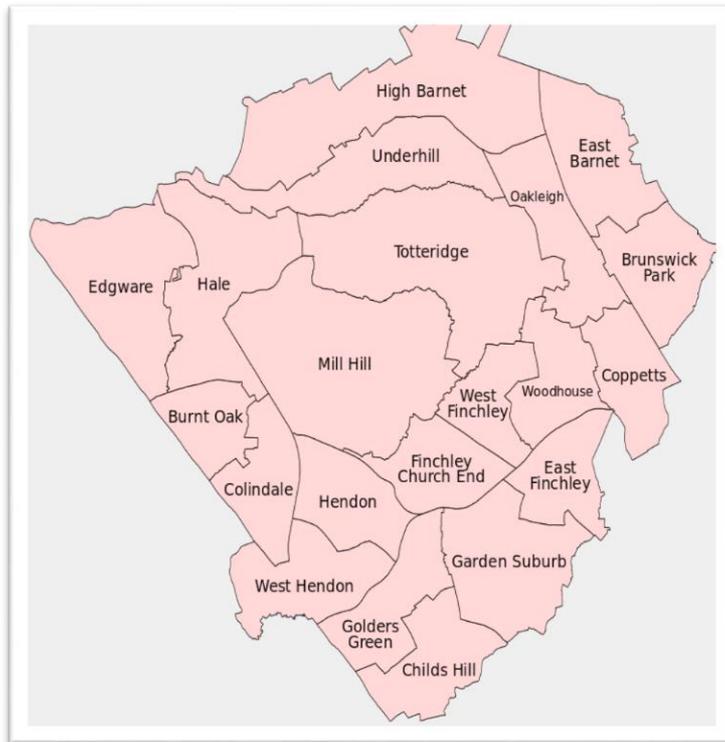
<p>Environmental Assessment (SEA)</p>	<p>is mandatory for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The appraisal should include an assessment of the likely significant impacts - economic, social and environmental - of the plan.</p> <p>When conducting an SA of DPDs an environmental assessment must also be conducted in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive), transposed into the UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Section 12. A SEA assesses the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.</p>
<p>Equalities Impact Assessment</p>	<p>Equality Impact Assessment evaluates how the Local Plan will contribute to the elimination of discrimination, promotion of equality of opportunity and fostering good relations between those who have protected characteristics and those who don't. This will be carried out in line with the Equality Act 2010 Public Sector Equality Duty and will assist in demonstrating compliance with the NPPF requirement to promote community cohesion.</p>
<p>Health Impact Assessment</p>	<p>Health Impact Assessment will assess the impacts of implementation of Local Plan policies on the health of the City's communities and identify any adverse local or regional health impacts. Although HIA is not a statutory requirement, this process will assist in demonstrating compliance with NPPF section 8 "Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities".</p>
<p>Habitats Regulations Assessment</p>	<p>Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening must be carried out in line with the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) to assess whether the Local Plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.</p>

5. IIA is an integral part of good plan-making. It is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of a plan or strategy and the extent to which implementation of the plan or strategy will contribute towards sustainable development.
6. The aim of the IIA is to help to identify and assess different strategic options and help advise on the most sustainable solutions. It also aims to minimize negative impacts, optimize positive ones, and compensate for the loss of valuable features and benefits. The IIA informs decision-makers about the environmental and sustainability consequences of the proposed Local Plan policies within Barnet.

Geographic scope of the IIA

7. This IIA will cover the areas which fall within the administrative boundaries of the London Borough of Barnet, as shown in Map 1.

Map 1: London Borough of Barnet



8. Map 2 also shows Barnet in relation to neighbouring local authority areas. Where appropriate, the IIA will also consider the potential impacts beyond Barnet's Local Planning Authority.

Map 2: London Borough and neighbouring authorities



Engagement and Consultation

9. This IIA scoping report will be sent to the following organisations:

- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Greater London Authority
- London Borough of Brent
- London Borough of Camden
- London Borough of Enfield
- London Borough of Haringey
- London Borough of Harrow
- Hertsmere Borough Council

10. Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England are statutory consultees as set out in The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

11. The Council will also send this report to neighbouring Boroughs and the other bodies prescribed for the purposes of section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) to ensure it continues to meet its statutory duty to cooperate in the planning of sustainable development. It will also be circulated within the Council.

12. At draft IIA report stage all contacts including other general consultation bodies, relevant agencies and consultees registered on Barnet's Local Plan Consultation database will be provided with a further opportunity to comment.

Integrated Impact Assessment Process

13. The methodology to be used will be based the SA process set out in National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). This is summarised in table 2 below and the stages outlined are applicable to the IIA process.

Table 2: Stages in the IIA assessment

Local Plan Pre-production
Stage A: Setting the content & objectives, establishing the baseline & deciding on the scope
Key tasks
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives 2.) Collect baseline information 3.) Identify sustainability, health and equalities issues and problems 4.) Develop the IIA framework, including defining the sustainability, health and equalities objectives, indicators and targets 5.) Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the II A
Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects
Key tasks
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Test the Local Plan objectives against the IIA objectives 2.) Develop the local plan options including reasonable alternatives 3.) Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives 4.) Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects 5.) Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
Stage C: Prepare the IIA report
Key tasks
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Prepare the initial IIA report (incorporating the HIA, EqIA, HRA) 2.) Consult on the initial IIA report
Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public
Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring
Key tasks
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Prepare and publish post-adoption statement 2.) Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan 3.) Respond to adverse effects

Chapter Two - Stage A1 Other plans, policies and programmes

14. Stage A1 of the IIA process requires consideration of other plans, policies and programmes to identify key sustainability, equalities and health objectives established at the international, European, national, regional and local level that are relevant to the Local Plan review. A comprehensive review was undertaken, the results of which are summarised in Appendix two. This review has informed both the identification of issues as part of Stage A3 and the proposed IIA objectives set out in the IIA Framework as set out in chapter five.

Table 3: Relevant plans, policies and programmes and strategies reviews as part of the scoping stage

International
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European Directive 2001/42/EC ▪ The Habitats Directive: European Directive 92/43/EEC and amended by 97/62/EC on the conservation of natural habitats ▪ Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Earth Summit 2002) ▪ European Directive: Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC ▪ EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive - 92/43/EEC and 97/62/EC) ▪ EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Management EU Directive 2008/50/EC ▪ Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC ▪ Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC ▪ Directive on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources 2009/28/EC ▪ European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised), 1992 ▪ European Landscape Convention 2000 ▪ Health for Growth 2014 – 2020, European Commission, 2011
National
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) ▪ Equality Act ▪ Localism Act 2011 ▪ Growth and Infrastructure 2013 ▪ Infrastructure Act 2015 ▪ Housing and Planning Act 2016 ▪ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), DCLG, 2018 ▪ National Planning Practice Guidance, DCLG, 2016 ▪ Securing the Future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy, DEFRA, 2005 ▪ The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended), HM Government ▪ Industrial Strategy – Building a Britain fit for the Future, Dept. for Business, Energy 7 Industrial Strategy, 2018 ▪ The Culture White Paper, DCMS, 2016 ▪ Index of Multiple Deprivation, ONS, 2015 ▪ Education Act 2011 ▪ DfE strategy 2015 to 2020: world-class education and care, DoE, 2016

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 – 2021, Infrastructure and Projects Authority, 2016 ▪ Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG, August 2015 ▪ Housing White Paper; fixing our Broken Housing Market, DCLG, 2017 ▪ Estate Regeneration National Strategy, 2016, DCLG ▪ Planning for Sport Aims and Objectives, July 2017, Sport England ▪ Global Health Strategy 2014 – 2019, Public Health, 2014 ▪ Future Water: The Government’s Water Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2011 ▪ UK Air Quality Strategy, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2011
<p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The London Plan, GLA, 2016 ▪ Draft London Plan, GLA, 2017 ▪ Culture and night-time economy SPG, GLA, 2017 ▪ Land for Industry and Transport SPG, GLA, 2012 ▪ Social Infrastructure SPG, GLA, 2014 ▪ Housing SPG, GLA, updated August 2017 ▪ Town Centres SPG, GLA, 2014 ▪ Homes for Londoners – Affordable Housing and Viability SPG, GLA, August 2017 ▪ Play and Informal Recreation SPG, GLA, 2012 ▪ Sustainable Design & Construction SPG, GLA, 2014 ▪ Mayor’s Culture Strategy, GLA, 2018 ▪ Cultural Metropolis: Achievements and Next Steps, GLA, 2014 ▪ Mayor’s Economic Development Strategy for London, 2017 ▪ A City for All Londoners, GLA, 2016 ▪ London Infrastructure Plan 2050, GLA, 2015 ▪ Accessible London; Achieving an Inclusive Environment, GLA, 2014 ▪ Mayor’s Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Strategy, GLA, 2018 ▪ 2017 London Strategic Housing Market Assessment, GLA, 2017 ▪ Planning for Equality & Diversity in London, GLA, 2007 ▪ London Health Inequalities Strategy, GLA, 2018 ▪ Healthy Streets for London – Prioritising walking, cycling and public transport to create a healthy city, GLA, 2017 ▪ GLA Topic Paper: Specialist Older Persons Housing, GLA, 2017 ▪ Mayor’s Transport Strategy, GLA, 2018 ▪ Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy, GLA, 2017 ▪ Mayor’s Environment Strategy, GLA, 2018 ▪ All London Green Grid, GLA, 2012 ▪ London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan, 2016
<p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Barnet Core Strategy, LBB, 2012 ▪ Barnet Development Management Policies, LBB, 2012 ▪ One Banet – A Sustainable Community Strategy for Barnet 2010 – 2020, LBB 2010 ▪ Mill Hill East Area Action Plan, LBB, 2009 ▪ Colindale Area Action Plan, LBB, 2010 ▪ North Finchley Town Centre Framework SPD, LBB, 2017

- Grahame Park SPD, LBB, 2016
- Affordable Housing SPD, LBB, 2008
- Green Infrastructure SPD, LBB, 2017
- Delivering Skills, Employment, Enterprise and Training (SEET) from development through S106, LBB, 2014
- Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, LBB, 2016
- Residential Design Guidance, LBB, 2016
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan, London Borough of Barnet, 2011
- Draft North London Waste Plan, 2018
- Barnet Housing Strategy, LBB, 2015
- Barnet Community Safety Strategy 2015 – 2020, LBB, 2015
- Barnet Equality Policy, LBB, 2014
- Barnet Corporate Plan 2015 – 2020, LBB, 2015
- Flood Risk Management Strategy, LBB, 2018
- Barnet Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015 – 2020, LBB
- Air Quality Action Plan 2017 – 2022, LBB, 2017
- Open Space Strategy 2016, LBB, 2016
- Barnet Children and young People Plan 2016 – 2020, LBB.
- Barnet Accessibility Strategy 2016-2019 for the Inclusion of young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in educational settings, LBB, 2016

Chapter Three - Stage A2 Baseline information

15. This section provides an overview of the baseline conditions in Barnet, encompassing any social, environmental and economic characteristics which are relevant to the Local Plan and the IIA. This information will help identify key sustainability issues. It will also assist monitoring of local plan policies.
16. Annex 1 of the SEA directive states that the assessment should include information on the likely significant effects on the environment, including:
 - a) Open space and Biodiversity
 - b) Population
 - c) Human health
 - d) Fauna
 - e) Flora
 - f) Soil
 - g) Water
 - h) Air
 - i) Climatic factors
 - j) Material assets
 - k) Cultural heritage
 - l) Landscape
17. There will be interlinks between the subtopics and cross cutting issues such as air quality, health and equality which have been identified across many sustainability topics and addressed in an integrated way which can assist in the development of a coherent policy guidance to inform the Local Plan review process.

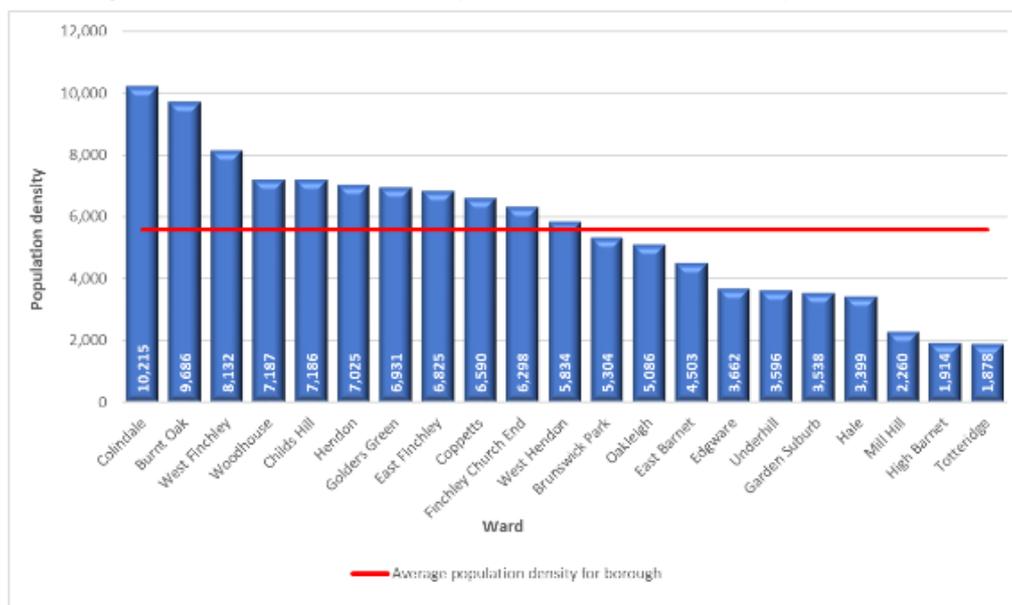
Socio-economic conditions

Barnet's residents

18. Barnet has a population of nearly 388,000, making it the most populous Borough in London¹. The more populous wards are in the south and west of the Borough (e.g. Colindale, Childs Hill, Mill Hill and Golders Green) and the least populous wards are found in the north and east of Barnet (e.g. High Barnet, Underhill and Totteridge).
19. Colindale is the most densely populated Borough with approximately 10,215 residents per kilometre, which is significantly higher than the Boroughs average population density (5,574 residents per kilometre). Similarly, the wards in the south of the Borough tend to be the most densely populated, with the exception of Garden Suburb. This is highlighted in figure 1.

¹ ONS Mid-2017 population estimates

Figure 1: Population density (residents per km²) by ward 2018



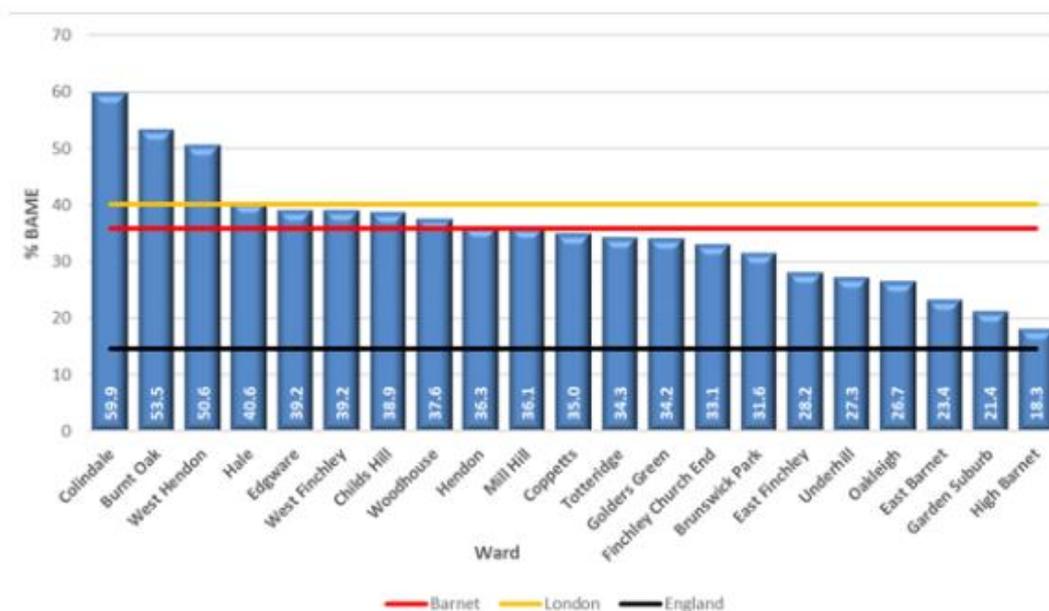
Source: Greater London Authority (GLA, 2018). Borough Preferred Option and Land area and population density data

20. Approximately 50.5% of the population is female and 49.5% is male. For both male and female, the most populous age bands are 30 – 34 and 35 – 39 years, and the least populous age groups are 85+ years.
21. The Boroughs overall population is projected to increase by nearly 17% by 2036, taking the number of residents to approximately 452,000². Natural increase (the difference between the number of births and deaths) is the most significant contributor to Barnet’s growth. According to ONS data there were 5,310 live births in Barnet in 2016. With 2,430 deaths in 2016, this amounted to a natural increase of 2,880. Levels of increase are projected to fall as it is expected that the number of births will decline during the lifetime of the plan by an average of 0.1% each year. This is matched with an increased number of deaths at an average of 0.9% each year.
22. The number of people aged 65 and over is predicted to increase by 37% between 2018 and 2036, compared with a 3.8% decreased in young people (aged 0-19) and a 10% increase of working age adults (aged 20 -64), over the same period. The greatest increase in the over 65 population will occur in wards in the west of the Borough (Colindale 91%; West Hendon 37% and Burnt Oak 33%), which are also amongst the most deprived wards.
23. Barnet is both ethnically and religiously diverse. Latest figures show that the white ethnic group made up of “white British”, “white Irish” and “other white”) currently make up over 60% of the Boroughs population, however, this segment is expected to decrease. The proportion of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) people in the Borough is projected to rise from 39.5% in 2018 to 44% by 2036. Figure 2 shows that the percentage of BMAE within the Boroughs wards ranged from 59.9% in Colindale to

² ONS Population projections – 2016 based

18.3% in High Barnet. Four wards, which include Colindale, Burnt Oak, West Hendon and Hale had a higher proportion of BAME residents than the London average. However, all wards in Barnet had a higher proportion of their population as BAME compared to the national average.

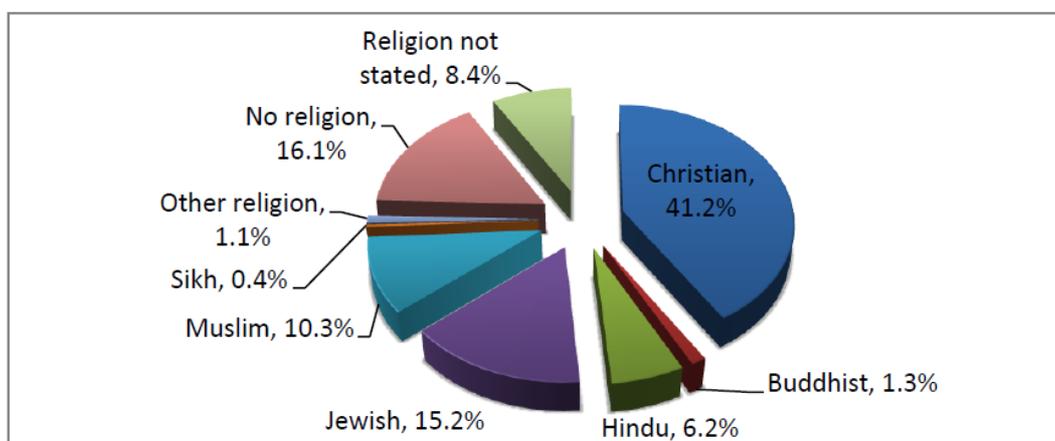
Figure 2: Percentage BAME within Barnet wards, 2011



Source: Greater London (GLA, 2014) Ward profiles and Atlas based on 2011 census data

24. In terms of religion, Christianity is the largest religion in Barnet, accounting for 41% of the population. However, census data also indicated that Barnet has the largest Jewish population in the UK, accounting for 15% of all residents in 2011. The 2011 Census also identified that 16% of residents have no religion.

Figure 3: Religion and belief



Source: 2011 census

Housing

Household composition

25. It is estimated that there are nearly 152,000 households in Barnet living in a dwelling stock of 146,730 units. GLA projections anticipate that there will be over 202,000 households in Barnet in 2036, an additional 51,00 households³. Barnet's SHMA found that this household growth can be broken down as follows:

- Couples without dependent children (42%)
- Single person households (25%)
- Other households (24%)
- Families with dependent children (9%)

26. Approximately 57% of the stock comprises houses (terraced, semi-detached or detached) and 43% are flats. A large proportion of housing stock was built over 50 years ago, but is mainly in good condition. Housing stock is unbalanced with the Borough facing problems of overcrowding and under-occupation. Data from 2011 census indicates that approximately 10% of all households are overcrowded; this is significantly higher than the England average (4.8%) but lower than the London (11.6%). Overall, Barnet was ranked the 12th lowest Borough in London for overcrowding. Conversely, 57% of houses are under-occupied.

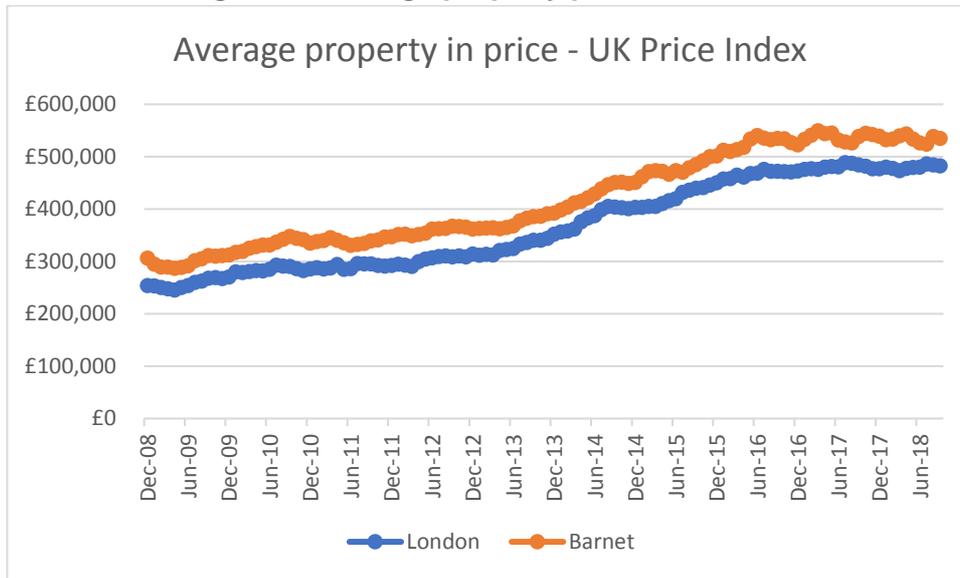
27. In December 2017, the average house price in Barnet was £534,808, which is substantially higher than the London average of £482,241 (see figure 4) and over 14 times the median household income⁴. House prices have been increasing year on year, with an overall increase of 75% since 2008⁵. Similarly, most rents in the Borough are now higher than local housing allowances, and at £1350 a month, median rents in Barnet are higher when compared to the outer London median of £1,295. These issues mean that housing affordability is a key challenge for Barnet.

³GLA 2016 based projections – central trend

⁴ Median household income in Barnet is £38,000

⁵ UK price index

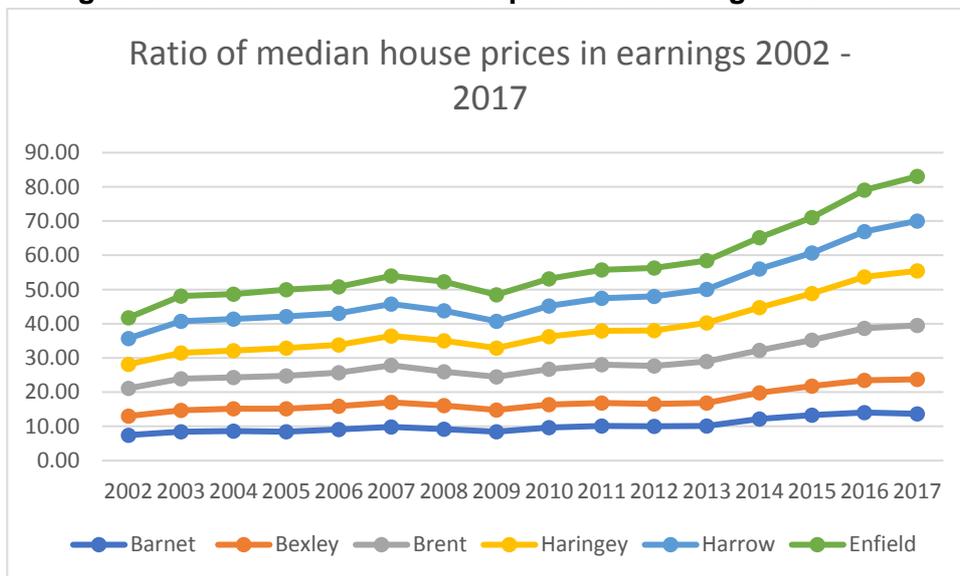
Figure 4: Average property prices in Barnet



Source: UK Price Index

28. In addition, the ratio of lower quantile earnings to lower quantile home prices is increasing, rising from 9.89% in 2006 to 14.34% in 2017. For comparison, figure 5 shows ratios of median house price to earnings for Barnet’s neighbouring Boroughs and highlights that there has been a steady increase, following a momentary dip after the 2008 financial crisis.

Figure 5: Ratio of median house prices to earnings 2002 - 2017



Source: Office for National Statistics

29. The high cost of home ownership in Barnet has led to a tenure shift away from owning a property and towards privately rented accommodation, so that over a quarter of households in the Borough now rent from a private landlord. Between 2001 and 2016,

the use of privately rented accommodation in Barnet rose from 17% to 26% of households.

30. Approximately 59% of homes in Barnet are owner-occupied, 14% socially rented and 27% privately rented. A disproportionately high number of people living in socially rented housing are from BAME ethnicities and in particular Black ethnicities; more than 20% of people identifying themselves as black live in socially rented housing, while only 4% of black people are owner-occupiers.

31. The table below presents Census 2011 occupancy and number of rooms per household by ward has been sorted by average number of rooms per household. The wealthiest wards in the Borough have some of the largest houses in the Borough and consequently the highest average number of rooms per household which therefore shows the lowest levels of overcrowding.

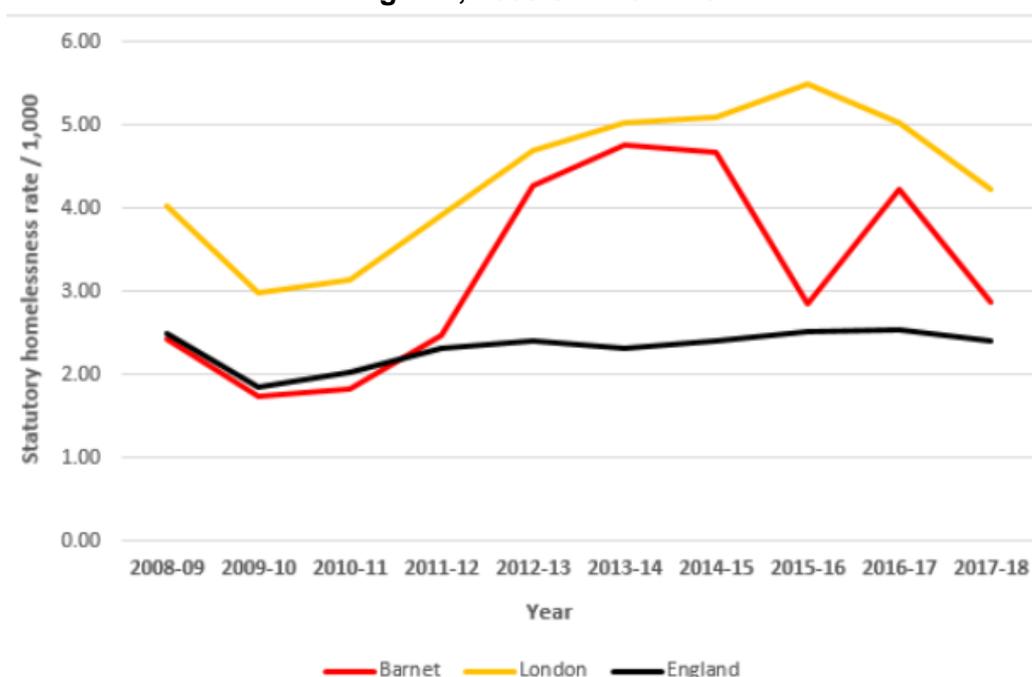
Table 4: Occupancy and number of rooms per household by ward

Ward	Occupancy rating (rooms) of 1 or less	Average household size	Average number of rooms per household
Barnet – Borough level	24,489	2.6	5.1
Garden Suburb	738	3.1	5.9
Todderidge	631	2.6	5.7
Oakleigh	674	2.5	5.6
Edgware	919	2.8	5.5
Golders Green	1,269	3.0	5.5
Mill Hill	902	2.7	5.5
Brunswick Park	609	2.7	5.4
Finchley Church End	970	2.5	5.4
Hale	851	2.8	5.3
High Barnet	768	2.3	5.3
East Barnet	748	2.5	5.1
Underhill	822	2.5	5.1
Childs hill	2,083	2.5	4.9
Woodhouse	1,229	2.5	4.9
Hendon	1,725	2.6	4.8
West Finchley	1,265	2.4	4.8
Coppetts	1,298	2.5	4.7
East Finchley	1,259	2.4	4.7
West Hendon	1,735	2.8	4.7
Burnt Oak	1,823	2.8	4.4
Colindale	2,171	2,6	4.2

Homelessness and overcrowding

32. A lack of affordable housing contributes to homelessness or overcrowding in Barnet. Between the period April 2009 and March 2018, statutory homelessness increased, rising from 324 to 444. Figure 6 indicates that the homelessness rate was significantly higher in Barnet compared to England, but lower when compared against the London rate⁶.

Figure 6: Statutory homelessness rate / 1,000 households for Barnet, London and England, 2008-9 to 2017-18

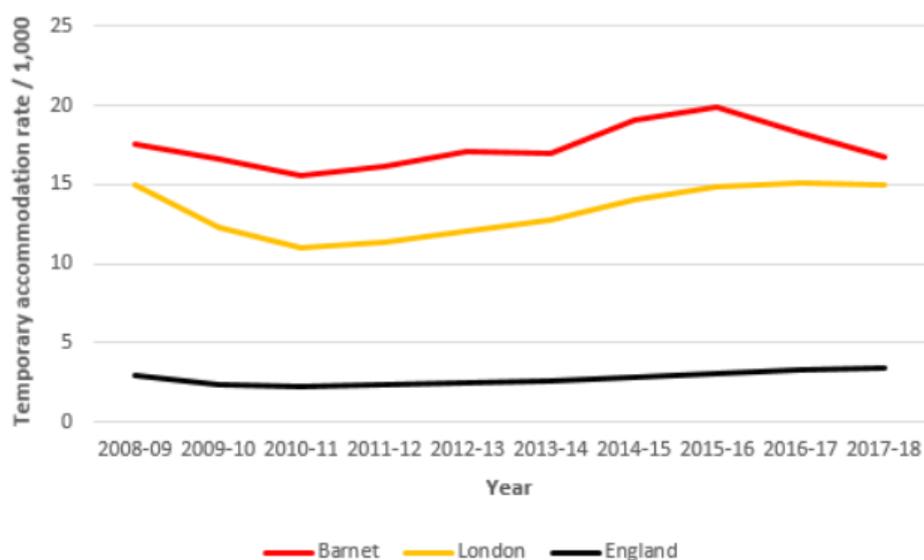


Source: Barnet JSNA

33. The rate of people living in temporary accommodation has not changed significantly between 2008 and 2018 in Barnet, however an increase did occur in 2015/16, rising from 2.97 to 3.40 per 1,000 households. The number of people living in temporary accommodation in Barnet is higher than the London average and significantly higher than the national average.

⁶ Barnet JSNA

Figure 7: Rate of temporary accommodation per 1,000 households in Barnet, London and England for 2008-9 to 2017-18



Source: Barnet JSNA

Future housing need

34. Barnet's draft SHMA has identified a housing requirement of 76,500 new homes in Barnet up to the period 2041. In total, 77% are to be market housing and 23% of these homes are to be affordable housing units. Approximately 64% of this need across all tenures should be in the form of three bedrooms or more. The need for one and two bed dwellings is 36%.

Number of new homes being built

35. Ongoing assessment of house building in Barnet (as set out in the Authorities Monitoring Report) has highlighted that:

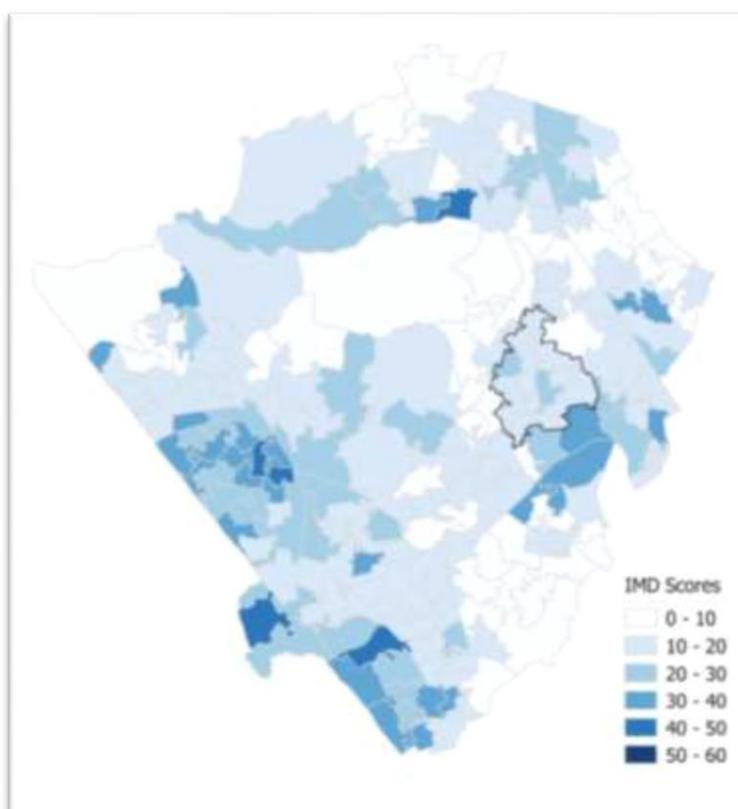
- Nearly 900 new houses have been built since 2011/12
- 7,500 new flats have been built since 2011/12
- Housing supply is skewed towards flatted development, with 90% of new homes being flats
- Few flats have potential for large family accommodation, with only 14% of new flats having three or more bedrooms.

Deprivation and Health

36. Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) in England and ranks areas from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).

37. Barnet is the 157th most deprived local authority in England, out of a total of 326 local authorities. Comparing to the 2010 release of the Index of Multiple Deprivation Barnet was ranked 176th, which means that Barnet has become comparatively more deprived and is now amongst the 50% deprived local authorities in England.
38. The areas in the west of the Borough exhibit the highest levels of deprivation, which are concentrated in Colindale, Burnt Oak, Childs Hill and West Hendon. The map below shows the IMD scores of LSOAs across the Boroughs.

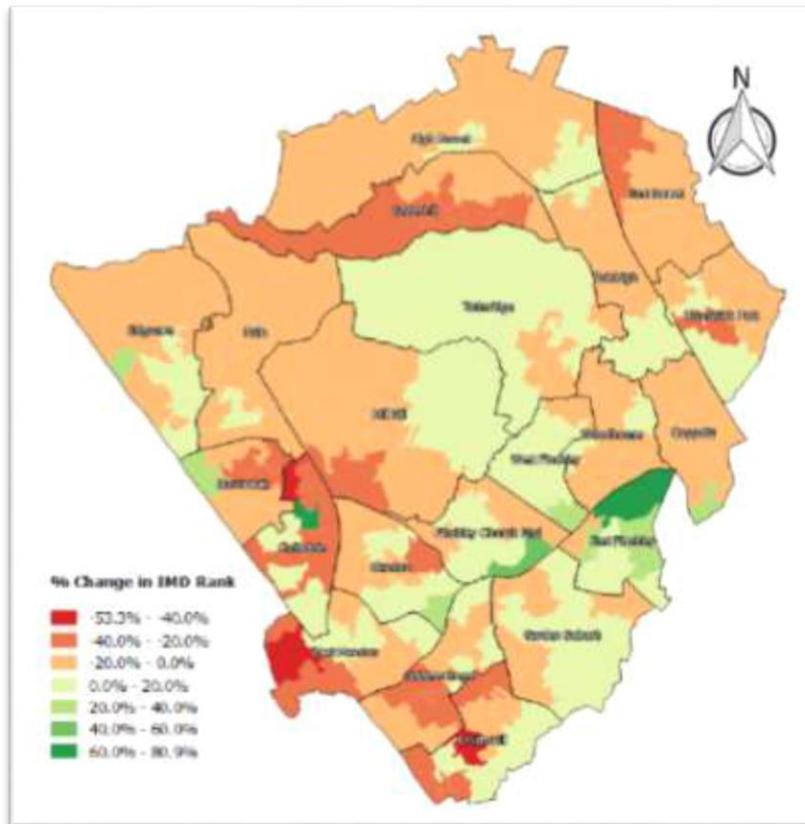
Figure 8: IMD Scores for Barnet



Source: Summary Report of the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation

39. The Map below shows the percentage change in IMD rank during the period 2010 – 2015. The data highlights that 64% Barnet LSOAs became comparatively more deprived whereas 36% became comparatively less deprived.
40. On an overall ward level, all LSOAs in East Barnet and Underhill became more deprived between 2010 and 2015. And although no wards experienced a reduction in deprivation across all LSOAs within their boundary, more LSOAs in East Finchley, West Finchley, Totteridge and Finchley Church End became less deprived than more deprived over this period.

Figure 9: Changes in IMD scores

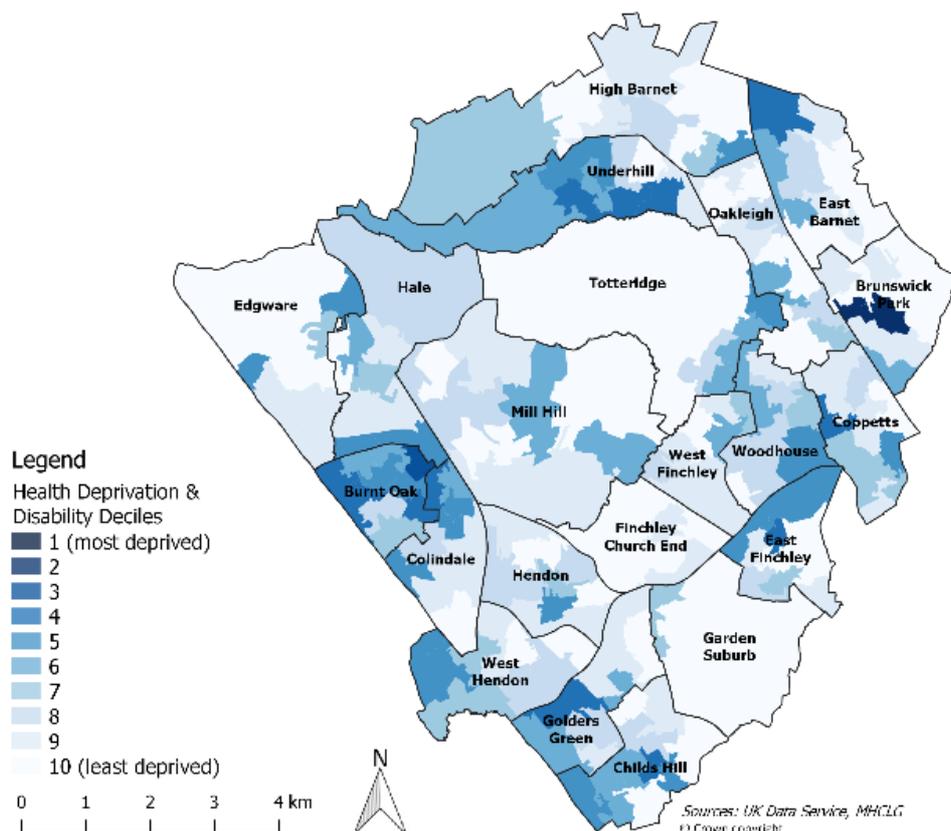


Source: Summary Report of the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation

41. Barriers to housing and services domain contains high levels of deprivation in Barnet, with 21% of Barnet's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived nationally and 72% in the 30% most deprived nationally. Deprivation is most prominent in the west of the Borough and the most deprived LSOA is located around Grahame Park in Colindale, which ranks 9th nationally.

the individual aged 50 years in the most deprived quantile nationally consults at the same higher rate as someone aged 70 years in the least deprived quantile⁹.

Figure 11: Health deprivation and disability – Barnet



Source: Summary Report of the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation

Life expectancy

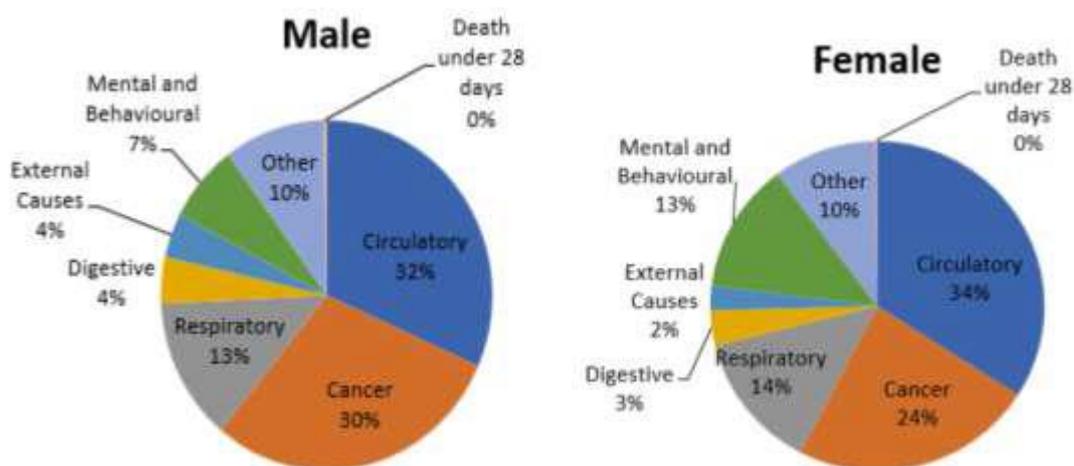
46. In Barnet, life expectancy at birth in females (85.1 years) is higher than males (82.1 years) and overall life expectancy for both male and female population in Barnet is higher than the average for England (female = 83.2, male = 79.6). The top three broad causes of mortality in both men and women are circulatory diseases, cancers and respiratory disease¹⁰ (see figure 12).

⁹ Boomla K, Hull S, and Robson J. GP funding formula masks major inequalities for practices in deprived areas. BMJ 2014

¹⁰ Public Health England (2016). Public Health Profiles

47. Inequalities do exist in the Borough in relation to life expectancy, based on gender, location and deprivation. Women in Barnet have a significantly higher life expectancy than men and the life expectancy of people living in the most deprived areas of the Borough are on average 7.4 years less for men¹¹ and 7.8 years less for women,¹² than those in the least deprived areas. The highest life expectancy was found in Garden Suburb ward (89.5 years) and the lowest in Burnt Oak (81.4 years), a significant difference of 8.1 years¹³.

Figure 12: Broad causes of mortality in both men and women in Barnet



Source: Barnet JSNA

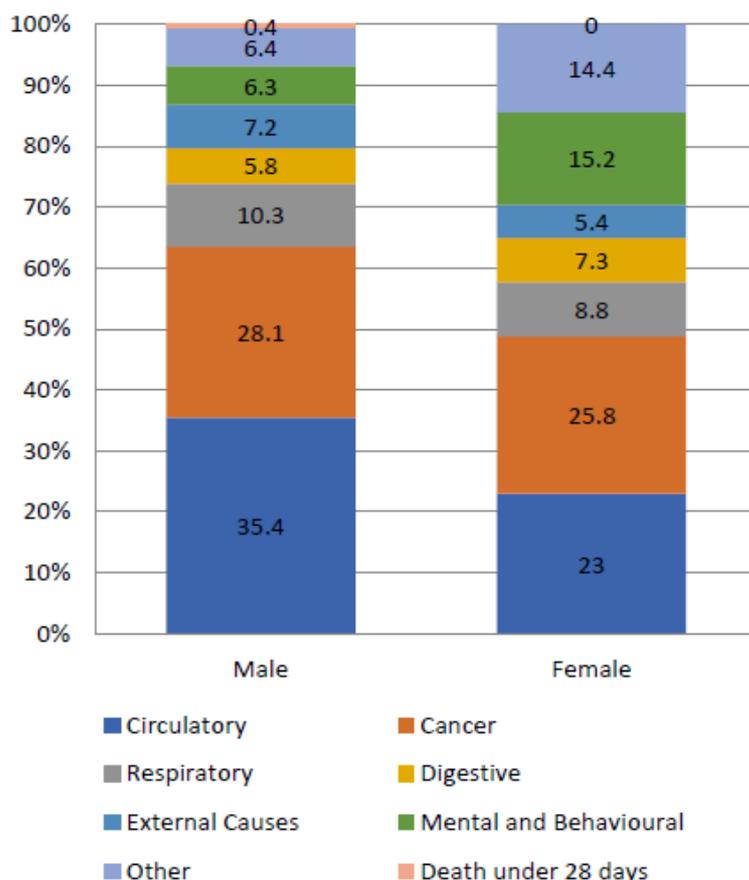
48. The graph below shows the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between Barnet's most deprived quintile and Barnet's least deprived quintile, by broad cause of death, 2012-2014. There is a slight difference in the contributors from 2010-2012 where circulatory disease was the greatest contributor made to the life expectancy gap for both men and woman.

¹¹ Public Health England (2018). Public Health Profiles.

¹² Public Health England (2018). Public Health Profiles.

¹³ Public Health England (2017). Public Health Profiles.

Figure 13: Breakdown of life expectancy gap between most deprived and least deprived quantile



Source: Barnet JSNA

Obesity and physical activity

49. Poor health in later life is influenced in part by the uptake of healthier lifestyles across the lifespan. Inactivity is responsible for 1 in 5 deaths in London and contributes to chronic conditions such as type II diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Currently, almost one third of adults in Barnet are physically inactive and 56.8% are overweight or obese.

50. The proportion of reception year children (aged 4 – 5) with obesity was 8.2%, which is lower than the London average (10.3%) and national average (9.3). Similarly, the prevalence of obese children aged 10 – 11 years was significantly lower than both the London and national average¹⁴.

51. Research has demonstrated that the chance of being obese reduces by 4.8% per kilometre walked per day. Furthermore, the risk of developing a chronic condition due to lifestyle related factors begins in early childhood. In Barnet, 1 in 5 children aged 4 years

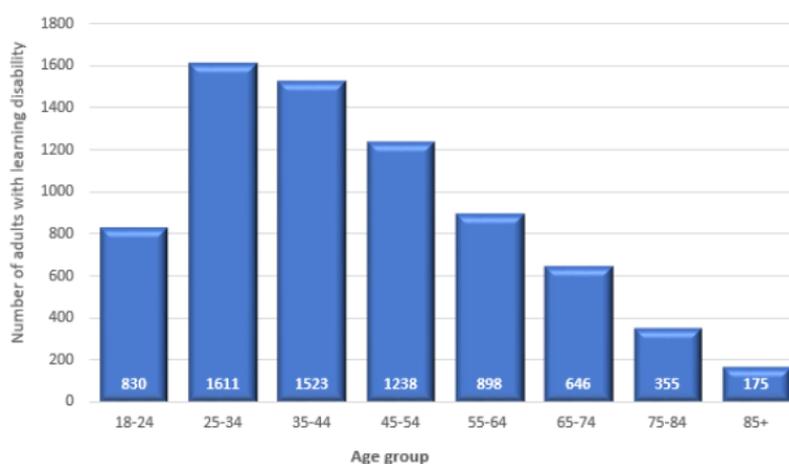
¹⁴ National Child Management Programme data from NHS Digital: PHE (2018). NCMP and Child Obesity Profile.

are overweight or obese, with significantly different prevalence rates between the least and most deprived wards.

Disability

52. In 2018, data has indicated that there are approximately 7,276 people in Barnet that have a learning disability, of which 84% of these are aged under 65 years.

Figure 14: Estimated number of adults in Barnet with learning disability, by age group, 2018



Source: Barnet JSNA

53. In 2018, there were an estimated 23,735 adults in Barnet living with a moderate or serious physical disability and based on projections from PANSI, this figure may increase to 28,907 by 18,907 by 2035, representing a 22% increase. The majority of people who have a physical disability in the Borough were aged between 35 – 65.

Figure 15: Estimated number of adults with moderate or serious physical disability in Barnet, by age groups, 2018 – 2035

Age range	Moderate physical disability					Serious physical disability				
	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2018	2020	2025	2030	2035
18-24	1,259	1,234	1,271	1,439	1,484	246	241	248	281	290
25-34	2,717	2,734	2,680	2,600	2,709	259	260	255	248	258
35-44	3,466	3,584	3,780	3,797	3,730	1,052	1,088	1,148	1,153	1,132
45-54	5,131	5,248	5,587	6,101	6,421	1,428	1,461	1,555	1,698	1,787
55-64	5,885	6,258	7,063	7,524	7,986	2,291	2,436	2,749	2,929	3,109
Total	18,459	19,058	20,380	21,461	22,331	5,276	5,486	5,955	6,308	6,576

Source: Barnet JSNA

54. Increases in various long-term conditions are projected for older people in the Borough. For example, between 2018 and 2030, the following increases are predicted for older Barnet residents (aged 65+):
- dementia (47%)
 - diabetes (37%)
 - depression (36%)
 - long term conditions associated with stroke (40%) and
 - limiting long term illness that affects daily activities a lot (41%).

Mental Health

55. In 2016/17, the recorded prevalence (all ages) of mental health problems (including schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses) for Barnet is 1.01%, which is higher than the rate for England (0.92%), but lower than the London average (1.10%)¹⁵. The prevalence of adult depression within the Borough is 6.4%, which is significantly lower than the average for both London (6.6%) and England (9.1%).
56. In addition, the rate of emergency admissions for intentional self-harm in 2016/17 in Barnet was recorded at 98.1 per 100,000 persons, which is lower than the England average (185.3 per 100,000). Compared to other London Boroughs, Barnet is ranked 8th highest in terms of emergency admissions for self-harm.
57. In relation to child mental health issues, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimated that 4,691 children aged between 5 – 16 were living with a mental health disorder in Barnet in 2014¹⁶. Between 2010/11 and 2013/14 the number of mental health admissions in 0-17 year olds increased from 124 to 184¹⁷.

Crime

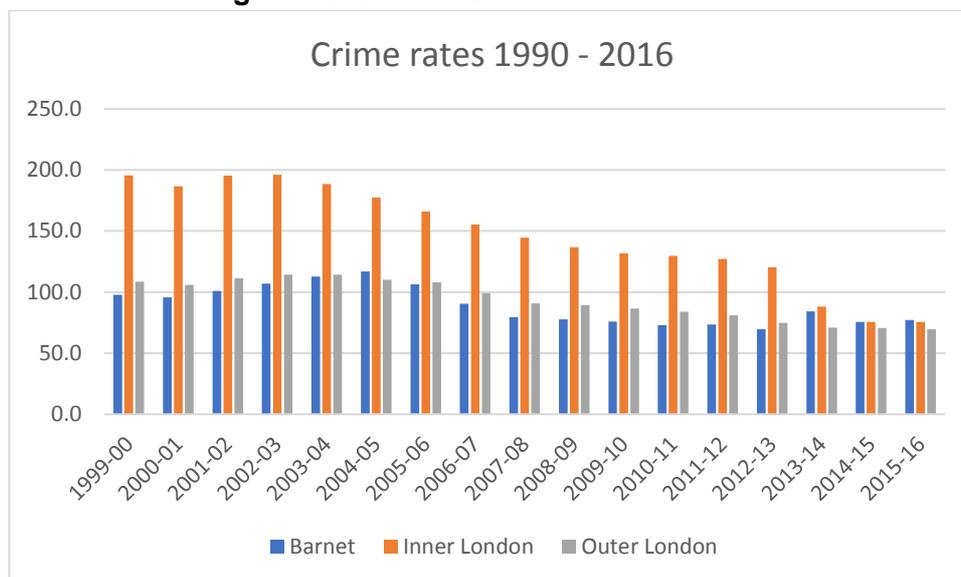
58. General crime rates in Barnet have been falling consistently over the past fifteen years, in line with the trends in inner London and England, although rates are slightly higher in Barnet than when compared to Outer London.

¹⁵ Barnet JSNA,

¹⁶ PHE Fingertips tool. Children's and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing (2015).

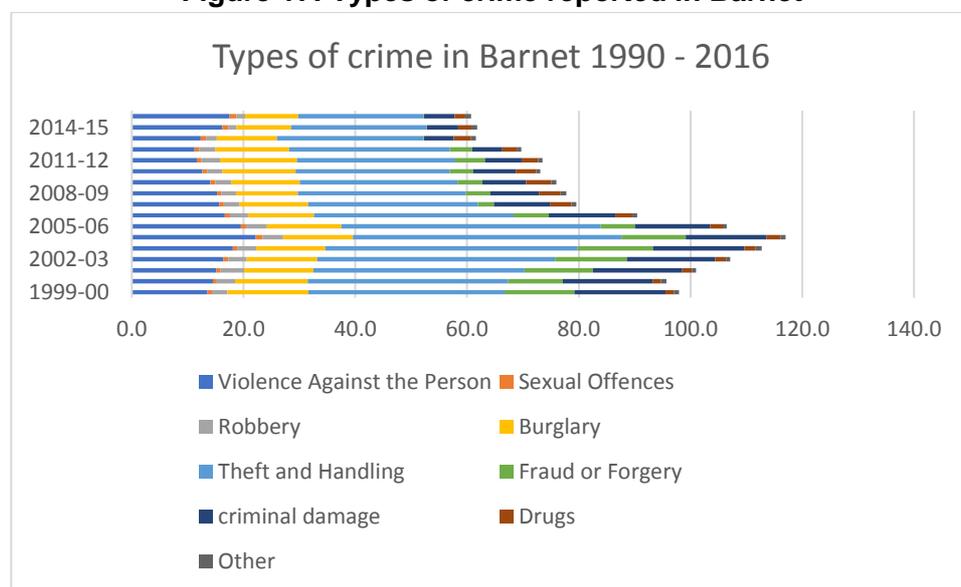
¹⁷ Director of Public Health Report for Barnet 2015, (2015, Public Health

Figure 16: Overall Crime rates in London



59. Figure 17 below shows that the most common type of crime reported related to theft and handling. This was followed by violent crime against another person, which has increased by 29.6% between the period 1990 – 2016.

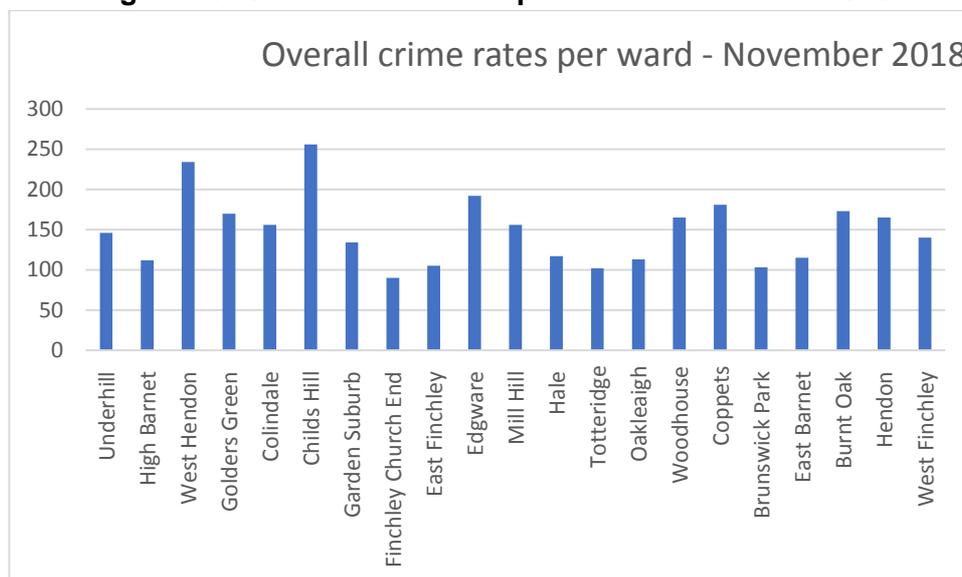
Figure 17: Types of crime reported in Barnet



Source: www.data.gov.uk

60. Figure 18 highlights the spatial distribution of crime in the Borough for November 2018. The data shows that crime is not uniformly distributed and is higher in wards such as West Hendon, Childs Hill and Edgware, which are also characterised by higher levels of deprivation.

Figure 18: Overall crime rates per ward – November 2018



Fear of crime

61. The Residents Perception Survey in 2017 found that crime was one of the top concerns amount local people. The survey highlighted that 32% of residents did not feel safe at night and that 39% of residents are concerned about crime¹⁸

Barnet Economy

62. Barnet’s resident population is well qualified, with 55% of pupil attaining 8 score GCSES in 2017¹⁹. Around 54% of the adult population have a university degree or equivalent which is 2% higher than the London average and 15% higher than the national average. In contrast, there was no significant difference between the percentage of economically active working age people in Barnet with no qualifications (3.7%) and those in London (4.3%) and England (4.8%).

63. In addition, latest data shows that 3.6% of 16- 18 year olds in Barnet were not in employment, education or training (NEET) (270 people) in 2016. This is an increase of 1.3% from the previous year. This proportion of the population is lower than the London (5.3%) and national (6%) average.

64. The economic activity rate (the employed and unemployed combined) in Barnet stands at 72.6 (compared to 78.3 for London). Barnet’s claimant count stood at 1.5% in March

¹⁸ Residents Perception Survey, LBB, 2017

¹⁹ National Statistics - 2017

2017; compared to 2% for both London and the UK²⁰. However, forecasts show that the employment rate will grow by 22% from 34,400 to 42,00 by 2036²¹.

65. Many of the people who work in Barnet also live in the Borough. According to the 2011 census, 21% of Barnet's employed population worked in the Borough²². The majority of Barnet's working residents are employed in the public sector or financial service sector.
66. Barnet has a strong culture of self-employment, with close to 15% of those in employment being self-employed compared to around 11% across London and 9% nationally.
67. There are approximately 19,330 business units in Barnet²³, representing almost one third (31.5%) of the businesses in the A5 corridor (including the London Boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Harrow and the Hertfordshire Local Authorities of Hertsmere, Watford and Dacorum). Barnet's largest sectors in terms of business units and employment were Professional, Scientific and Technical (PST; 18.7%), construction (10.1%), retail (9.8%), information and communication (infocomms; 9.8%) and property (9.2%). Despite high proportions of people employed in the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector and information and communications, the Borough is still relatively underrepresented in these areas, which is problematic as these are the two sectors that are predicted to grow most strongly across London²⁴.
68. Barnet's business sector distribution is more in-line with that of the neighbouring A5 corridor than Greater London as a whole. Compared with London, it is overrepresented by construction, property and wholesale and underrepresented by transport and storage, accommodation and food, infocomms, financial services and PST.
69. The Borough is a predominantly small business economy, with a particularly high and growing proportion of self-employment. Over 90% of businesses are classed as 'micro' and have fewer than ten employees. The Borough has the third highest business base in London and collects nearly £100m annually through business rates²⁵.
70. Employment space is not evenly distributed through the Borough, but neither is there a single dominant centre within Barnet. Smaller concentrations are spread on land around the A1 and M1. To the East, the main artery is the A1000 which runs from Barnet itself, through Whetstone and North Finchley to the North Circular. A string of small town centres runs along the A1000, with the largest concentration of offices at North Finchley as well as at Finchley Church End.

²⁰ Greater London Authority (2017) *2015-based Trend Population Projections*

²¹ Barnet Employment Land Review (2017)

²² Census 2011

²³ Nomis

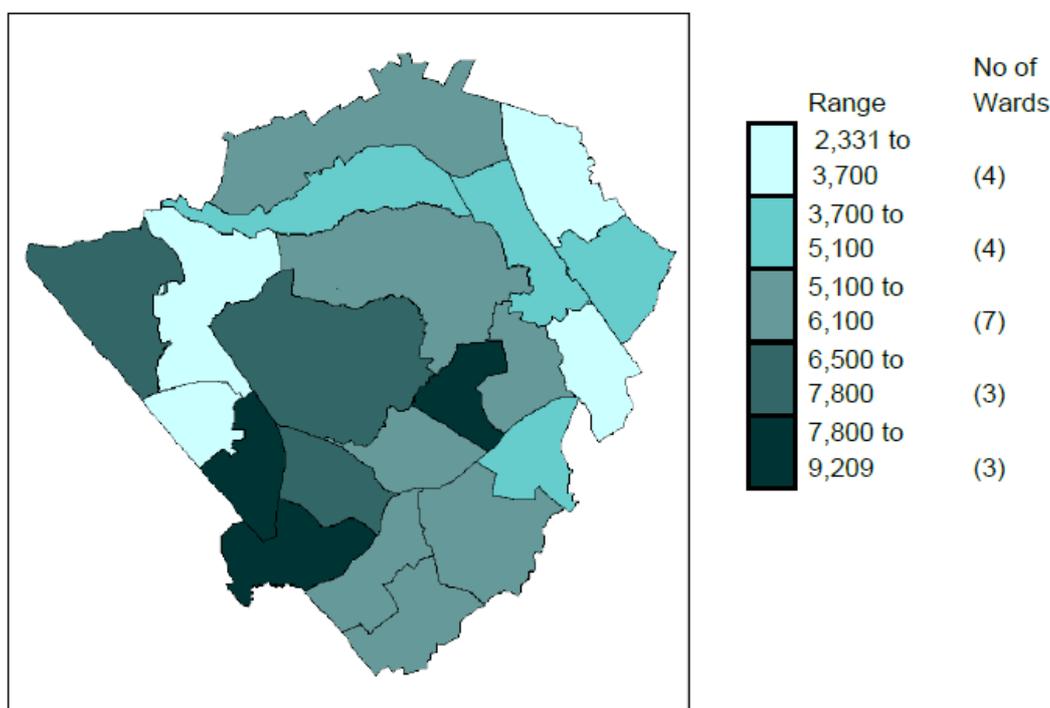
²⁴ LB Barnet Employment Land Review

²⁵ Barnet Business Engagement and Social Enterprise Briefing 15/11/2013

71. The largest employment wards in Barnet are West Hendon and Colindale located to the west of the Borough along the A5 corridor and West Finchley in the centre of the Borough.

- Retail forms an important proportion of employment in West Hendon (50%) where Brent Cross Shopping Centre is located, Coppetts (26%), Golders Green (22%), Edgware (17%) and Childs Hill (16%). Colindale contains a high proportion of public administration (30%, mainly from police and college employees) and health (16%) jobs.
- One quarter of West Finchley’s jobs are in professional and scientific activities. This includes one large employer in this ward, Berg Kaprow Lewis LLP, an accountancy firm, and the area also appears to contain a cluster of these types of accountancy and business service activities.
- Health jobs are particularly prevalent in Burnt Oak (47%) and Underhill (60%) due to the presence of hospitals in these areas.
- Education is a key sector in Hendon (32%), where Middlesex University is a major employer.
- Public administration (i.e. Barnet Council employees) is a large employer in Brunswick Park (43.4%).
- Accommodation and food is a large sector (39% of employment) in East Finchley because of McDonalds HQ.

Figure 19: Barnet’s concentration of employment by ward (BRES 2011)



Source: BRES 2011

72. The ELR highlighted that Barnet does not have a particularly strong office market and the stock of office space has been shrinking in recent years, mainly due to losses to residential development. The combination of shrinking stock and low levels of new

supply may reduce Barnet’s already marginal role as an office location. However, as noted in paragraph 63, employment is anticipated to grow by 22% suggesting a need for office space in of approximately 67,000 – 106,000 m2 up to the period 2036.

Arts and culture

73. In 2018 the Inter-Department Business Register recorded Barnet as having the highest concentration of creative industry firms (arts, entertainment, recreations and other services) in Outer London. The survey identified 1,430 creative industry firms in Barnet.

Environmental conditions

Open space and biodiversity

74. Barnet is one of the greenest Boroughs in London with 28% of its area designated as Green Belt (92,466 ha) and 8% as Metropolitan Land (690 ha). It also has a good open space provision distributed across the Borough, which contributes towards the character of the area. Larger open spaces tend to be located in the north of the Borough, with smaller parks located further south in the more densely built up areas. Another feature of open space in the Borough is Dollis Valley which forms a continuous green corridor through the centre of the Borough.

75. The Barnet Open Space and Recreational Facilities Assessment (2009) identified that Barnet had a total of 274 sites covering a total area of 1191.97 hectares. These sites comprised of various types of open space, which is outlined in Table 5. Other sites were made up of private areas of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land. The total open space which is easily accessible to the public totalled 1143.31 ha, which equated to approximately 3.63ha of open space per 1,000 residents.

Table 5: Open Space Provision

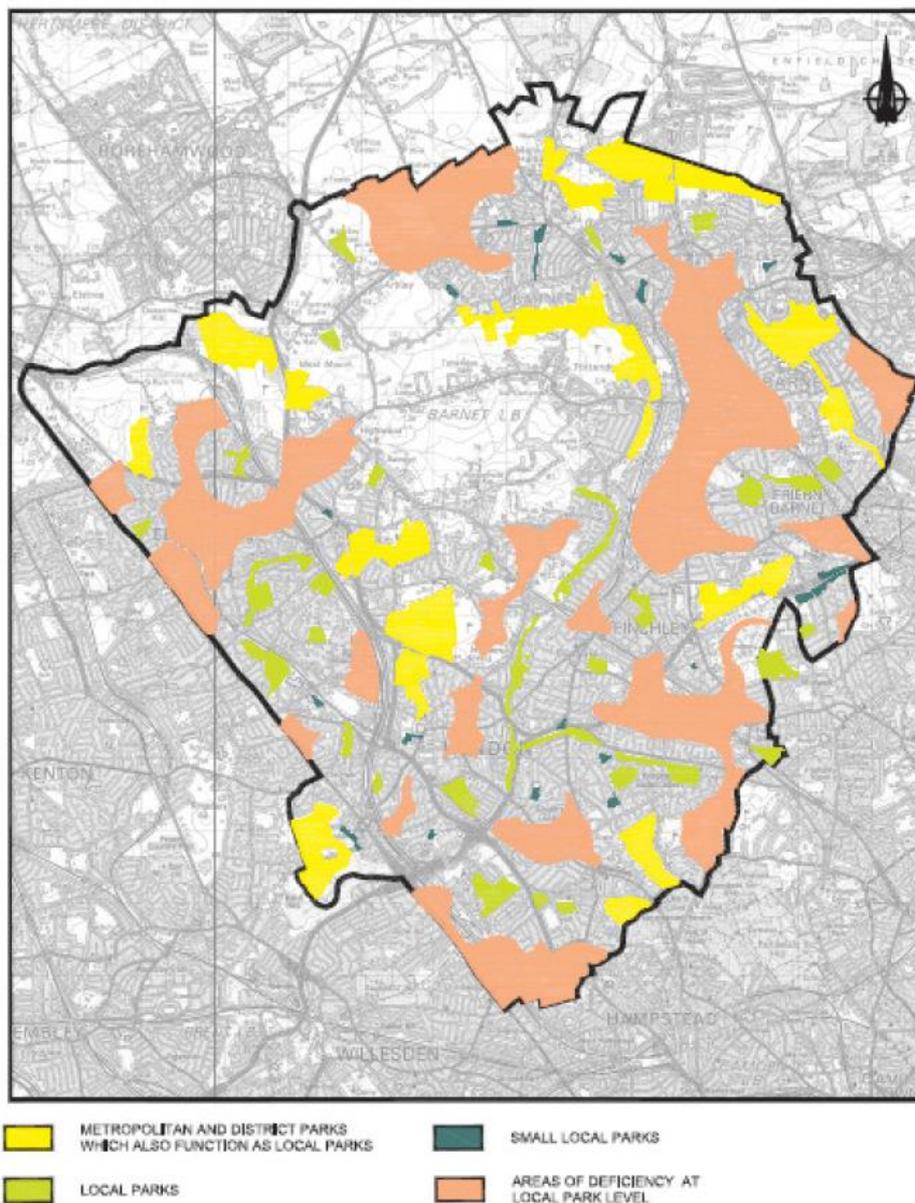
Open space by primary typology	Number of sites	Area (ha)
Parks	73	481.07
• <i>District parks</i>	7	207.34
• <i>Local Parks</i>	66	272.73
Children’s playground	6	1.26
Outdoor Sports Provision	54	380.34
• <i>Local Authority</i>	23	220.03
• <i>Clubs</i>	19	74.83
Natural / Semi-natural Green Space	49	367.38
• <i>Nature Reserve</i>	28	286.59
• <i>Green Corridor</i>	21	80.79
Amenity Green Space	49	15.50

Other	43	32.35
Total		1191.97

76. Public parks are the most abundant form of open space in the Borough. In total, there are seven district parks and 66 local parks. The parks vary considerably in size; the smallest is Hamilton Road playground and the largest is Monken Hadley Common.

77. Within the Borough, there are significant variations in park provision. For example, the provision of parks in the following wards fall below the Borough average: Golders Green, Childs Hill, Garden Suburb, East Finchley, Finchley Church End, West Finchley, Woodhouse, Burnt Oak, Colindale, Hendon and West Hendon. In contrast, High Barnet, Totteridge, East Barnet, Coppetts, Garden Suburb and Mill Hill all have levels of provision above the Borough average of 1.26 ha per 1,000 head of population.

Map 3: Areas of open space deficiency



78. Access to open spaces provide a wide range of benefits to people living, working and visiting the Borough. Apart from playing an important role for health and well-being, recreational, cultural and social values, open spaces are important for improving air quality, preventing and mitigating flooding. They are also important as for local wildlife and strongly contribute to the character of the Borough as a whole.

Biodiversity

79. Brent Reservoir is a Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI). There are no Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Ramsar sites or Special Protection Area (SPA) within Barnet. However, the following designated sites are within a 15-mile radius of Barnet:

- Lee Valley (Ramsar / SPA)
- Epping Forest (Ramsar / SPA)
- Richmond Park (SAC)
- Wimbledon Common (SAC)
- Wormley – Hoddesdinpark Woods (SAC)

80. Approximately 28% of the Borough is designated green belt but does not contain any Areas of outstanding National Beauty (AONB).

Nature Conservation

81. Barnet has 68 sites of Importance for Nature conservation (SINCs), a summary of which is included in appendix one. Banet's SINCs are predominately made up of parks and open spaces but also include golf courses, cemeteries and rail side land.

82. In addition, the Borough has five Local Nature reserves. These are Rowley Green, Scratchwood and Moat Mount Countryside Park, Oakhill Woods Nature Reserve, Coppetts Wood and Glebelands nature Reserve and the Big Wood and Little Wood Nature Trail.

Air quality

83. In 2001, Barnet was designated an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) due to predicted exceedances of the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and the 24 hour mean objective for particulates (PM₁₀).

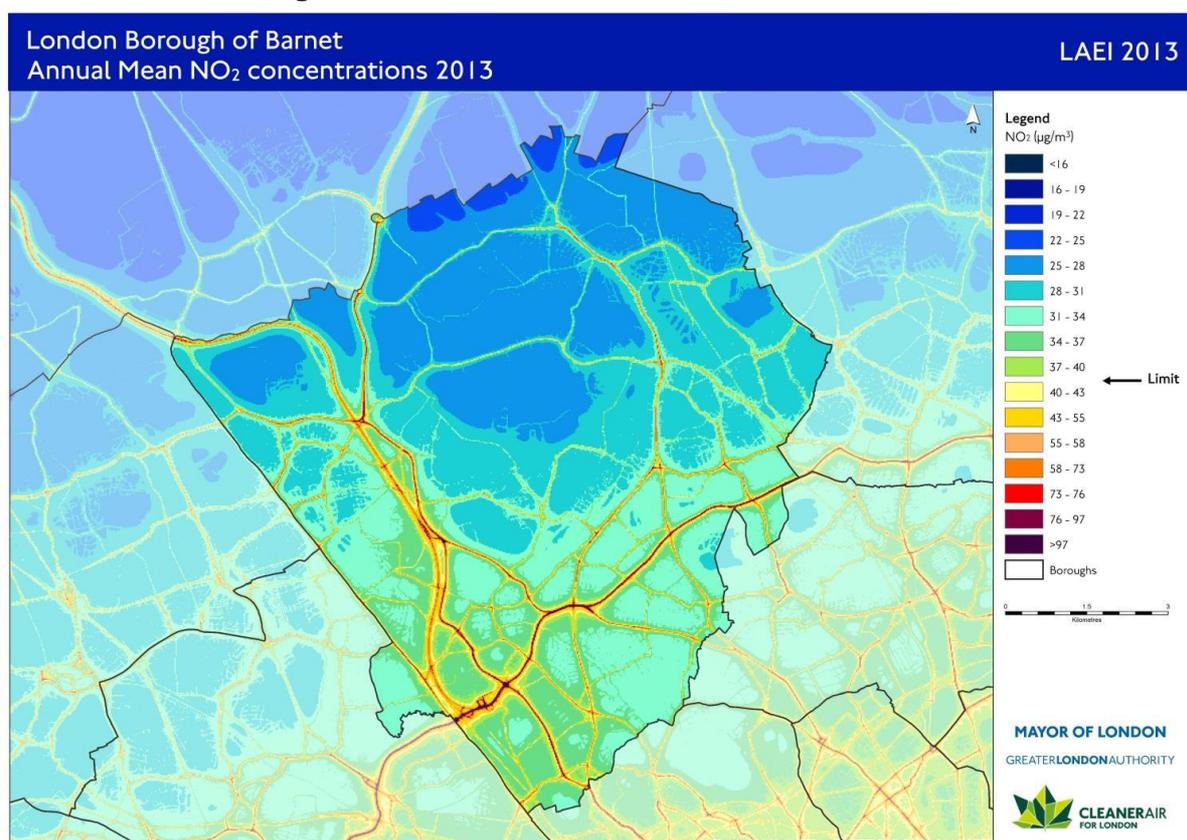
84. Air quality in London has gradually improved over recent years as a result of policies to reduce harmful emissions, however, Barnet's monitoring data indicates that the whole Borough still exceeds the annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide and the should continue to be an AQMA. Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide in the busy High Street locations were between 51 and 60 g/m³ in 2014. Concentrations of PM₁₀ were considerably below the annual mean and daily mean objectives at two air quality monitoring stations at Chalgrove School and Tally Ho Corner. However, there are busier

roads and junctions where modelling has predicted that the objectives are being exceeded.

85. The Air Quality Action Plan 2017 – 2022 for Barnet identified that the two main sources of air pollution as transport and construction. There are various busy roads which pass through the Borough and have a detrimental effect on air quality. In addition to these roads, congestion on many roads during peak times means that in some cases, the annual and hourly means may be exceeded.

86. Figure 20 depicts modelled mean annual concentrations of NO₂ in Barnet in 2013. Where the Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations exceeds the EU limit, the map is highlighted in yellow, orange or red. As NO₂ is largely due to transport, these areas are concentrated around the main roads and junctions within the Borough, including the A1, M1, A406 and the A100.

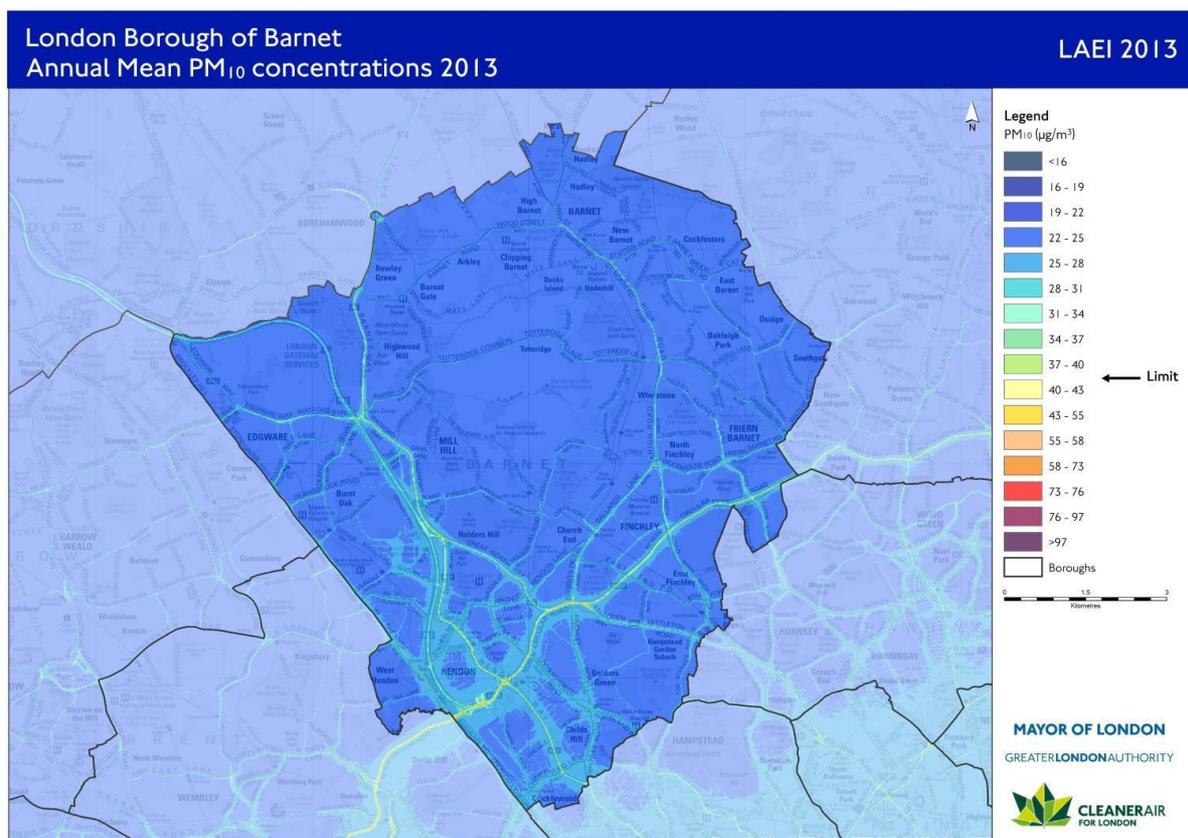
Figure 20: Annual mean No2 concentration 2013



Source: LBB (2016). Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022 (p.8).

87. Figure 21 highlights the modelled mean annual concentrations of MP10 in Barnet in 2013. Areas highlighted in yellow show where the PM10 concentrations exceeds EU limits, which is mainly localised to the A1 and A406 roads in the south of the Borough.

Figure 21: Annual mean PM10 concentration 2013



Source: LBB (2016). Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022 (p.9).

Climatic factors

Weather

- 88. Available scientific evidence supports the current understanding that global warming causes climate change. London is vulnerable to extreme weather, in the form of floods, droughts, heatwaves and very cold weather.
- 89. The Governments climate change projections from 2009 suggest that by 2050, London could see an increase in mean summer temperature of 2.7 degrees, an increase in mean winter rainfall of 15 % and a decrease in mean summer rainfall of 18 % over a 1961 – 1990 baseline. The impacts of a changing climate in London are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Climate

Rising temperatures	Summers will be hotter. By the middle of the century, the average summer day is projected to be 2.7°C warmer and very hot days 6.5°C warmer than the baseline average. By the end of the century
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	the average summer day is likely to be 3.9°C warmer and the hottest day of the year could be 10°C hotter than the hottest day today. Winters will be warmer, with the average, mid-century winter's day being 2.2°C warmer and a very warm winter day 3.5°C above the baseline. Very cold winters will still occur, but will occur less frequently.
Seasonal rainfall	Summers will be drier. By the middle of the century, the average summer is projected to be 19% drier and the driest summer 39% drier than the baseline average. By the end of century average summers could be 23% drier. Winters will be wetter. By the middle of the century, the average winter is projected to be 15% wetter and the wettest winter 33% wetter than the baseline average.
Tidal surges	Tidal surges are not projected to increase in frequency or height, except under an extreme scenario, where a 70cm increase has been projected.
Sea level rise	Sea levels are projected to rise by up to 96cms by the end of the century. An extreme projection of a 2 metre increase has been generated using the latest ice-sheet modelling published after the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Fourth Assessment report.

Source: The Mayor's Climate Change Strategy, GLA, 2011

Carbon and Greenhouse gas emissions

90. In 2016, carbon dioxide (CO₂) accounted for 81% of the greenhouse gas emissions in the UK. Between 2005 and 2016, the estimated CO₂ emissions for Barnet fell by 40%. Over this period, CO₂ emissions in Barnet decreased from 5.4 tonnes per capita in 2005 to 3.3 tonnes per capita in 2016, ranking the Borough as 17th within the London Boroughs on this measure.²⁶

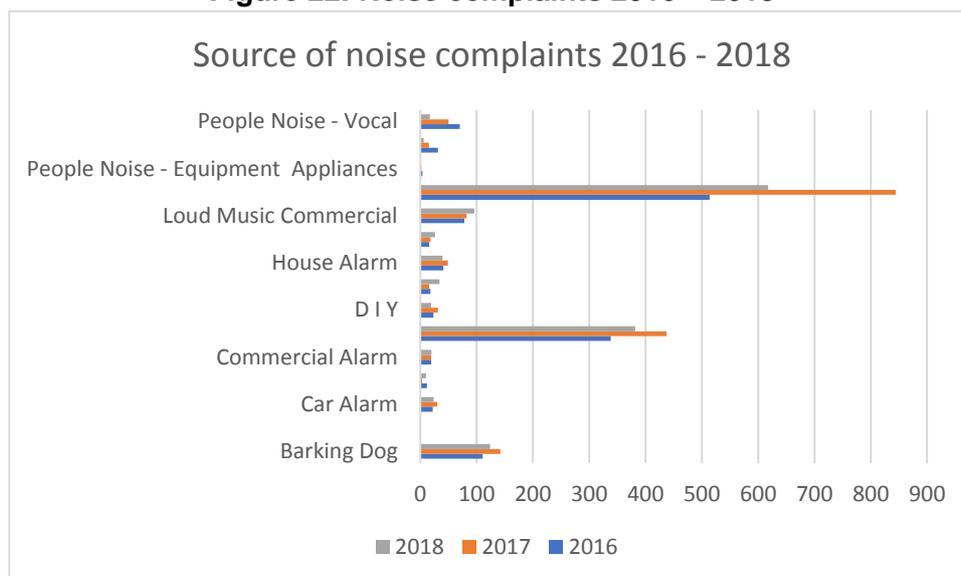
91. Domestic CO₂ emissions in Barnet are near the national average. Reflecting its older housing stock, in 2015 Barnet had the highest level of domestic emissions in London. Data from 2012 shows, the biggest source of CO₂ emissions within Barnet was from homes (51.4%), with industry and commercial activity generating 24.3% of emissions and road transport creating 24.1%. The overall level of carbon emissions in Barnet fell from 1,759,400 tonnes of CO₂ in 2005 to 1,600,300 tonnes of CO₂ in 2012.

Noise

92. Since 2016, Barnet Council received 284 noise complaints. Almost 44% of these noise complaints were in relation to loud music coming from residential properties, followed by construction noise (26%). A breakdown is provided in Figure 22.

²⁶ JSNA (2016)

Figure 22: Noise complaints 2016 – 2018



Flood risk and water management

Flooding

93. LBB has experienced flooding incidents every year since 2010, however these incidents have been localised but highlight that flooding can occur at any time.

94. There are several sources of flooding within Barnet which are summarised in Table 7 below. The main local flood risk sources are: surface water flooding, flooding from ordinary watercourses and groundwater flooding.

Table 7: Main sources of flooding

Flood Source and mechanism	Responsibility						
	LBB	Environment Agency	Thames Water	Affinity Water	TfL	Highways Agency	Riparian Owners
Surface water - Runoff as a result of high intensity rainfall when water is ponding or flowing over the ground surface before it enters the underground drainage network or a watercourse. <i>This includes flooding of local roads that Barnet Council is responsible for maintaining</i>	•						

<p>Twenty-seven surface water flooding incidents were logged by the Barnet Borough Call Centre between 2011 and 2015. These incidents took place throughout the Borough region. The flooding mechanism for many of the surface water flood incidents was drainage issues, which led to surface water ponding</p>							
<p>Ordinary Water - Flooding which occurs as a result of the capacity of the ordinary watercourse being exceeded (water coming back out of rivers and streams</p>	•						•
<p>Groundwater - Occurs when the water level within the groundwater aquifer rises to the surface.</p>	•						
<p>The geology of Barnet is overlain by a thick layer of London Clay which sits on top of a chalk aquifer. The clay varies in depth from 20m in the lower lying areas of the Borough to over 100m in areas of higher ground. In Finchley, Hendon and north Hampstead there is a chalk-sand and gravel outcrop which lies close to the surface. This outcrop area may be susceptible to groundwater flooding however the majority of the Borough is protected by the impermeable layer of clay. A large number of incidents of ground water flooding have occurred across Barnet; however, the majority of incidents are reported as waterlogging / standing water in gardens rather than ground water flooding to property.</p>							
<p>Main rivers - Occurs when a designated 'Main River' cannot cope with the volume of water draining into it from the surrounding land and it spills onto the surrounding area</p>		•					•
<p>Reservoirs - Occurs when a reservoir / canal embankment or control fails and releases a large volume of retained water into the downstream area. Responsibility is dependent on the size and ownership of the reservoir. It is the responsibility of the site owner to have an onsite plan; however, this does not</p>	•	•	•				•

need to be shared with Barnet Council							
Sewer - Flooding which occurs when the capacity of the underground drainage system is exceeded.			•				
<p>Thames Water provides postcode linked records of sewer flooding (known as the DG5 register). The March 2016 DG5 register shows that the entire Borough has experienced sewer flooding at some point. The most significant areas which have encountered DG5 flooding is in the northern area of Edgware, to the west of the Borough boundary; the Postal District code HA8 has experienced 234 counts of sewer flooding within Barnet. The Postal sector HA8 8 has recorded the highest number of sewer flooding incidents with 143. Other Postal sector areas with significant historical sewer flooding include NW9 7, with 85 recorded incidents, and HA8 9, with 68 sewer flooding incidents. The areas with the least sewer flooding records include NW1, NW10 and NW11.</p>							
Burst pipes or water mains - Occurs when water supply or drainage infrastructure fails			•				
Railway flooding - A combination of sewer and surface water flooding located on railway networks managed by Transport for London or Network Rail				•			
Roads / highways flooding - A combination of sewer and surface water flooding located on roads managed by Barnet Council.	•						
Highways flooding - A combination of sewer and surface water flooding located on a main highway managed by Highways England (e.g. the M1).				•	•		

Source: Barnet flood risk strategy

95. According to the Environment Agency 's property count for their national Flood Map for Surface Water (FMfSW) dataset, approximately 37,300 residential properties and 4,000 non-residential properties in LBB could be at risk of surface water flooding of greater than 0.1m depth during a rainfall event with a 1 in 200 probability of occurrence in any

Local Plan IIA Scoping Report

given year (0.5% Annual Exceedance Probability, AEP). Of those, 14,900 residential properties and 1,600 non-residential properties are estimated to be at risk of flooding to a depth of greater than 0.3m during the same modelled rainfall event.

Waste and recycling

96. Barnet contains one waste facility in the Borough (household reuse and recycling centre) located at Summers Lane. Barnet falls within the North London Waste Authority area comprising of six other London Boroughs, including Camden, Enfield, Islington, Hackney, Haringey and Waltham forest.
97. On average, residents produce around 431 kg of waste each year per year. The amount of household waste recycled has increased from 31% to 37% between 2008 and 2015. This has helped to decrease the overall level of municipal waste going from landfill from 72% in 2000 to 53% in 2008.

Heritage Design and Public realm

98. Barnet is predominately suburban in character, and is mainly made up from detached, semidetached and terraced housing. It has 30 town centres, many of which have evolved from historic villages, and form an integral part of Barnet's character. Barnet originated as a series of small villages and has grown to become a unified polycentric suburb. The majority of the built environment within the Borough is of residential land use. Within this broad character, there are many variations in building typology, size and tenure which provides a very mixed character.
99. Barnet has a rich architectural heritage which includes the only Historic Battlefield (Battle of Barnet – 1471) in London. Nearly forty sites of archaeological importance containing prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains have been identified across the Borough. The Borough contains 2,155 buildings on the Statutory List of Buildings (of which 2 are Grade 1, 76 are Grade 2* and 2,168 are Grade 2), two Scheduled Ancient Monuments at Brockley Hill in Edgware and Manor House in Finchley, four registered Historic Parks and Gardens at St Marylebone Cemetery, Avenue House Gardens and Golders Green Crematorium. In addition, there are 17 conservation areas in Barnet. Ten of these conservation areas are either covered by or have article 4 directions in force.

Heritage at risk

100. Barnet has 12 buildings and sites on the 2017 Heritage at Risk Register. Historic England categorises these assets by condition and priority for action. There are four condition categories: Very bad, Poor, Fair or Good. For buildings and structures and places of worship, six priority categories are used as an indication of trend and as a means of prioritising action.
101. Of Barnet's 12 assets at risk, Historic England has categorised 1 being 'very bad' and 6 as in 'poor' condition. Within Barnet, half of the assets on the at-risk register have been ranked as Priority C (6/12), followed by Priority D (3/12) and Priority A (2/12).

102. The majority of at-risk assets have been ranked as Priority C. The Categorisation for priority action are:

- A Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; no solution agreed
- B Immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; solution agreed but not yet implemented
- C Slow decay; no solution agreed
- D Slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented
- E Under repair or in fair to good repair, but no user identified; or under threat of vacancy with no obvious new user (applicable only to buildings capable of beneficial use)
- F Repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; or functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented.

103. The majority of Barnet's heritage assets are therefore at risk of 'slow decay'. Six assets in slow decay have no solution agreed such as repair works of proposed occupation and use in place, and a further three have a solution agreed but not yet implemented. The Local Plan can act as an enabler of development taking into consideration the condition of heritage assets, particularly those on the HARR, alongside all other relevant planning and material considerations. Within Barnet, one conservation area is on the Heritage at Risk Register and has been categorised as 'deteriorating', the second worst of four categories.

Table 8: Heritage assets

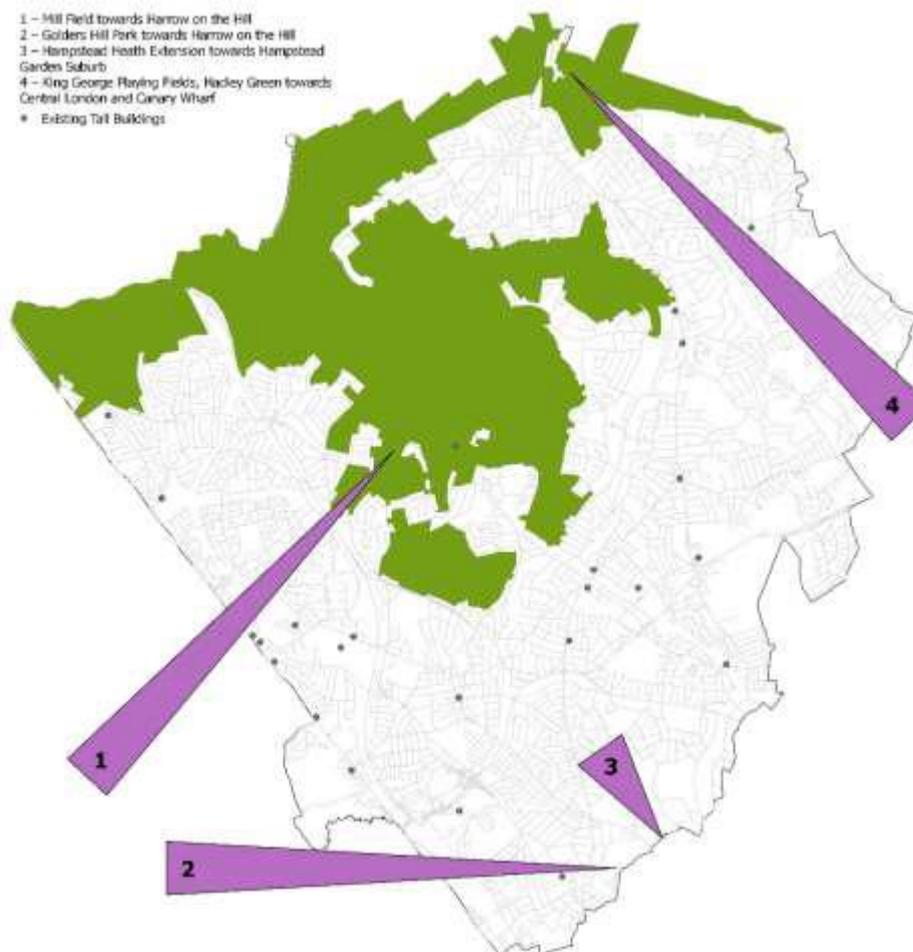
Heritage Asset	Type	Condition	Priority category
Tomb of John Jones, Church End, St Mary's Churchyard, Hendon NW4	LB II, CA	Very bad	A (A)
Tomb of Susannah Frye, Church End, St Mary's Churchyard, Hendon NW4	LB II, CA	Poor	C (C)
The Bothy, East End Road, Finchley N3	LB II, CA	Fair	F (D)
The Water Tower, East End Road, Finchley N3	LB II, CA	Fair	F (F)
College Farm - main building, Fitzalan Road N3	LB II, CA	Fair	C (C)
College Farm Dairy, Fitzalan Road N3	LB II, CA	Fair	C (C)
Silo, Fitzalan Road, College Farm N3	LB II, CA	Fair	C (C)
Monument to Major John Cartwright, St Mary at Finchley Churchyard, Hendon Lane N3	LB II, CA	Poor	A (A)
Railway Hotel including sign in front and former off-sales building to west, Station Road, Edgware	LPOW II	Poor	D (D)
Physic Well, Well Approach	LPOW II	Poor	C (C)
Church of St Jude, Central Square, Hendon NW11	LB I	Poor	C (C)
Church of All Saints, Oakleigh Road, Barnet N20	LB II	Poor	D (D)

Important views in the Borough

104. Important local views within Barnet of skylines ridges and/or significant buildings include:

- Mill Field towards Harrow on the Hill (1)
- Golders Hill Park towards Harrow on the Hill (2)
- Hampstead Heath Extension towards Hampstead Garden Suburb (3)
- King George Playing Fields, Hadley Green towards Central London and Canary Wharf (4)

Figure 23: Important local views in Barnet



Infrastructure

Energy

105. The London Infrastructure 2050 report states that London's population is expected to reach 11 million by 2050, a 37% increase from 2011. Responding to the challenge of supplying the necessary infrastructure needs to be dealt with on a city or regional level.

106. The report warns that “recent rates of infrastructure investment in London do not appear to have been sufficient for the long-term needs of London’s economy, particularly when viewed in the international context. Some of the report’s findings are summarised below:

- Total energy demand is expected to increase moderately (up by 20 % by 2050). If London is to meet climate change targets, there will need to be a significant shift away from domestic gas consumption (down by 60 – 70 %) to electricity (up by 140 – 200 %). More local energy production will be needed to provide greater resilience.
- From as early as 2016, demand for water is predicted to exceed vital supply. Thames Water projects a 10 % deficit in London by 2025 rising to 21 % by 2040. A variety of demand and supply-side measures will be required, alongside the greening of the urban environment, as a counter balance to the city’s increasing development. Green infrastructure needs to be regarded as infrastructure, assisting with flood protection, water storage and recycling, and providing shade, new pedestrian and cycling routes as well as space for recreation and biodiversity.

107. Barnet must respond to these problems at a Borough wide level by using planning policies to secure energy and water efficient buildings and to provide green infrastructure either as part of new development or through using Community Infrastructure Levy and planning obligation receipts to deliver new infrastructure both ‘hard’ and ‘green’, to ensure that the uplift in land values from development are used to deliver public goods.

Emergency services

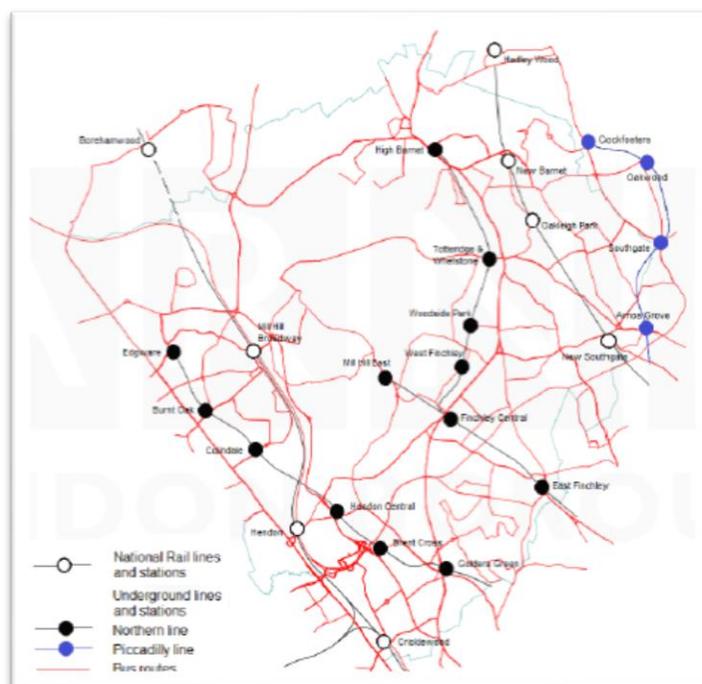
108. There are two police stations in Barnet, and one more within close proximity of the Borough boundary (Southgate station in Enfield). There are four fire stations in the Borough, located in High Barnet, Finchley, Hendon and Mill Hill.

Transport and mobility

Public transport

109. Barnet is served by and includes stations on the London underground and national rail networks. Two branches of the northern line serve the Borough (plus a shuttle service to Mill Hill East) and the Jubilee and Piccadilly lines. Residents also benefit from access to the Jubilee and Piccadilly lines in neighbouring Boroughs. National rail lines provide suburban services in the east and west of the Borough, and main line services in the west. These rail and underground services cater for radial travel into London, but public transport options for other trips are more limited. The bus service is the only public transport option available for orbital trips and public transport links to destinations north of the Borough are limited.

Figure 24: Public transport routes in Barnet



110. Step free access to railway services for wheelchair users and those with limited mobility is deficient, with only one step free access station in the Borough.

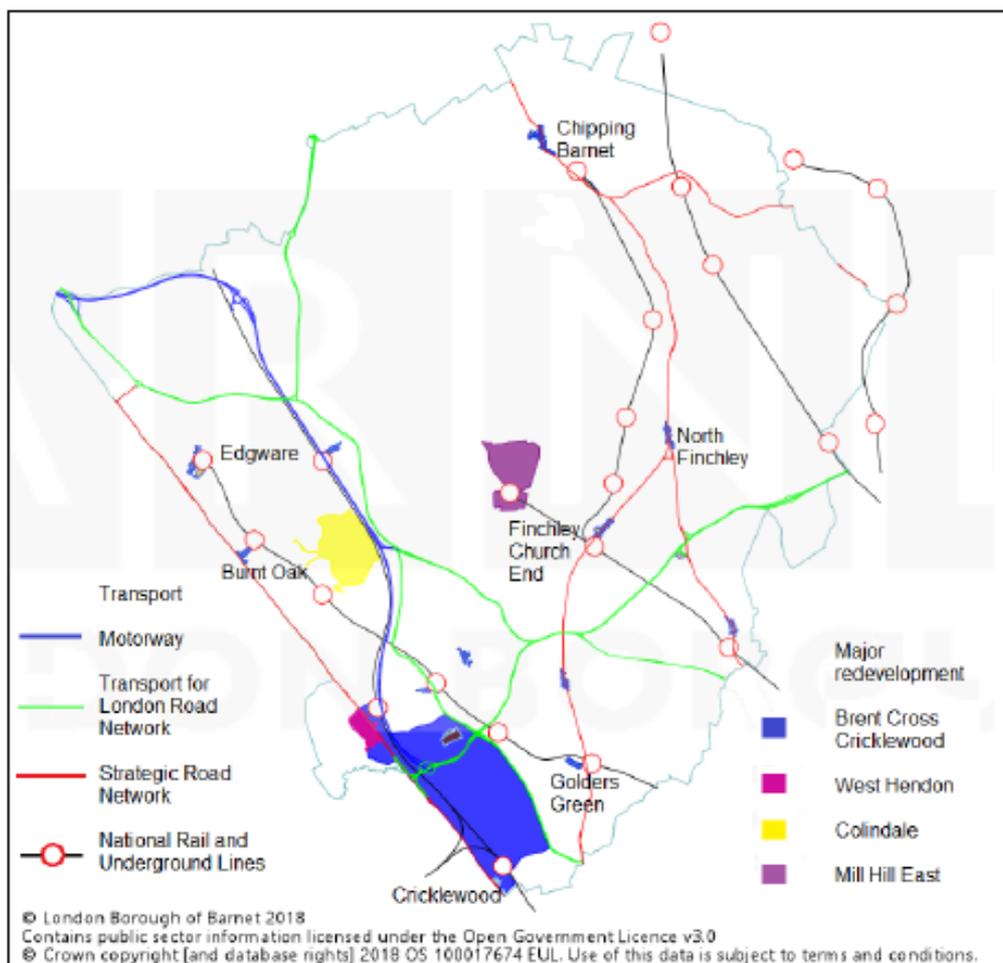
Table 9: Step free access stations in Barnet

Station	Line	Step free access
Mill Hill	Thameslink	No
Hendon	Thameslink	Yes
Cricklewood	Thameslink	No
Golders Green	Northern line	No
Brent Cross	Northern line	No
Colindale	Northern line	No
Burnt Oak	Northern line	No
Edgware	Northern line	No

Highway network

111. Barnet’s road network is extensive and consists of: 74.55km of A roads, 19.90km of B roads and 670.90km of unclassified roads. The road network is dominated by the corridor of radial routes along the west side of the Borough that incorporates the M1, A1 A41 and the A5, and the orbital A406 North Circular Road. The A1000 and the A598 link many of the Boroughs town centres, but also cater for radial movements through the Borough. Many of the main roads operate above their capacity, and at peak times they are heavily congested. The A406 particularly suffers significant congestion between its junctions with the A5 and the A1 and at the eastern Park side of the Borough adjacent to Enfield.

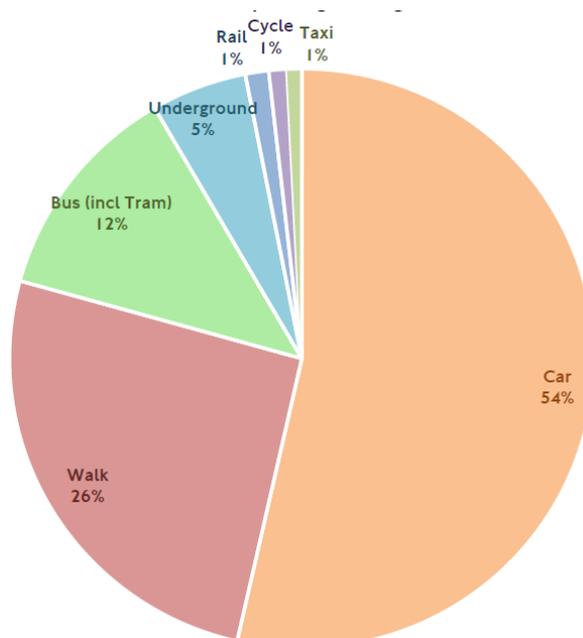
Figure 25: Main transport links and town centres in Barnet



Source: Implementation Plan

112. Approximately 769,000 trips per day are made by people originating in Barnet. The majority of these trips are made by car (54%), followed by public transport. Baseline data indicates that walking is an important mode of travel, therefore, improving permeability and connectivity for walking should be a priority in the Local Plan that intersects other policy areas including transport, design and public realm. The proportion of people who participate in cycling as a form of active transport is below average when compared with Outer London (22%) and Greater London (29%). It is likely the low uptake in cycling as a mode of travel is in part due to the topography of Barnet and its rolling landscape of valleys and ridges.

Figure 24: Mode share of trips originating in LB Barnet



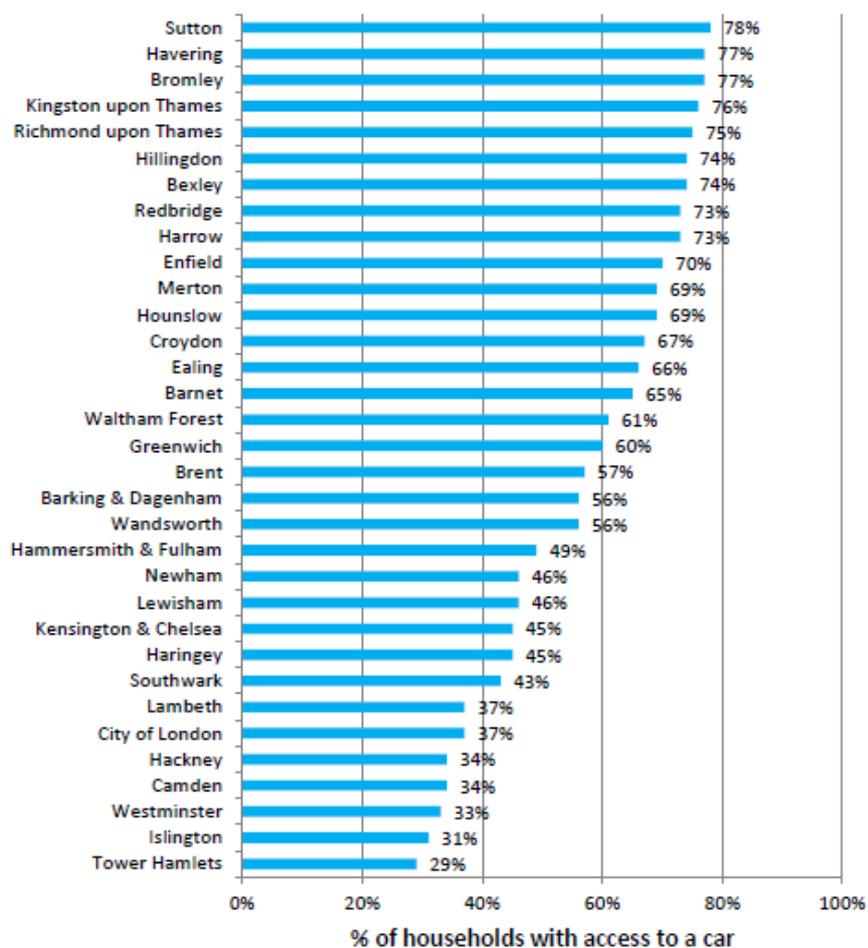
Source: TfL Fact Sheet – Barnet (2017)

113. Car ownership within Barnet is relatively high and around half of the trips made by Barnet residents are by car or motorcycle. Over 70% of residents live in households with access to a motor vehicle²⁷. This is slightly above the average for outer London (69%), the national average (74%), and substantially higher for the greater London average at 58%. There is a strong relationship between household car access and access to public transport, with household car access rising as public transport accessibility falls.
114. At a London wide level, TfL data also shows that London households who have a higher income are more likely to own a car, have children or are of western European Nationality. Car ownership is also higher amongst men than women (46% compared to 34%).²⁸. In addition, the prevalence of young drivers has decreased across London, with the proportion of young licence holders falling from 35% in 1991 to 16% in 2011.

Figure 26: Household car ownership by Borough, London Residents, 2013/14

²⁷ Vehicles Registered by Borough, DfT 2015

²⁸ TfL, Road Taskforce



Source: TfL, Health Impacts of Cars in London

115. Overall road safety in terms of people killed or seriously injured (KSIs) has improved across London, a trend which is also reflected in Barnet with the number of KSIs decreasing by over 43% between 2004 and 2014²⁹. Despite this reduction, Barnet has the second highest rate of people KSIs out of all the London Boroughs after Westminster.

Chapter Four - Stage A3: Identifying sustainability, health and equality issues for Barnet

²⁹ London datastore (2015) Road Casualties by Severity

116. Having reviewed the relevant plans and programmes and identified the relevant baseline information, the main sustainability issues that have emerged as relevant to the Local Plan are set out below:

Increasing population

117. Barnet has a young population, with an average age of 37. It is also quite diverse with a large number of BAME residents, a segment which will increase by almost 5% by 2036. The proportion of older people in the Borough (65+) is projected to increase by 37% by 2036, as is the proportion of working age adults, while the proportion of young people (aged 0 – 19) is expected to decrease.
118. Managing and coping with growth is a key issue for the Borough. Barnet has experienced significant population growth in recent years, a trend which is set to continue. As well as being a significant issue, the high level of projected growth is likely to exacerbate or increase the significance of other issues identified below.

Housing affordability

119. There is a shortage of good quality, genuine affordable homes in Barnet. It is anticipated that 51,000 additional households will be needed by 2036, which will compound this problem further. A large portion of this need will come from couples with dependent children, however, only a small number of homes contain three or more bedrooms which are suitable for families.
120. In addition, Barnet has some of the highest house prices in London, with median house prices being 14 times that of median earnings. The high cost of home ownership in Barnet has led to a tenure shift away from owning a property and towards privately rented accommodation, so that over a quarter of households in the Borough now rent from private landlords.
121. High housing costs and an unstable and insecure private rented sector is a significant obstacle to households remaining in the Borough if they require larger or better housing, with the result that low and middle-income households are being priced out of the Borough, increasing polarisation and leading to less mixed communities.
122. A lack of affordable housing impacts directly on residents' health and education attainment, while difficulties in accessing affordable housing can also limit the ability of people to move to find work (and for employers to recruit locally), and be a barrier to living close to and caring for elderly parents and relatives, or for grandparents to support their children with child care.

Health

123. Barnet residents are in relatively good health. Health deprivation and disability report lower levels of deprivation, however, there are spatial disparities across the Borough with more deprived areas having a lower life expectancy of up to 8.1 years.
124. In addition, the prevalence of mental health problems for Barnet is higher than the national average. Research indicates that the prevalence of mental health conditions is higher amongst people living in deprived areas and among BAME groups.

125. Although obesity rates among Barnet residents are below the London and national average, over half of local residents are either overweight or obese. Encouraging people to take up more physical activity may help tackle this problem.
126. Spatial planning can have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of communities. For example, access to play space, open space, education, shopping and transport choices (e.g. healthy food and safe pedestrian environments), safe and healthy working environment and low pollution all combine to contribute to good health. Access to housing with high sanitation levels and access to healthcare also contribute to a high standard of healthy living
127. The 2018 NPPF acknowledges the role of spatial planning in improving health and states that planning policies should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places.

Inequality and deprivation

128. Barnet is a relatively affluent Borough which compares to other local authorities in London. However, there are pockets of significant deprivation, particularly in the west of the Borough. These are especially concentrated in areas of Burnt Oak, Colindale, Child's Hill and West Hendon.
129. In addition, Barnet is one of the most expensive places to live but is amongst the 50% most deprived local authorities in England. Barriers to Housing and Services, Crime and the Living Environment domains have the highest levels of deprivation.
130. Research has shown that those who are poorest also most likely to experience poor physical and mental health, lower educational attainment, and be engaged in or be a victim of crime. In addition, research also indicates that there are higher unemployment rates for amongst BAME groups and disabled people are more than twice as likely to be unemployed.
131. There is a pressing need to reduce income inequality and the negative consequences of relative poverty to ensure that the Borough's diverse communities benefit from Barnet's growth and development opportunities

Open space and biodiversity

132. The baseline data highlighted that Barnet has a good provision of open space but there is a deficiency in some areas, particularly in those areas which are more densely populated and have higher levels of deprivation.
133. As the population of Barnet grows, the pressure on demand on the Boroughs open space will intensify. In addition, accommodation for much of the populations growth will be in the form of high density housing with minimal private space, indicating further dependence upon public open space and access to the natural environment and places for recreations.
134. Open space is a finite resource, and the positive environmental, health and wellbeing, and heritage impacts from open space are likely to increase in importance and value, particularly, environmental benefits. In the context of growing concerns about air quality and a changing climate, the contribution of green assets will be key towards mitigation;

135. The Council have implemented an Open Space Strategy (2016 – 2026) which sets out a capital investment strategy to deal with some of these challenges, however, appropriate policies must be included within the Local Plan to guard against future loss, and ensure its protection and extension

Air quality

136. Air quality has direct implications on human health. The most vulnerable groups like Children, Older people and those with heart and respiratory conditions are the most affected. People living in deprived areas are also more affected by poor air quality, partly because these areas are often near busy roads.
137. Research shows that poor air quality affects respiratory and cardiovascular systems with some initial symptoms being sore eyes and nose, itchy irritated throat, coughing and trouble with breathing. The evidence indicates that that high levels of air pollution can trigger an increase in admissions to hospital and contribute to premature death of those people who are more vulnerable to daily changes in levels of air pollutants.
138. There is already a significant level of growth and regeneration taking place in Barnet which has the potential to either introduce new receptors to areas of poor air quality; or to increase traffic and congestion and result in poorer air quality. However, air quality issues are being addressed by close working with planning colleagues to ensure high quality design mitigates adverse impacts as much as possible.

Climate change

139. Climate change will have significant impacts on the Borough if not appropriately addressed. It will have major implications for the health and well-being of local people. These effects are likely to include heat-related health issues, flooding damage to buildings and infrastructure. But the indirect impacts in urban areas can be much broader. Climate change will affect air temperature and quality, biodiversity, and the local micro-climate. There is likely to be greater focus on whether infrastructure (including social infrastructure like hospitals and schools) remains fit for purpose and requires adaption or replacement to meet changing conditions. Creating well managed and used green spaces and building efficient community capacity will increase Barnet's resilience and improve quality of life.

Heritage

140. The rich heritage of Barnet contributes to its character. National policy recognises the key role that the historic environment can have in delivering sustainable development. As Barnet continues to grow, the Borough will face increasing pressure for land. A robust and tailored approach to managing growth in such a way that is not detrimental to the existing heritage will be required.

Transport

141. Poor transport accessibility and movement are barriers to growth and sustainable development. As Barnet grows, it will require transport infrastructure that can meet increasing demands. The existing transport network within Barnet do not always meet these needs. As the responsibility for transport is shared between various agencies, including the Council, TfL and DfT, addressing this problem is made more difficult.

Increasing demand for transport could have a detrimental impact on the local environment and the public realm, for example, congestion at certain spots in the Borough. The level of vehicle movement on Barnet's roads results in increased congestion and emissions leading to poor air quality and noise pollution.

142. Progressing more sustainable modes of transport will be an important issue for Barnet. For example, baseline data highlighted that walking is an important travel mode, therefore, improving permeability and connectivity for walking should be a priority in the Local Plan, as should the promotion of cycling and the infrastructure to support this.

Crime

143. While general crime rates in Barnet have been falling consistently over the past fifteen years in line with trends across the rest of London, crime rates in Barnet are above average when compared with other outer London Boroughs, with some wards displaying higher levels of crime.

Chapter Five - Stage A4: Developing the IIA Framework

144. The integrated impact assessment framework is the process that will be used to test emerging Local Plan policy options to ensure that they have positive impacts economically, environmentally and socially.

145. A total of 14 objectives have been derived from an analysis of the sustainability, health and equalities issues facing the Borough, as well as the initial baseline information collected. These objectives describe the outcomes that the Local Plan should seek to achieve, and will be used to check and refine the policies as the Local Plan develops. Particular attention will be given to the impact on health and equality alongside the economic, social and environmental sustainability impacts.
146. A set of prompt questions has been developed for each objective to assist in the assessment of emerging policies. Where it is considered that the policy will make a noticeable contribution to the achievement of the objective, through a positive response to the prompt questions, a significant positive effect will be recorded. Where it is considered that the policy will materially hinder achievement of the objective, through a negative response to the prompt questions, a significant negative effect will be recorded. Where it is considered that the policy will not have a significant effect on the objective, through a neutral response to the prompt questions, a significant neutral effect will be recorded.

IIA objective	Prompt question	Indicators
<p>1. Promote a high quality, inclusive and safe built environment</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure high-quality architecture and urban design that enhances local character and distinctiveness? • Promote location sensitive density and design? • Create robust and adaptable buildings that can respond to change over their life? • Make the built environment safer and more inclusive? • Encourage measures to reduce crime and fear of crime including anti-social behaviour? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of new public space and pedestrian routes created by new development • Proportion of new developments and public spaces designed to be inclusive • Number of developments with BREEAM scores of very good or excellent • Healthy street scores • Percentage of developments incorporating secure by design principles (including passive surveillance and defensible space) • Overall crime rates in the Borough and fear of crime
<p>2. Ensure efficient use of land and infrastructure</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimise use of previously developed land and existing infrastructure? • Focus development in the most appropriate locations? • Balance competing demands between land uses to provide for the full range of development needs of the area? • Provide the necessary infrastructure in the right locations to support development e.g. water, sewerage, energy transport etc? • Ensure that development is sufficiently flexible and adaptable to accommodate evolving social and economic needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of development on previously developed land • Density levels achieved against London Plan targets • Progress against infrastructure investment programmes

<p>3. Conserve and enhance the significance of heritage assets and their settings, and the wider historic and cultural environment.</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value and their setting in and around Barnet? • Ensure Barnet’s historic environment contributes to social and cultural life in the Borough? • Encourage management plans to be actively prepared and implemented? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new heritage assets identified and appropriately conserved • Number of heritage assets at risk • Number of applications permitted developments that infringe strategic or local protected views • Change in the number of protected landmarks • Progress on updating and implementing management plans
<p>4. Promote liveable neighbourhoods which support good quality accessible services and sustainable lifestyles</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access for all residents to all essential services, facilities and amenities near their home? Such as health facilities, schools, early years provision, Council services, advice services, libraries, community and faith facilities, leisure centres, open space and play areas and neighbourhood shops. • Promote diverse, vibrant and economically thriving town and local centres that serve the needs and wellbeing of the population? • Improve connections of neighbourhoods with facilities/amenities? • Encourage a vibrant social environment that attracts visitors to the Borough while respecting the needs of residents? • Reduce the impacts of noise, vibration and pollution on the public realm? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of key facilities and local services across the Borough • Floorspace of facilities/services lost or gained • Town centre health checks • Environmental nuisance levels • Provision of multipurpose facilities • Number of registered patients per Full Time Equivalent GP • Other data concerning infrastructure sufficiency (e.g. school place provision)
<p>5. Ensure that all residents have access to good quality,</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number new homes completed

<p>well-located, affordable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all housing is of a good standard, including for energy efficiency? • Increase the supply of affordable housing to meet identified need as far as possible? • Improve the diversity of housing sizes, types, prices and tenures? • Encourage development at an appropriate density, standard, size and mix? • Provide for housing that meets the diverse and changing needs of the population? • Reduce homelessness people living in temporary accommodation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of affordable housing delivered • Income to average house price ratio • Housing quality • Proportion of homes split by different tenures within the census • Proportion of family sized homes (3+ bedrooms) • Level of population churn • Homeless households in temporary accommodation •
<p>6. Promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce inequality and the negative consequences of relative poverty? • Reduce social exclusion and ensure that everyone has access to the same opportunities? • Promote fairness, social cohesion and integration? • Promote equity between population groups and those with protected characteristics? • Support active engagement of the wider community in decisions that affect their area? • Encourage active and connected, strong and cohesive community? • Remove barriers to employment and increase the skills of residents? • Improve opportunities and facilities for formal, informal and vocational learning for all ages? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative ranking for indices of multiple deprivations (IMD) – income, employment • Relative ranking for income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) and income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPI) • Number of households in fuel poverty • % public buildings fully accessible • Jobs, employment and activity rates

<p>7. Improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve mental and physical health and wellbeing? • Improve access to a full range of coordinated health and social care services/facilities in all sectors for all residents? • Reduce death rates? • Promote physical activity or increase participation in sport and leisure activities, particularly among low participation groups? • Reduce health inequalities? • Promote positive mental health and wellbeing through a safer, more stimulating and pleasant natural and built environment? • Reduce the proliferation of activities with negative health externalities? • Improve air quality? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators set out in the Mayor’s Health Inequalities Strategy • Percentage of the population participating in 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport • Healthy street scores • Mortality rate • Number of patients registered at GP surgery • Proportion of the Borough deficient in relation to local sports facilities
<p>8. Foster sustainable economic growth and increase employment opportunities across a range of sectors and business sizes</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain and increase the Borough’s contribution to the London and national economy? • Support a range of local businesses of different types and sizes? • Provide sufficient space in the right locations for different types of businesses to develop, grow and thrive? • Support growth in key sectors? • Widen the opportunities for residents to access employment, particularly those groups experiencing above average worklessness? • Provide a range of employment opportunities? • Tackle barriers to employment, such as affordable childcare and skill levels? • Provide training and job opportunities for local residents? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and range of businesses operating in the Borough, including formation and survival rates • Number of local employers paying at least the London Living Wage • Employment floorspace lost/retained/created • Proportion of residents who are economically inactive • Proportion of 16-18years old not in education, employment or training • Proportion of residents with no qualification • Number of apprenticeships taken up in construction schemes

<p>9. Minimise the need to travel and create accessible, safe and sustainable connections and networks by road, public transport, cycling and walking</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve connectivity both within the Borough and to neighbouring Boroughs and wider London? • Encourage a shift to more sustainable forms of travel and away from private vehicle use? • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car? • Improve road safety for all, particularly pedestrians and cyclists? • Improve accessibility of the Borough’s transport network? • Provide facilities that will support sustainable transport options? • Enhance capacity of the transport network? • Reduce harmful emissions from transport? • Reduce the negative impacts of servicing and freight? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance mode split in favour of active transport, and secondly public transport • Emissions level from transport • Location of major transport generating demand developments • Distribution of local services across the Borough • Proportion of car-free housing • Number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents • Motor traffic flows through the Borough • Proportion of new homes and other floorspace within areas of PTAL scores of 4 or more • PTAL levels • Proportion of underground/ over ground stations with step free access
<p>10. Protect and enhance open spaces that are high quality, networked, accessible and multi-functional</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect existing public and private open spaces? • Contribute to meeting the increasing need for open space? • Link existing open spaces? • Prioritise open space in areas of deficiency? • Improve the quality of open space? • Promote or improve public accessibility of open space now and in the future? • Ensure that open space is considered within the wider context of green infrastructure and delivering multiple benefits? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open spaces and Green Infrastructure linkages lost/gained/improved • Open space deficiency • Access to public open space • Number of sports/playing fields and outdoor recreation spaces

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve inclusive access to a range of open space types to meet local needs? 	
<p>11. Create, protect and enhance suitable wildlife habitats wherever possible and protect species and diversity.</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase protection and improve opportunities for biodiversity? • Ensure that development has no harmful effects on biodiversity and that development resulting in biodiversity net gain is given priority? • Encourage development that implements strategic and connected green infrastructure? • Ensure development does not increase flood risk? • Protect existing trees and increase tree planting? • Increase biodiverse green roofs, green walls and soft landscaping? • Maximise opportunities to enhance biodiversity? • Impact on access to nature? • Increase green infrastructure and improve connectivity? • Maximise opportunities for engagement with wildlife, including environmental education? • Support positive management of green infrastructure (green roofs, walls, soft landscaping etc) for biodiversity? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net loss/gain of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) and designated open spaces • Open space deficiency • Number of tree preservation orders served • Number of new developments incorporating green roofs, landscaping or open space to improve biodiversity • Development resulting in biodiversity net gain/loss • Development resulting in increased use of previously unused space for Green Infrastructure
<p>12. Reduce contribution to climate change and enhance community resilience to climate change impacts.</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve energy efficiency and carbon emissions associated with buildings and transport? • Promote the use of low and zero carbon technologies including decentralised energy networks? • Improve energy security? • Encourage buildings and places designed to respond to changing conditions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of / number of new developments incorporating flood mitigation measures in their design to reduce flood risk e.g. SUDS, evacuation plans, etc • Proportion of developments incorporating low carbon technology and renewable energy solutions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the impact of climate change, including flooding and urban heat island effect? • Improve the microclimate? • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions? • Reduce fuel poverty? • Provide the necessary infrastructure to support development? • Steer development to the areas at lowest risk of flooding in the Borough? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of buildings incorporating Green Infrastructure and linkages between Green Infrastructure areas and green open spaces
<p>13. Promote resource efficiency by decoupling waste generation from economic growth and enabling a circular economy that optimises resource use and minimises waste</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use local, sustainable materials and resources? • Promote the use of renewable sustainable energy sources? • Minimise the use of non-renewable resources? • Ensure design is appropriate for lifetime of development? • Minimise the volume of waste produced in Barnet, including construction and deconstruction waste, food and household waste? • Increase the proportion of waste recycled or composted? • Provide the right type of infrastructure to deal with residual waste in the most sustainable way? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water use per capita • Residual household recycling rates • Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting • Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill
<p>14. Maximise protection and enhancement of natural resources including water, land and air</p>	<p>Will the policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise air, water, and soil pollution and their negative impacts on human health? • Improve air quality in line with national and international standards? • Protect surface and groundwater quality? • Promote the sustainable use of water resources? • Ensure sustainable use and protection of natural resources, including water? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual average concentrations and number of hourly exceedances of Nitrogen dioxide in air • Annual average concentrations and number of daily exceedances of PM10 in air • Number of developments approved against the recommendation of the statutory water/sewerage undertaker on low pressure/flooding grounds

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure the necessary water and sewerage infrastructure to service development?	
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Appendix 1

Sites of Importance for Nature conservation in Barnet

Table 17.2 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Barnet	
Sites of Special Scientific Significance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brent Reservoir (or the Welsh Harp) 	
Sites of Metropolitan Importance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hampstead Heath Hadley Green Edgware Way Rough Rowley Green Common (Local Nature Reserve) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mill Hill Substation Pastures Totteridge Fields and Highwood Hill Scratchwood (Local Nature Reserve) Arrandene Open Space and Featherstone Hill
Sites of Borough Importance-Grade I	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coppett's Wood and Scrubland (Local Nature Reserve) Glebe Lane Pastures The Folly Brook and Darlands Lake (Nature Reserve) Glebelands (Local Nature Reserve) Monken Hadley Common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Upper Dollis Brook Oak Hill Woods (Local Nature Reserve) Totteridge Croft Field (or Dell's Down Acre) Big Wood and Little Wood (Local Nature Reserve) Mill Hill Golf Course
Sites of Borough Importance-Grade II	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sulloniacis Pastures Edgwarebury Brook Deans Brook Mill Hill Old Railway (Nature Reserve) The Silk Stream and Burnt Oak Brook Moat Mount (Local Nature Reserve) and Mote End Farm Bruno's Field Totteridge Common The Mill Field Cophall Railway Walk and Cophall Old Common Drivers Hill Burtonhole Lane and Pasturew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashley Lane King George's Field Totteridge Green Northern Line Railway Embankment, High Barnet Lower Dollis Brook St Pancras and Islington Cemetery North Middlesex Golf Course Ponds New Southgate Cemetery Pymme's Brook Rowley Lodge Field Arkley Lane and Pastures Arkley South Fields Turners Wood

Local Plan IIA Scoping Report

Sites of Local Importance

- Clay Lane
- Grahame Park
- Sunny Hill Park
- Barnet Countryside Centre
- Bell's Hill Burial Ground
- Clitterhouse Playing Fields
- Avenue House Grounds
- East Finchley Cemetery
- The Mutton Brook
- Greenhill Gardens
- Friary Park
- Oakleigh Park Rail Cutting
- Cherry Tree Wood
- College Farm
- Prince's Park
- Lakeside Nature Reserve
- Hendon Park and Northern Line Rail Cutting
- Edgwarebury Park
- Woodridge School Nature Reserve
- Barfields Allotments Nature Park
- Belmont Open Space, Cockfosters
- Cophall South Fields

Appendix 2 – Policy Review

Relevant Plan, Policy, Programme or Strategy	Summary of objectives / requirements
International	Summary of objectives / requirements
European Directive 2001/EC	For public plans and programmes requires an environmental report to be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment and the reasonable alternatives of the proposed plan or programmes are identified.
The Habitats Directive: European Directive 92/43/EEC and amended by 97/62/EC on the conservation of natural habitats	The aim of the Habitats Directive is to ensure the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species across Europe. As part of this directive, a network of sites known as Natura 2000 sites or European sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACS), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar Sites) was established.
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992) and Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Paris Agreement (2015)	<p>At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C. The agreement is due to enter into force in 2020. The key elements of the agreement focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation: reducing emissions. Before and during the Paris conference, countries submitted comprehensive national climate action plans (INDCs). These are not yet enough to keep global warming below 2°C, but the agreement traces the way to achieving this target. more ambitious targets as required by science • Adaptation. Governments agreed to strengthen societies’ ability to deal with the impacts of climate change • Loss and damage. The agreement also recognises the importance of averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change • Role of cities, regions and local authorities. The agreement recognises the role of non-Party stakeholders in addressing climate change, including cities, other subnational authorities, civil society, the private sector and others. They are invited to scale up their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions; build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the

	adverse effects of climate change; uphold and promote regional and international cooperation.
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Earth Summit 2002)	<p>The Declaration commits the nations of the world to sustainable development. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns following the 10-year framework of programmes of action. • To reverse the trend in loss of natural resources • To support an urgent and substantial increase in the global share of renewable energy • To significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010
European Directive: Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC	<p>The aim of the Environmental Noise Directive (END) is to “<i>define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise</i>”. The directive also aims to provide a basis for developing community measures to reduce noise emitted by the major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery. The Environmental Noise Directive focuses on three action areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the determination of exposure to environmental noise • ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public • preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and preserving environmental noise quality where it is good
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive - 92/43/EEC and 97/62/EC)	<p>This Directive aims to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. It ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic species, including around 450 animals and 500 plants. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right. It establishes a network of protected areas to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats of EU importance.</p>
<p>EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Management EU Directive 2008/50/EC</p> <p>*Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and</p>	<p>The merging of most of existing legislation with the objective of improving air quality throughout Europe into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives*</p>

<p>Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.</p>	<p>New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.
<p>Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC</p>	<p>The Water Framework Directive is focused on the quality of water, and commits all member states to achieving ‘good status’ for all water bodies by defining and implementing the necessary measures within integrated programmes of measures, considering existing Community requirements. The Directive promotes the development and application of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) policy</p>
<p>Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC</p>	<p>This directive provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. It requires all member states to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment. The directive also requires member states to take appropriate measures to encourage firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste and its harmfulness and secondly, the recovery of value from waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials</p>
<p>Directive on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources 2009/28/EC</p>	<p>Establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020. All EU countries must also ensure that there is at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020. The Directive specifies national renewable energy targets for each country, taking into consideration the country’s starting point and overall potential for renewables. The United Kingdom has a target of at least 15% share of energy from renewable sources.</p>
<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised), 1992</p>	<p>The aim of this Convention (also referred to as the Valletta treaty) is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. The need to protect the archaeological heritage should be reflected in town and country planning and cultural development policies.</p>

<p>European Landscape Convention 2000</p>	<p>The first international convention to focus specifically on landscape, it aims to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. It also aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. The convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p>
<p>Health for Growth 2014 – 2020, European Commission, 2011</p>	<p>Health for Growth is the third EU health programme. It seeks to enable health to better contribute to economic growth and achieving the objectives of Europe 2020. The programme has the following 4 overarching objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Promote health, prevent diseases and foster supportive environments for healthy lifestyles taking into account the ‘health in all policies’ principle 2.) Protect Union citizens from serious cross-border health threats 3.) Contribute to innovative, efficient and sustainable health systems 4.) Facilitate access to better and safer healthcare for Union citizens
<p>Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)</p>	<p>These regulations amend the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2009, which make conditions relating to local development planning, in response to the enactment of the Localism Act 2011.</p>
<p>Equality Act</p>	<p>Under regulation 149 of the Equality Act 2010, a public authority and those who exercise public functions, in the exercise of its function, to have due regard to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this act • Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; • Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
<p>Localism Act 2011</p>	<p>This piece of legislation covers a wide range of issues related to local public services, with a particularly focus on the</p>

	<p>general power of competence, community rights, neighbourhood planning and housing. The key measures of the act were grouped under four main headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ new freedoms and flexibilities for local government ▪ new rights and powers for communities and individuals ▪ reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective ▪ reform to ensure decisions about housing are taken locally <p>Makes provision about the functions and procedures of local and certain other authorities including about town and country planning (including introduction of the NPPF), the Community Infrastructure Levy (including proportion of CIL to neighbourhoods) and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects; social and other housing; and regeneration in London</p>
<p>Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013</p>	<p>The Act sets out a series of reforms intended to reduce the red tape that the government considers hampers business investment, new infrastructure and job creation. Relevant measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allowing developers to make planning applications directly to the Secretary of State rather than a 'prescribed' local authority (that is, one which is in special measures as it is not performing). ▪ Allowing reconsideration of economically unviable Section 106 agreements on stalled housing developments (time limited for a period of three years) ▪ Removing regulatory barriers to major infrastructure investments such as the roll out of superfast broadband. ▪ Removing the requirement for multiple, overlapping consents in addition to planning permission). ▪ Offering a fast-track route for planning applications for large-scale commercial projects. ▪ Making it easier to stop-up public paths and bridleways as part of a planning application. ▪ Allowing land owners to make a declaration that they do not intend to dedicate land as a public highway.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allowing local authorities to dispose of land at less than best value in order to get more brownfield land into productive use.
<p>Infrastructure Act 2015</p>	<p>The main provisions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to make the Highways Agency its own organisation rather than part of the Department for Transport ▪ to allow fracking under people’s land without their permission, subject to various conditions ▪ to introduce deemed discharge of certain planning conditions ▪ to make some minor reforms to the nationally significant infrastructure project regime
<p>Housing and Planning Act 2016</p>	<p>The Act provides the necessary legislation for government to implement the sale of higher value local authority homes, starter homes, pay to stay and other measures mainly intended to promote home ownership and boost levels of house building in England. Key provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A duty on local planning authorities (LPAs) in England to promote the supply of starter homes. Starter homes requirement likely to require a minimum of 20% of dwellings in new residential developments to be starter homes, available at a discount of at least 20% of market value to qualifying first time buyers. ▪ Permission in principle (PiP) for housing-led development – LPAs to allocate land for PiP through ‘qualifying documents’ such as development plan documents, neighbourhood development plans and in certain registers including the brownfield register. PiP is intended to separate decision making on issues such as land use, location and the acceptable amount of residential development from matters of technical detail. The acceptability of ‘in principle’ issues cannot be re-opened at technical details stage. ▪ A duty on local housing authorities (LHAs) to sell their interests in higher value local authority housing that becomes vacant. Further details, including a definition of ‘higher value’ housing to be set out in the regulations when they are published. ▪ Ability for the Secretary of State (SoS) to impose restrictions or conditions on the enforceability of planning obligations with regards to the provision of affordable housing. ▪ Ability for the SoS to invite the Mayor of London (or combined authority areas outside of London) to prepare development plan documents in place

	<p>of the LPA, where the SoS thinks the LPA is failing to do what is necessary to prepare, revise and adopt plan documents. SoS to retain power to approve any documents prepared under these powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Processing of planning applications by alternative providers – pilot schemes to be carried out allowing ‘designated persons’ to process an application instead of the LPA if the applicant chooses. The LPA will retain responsibility for determining the application. ▪ Duty on public authorities to provide a report on any surplus land that they hold.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), DCLG, 2018	The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied ¹ . It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.
Securing the Future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy, DEFRA, 2005	<p>Sets out a framework to enhance the achievement of social progress, effective protection of the environment, prudent use of natural resources and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. The framework has a set of overarching principles, which form the basis for policy in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 (as amended)	The CIL regulations allows local authorities to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development and infrastructure set out in the Councils Regulation 123 list. This includes strategic highways / junction’s improvements, priority town centre improvement projects, education facilities, health facilities, community and leisure facilities projects and parks, open spaces and green chain projects.
Industrial Strategy – Building a Britain fit for the Future, Dept. for Business, Energy 7 Industrial Strategy, 2018	The Industrial strategy’ relates to coordinating a wide range of economic policies to achieve particular objectives. The government has identified five foundations of

	<p>productivity which are "the essential attributes of every successful economy". These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas (R&D, innovation) • People (skills and education) • Infrastructure (broadband, energy, transport) • Business environment (support for specific sectors and SMEs) • Places (tackling regional disparities)
<p>The Culture White Paper, DCMS, 2016</p>	<p>The Culture White Paper sets out the government’s ambition and strategy for the cultural sectors. It is divided into four key sections, entitled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone should enjoy the opportunities culture offers, no matter where they start in life • The riches of our culture should benefit communities across the country • The power of culture can increase our international standing • Cultural investment, resilience and reform.
<p>The Indices of Multiple Deprivation, ONS, 2015</p>	<p>The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (or neighbourhoods) in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).</p>
<p>Education Act 2011</p>	<p>The Education Act places a statutory duty on local authorities to <i>“promote high standards and fulfilment of potential in school so that all children and young people benefits from at least a good education”</i>.</p>
<p>DfE strategy 2015 to 2020: world-class education and care, DoE, 2016</p>	<p>Identifies the Government’s vision, system goals, delivery priorities and principles for the UK’s education system. The vision is as follows: <i>“Provide world-class education and care that allows every child and young person to reach his or her potential, regardless of background”</i>.</p> <p>To achieve the above vision, the strategy sets out the following twelve strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruit, develop, support and retain teachers 2. Strengthen school and system leadership 3. Drive sustainable school improvement 4. Embed clear and intelligent accountability

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Embed rigorous standards, curriculum and assessment 6. Ensure access to quality places where they are needed 7. Deliver fair and sustainable funding 8. Reform 16-19 skills 9. Develop early years strategy 10. Strengthen children’s social care 11. Support and protect vulnerable children 12. Build character and resilience
<p>National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 – 2021, Infrastructure and Projects Authority, 2016</p>	<p>This plan sets out how the government will support the delivery of key infrastructure projects and programmes up to 2021. It outlines how the government is taking steps to ensure successful infrastructure planning, prioritisation and financing.</p>
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG, August 2015</p>	<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites sets out the Government’s planning policy for traveller sites. It states that “<i>The Government’s overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community</i>”. To help achieve the above overarching aim, the Government’s aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.) That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning b.) To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites c.) To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale d.) That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development e.) To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites f.) That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective. g.) For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies

	<p>h.) To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply</p> <p>i.) To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions</p> <p>j.) To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure</p> <p>k.) For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment</p>
<p>Housing White Paper; fixing our Broken Housing Market, DCLG, 2017</p>	<p>The housing white paper sets out the Government’s strategy to build the homes the country needs. It identifies the support the Government will provide to enhance the capacity of local authorities and industry to build new homes, and the role that professions and institutions should play to make the identified proposals a reality. The proposals and actions identified within this White paper focus on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the right homes in the right places • Building homes faster • Diversifying the market • Helping people now
<p>Estate Regeneration National Strategy, 2016, DCLG</p>	<p>This strategy aims to support local partners to improve and accelerate estate regeneration schemes to deliver more and better-quality housing, drive local growth and improve outcomes for residents.</p>
<p>Planning for Sport Aims and Objectives, July 2017, Sport England</p>	<p>Sport England’s is working with the planning system to help provide places that maximise opportunities for sport and physical activity for all, enabling the already active to be more so and the inactive to become active.</p> <p>This aim is supported by three objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect - To protect the right opportunities in the right places. ▪ Enhance - To enhance opportunities through better use of existing provision. ▪ Provide - To provide new opportunities to meet the needs of current and future generations.
	<p>Public Health England’s (PHE) global health work will protect and improve health in England, contribute to improving health globally, reduce global health</p>

	<p>inequalities and help PHE become a stronger organisation. PHE’s global health strategic priorities for the next five years are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improving global health security and meeting responsibilities under the International Health Regulations – focusing on antimicrobial resistance, mass gatherings, extreme events, climate change, bioterrorism, emergency response, new and emerging infections, cross-border threats, and migrant and travel health 2) Responding to outbreaks and incidents of international concern, and supporting the public health response to humanitarian disasters 3) Building public health capacity, particularly in low and middle-income countries, though, for example, a programme of staff secondments and global health initiatives 4) Developing our focus on, and capacity for, engagement on international aspects of health and wellbeing, and non-communicable diseases 5) Strengthening UK partnerships for global health activity <p>These will be achieved through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Building on our strengths – public health delivery, public health leadership, public health systems and public health training 2) Sharing excellence, expertise and assets – people, evidence, guidance and data 3) Working in partnership – collaborating, influencing, facilitating and leading around matters of global health 4) Learning – from others and from our own experiences 5) Supporting PHE staff and the wider public health community to engage on global health issues
<p>Future Water: The Government’s Water Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2011</p>	<p>The governments water strategy includes: sustainable delivery of secure water supplies, an improved and protected water environment, fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges, reduced water sector greenhouse gas emissions and more sustainable and effective management of surface water.</p>
<p>UK Air Quality Strategy, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2011</p>	<p>This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct</p>

	benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.
Regional	
The London Plan, GLA, 2016	The London Plan describes an integrated economic, social, environmental and transport framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years. London Boroughs' local plans need to work within this larger structure and its policies guide decisions on planning applications by Councils and the Mayor.
Draft London Plan	A draft new London Plan was published by the Mayor for consultation in December 2017, and is anticipated to be adopted in 2019. Once adopted, it will supersede the policies contained within the current London Plan.
Culture and night-time economy SPG, GLA, 2017	<p>The SPG provides guidance on how to promote the evening and cultural economy through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting public houses • Sustaining existing venues and providing new facilities • Promoting a wider range of evening and night time activities • Transport • Safety and Security • Environmental Services • Designing developments that provide access to all • Agents of change i.e. development should not unduly add to the cost and burdens of existing businesses Central Activities Zones <p>Promote strategic cultural areas and cultural quarters</p>
Land for Industry and Transport SPG, GLA, 2012	<p>This Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) provides guidance on land for industrial type activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the requirements of industrial land • surplus industrial land, including suitable locations and appropriate processes for its release • addressing the requirements of different sectors to enhance their competitiveness • emphasising the importance of good design in industrial development to address the Mayor's broader concerns around the overall quality of London's environment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying and protecting land for transport functions, including sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice
Social Infrastructure SPG, GLA, 2015	<p>The document provides guidance on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives a range of information sources to evaluate need for social infrastructure at the strategic planning level, starting with the GLA's own demographic projections emphasises the need for planning across services to ensure social infrastructure meets the broader built environment aims of the London Plan provides advice on planning for Lifetime Neighborhoods describes Department of Health models for service delivery in a way that should help planners and health professionals to communicate with each other sets targets for the provision of burial space based upon projections of need and existing capacity as set out in the 2011 Audit of London Burial Provision provides a comprehensive range of resources for assessing applications for social infrastructure.
Homes for Londoners – Affordable Housing and Viability SPG, GLA, August 2017	<p>The Mayor of London has a long-term aim for half of all new homes to be affordable. This guidance aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to increase the amount of affordable housing delivered through the planning system embed the requirement for affordable housing into land values make the viability process more consistent and transparent <p>It will also ensure that development appraisals are robustly and consistently scrutinised as well as speeding up the planning process for those schemes which are delivering more affordable homes.</p>
Housing SPG, GLA, 2016 (updated August 2017 to show sections that are superseded by the publications of the Mayor's Affordable housing and Viability SPG)	<p>This SPG provides guidance on a range of strategic policies including housing supply, residential density, housing standards, build to rent developments, student accommodation and viability appraisals.</p>
Town Centres SPG, GLA, 2014	<p>Provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan Policy 2.15 Town Centres and other policies in the Plan that make specific reference to town centre development and management. It focuses on:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the evolution and diversification of town centres • delivering mixed use housing intensification • quality matters • promoting accessibility and connectivity • town centre regeneration and initiatives • proactive town centre strategies • strategic Outer London Development Centre implementation guidelines <p>Barnet has 30 town centres, which include seven main town centres, eight district town centre and 15 local and neighbourhood centres.</p>
<p>Play and Informal Recreation SPG, GLA, 2012</p>	<p>This SPG provides guidance on the implementation of London Plan policy 3.6 but also a range of policies on shaping neighbourhoods. The guidance is directed at local authority planners, developers, community groups and a range of consultation who all have roles in ensuring the implementation of the objectives set out in the Guidance.</p>
<p>Sustainable Design & Construction SPG, GLA, 2014</p>	<p>This guidance relates to the policies contained within the London Plan and aims to support developers, local planning authorities and neighbourhoods to achieve sustainable development. It provides guidance on to how to achieve the London Plan objectives effectively, supporting the Mayor’s aims for growth, including the delivery of housing and infrastructure. The guidance is intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide detail on how to implement the sustainable design and construction and wider environmental sustainability policies in the London Plan • Provide guidance in how to develop more detailed policies on sustainable design and construction; • Provide best practice guidance on how to meet sustainability targets set out in the London Plan; and • Provide examples of how to implement sustainability measures within developments
<p>Cultural Metropolis: The Mayor’s Cultural Strategy 2012 and Beyond</p>	<p>The Cultural Strategy is the principal means by which the Mayor sets out his vision, objectives and work programme for culture in London. It recognises the significance of the cultural and creative sectors in making London a world city, and advocates continued support and investment. It addresses concerns facing the sector at a time of considerable economic uncertainty and rapid change and considers how within this context it can maximise opportunities for the cultural life of London to flourish. Its actions are organised in six key themes:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintaining London’s position – including working together with regional cultural agencies to improve the sector’s understanding of, and responsiveness to, new technological, environmental and economic challenges ▪ Widening the reach to excellence ▪ Education, skills and careers ▪ Infrastructure, environment and public realm – including ensuring the capital’s heritage is understood, explored and celebrated by as many Londoners as possible ▪ Culture and London 2012 ▪ Delivering the Cultural Strategy
<p>Mayor of London’s Culture Strategy (draft), GLA, 2018</p>	<p>The Mayor’s Cultural Strategy sets out policies and commitments for culture in London. It is themed around four priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love London – more people experiencing and creating culture on their doorstep • Culture and Good Growth –supporting, saving and sustaining cultural places and spaces • Creative Londoners – investing in a diverse creative workforce for the future • World City – maintaining a global powerhouse in a post-Brexit world
<p>The Mayor’s Draft Economic Development Strategy for London, 2017</p>	<p>This strategy sets out plans to create a fairer, more inclusive economy that works for all Londoners and businesses. The strategy has three main goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opening up opportunities – everyone should be able to benefit from all our city offers • growth – ensuring our economy will continue to thrive and is open to business • innovation – to make London a world leader in innovation, technology and a hub of new ideas and creativity
<p>A City for All Londoners, GLA, 2016</p>	<p>The document sets the tone for the strategies and the direction of travel for the current Mayor’s Mayoralty. The Mayor’s key policy areas are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Accommodating growth – intensify housing development whilst protecting employment land, intensifying development around town centres. 2.) Housing – promote delivery on public sector land, and secure a variety of affordable housing types.

	<p>3.) Economy – continue to promote London as the top business city.</p> <p>4.) Environment, transport and public spaces – improve air quality and for London to be zero carbon by 2050</p> <p>5.) A city for all Londoner’s – addressing inequalities, tackling disadvantage and discrimination.</p>
<p>London Infrastructure Plan 2050, GLA, 2015</p>	<p>The LIP 2050 was commissioned by the Mayor to ensure that London has the infrastructure it needs to remain one of the best cities in the world in which to live, work and do business. The report provides an overview of London’s infrastructure requirements and sets out how the Mayor will ensure the continued success of the city by making them a reality. It sets out the programme of infrastructure delivery necessary to meet London’s strategic infrastructure requirements up to 2050 along with the estimated costs associated and potential funding and financing options.</p> <p>The infrastructure types addressed by the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Green Infrastructure • Digital Connectivity • Energy • Circular Economy • Water • Housing and Social Infrastructure
<p>Accessible London; Achieving an Inclusive Environment, GLA, 2014</p>	<p>The SPG includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guidance on the London Plan policies on creating and promoting an accessible and inclusive environment • give local planning authorities advice on how to incorporate and implement these policies • an explanation of the principles of inclusive design and how these principles should be applied in London • ideas for designers on where to find good technical advice and guidance • information of what to expect from planning in London for disabled people, older people and others who experience barriers in the built environment • legislation and national planning policy guidance relevant to the promotion of an inclusive environment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • signposts to other relevant London Plan SPG documents and Implementation Guides which impact on the delivery of an inclusive environment. <p>It provides guidance on accessibility and inclusive design in several areas including those related to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifetime Neighborhoods • Public Realm • Children and Young People’s Play and Informal Recreation Facilities • Transport • Parking • Walking • Housing • Town Centres • Protection and enhancement of social infrastructure • Visitor Infrastructure • Support for and enhancement of arts, culture, sport and entertainment • Heritage assets and archaeology
<p>The Mayor’s Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Strategy, GLA, 2018</p>	<p>This document sets out a strategy on how to create a more fair, equal and integrated city. It has six parts and has a number of objectives under each section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a great place to live • a great place for young people • a great place to work and do business • getting around • a safe, healthy and enjoyable city • leading by example
<p>The 2017 London Strategic Housing Market Assessment, GLA, 2017</p>	<p>This document sets out estimates of London’s current and future housing requirements. This information will inform the development of the Mayor’s London Plan and London Housing Strategy. The document estimates the need for homes</p>

	<p>within London by tenure and type, as well as analysing the housing requirements of important sub-groups of the population.</p>
<p>The London Health Inequalities Strategy, GLA, April 2018</p>	<p>This strategy notes the stark health inequalities in London and aims to tackle the determinants of health which lead to these differences - or health inequalities - by focusing on five key areas:</p> <p>Healthy Children – helping every London child to have a healthy start in life by supporting parents and carers, early years settings and schools.</p> <p>Healthy Minds – supporting Londoners to feel comfortable talking about mental health, reducing stigma and encouraging people across the city to work together to reduce suicide.</p> <p>Healthy Places – working towards London having healthier streets and the best air quality of any major global city, ensuring all Londoners can access to good-quality green space, tackling income inequality and poverty, creating healthy workplaces, improving housing availability, quality and affordability, and addressing homelessness and rough sleeping.</p> <p>Healthy Communities – making sure all Londoners have the opportunity to participate in community life, empowering people to improve their own and their community’s health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Healthy Living – helping Londoners to be physically active, making sure they have access to healthy food, and reducing the use of or harms caused by tobacco, illicit drugs, alcohol and gambling.</p>
<p>Healthy Streets for London – Prioritising walking, cycling and public transport to create a healthy city, GLA</p>	<p>The Healthy Streets Approach has been adopted to improve air quality, reduce congestion and help make London’s diverse communities greener, healthier and more attractive places to live, work and play and do business.</p> <p>The Healthy Streets Approach puts people, and their health, at the heart of decision making. This results in a healthier, more inclusive city where people choose to walk, cycle and use public transport. There are 10 Healthy Streets Indicators:</p> <p>Pedestrians from all walks of life - London's streets should be welcoming places for everyone to walk, spend time in and engage in community life.</p> <p>People choose to walk, cycle and use public transport - A successful transport system enables more people to walk and cycle more often.</p>

	<p>Clean air - Improving air quality delivers benefits for everyone and reduces unfair health inequalities.</p> <p>People feel safe - The whole community should feel comfortable and safe on our streets at all times. People should not feel worried about road danger.</p> <p>Not too noisy - Reducing the noise impacts of traffic will directly benefit health and improve the ambience of our streets.</p> <p>Easy to cross - Making streets easier to cross is important to encourage more walking and to connect communities.</p> <p>Places to stop and rest - A lack of resting places can limit mobility for certain groups of people.</p> <p>Shade and shelter - Providing shade and shelter enables everybody to use our streets, whatever the weather.</p> <p>People feel relaxed - More people will walk or cycle if our streets are not dominated by motor traffic, and if pavements and cycle paths are not overcrowded, dirty or in disrepair.</p> <p>Things to see and do - People are more likely to use our streets when their journey is interesting and stimulating, with attractive views, buildings, planting and street art</p>
<p>GLA Topic Paper: Specialist Older Persons Housing, GLA, 2017</p>	<p>This topic paper notes that London will experience substantial growth in its older population and by 2029 the number of older person households (aged 65 and over) will have increased by 37 %, with households aged 75 and over (most likely to move into specialist older persons housing) increasing by 42 %.</p> <p>It is essential that the London Pan ensures the provision of accommodation suitable to meet the needs of older Londoners. This paper aims to explain the rationale behind the proposed policy approach, provide clarification and support policies contained within the draft London and its requirements in relation to specialist older persons housing, in particular the implications for accessible housing provision through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the definitions used to describe different types of specialist older persons housing • the Use Class categorisation of specialist older persons housing in London
<p>Mayor’s Transport Strategy, GLA, 2018</p>	<p>The document sets out the Mayor’s policies and proposals to reshape transport in London over the next two decades. Transport has the potential to shape London, from the streets Londoners live, work and spend time on, to the Tube, rail and bus</p>

	<p>services they use every day. By using the Healthy Streets Approach to prioritise human health and experience in planning the city, the Mayor wants to change London’s transport mix so the city works better for everyone.</p> <p>Three key themes are at the heart of the strategy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Healthy Streets and healthy people - Creating streets and street networks that encourage walking, cycling and public transport use will reduce car dependency and the health problems it creates. 2.) A good public transport experience- Public transport is the most efficient way for people to travel over distances that are too long to walk or cycle, and a shift from private car to public transport could dramatically reduce the number of vehicles on London’s streets. 3.) New homes and jobs - More people than ever want to live and work in London. Planning the city around walking, cycling and public transport use will unlock growth in new areas and ensure that London grows in a way that benefits everyone.
<p>Mayor’s Air Quality Strategy, GLA, (2010)</p>	<p>The strategy sets out a framework for improving London’s air quality and measures aimed at reducing emissions from transport, homes, offices and new developments, as well as raising awareness of air quality issues.</p> <p>This will be delivered through a number of initiatives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age limits for taxis • Promoting low-emission vehicles (such as electric cars) • Promoting eco-driving • New standards for the Low Emission Zone • Retrofitting older buses • Targeted measures for areas where air quality is poor. • Using the planning system to reduce emissions from new developments. • Retrofitting homes and offices to make them more energy efficient.
<p>London Environment Strategy, GLA, 2018</p>	<p>The state of London’s environment affects everyone who lives in and visits the city – it helps Londoners to stay healthy, makes London a good place to work and keeps the city functioning from day to day.</p>

	<p>The environment in London has improved in recent years, however, there are still a number of challenges that need to be addressed, including toxic air, noise pollution, threats to our green spaces, and the adverse effects of climate change – all of which pose major risks to the health and wellbeing of Londoners.</p> <p>This strategy aims to bring together approaches to every aspect of London’s environment, integrating the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • air quality • green infrastructure • climate change mitigation and energy • waste • adapting to climate change • ambient noise • low carbon circular economy
<p>All London Green Grid, GLA, 2012</p>	<p>The All London Green Grid (ALGG) is a policy framework to promote the design and delivery of ‘green infrastructure’ across London. The ALGG aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase access to open space • conserve landscapes and the natural environment and increase access to nature • adapt the city to the impacts of climate change • make sustainable travel connections and promote cycling and walking • encourage healthy living • promote sustainable food growing • enhance visitor destinations and boots the visitor economy • promote green skills and sustainable approaches to design, management and maintenance.
<p>London Sustainable Drainage Action Plan, GLA, 2016</p>	<p>This action plan addresses a specific need to promote the awareness, and the retrofitting, of sustainable drainage systems right across London. It contains a series of actions to make our drainage system work in a more natural way which will bring a wide range of benefits including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • steadily reducing flood risks by easing the burden on our drains and sewers • reducing pollution of our tributary rivers and streams

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating more pleasant landscapes, streets and settings for London’s buildings • providing opportunities to save water • providing opportunities for school activities and studies related to the water cycle <p>The main focus of the action plan is on the retrofitting of sustainable drainage to existing buildings, land and infrastructure. It is recognised that funding pressures mean there will not be funds specifically for a large-scale drainage improvement programme. Instead the key is to identify when and where other planned maintenance, repair or improvement works are scheduled and then to identify opportunities to retrofit sustainable drainage as part of those works. This way sustainable drainage can be introduced at a much lower cost.</p> <p>The action plan aims to set the direction for the next 20 years, but includes 40 actions specifically for the next five years. These actions will be implemented, in part by City Hall staff, and in part by others, and include a commitment to measure and report progress annually. It is also important that the awareness of rainwater management is spread more broadly across London’s institutions and individual Londoners.</p>
Local	
Barnet’s Core Strategy, LBB, 2012	The Core Strategy is a Development Plan Document (DPD) setting out the long term spatial vision and strategic objectives for Barnet up to the period 2026.
Barnet’s Development Management Policies, LBB, 2012	Development Management Policies DPD sets out the policy framework for decision making on planning applications. It contains policies on a wide range of issues.
One Banet – A Sustainable Community Strategy for Barnet 2010 - 2020	<p>This strategy demonstrates how local organisations and agencies will work together to improve the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their areas.</p> <p>The strategy was developed in partnership with local organisations. It sets out how they will work together over the next ten years to ensure Barnet remains one of the best places in the UK to live and work, and becomes even better.</p>

	<p>It identifies Barnet's core values and four priorities which matter most to Barnet's communities and which can only be tackled by partnership working:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strong safe communities for everyone ▪ healthy and independent living ▪ investing in children young people and their families ▪ a successful London suburb.
<p>Mill Hill East Area Action Plan (2009)</p>	<p>The Mill Hill East AAP is a statutory planning document. The main purpose of the AAP is to ensure that development takes place in a balanced and co-ordinated manner by setting out a comprehensive framework to guide the delivery of housing, employment, leisure and associated community facilities, infrastructure, transport initiatives, and environmental protection and enhancement. The proposals include plans for 2,000 new homes and 500 jobs, a new community hub to provide retail, commercial and community facilities and public transport and highways improvements. The Council's overall aim is to create a truly sustainable and well-designed new community.</p>
<p>Colindale Area Action Plan (2010)</p>	<p>The AAP sets out a comprehensive framework to guide development in Colindale over a 10 – 15-year period, including the delivery of housing, employment, leisure and associated community facilities, infrastructure, transport initiatives, and environmental protection and enhancement. The AAP provides a framework within which 10,000 new homes, a new heart for the area to provide retail, commercial and community facilities, 1000 jobs and significant public transport and highways improvements will be delivered. The Council's aim is to ensure that growth in Colindale is focused around an accessible and attractive new neighborhood centre that serves the everyday needs of local people.</p>
<p>North Finchley Town Centre Framework SPD, LBB, 2017</p>	<p>The North Finchley Town Centre Framework SPD sets out an approach, establishes a vision and planning policy aims for revitalising one of the largest town centres in Barnet, seeking a greater focus on an appropriate mix of uses, where retailing remains important but residential makes a greater contribution to the town centre's diversification. The SPD aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve sustainable social, environmental and economic development that will benefit North Finchley town centre and the surrounding area

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a framework for developing a mixture of land uses, including residential, retail, leisure, employment and community facilities in the town centre and wider area; • provide a framework for making decisions on future proposals in a manner that supports appropriate development, the overall improvement of the area and a vibrant town centre; • undertake high level viability appraisals at various stages during the production of the SPD; • create a plan that maximises existing and future movement opportunities including links to nearby stations (Woodside Park and West Finchley), the bus network and pedestrian and cycle connections; • achieve well designed, high quality streets, spaces, public realm and buildings, which deliver an appropriate degree of local distinctiveness • develop a public realm strategy which considers opportunities for improvement, and any long-term management issues; • promote a safer and more secure environment in which all sections of the community can have a sense of ownership and pride; and seek to achieve the highest possible standards in sustainable design from any new development; and involve key stakeholders (including ward Councilors, landowners, traders, local businesses and other community representatives) within the area in the delivery of the SPD.
<p>Grahame Park SPD, LBB, 2016</p>	<p>The SPD provide site specific guidance and advice on the application of planning policy in relation to the Grahame Park Estate and is a material consideration for all planning applications affecting the Estate.</p> <p>The overall objectives of this SPD are to:</p> <p>establish and provide guidance for Master planning within the site;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish detailed guidance on the application of policies within the London Plan and LBB’s Development Plan Documents (DPDs) that will be used to assess any planning applications submitted in respect of land within the site;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain how the development will deliver the required infrastructure and socioeconomic benefits to support the new neighborhood in this part of Colindale; • engage all interested stakeholders in the development process.
<p>Affordable Housing SPG, LBB, 2007</p>	<p>The Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out the distribution of affordable housing across the Borough and the funding mechanisms for such accommodation. The SPD has the following key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating High Quality New Homes – • Creating Mixed and Sustainable Communities • Creating Environmentally Sensitive Homes • Creating Cohesive Communities • Addressing Housing Need
<p>Green Infrastructure SPD, LBB, 2017</p>	<p>This Green Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) identifies for protection and enhancement a connected network of green and blue (water) open spaces within Barnet.</p> <p>The SPD provides a clear vision for delivering a range of benefits including: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing the physical, social and mental health of residents; • making Barnet a better place to live, work, invest, learn and play; • joining communities together by creating new green links between different parts of the Borough; • preparing for the impacts of climate change by controlling flooding, reducing pollution and moderating temperatures; and • protecting and enhancing the Borough’s trees and their contribution to cultural and natural heritage. <p>In addition, the SPD does the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains how green infrastructure should be a guiding principle for the design of new development, and in planning for sustainable development, through policy at all levels. • Covers the multi-functional and wider sub-regional context of Barnet’s green infrastructure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights the economic appraisal (Corporate Natural Capital Accounting) that the Council is developing to assess the value of the economic, social and environmental benefits derived from green infrastructure assets. • Addresses the need for a long term strategic investment framework and mechanisms for delivery - setting out issues and opportunities for future management, funding, creation and enhancement of green infrastructure assets. • Raises green infrastructure related issues likely to be addressed through policies the review of the Local Plan, an initial consultation draft of which is expected in Autumn 2018.
Delivering Skills, Employment, Enterprise and Training (SEET) from development through S106, LBB, 2014	This SPD applies to development that generates new jobs through construction and/or end use as well as developments that involve the loss of employment space and require planning permission. The SPD sets out the mechanisms and benchmarks for ensuring that development positively contributes to Barnet's economy.
Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, LBB, 2016	This SPD sets out Barnet's technical requirements for environmental design and construction management. It sets out requirements on air, noise, water, energy, water, waste and habitat quality in order to achieve protection and enhancement of the environment.
Residential Design Guidance, LBB, 2016	<p>Residential Design Guidance SPD provides more detailed and locally relevant residential design guidance on issues such as local character, density, built form, car parking and amenity space standards connected with new build development.</p> <p>It provides a clear and consistent message on how the Council manages change within Barnet's suburbs. The SPD also consolidates and updates the existing framework for residential design which mainly focused on improvements to the existing housing stock on extensions, conversions, porches, and hard standings and vehicular crossovers</p>
Barnet Infrastructure Delivery Plan, LBB, 2011	The Infrastructure Delivery Plan responds to demographic change in Barnet up to 2026. With the population expected to increase, the IDP sets out the infrastructure required to support this growth and identifies the funding sources to enable its delivery.
Draft North London Waste Plan, 2018	The seven North London Local Planning Authorities of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest ('North London Boroughs') have

	<p>joined forces to prepare the Draft North London Waste Plan. The Draft Plan is in the process of being developed and the Boroughs have been working on the proposed submission version of the plan which is anticipated to be adopted in Summer 2020.</p>
<p>Barnet Housing Strategy, LBB, 2015</p>	<p>This policy notes that Barnet has the largest population of any London Borough and the challenges that this creates for residents and public services, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising demand leads to higher house prices and rental costs • Fewer people can afford home ownership, and more people living in private rented accommodation • Increased demand for housing and homelessness related services • More emphasis on helping people to live independently <p>To meet these challenges, the housing strategy includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing housing supply • Delivering homes that people can afford • Sustaining quality, particularly in the private rented sector • Preventing and tackling homelessness • Providing suitable housing for vulnerable people • Delivering efficient and effective services
<p>Barnet Community Safety Strategy 2015 – 2020.</p>	<p>The Barnet Safer Communities Partnership (BSCP) brings together agencies involved in crime prevention and community safety. This strategy outlines how Barnet Safer Communities Partnership will work together to reduce crime, the fear of crime and help ensure Barnet remains one of London’s safest Boroughs.</p> <p>Strategic objectives for the 2015 – 2020 period include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a victim centred approach to victims of crime and anti-social behaviour. • To maintain reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour • Improve the perception of Barnet as a safe place to live, work and visit
<p>Barnet Equality Policy (2014)</p>	<p>Barnet’s Equalities policy sets out the Councils commitment to delivering equal opportunities for all. The policy sets out a number of commitments and the</p>

	<p>Councils approach for achieving these. It promotes partnership working amongst the private, public and community sector.</p>
<p>Corporate Plan 2015 – 2020, LBB, 2015</p>	<p>This document sets out Barnet Councils vision and strategy for the next five years based on the core principles of fairness, responsibility and opportunity to make sure Barnet is a place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of opportunity, where people can further their quality of life • where people are helped to help themselves, recognising that prevention is better than cure • where responsibility is shared, fairly • where services are delivered efficiently to get value for money for the taxpayer
<p>Flood Risk Management Strategy, LBB, 2018</p>	<p>The London Borough of Barnet has been designated a Lead Local Flood Authority and as such has a statutory responsibility for leading the co-ordination of local flood risk management within the Borough. This includes ensuring that flood risks from local sources, including surface water runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses and their interactions, are identified and managed.</p> <p>The London Borough of Barnet has a duty, under Section 9 of the Flood and Water Management Act (2010), to put in place a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy to manage all sources of local flood risks consistent with EU and national risk management approaches.</p> <p>This Local Strategy sets out to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a summary of local flood risk within the London Borough of Barnet • Identify the roles and responsibilities of Risk Management Authorities • Demonstrate the Council’s position as a Lead Local Flood Authority • Outline the national and local objectives and measures for managing flood risk within Barnet • Identify the possible funding sources and the feasible implementation approaches <p>The strategy has ten local objectives. These local objectives have been developed to be consistent in line with the national objectives, which have been previously</p>

	<p>outlined in the National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy (2011) and have been developed in collaboration with the relevant Risk Management Authorities. These objectives are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent risks of flooding in new developments • Promote flood resistance and resilience • Evaluate maintenance and update the flood risk asset register • Prepare emergency plans for flood warnings and alerts, efficient response to flood incidents and emergency recovery following a flood incident • Establish and maintain long term partnership working, both internally within Barnet Council departments and externally with other Risk Management Authorities • Update and review hydraulic modelling of Critical Drainage Areas Modelling of Barnet catchment sewerage network • Develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management of the area • Prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps • Prepare flood risk management plan
<p>Barnet Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015 – 2020, LBB,</p>	<p>The Joint Health and Wellbeing (JHWB) Strategy is one of the key responsibilities of the Health and Wellbeing Board and outlines the commitment to improving health and wellbeing through local commissioning and service planning. The JHWB Strategy 2015-2020 has been written in light of the recent refresh of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment which has been used as an evidence base to determine the priority areas for action in Barnet.</p> <p>Keeping well and promoting independence, the overarching themes of the strategy, outline Barnet's vision for its residents, and cover the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing for a healthy life • Wellbeing in the community • How we live • Care when needed
<p>Air Quality Action Plan 2017 – 2022, LBB, 2017</p>	<p>The aim of the plan is to reduce levels of air pollution and exposure to air pollution, which will have a positive impact on the health of both residents and visitors to the</p>

	<p>Borough. For the 2017 – 2022 period, the following actions have been identified under six broad topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions from developments and buildings: emissions from buildings account for about 15% of the NOX emissions across London and so have a significant impact upon overall NO2 concentrations; • Public health and raising awareness of causes of pollution: increasing awareness can drive behavioural change to lower emissions as well as to reduce exposure to air pollution; • Delivery servicing and freight: vehicles delivering goods and services are usually light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles with high primary NO2 emissions; • Borough fleet actions: The Council fleet includes light and heavy-duty diesel-fuelled vehicles such as mini buses and refuse collection vehicles with high primary NO2 emissions. Tackling the Council’s own fleet means leading by example; • Localised solutions: these seek to improve the environment of neighbourhoods through a combination of measures; and • Cleaner transport: road transport is the main source of air pollution in London. A change to walking, cycling and ultra-low emission vehicles (such as electric) needs to be incentivised as far as possible.
<p>Open Space Strategy 2016, LBB, 2016</p>	<p>This strategy provides a review of the quality of the Boroughs parks. The overall objective of the strategy is to support the Council’s objectives for parks and open spaces as set out in the Corporate Plan: ‘Barnet’s parks and green spaces will be amongst the best in London’. The strategy links to a number of other pieces of work that consider health, wellbeing, sports provision and waste. All of these strategies are aimed at making Barnet a better place to live and work.</p>
<p>Barnet Children and young People Pan 2016 – 2020, LBB.</p>	<p>This strategy was produced in partnership with a range of agencies and children and young people across the Borough. The strategy sets out how Barnet can become a better, more ‘family friendly’ place to live. As part of this, four key outcomes have been developed to improve the lives of Barnet’s children, young people and families and work towards Barnet’s vision to become the ‘most family friendly’ Borough by 2020, these are:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: Families and children are kept safe • Outcome 2: Families and children achieve their best • Outcome 3: Families and children are active and healthy • Outcome 4: Families and children have their say and are active citizens
<p>Barnet Accessibility Strategy 2016-2019 for the Inclusion of young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities in educational settings, LBB, 2016</p>	<p>The Barnet Accessibility Strategy 2016-2019 sets out the vision for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) as follows: <i>“All children and young people with SEND aged 0-25 will have access to high quality local provision that meets their needs. Schools, early years settings, colleges, services, families and the local authority work together to support children and young people to make good progress and achieve outcomes that prepare them for adulthood”</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The key aims of the Accessibility strategy are: To enable all pupils, whatever their needs, to have access to the full range of curricular and extra-curricular activities. 2. To improve the physical environment of schools to ensure, wherever possible, that accessibility is not a barrier to preventing pupils from attending their local schools. 3. To ensure that information provided by a school is made available to pupils and parents with disabilities, using alternative formats where required. 4. To ensure that admissions processes to schools and other education providers are fair and enable pupils with SEND to access high quality provision that meets their needs.
<p>Entrepreneurial Barnet 2015 – 2020, LBB, 2015</p>	<p>This strategy sets out the Councils long term approach to supporting businesses and the wider Barnet economy. The approach set out is split into five themes and focuses on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Getting the basics right around things like licensing, planning and environmental health 2.) Making Barnet a great place to live, work and invest 3.) Creating skilled employees and entrepreneurs 4.) Access to markets through the public-sector supply chain and procurement opportunities 5.) Facilitating businesses to grow with targeted business advice and support
<p>Arts and Culture Strategy 2018 – 2022, LBB, 2018</p>	<p>This strategy provides a framework to harness the vision, ambition and resources of the Council, organisations and individuals working in Barnet to promote a rich cultural life in the Borough.</p>

	<p>It sets a vision to be “<i>a creative Borough with a vibrant, innovative, inclusive and ambitious arts and culture offer that celebrates our heritage and will make Barnet the best place to live, learn, visit, work and do business in</i>”.</p> <p>In order to achieve this vision, it has developed four priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) To harness and promote arts and culture activities to improve and enrich the lives, education, health and well-being of all residents 2.) To promote spaces and opportunities for creative and ambitious arts projects to thrive and new cultural organisations and industries to flourish 3.) To attract and develop cultural and creative talent and skills to contribute to Barnet’s economic prosperity 4.) To celebrate diversity and promote pride in our Borough
<p>Waste Prevention Strategy 2005 – 2020</p>	<p>This strategy sets out an approach to meeting key waste and prevention objectives and targets, which are set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: Reduce the overall amount of waste from households • Objective 2: Increase participation in waste prevention activities <p>These objectives will be achieved through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing responsibility • Working in Partnership • Enforcing and regulating
<p>Municipal Recycling and Waste Strategy and Future Delivery for Barnet 2016 to 2030, LBB, 2016</p>	<p>Barnet Council aims to achieve a 50% household recycling rate by 2020, and a rate which exceeds this by 2030. To do this, four key aims have been set, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services that help our rapidly growing community to manage its environmental impact • Manage the rising cost of waste collection and disposal by designing services that promote recycling and reuse and are integrated, intuitive and efficient. • Encourage all Barnet’s residents, businesses and visitors to take responsibility for the waste that they produce, but using enforcement where necessary • Embrace new technologies and ways of working that help us deliver services that respond better to the needs of our community.

<p>Education Strategy for Barnet 2017 – 2020, LBB, 2017</p>	<p>This strategy provides a framework for schools, education providers and others to work together to achieve the ambition set out in Barnet’s Children and Young People Plan.</p> <p>The Strategy outlines 5 overall strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic goal 1 – Access: To ensure there are sufficient high-quality school places to meet the needs of Barnet residents, including local specialist provision when required for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities, and that school organisation and governance arrangements are financially sustainable.• Strategic goal 2 – Inclusion: To ensure the provision of high quality local placements and support for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities aged from 3 to 25.• Strategic goal 3 – Achievement - School Improvement: To ensure that every school is good or outstanding.• Strategic goal 4 – Achievement - Educational outcomes: To improve the educational progress and outcomes for all children and young people across all phases and types of institution from early years to post-16, including progress into Higher Education, Apprenticeships or employment.• Strategic goal 5 – Achievement and Inclusion - Closing the gap and building resilience: To close the gap in attainment and progress between the most disadvantaged and vulnerable pupils and their peers by accelerating their progress and building resilience
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