

Part 2 – Integrated Impact Assessment with Appendices January 2020

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Appendix 4 – Habitats Regulation Assessment

Barnet Draft Local Plan Habitats Regulation Screening Report

January 2020

Introduction

This report provides information in support of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening of the emerging Barnet Local Plan.

The purpose of the HRA Screening stage is to determine whether any of the policies being considered for the Local Plan are likely to have a significant effect on a European Site either alone or in combination with other plans.

The HRA screening report will also establish whether a full Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats Regulations is required, where the potential for likely significant effects cannot be excluded.

The HRA and Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) are parallel processes. Information informing the baseline data for the IIA process informs the HRA. However, the assessments are conducted separately as the assessment processes have different aims, emphasis and levels of detail.

The requirement to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment of development plans

The requirement to undertake HRA of development plans is outlined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 ('the Habitats Regulations') which transpose the European Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC into English law.

In accordance with the Habitats Regulations, the London Borough of Barnet is legally required to carry out an appropriate assessment on any new plans or projects that may be capable of affecting the integrity of any European sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

The Habitats Directive provides for the legal protection of habitats and species of European Importance and establishes the EU wide Natura 2000 ecological network of protected sites. The Natura 2000 network is safeguarded against potentially damaging developments and comprises of the following sites:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - SACs are designated by Member States under the European Habitats Directive and target particular habitat types
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) – SPAs are European designation which protects birds, designated under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)
- Ramsar Site – designated under the International Convention on Wetlands of International Importance to protect wetlands

For ease of reference throughout the HRA process, these designated sites will be collectively referred to as ‘European Sites’, despite Ramsar sites being designated at an international level.

HRA Screening Methodology

Stages of the HRA

There is no formal Government Guidance which outlines the process for carrying out a HRA, however, the current European Commission (EC) guidance suggests a four-stage process as shown in table 1, although not all stages may be necessary. Other guidance used to inform this assessment is outlined in Appendix 1. The assessment should conclude whether or not a proposal and/or policy would adversely affect the integrity of the European site in question.

Under Regulation 5 of the Habitats Regulation, the HRA requires engagement with Natural England as the statutory nature conservation body in order to agree the process, outcomes and mitigation proposals.

Table 1: Stages of HRA

Stage	Task
<p>Stage 1: Screening - The Screening Assessment for the draft Local Plan will determine if the document is likely to have any significant effects on the conservation objectives of European sites (this will also consider the cumulative effects) or an adverse impact on the integrity of the site. The assessment will determine whether the next stages of the Habitats Regulations Assessment will be necessary-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of European Sites that could be potentially affected (including sites outside of the London Borough of Barnet) • A review of each site including site description, qualifying features, conservation objectives, current pressures and threats and condition of sites. • A screening of the policies contained within the draft Local Plan which have the potential to affect European Sites, and whether the sites are vulnerable to these effects • An assessment of any impacts in-combination with other plans and projects
<p>Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment - Where there are likely significant effects, or effects are uncertain, then an ‘appropriate assessment’ is required. This stage considers the impacts of the plan or project on the integrity of the relevant European sites, either alone or ‘in combination’ with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gathering • Impact prediction • Evaluation of development plan impacts in view of conservation objectives. • Where impacts are considered to affect qualifying

<p>other projects or plans, and with respect to the sites' structure and function and their conservation objectives. Where there are adverse impacts, it also includes an assessment of the potential mitigation for those impacts.</p>	<p>features, identify how these effects will be avoided or reduced ('mitigation').</p>
<p>Stage 3: Assessment of alternative solutions - Where adverse effects are anticipated, this stage examines alternative ways of implementing the project or plan that, where possible, avoid any adverse impacts on the integrity of the European site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify alternative solutions and engage with relevant agencies and bodies • Assess alternative solutions against same criteria set out in stage 2
<p>Stage Four: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain - This stage assesses compensatory measures where it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' (IROPI). • Demonstrate no alternatives exist. • Identify potential compensatory measures.

This document deals specifically with stage 1, in order to determine whether the draft Local Plan will have any likely significant effects on European Sites, and whether an Appropriate Assessment (stage 2) is necessary.

Barnet Local Plan

Barnet's current Local Plan comprises of the Core Strategy 2012 and the Development Management Plan 2012. The Council are currently in the process of producing a new Local Plan which will replace these documents and will provide a planning policy framework for development up to the period 2036. There are a number of issues that the Local Plan will need to be considered in terms of impact on European sites and Ramsar sites, including:

- To deliver a minimum of 46,000 new homes over the plan period
- The population is projected to increase by nearly 17% between 2017 and 2036, taking the number of residents up to 452,000
- Creation of 27,000 new jobs
- Protecting and enhancing the Boroughs open spaces and recreational facilities
- Reducing CO2 emissions and adapting to climate change
- Ensuring resource use is kept within sustainable levels, promoting biodiversity and improving environmental resilience
- To improve orbital connectivity and sustainable travel options across the borough and reduce car dependency
- Barnet's main water course are of fair to poor chemical quality. New development will need to ensure that it is efficient in its water use and reduce consumption where possible.

- Barnet has been designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). A significant proportion of growth is planned for in areas that already suffer from air and noise pollution.
- Impact of construction associated with growth strategy.

Identification of relevant sites

Whilst there are no European Sites that lie wholly or partially within Barnet there are several in and around London which are in close enough proximity to be considered as potentially affected by development in the borough. Four European Sites are identified within 15km of the London Borough of Barnet’s boundaries; these are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: European sites within 15km radius of Barnet

European Sites	Conservations status	Location	Site size (ha)	Approximate distance from LBB (km)
Lee Valley	Ramsar / SPA	London Borough of Waltham Forest, the London Borough of Waltham Forest, Epping Forest District and the Borough of Broxbourne	447.87	11km
Epping Forest	Ramsar/ SPA	London Borough of Waltham Forest, the London Borough of Redbridge and Epping Forest District	1.79	15km
Richmond Park	SAC	Within the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and immediately adjacent to the London Borough of Wandsworth and the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames	846.43	15km
Wimbledon Common	SAC	London Borough and Wandsworth and the	351.38	15km

London Borough of
Merton and
immediately
adjacent to the
Royal Borough of
Kingston upon
Thames

Site description

Information on the qualifying features for which these sites are designated and which must be maintained to preserve the integrity of the site are presented in table 3 Conservation objectives, pressures and threats are also outlined. This information has informed the analysis of how the draft Local Plan may affect the integrity of sites. Appendix 3 outlines how the information in table 3 was collated.

Table 2: European sites with the potential to be affected

Lee Valley				
Lee Valley - The Lee Valley Regional Park includes 450ha of protected open water and wetland vegetation carefully managed to support a diversity of plant and animal species. The reservoirs also support nationally and regionally important. The area is also very popular for recreational activities and is designated a Regional Park. The Lee Valley Park Authority is responsible for managing the important balance between nature conservation and recreational activity on the site.				
Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives	Current pressures and threats	Condition
Lee Valley	<p>The site qualifies as a SPA site for the presence of the following Annex I species:</p> <p>Wintering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bittern, Botaurus, stellaris, Migratory ▪ Gadwall, Anas, stepera 	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features 	<p>The main pressures and threats to this site include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water pollution ▪ Hydrological changes ▪ Public access / disturbance ▪ Inappropriate scrub control 	<p>Walthamstow Reservoirs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% of the site is achieving an 'Unfavourable-Recovering' condition. This is equivalent to 179.51 hectares. <p>Turnford and Cheshunt Pits Reservoir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 100% of the site is in 'Favourable' condition. This is equivalent to 174.41 hectares.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features ▪ The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely ▪ The population of each of the qualifying features, and, ▪ The distribution of the qualifying features within the site 		
Richmond Park				
<p>Richmond Park SAC is a parkland site which covers 847ha. It has been managed as a royal deer park since the 17th century and continues to be managed as one of London’s Royal Parks. It is significant for its dry acid grassland and neutral unimproved grassland mosaic, extensive wooded areas and a significant population of veteran trees. These habitats support a number of invertebrates and regionally uncommon plants.</p>				
Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives	Current pressures and threats	Condition
Richmond Park	The site is designated as an SAC due to the presence of Annex II species Stag Beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable	No current issues affecting the Natura 2000 feature(s) have been identified on this site	100% of this site is in an ‘Unfavourable – Recovering’ condition. This is equivalent to 846.63 hectares.

		<p>Conservation Status of its Qualifying features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species ▪ The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely ▪ The populations of qualifying species, and, ▪ The distribution of qualifying species within the site 		
Epping Forest				
<p>Epping Forest is an extensive wood-pasture with habitats of high nature conservation value including ancient semi-natural woodland, old grassland plains, wet and dry heathlands and scattered wetland. The semi-natural woodland is particularly extensive but the forest plains are also a major feature and contain a variety of unimproved acid grasslands. The site has a significant amount of Oak and Hornbeam trees, an important habitat of Atlantic acidophilous Beech Forest and is home to a rare species of epiphytes (including mosses). The woodland supports many bird species</p>				
Site	Qualifying Features	Conservation objectives	Current pressures and threats	Condition
Epping Forest	Epping Forest qualifies as a SAC for both habitats and	With regard to the SAC and the natural habitats	The main pressures and threats to this site include:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 35.48% of the site is in a 'Favourable'

	<p>species. The site contains the following Annex I habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beech forests on acid soils with <i>Lilx</i> and sometime <i>Taxus</i> in the shrub layer ▪ Wet heathland with crossleaved heath ▪ Dry Heath <p>The site contains the following Annex II species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stag Beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i> 	<p>and/or species for which the site has been designated) the ‘Qualifying Features’), and subject to natural change:</p> <p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contribute to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species ▪ The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats ▪ The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ air pollution and the risks of atmospheric nitrogen deposition, and public access and disturbance upon wet heaths, dry heaths and beech forest; ▪ undergrazing upon wet and dry heaths; ▪ changes in species distribution, disease and invasive species upon beach forest; and ▪ water quantity changes, water pollution and invasive species upon wet heaths. ▪ Increased recreation pressure. 	<p>condition. This is equivalent to 643.31 hectares of the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 48.17% of the site is in an ‘Unfavourable-recovering’ condition. This is equivalent to 861.19 hectares. ▪ 14.53% of the site is in an ‘Unfavourable-No change’ condition. This is equivalent to 259.76 hectares of the site. ▪ 1.83% of the site is in an ‘Unfavourable-Declining’ status. This is equivalent to 32.66 hectares.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The populations of qualifying species, and, ▪ The distribution of qualifying species within the site 		
Wimbledon Common				
Wimbledon Common SAC has a large number of old trees and much fallen decaying timber with condition rated as unfavourable recovering for 95% of the area and unfavourable with no change for the remainder				
Site	Qualifying features	Conservation objectives	Current pressures and threats	Condition
	<p>The site qualifies as an SAC site due to the presence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> • European dry heath <p>The site contains the following Annex II species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stag Beetles <i>Lucanus cervus</i> 	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats of qualifying species • The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats • The structure and functions of 	<p>The main pressures and threats to this site include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Access/ Disturbance • Habitat Fragmentation • Invasive Species • Air Pollution: impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 333.77ha of the site is 'Unfavourable – Recovering' condition. This is equivalent to 94.99% of the site. • 17.62 ha of the site is in 'Unfavourable – No Change' condition. This is equivalent to 5.01% of the site.

		<p>habitats of qualifying species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely• The population of qualifying species, and• The distribution of qualifying species within the site		
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Screening of the Local Plan Policies for potential effects

As assessment was carried out in order to identify the potential for each of the draft Local Plan policies to have a likely significant effect on European sites. Details of the reason for the screening impacts reached for each policy are set out in table 3.

Table 3: screening of local plan policies

Policy	Assessment	Potential for likely significant effect?
Growth and Spatial Strategy		
GSS01 – Delivering Sustainable Growth	This policy aims to create conditions for sustainable growth and direct growth to the most sustainable locations within the borough, which are located away from designated sites. It is possible that increased population and growth within the Borough may lead to an increase in recreational visits at identified European sites, however, Barnet has a number of its own open spaces and the sites are located far enough away so as to not have a significant effect.	No
GSS02 – Brent Cross Growth Area	This policy supports comprehensive regeneration of Brent Cross and promotes a mixed-use area with an integrated network of open spaces, pedestrian and cycling routes. It also requires new development provide community infrastructure and ensure the restoration and enhancement of the River Brent and its corridor to provide both amenity and nature conservation to the area. In addition, the policy encourages a range of sustainable transport improvements. These measures will have long term, indirect environmental benefits although these indirect impacts are not likely to affect the European sites within the scope of the study due to their distance from the Borough’s boundary. It is possible that increased population and growth within the Borough may lead to an increase in recreational visits at identified European	No

	<p>sites, however, Barnet has a number of its own open spaces and the sites are located far enough away so as to not have a significant effect.</p>	
<p>GSS03 – Brent Cross West and Staples Corner</p>	<p>This policy promotes growth and regeneration at Brent Cross West / Staples Corner which optimises density, infrastructure and jobs. Development will be directed away from major road infrastructure, particularly the north circular road. Since this type of development will be within the Borough’s boundaries and not in proximity to designated sites, the policy is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites. It is possible that increased population and growth within the Borough may lead to an increase in recreational visits at identified European sites, however, Barnet has a number of its own open spaces and the sites are located far enough away so as to not have a significant effect.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>GSS04 – Cricklewood Growth Area</p>	<p>This policy supports regeneration and intensification, supported by high existing PTAL levels and planned transport infrastructure improvement and under used sites. Residential density and delivering improvements to amenity will also be supported. These measures will have long term, indirect environmental benefits although these indirect impacts are not likely to affect the European sites within the scope of the study due to their distance from the Borough’s boundary. It is possible that increased population and growth within the Borough may lead to an increase in recreational visits at identified European sites, however, Barnet has a number of its own open spaces and the sites are located far enough away so as to not have a significant effect.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>GSS05 – Edgware Growth Area</p>	<p>This policy promotes regeneration and intensification, supported by high existing PTAL levels. Residential density and delivering improvements to amenity will also be supported. Since this type of development will be within the Borough’s boundaries and thus directed away from European sites, there is not likely to be any effect on European sites. It is possible that increased population and growth within the Borough may lead to an increase in recreational visits at identified European sites, however, Barnet has a number of its own open spaces and the sites are located far enough away so as to not have a significant effect.</p>	<p>No</p>

GSS06 – Colindale Growth Area	This policy supports growth in Colindale, particularly at Colindale Station, Grahame Park Estate and the former Peel Estate. Growth will be supported by new community facilities, a new underground station, improvements to open space and public realm, in addition to new pedestrian and cycle routes. These measures will have long term, indirect environmental benefits although these indirect impacts are not likely to affect the European sites within the scope of the study due to their distance from the Borough’s boundary. It is possible that increased population and growth within the Borough may lead to an increase in recreational visits at identified European sites, however, Barnet has a number of its own open spaces and the sites are located far enough away so as to not have a significant effect.	No
GSS07 – Mill Hill East	This policy seeks to deliver new housing in Mill Hill East, whilst also giving consideration to the Mill Hill conservation Area and the green belt but it is not likely to have impact on any European sites. It is possible that increased population and growth within the Borough may lead to an increase in recreational visits at identified European sites, however, Barnet has a number of its own open spaces and the sites are located far enough away so as to not have a significant effect.	No
GSS08 – Barnet’s Town Centres	This policy sets Barnet capacity for town centre development, including high level design requirements and development criteria. Since development will take place within Barnet’s town centres and thus directed away from European sites, it is not likely to have an effect on any European sites.	No
GSS09 – Existing and Major New Transport infrastructure	This policy sets out transport infrastructure needed to deliver growth and regeneration within the Borough and will not have any likely impact on designated sites.	No
GSS10 – Estate Renewal	This policy aims to improve the quality of housing estates in the borough and sets out a range of development criteria including adequate provision of amenity and open spaces, and the promotion of active travel. These measures may have indirect environmental benefits although they are not likely to impact the European sites within the scope of the study due to their distance from the Borough’s boundary	No
GSS11 – Major Thoroughfares	This policy sets criteria for development along thoroughfares. It promotes sustainable development through the provision of walking and cycling modes, high quality design, access to open access to open spaces and optimisation of building density. These measures may	No

	have indirect environmental benefits although they are not likely to impact the European sites within the scope of the study due to their distance from the Borough's boundary.	
GSS12 Car Parks	This policy sets criteria for the development of and above surface level public car parks for residential and other suitable uses, with the concentration of development in existing urban areas.	No
Policy GSS13 Strategic Parks and Recreation	This policy aims to promote a new Regional Park within designated Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land in the Brent Valley and Barnet Plateau. Development will be within the Borough's boundaries and thus directed away from European sites.	No
Housing		
HOU01 – Affordable Housing	Within the context of a strategic London Plan target of 50% of all new homes to be affordable the Council will seek a minimum of 35% affordable housing from all developments of 10 or more units. This policy in itself will not lead to development and therefore is not anticipated to have any significant effects on European sites.	No
HOU02 – Housing mix	This policy aims to provides mix of dwelling types and sizes in order to provide choice for a growing and It is therefore not anticipated to have any significant effects on European sites.	No
HOU03 – Residential Conversions	This policy aims to manage housing growth and ensure that residential conversions to not have a detrimental impact on local areas. The policy will not itself lead to development and the housing development will, in any case, be within the Borough's boundaries and thus directed away from European sites.	No
HOU04 - Specialist Housing	This policy sets out how specialist housing will be provided, including housing for older people, HMOs, student accommodation and shared living accommodation. Since this type of development will be within the Borough's boundaries and thus directed away from European sites, there is not likely to be any effect on European sites.	No
HOU05 – Efficient Use of Barnet's housing Stock	This policy seeks to ensure the efficient use of Barnet's housing stock in addressing identified housing needs. Since this type of development will be within the Borough's boundaries and thus directed away from European sites, there is not likely to be any effect on European sites.	No
HOU06 – Meeting Other Housing Needs	This policy aims to provide the right number of homes to meet various different housing needs. Since this type of development will be within the Borough's boundaries and thus directed away from European sites, there is not likely to be any effect on European sites.	No

HOU07 - Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	This policy outlines the criteria for the provision of pitches and plots for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling show people. Since this type of development will be within the Borough's boundaries and thus directed away from European sites, there is not likely to be any effect on European sites.	No
Character, Design and Heritage		
CDH01 - Promoting High Quality Design	This policy sets out requirements to ensure that development is to a high-quality design. It will not in itself lead to development and therefore, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
CDH02 - Sustainable Inclusive Design and Development Standards	The policy provides design requirements for new development in respect of accessibility. The policy in itself will not lead to development and therefore, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
CDH03 – Public Realm	This policy sets criteria for public realm as a key aspect of effective design in neighbourhoods and town centres. These measures may have indirect environmental benefits, for example through the provision of Green Infrastructure, although they are not likely to impact the European sites within the scope of the study due to their location in existing urban areas.	No
CDH 04- Buildings of Height	The policy provides design requirements for the developments of tall buildings in respect of the Barnet's character and heritage. The policy will not itself lead to development but rather control the level of development within existing urban areas that are suitable for intensification and therefore, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
CDH05 - Extensions	This policy provides design criteria for extensions to ensure that account of context and local character and be designed in accordance with the Residential Design Guidance and Sustainable Design and Construction SPDs. The policy will not in itself lead to development and therefore, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
CDH06 – Basements	This policy provides design criteria for basements to ensure that account of context and local character and be designed in accordance with the Residential Design Guidance and Sustainable Design and Construction SPDs. The policy will not in itself lead to development and therefore, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
CDH07 - Amenity Space and Landscaping	This policy will not lead to development but rather seeks to outline criteria that proposals for outdoor space and amenity should adhere to and therefore, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No

CDH08 – Barnet's Heritage	The policy seeks to conserve the boroughs heritage assets and their setting and will not itself lead to development and therefore, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
CDH09 - Advertisements	This policy sets out design requirements for advertisements and will not itself lead to development and therefore, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
Town Centres		
TOW01 - Vibrant Town Centres	This policy seeks to promote the vitality and viability of the Borough's town centres by distributing growth appropriately and retaining a strong hierarchy of town centres that support a mix of uses. Since this type of development will be within the Borough's boundaries in existing urban areas and thus directed away from European sites, there is not likely to be any effect on European sites.	No
TOW02 - Development Principles in Barnet's Town Centres	This policy sets out a range of criteria for development proposals in town centres and will not in itself lead to development and therefore, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
TOW03 - Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses	This policy will not lead to development but rather seeks to resist uses (hot food take away and betting shops) in town centres that would adversely affect amenity. For this reason, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
TOW04 - Night –Time Economy	This policy supports the provision of night-time economy uses in town centres provided that there is no adverse impact. Since any night time economy uses will be concentrated in town centres, policy has the effect of directing development away from European sites.	No
Community Uses, Health and Wellbeing		
CHW01 – Community Infrastructure	This policy is mostly concerned with the preservation of existing social and community uses. It promotes flexible community spaces and where development places increased demand on current facilities, new facilities and/or contributions will be required. This type of development will be within the Borough's boundaries within existing centres and away from European sites so not likely to have any effect on any European site.	No
CHW 02 – Improving health and well being	This policy seeks to improve health and wellbeing across the Borough, which will include investment in play and leisure facilities. This directs development (of such facilities) away from European sites i.e. within the Borough's boundaries. For this reason, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
CHW03 – Strategic Recreational Facilities	This policy sets out a range of measures that will be undertaken to improve community safety will not in itself lead to new development. For this reason, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No

CHW04 - Making Barnet a safer place	This policy sets out a range of measures to make the borough a safer place and will not in itself lead to development. For this reason, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
CHW05 – Protecting Public Houses	This policy is concerned with the preservation and protection of public houses and will not in itself lead to new development. For this reason, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
Economy		
ECY01 - A Vibrant Local Economy	This policy seeks to protect and promote new employment opportunities. Since this type of development will be within the Borough's boundaries within existing centres and thus directed away from European sites, there is not likely to be any effect on European sites.	No
ECY02 - Affordable Workspace	This policy promotes economic diversity and supports existing and new business development in Barnet. Since this type of development will be within the Borough's boundaries within existing centres and thus directed away from European sites, there is not likely to be any effect on European sites.	No
ECY03- Local Jobs, Skills and Training	This policy aims to increase local employment opportunities across the Borough and will not in itself lead to development. For this reason, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
Environment and Climate Change		
ECC01 – Mitigating Climate Change	The policy sets out design requirements for development to adapt to climate change. As such, it is designed to safeguard the built environment and will not itself lead to development and for this reason, it is not anticipated to have any effect on European sites.	No
ECC02 - Environmental Considerations	This policy sets out environmental considerations that will be taken into account when assessing development proposals, including air pollution and noise levels, water infrastructure and quality. This may indirectly benefit biodiversity through the reduction of air pollution impacts upon nearby habitats (although effects on the European sites within the scope of this HRA are unlikely due to their distance from the Borough boundary).	No
ECC03 – Dealing with Waste	This policy encourages sustainable waste management through a range of measures, including the designation of sites through the NLWP to meet aggregated apportionment targets, which will be the principal sites for waste facilities. Any such facilities would likely to be sufficiently remote from European sites and therefore unlikely to have any effect upon them.	No
ECC04 – Barnet's Parks and Open Spaces	This policy seeks to maximise the benefits of open space in Barnet and improve green infrastructure. This will help to provide alternative outdoor recreation away from European sites.	No

ECC05 - Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	This policy sets out a range of criteria for development on the green belt and seeks to protect MOL from inappropriate development so not likely to have any negative effect on any European site.	No
ECC06 - Biodiversity	This policy seeks to protect, enhance or create biodiversity in development through a range of measures, which may indirectly benefit biodiversity through habitat creation (although effects on the European sites within the scope of this HRA are unlikely due to their distance from the Borough).	No
Transport and Communications		
TRC01 – Sustainable Travel	This policy promotes a more sustainable travel network. The policy may therefore indirectly benefit the natural environment by facilitating a modal shift away from the private car, reducing the potential for air pollution impacts affecting nearby habitats (although effects on the European sites within the scope of this HRA are unlikely due to their distance from the Borough) and will not itself lead to development.	No
TTRC02 – Transport Infrastructure	This policy promotes the delivery of new transport infrastructure to support the travel needs of a growing population and sets out specific pieces of transport infrastructure that will be delivered throughout the plan period. It actively promotes public transport and low emission vehicles which may indirectly benefit the natural environment; however, any effects on European sites within the scope of this HRA are unlikely due to their distance from the Borough.	No
TRC03 – Parking Management	This policy aims to control parking throughout the borough and will not in itself lead to development.	No
TRC04 – Digital Communication and Connectivity	The policy sets out how development should provide communication and utilities infrastructure and will not itself lead to development.	No

Summary of draft policies in relation to the HRA

Overall, none of the policies in the draft Plan are considered likely to result in significant effects on the European sites within the scope of the study. Significant effects are considered unlikely as many of the policies will not result directly in development, rather they set out criteria for development that will be determined under other, more specific policies, which have been screened separately for their potential to affect European sites.

For the policies that will result directly in development, likely significant effects can be ruled out as all development provided for by the draft Barnet Local Plan is within the Borough's boundary and are located a considerable distance away from European sites so as to not have any effect.

Assessment of ‘in-combination’ effects

Under Regulation 105 of the Habitats Regulations 2017, there is a requirement to carry out an Appropriate Assessment where “*a land use plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site (...) (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) and is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site*”¹.

In order to assess whether there is likely to be any ‘in-combination effects’, this section of the HRA has identified other plans and projects, outside of the Barnet Draft Local Plan, may affect European sites. There are a large number of plans/projects which could be considered, however, this stage of the screening will only focus on planned spatial growth within neighbouring boroughs that have an adopted local plan or draft plans that in the process of being adopted.

The purpose of this task is to identify any components that could have an impact on the European sites scoped-in to the HRA of the draft Local Plan e.g. proposals for development near to these sites which could have implications in terms of increased traffic, water use or recreational disturbance. The potential for the effects of these plans or projects to combine with the effects of the draft Local Plan has been considered as part of the screening assessment below and will continue to be assessed where necessary during further iterations of the HRA (if required).

Appendix 2 lists the other plans that were reviewed, outlining the components of each plan that could have an impact on nearby European sites and considering the findings of the accompanying HRA work (where available). Each of the HRAs reviewed found no significant effects on the integrity of European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects:

- Borough of Harrow
- Borough of Brent
- Borough of Camden
- Borough of Haringey
- Borough of Enfield
- Hertsmere Borough Council

In addition, the emerging London Plan and associated documents identified a number of issues in the London region that are likely to have detrimental environmental impacts if not addressed. Trends relating to climate change are also likely to have significant impacts for biodiversity which could affect the integrity of European Sites:

- London has seen significant population growth, and current population projections suggest that this is likely to continue with it anticipated that there will be an additional 3 million people in the city by 2050. It is predicted that the population will reach 10.5 million by 2041
- London’s streets are some of the most congested in the world. Lifestyle changes, increased use of internet deliveries, Sunday shopping and the rapidly growing night-time economy has caused changes in travel and congestion patterns in recent years.

¹ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Regulation 105. Available here: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/regulation/105/made>

- At present, 800,000 people commute into work. This is anticipated to increase to more than 1 million by 2041. In addition, it is anticipated that trips made by Londoners will increase from 20 million to 25 million per day between 2011 and 2041.
- In 2016, London has a total of 5.7 million workforce jobs; this is projected to grow to 5.8 million by 2021, 6.3 million by 2031 and 6.7 million by 2041
- London had a total of 5.7 million workforce jobs, which is set to increase to 5.8 million by 2021, 6.3 million by 2031 and 6.7 million by 2041. Provision for employment growth will also lead to additional recreational demand from workers. All of the identified European Sites are popular destinations for visitors from London and from further afield
- Rising levels of freight and private hire traffic in London.
- There are 64 waterbodies in London, of these, none are rated as ‘very good’
- Exposure to NO₂ in London has been declining, however, it is estimated that by 2020, 500,000 people will still be exposed to NO₂ levels above the EU limit value.
- The probability of flooding in London is increasing with climate change
- The relatively dry nature of the South East combined with the high population density, especially within London, means that water resources are under significant pressure. This pressure is exacerbated by London not only having one of the highest rates of water use on the country but also having one of the highest rates of leakage from the water supply distribution network.
- There are six current and anticipated effects of climate change for London: hot summers, more intense rainfall, more frequent and intense heatwaves, changes in seasonality of rainfall, increased urban heat island effect and sea level rise.

The HRA for the draft London Plan concluded that “*there are sufficient protective mechanisms in place to ensure that the growth objectives of the London Plan can be delivered without a likely significant effect on European sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects*”.²

² Draft London Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment, Greater London Authority (2017). Available here: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/draft_hra_report.pdf

Indirect impacts

Taking a precautionary approach, the increased population anticipated for Barnet could have indirect impacts on the European sites. These potential indirect impacts are increased recreational demand, increased demand on water resources and decreases in air quality.

With regard to potential increased pressure on the European sites from additional recreational demand, it is not anticipated that this will have a significant effect as none of the European sites are adjacent to or within the Borough with the nearest one located 11km away (all are approximately 30+ minutes from the centre of the Borough and) and there are a number of alternative, closer open spaces available to residents. Within Barnet these open spaces are afforded protection through the Local Plan; therefore, there is less need for residents to use open spaces outside of the Borough. Draft policy ECC04 requires new and improved open space provision to meet the needs of new development. This should off-set the demand for open spaces further away, such as the European sites. The draft Plan also aims to improve biodiversity across the Borough. Furthermore, the threats of recreational pressure and urbanisation at the European Sites are addressed and mitigated through local management plans. For example, the Strategy plan for Wimbledon Common (2017)³ seeks to balance the interests of the ecological value/landscape character and recreational use of the commons through a range of measures such as protecting sensitive habitats and the promotion of Easy Access Route to guide users away from more sensitive habitats

The anticipated increase in population for Barnet could result in additional demand on water resources, which could place pressure on the reservoirs that form part of the European sites, particularly Lee Valley. Draft policy ECC02 aims to protect water infrastructure within Barnet, which will ease pressure on reservoirs outside the Borough. Water scarcity and water quality is a London wide issue and policy 5.15 of the current London plan (2016) notes 'ensuring the water supplied will not give rise to likely significant adverse effects to the environment particularly designated sites of European importance for nature conservation'. Policy ECC02 also requires new developments to demonstrate compliance with water efficiency standards (as set out in Barnet's Sustainable Design and Construction SPD) and to naturalise a watercourse where possible. Therefore, it is unlikely that the draft Local Plan will have a significant impact on the European sites due to increased water consumption.

An increase in population in Barnet could also result in increased levels of atmospheric pollution through emissions created by the construction and occupation of development or from potential increased vehicle journeys created as a result. The draft Local Plan has strong policies throughout the plan to limit private vehicular traffic and promote more sustainable travel modes, including active travel. In addition, draft policy TRC01 requires transport assessments and travel plans for major developments and construction management and/or delivery and servicing plans to control vehicle movements that will have an impact on air pollution. In addition, draft policies also aim to reduce air pollution through other means such as green infrastructure, public realm and mixed-use development that reduces the need to travel. Therefore, it is unlikely that the draft Local Plan will have a significant impact on the European sites due to increased levels of atmospheric pollution.

³ A Strategy for Wimbledon and Putney Common (2017) Accessed here:
<https://www.wpcc.org.uk/downloads/publications/commons-strategy-2017-to-2019.pdf>

Appendix 1: Guidance used to inform the HRA

The HRA Screening of the Barnet Draft Local Plan has been undertaken in line with current available guidance set out in the table below.

Document
<p>Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites – Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, European Commission.</p> <p>Document link: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/management/docs/art6/natura_2000_assess_en.pdf</p>
<p>Planning for the Protection of European Sites. Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents. Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), August 2006.</p> <p>Document link: https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120920055842/http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/160442.pdf</p>
<p>The Appropriate Assessment of Spatial Plans in England. A guide to why, when and how to do it. RSPB, August 2007.</p> <p>Document link: http://ww2.rspb.org.uk/Images/spatialplansengland_tcm9-168180.pdf</p>

Appendix 2: Plans with the potential for in-combination effects

Regional Plans
London Plan (March 2016)
<p>Status: The adopted London Plan was published in March 2016 and amended in January 2017 to correct typesetting errors.</p> <p>HRA: The July 2016 HRA of the London Plan concludes that there are sufficient protective mechanisms in place to ensure that the growth objectives of the London Plan can be delivered without an adverse effect on the integrity of European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Therefore, there are no likely in-combination effects of the adopted London Plan with the Local Plan.</p>
Local Plans and Strategies: Neighbouring Authorities
London Borough of Harrow: Core Strategy (2012); Development Management Plan (2013); Site Allocations Local Plan (2013)
<p>Status: The adopted Local Plan is comprised of the Core Strategy, Development Management Plan and the Site Allocations Local Plan.</p> <p>Planned growth: The adopted Core Strategy provides for 6,050 net additional dwellings over the period 2009 to 2026. The majority of new homes will be provided within the Harrow and Wealdstone Intensification Area, and remaining growth directed to town centres and strategic previously developed sites. The Core Strategy set a target to deliver 4,000 net additional new jobs over the plan period. It is anticipated that 3,000 of these jobs will be delivered within the Harrow and Wealdstone Intensification Area.</p> <p>HRA: The November 2011 HRA concluded that that no likely significant effect to the qualifying features of the European site would occur as a result of their growth/policies.</p>
London Borough of Brent: Core Strategy (2015); Development Management Policies (2016)
<p>Status: The adopted plan is comprised of the Core Strategy and the Development Management Plan. The Core Strategy sets out a vision for up to 2026.</p> <p>Planned growth: The adopted Core Strategy has a target to deliver at least 11,200 new homes between 2007/08 to 2016/17 and that 85% of this growth is contained within 5 growth areas (Wembley, Alperton, Burnt Oak/Colindale, Church End and South Kilburn). In addition, it aims to provide 11,000 new jobs within 30 years, the majority of which will be targeted within the Wembley Growth Area.</p> <p>HRA: The updated 2015 HRA concluded that that no likely significant effect to the qualifying features of the 5 identified European sites within a 15km boundary would occur as a result of their growth/policies.</p>
London Borough of Camden: Local Plan (2017)
<p>Status: The Local plan was adopted in 2017 and sets out a vision to 2031.</p> <p>Planned Growth: The plan seeks to meet Camden’s objectively assessed needs, which include 16,800 additional homes, 695,000 sqm of office floorspace and</p>

30,000sqm of retail floorspace. Development will take place throughout the borough but with the most significant growth expected to be delivered through a concentration of development in the growth areas of Kings Cross, Euston, Tottenham Court Road, Holborn, West Hampstead interchange and Kentish Town Road Regis Road.

HRA: The 2015 HRA concluded that that no likely significant effect to the qualifying features of the European site would occur as a result of their growth/policies.

London Borough of Haringey: Strategic Policies 2013 (with alternations 2017) and Site Allocations (2017); Development Management DPD (2017)

Status: Haringey's development plan is currently made up of the Strategic Policies, Development Management Policies, Site Allocations and Tottenham Area Action Plan, alongside the London Plan.

Planned Growth: The strategy seeks to deliver 19,800 new net new homes over the plan period. In addition, the strategies forecasts that 23,800sqm of B class floorspace will be needed up to 2026.

HRA: The 2015 HRA concluded that the potential impact pathway of recreational pressure upon Epping Forest was screened out, both alone and in-combination with other projects or plans. Following assessment of Lee Valley SPA and Ramsar site, the potential impact pathway of disturbance (from recreational pressure), urbanisation, water abstraction, water quality and air quality were also screened out, both alone and in-combination with other projects or plans. The impact pathway of disturbance to avian features from construction activities is a residual impact pathway as development is proposed within close proximity to the SPA and Ramsar site.

Provided Haringey's Alterations to Strategic Policies document provides clear measures to address potential disturbance to bird features resulting from construction activities, then Haringey's Alterations to Strategic Policies document can be screened from further assessment and no likely significant effects upon internationally designated sites will result, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans.

London Borough of Enfield: Core Strategy (2010); Local Plan Policies map (2010)

Status: Enfield council's development framework is made up of the Core Strategy which was adopted in 2010 and provides a vision up to 2025. The Core Strategy is supported by the Local Plan Policies Map.

Planned Growth: The Core Strategy plans for 11,000 new homes over the planned period and a minimum of 6,000 new jobs. Large scale growth and regeneration will be focused in four broad locations – Central Leaside and North Enfield in the Upper Lee Valley, in addition to the area around the North Circular Road at New Southgate and the Boroughs major town centre – Enfield Town.

HRA: The Appropriate Assessment Screening Report determined that the baseline for the 2009 AA screening for the Core Strategy remains relevant and appropriate. The 2009 AA screening undertaken for the Core Strategy concluded that none of the policies were likely to have any significant adverse impacts on European sites. The emerging Local Plan documents do not introduce any significant changes to the Core Strategy policies; therefore, there is no policy change which could have

an environmental impact beyond those considered in the 2009 AA Screening Report.

Hertsmere council: Core Strategy (2013); Elstree Way Corridor Area Action Plan (2015); Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Plan (2016); Policies Map

Status: The Hertsmere Local Plan is made up of four parts (listed above) and provides a vision up to the period 2017.

Planned Growth: The Core Strategy sets a target to deliver 3,900 new homes over the plan period (equating to 229 new homes per year). In addition, it is expected that approximately 2,700 new office jobs and 240 new warehousing jobs and 660 fewer industrial jobs over the plan period.

HRA: The HRA scoping report (2017) introduced the HRA process that will be undertaken in relation to the new Hertsmere Local Plan as it is prepared. Once the Council has produced the first iteration of the Local Plan, it will be subject to HRA in line with the relevant methodology outlined within the scoping report.

Appendix 3: Factors contributing to site integrity

Factors contributing to site integrity	Explanation	Source
Qualifying feature	Qualifying feature outline the habitats and species i.e. 'qualifying feature' for which the sites have been awarded EC conservation status. It is these qualifying features (primary and secondary) which the HRA must safeguard.	Information on qualifying features is available within the Natura 2000 and Ramsar Forms (available here: http://archive.jncc.gov.uk/ProtectedSites/) This information is also contained within the Conservation Objectives for European Sites (available here: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216)
Conservation objectives	The qualifying features form the basis of Natural England's Conservation Objectives for European Sites which provide additional information about each of the designated sites and provide a framework which inform the HRA. In addition, they can be used to inform any measure necessary to conserve or restore the European Site and/or to prevent the deterioration or significant disturbance of its qualifying feature	Information on conservation objectives can be found here: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216
Current pressures and threats	Threats and pressures help inform the HRA's identification of the types of effects development brought forward by the draft Local Plan may have on the qualifying features of the designated sites.	This information is obtained from Site Improvement Plans produced by Natural England (available here: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/5458594975711232)
Condition	All Natura 2000 sites in England are also nationally designated as SSSIs and therefore information obtained from Natural England's review of SSSI condition is available for all identified sites.	This information can be obtained from Natural England Designated sites View (available here: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx

Appendix 5 – Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

Health Impact Assessment

**Barnet Draft Local Plan
January 2020**

Introduction

Health Impact Assessments (HIA) assess the potential impacts (positive and negative) of a proposed plan, programme or policy on the health and wellbeing of the population and the distribution of these impacts within the population. The approach is considered good practice for policy development as the impacts of living environments on population health and wellbeing are increasingly recognised. The aim of the HIA is to maximise positive health impacts while minimising the negative health impacts of the proposed policy and address inequalities.

The National Planning Policy Framework states that Local planning authorities should ensure that health and wellbeing, and health infrastructure are considered in local and neighbourhood plans and in planning decision making. There is an important link between how places are planned and developed, and the health and wellbeing of the communities who live in them.

Background

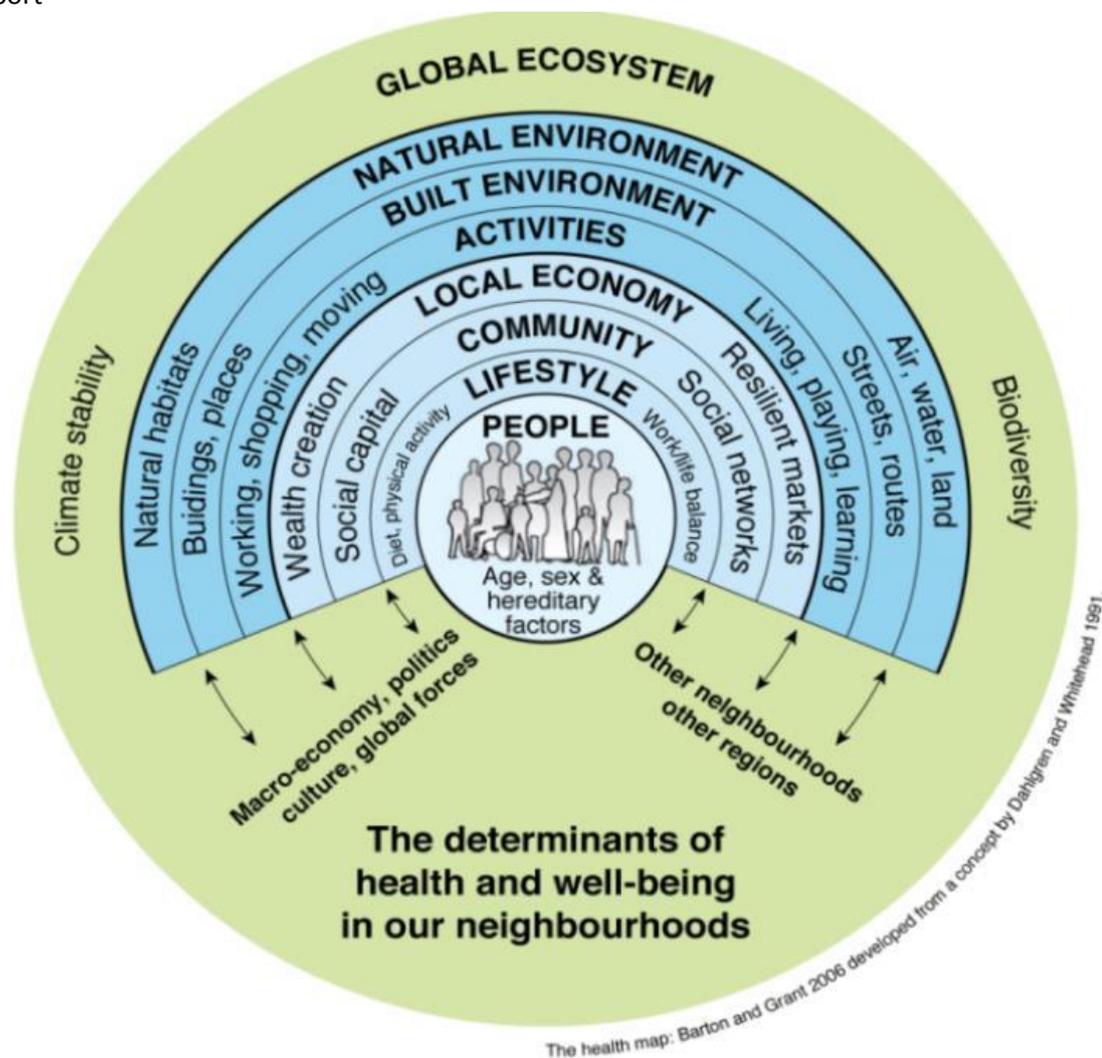
The built and natural environment are key environmental determinants of health and wellbeing. Researchers have consistently shown that the majority of our health outcomes are explained by factors other than healthcare⁴. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that 23% of global deaths are due to modifiable environmental factors⁵. The role of the built and natural environment in shaping social, economic and environmental circumstances is increasingly recognised and understood⁶.

The Health Map, devised by Barton and Grant, describes the importance of the natural and built environment for improving people's health and wellbeing. It aims to aid understanding of the relationship between health and the built and natural environment, highlighting the role of planners and developers in promoting population health.

⁴ M. McGinnis, P. Williams-Russo, J. Knickman. (2002) 'The Case For More Active Policy Attention To Health Promotion', *Health Affairs*, 21(2): 78-93.

⁵ WHO. Accessed on 14/01/2019 at <https://www.who.int/gho/phe/en/>

⁶ Public Health England. 'Spatial planning for health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places' (2017)



There are five aspects of the built and natural environment that can be influenced by local planning policy to improve population health and wellbeing⁷. These are:

- Neighbourhood design
- Housing
- Healthier food environment
- Natural and sustainable environment
- Transport
- **Neighbourhood design**

Neighbourhoods are places where people live, work, play and have a sense of belonging. A complete and compact neighbourhood, which has high residential density, good walkability, connectivity and mixed land use can maximise opportunities for social engagement and active travel. Neighbourhood design can also impact the ability of vulnerable people, such as those living with dementia, to remain independent and well. This is particularly important for Barnet as the proportion of older people is projected to increase considerably in the next 15 years. Neighbourhood design can influence our day-to-day decisions and therefore have a significant role

⁷ Public Health England. 'Spatial planning for health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places' (2017)

in shaping our health behaviours. The HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool address this aspect through the following matrix:

- Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
- Crime reduction and community safety
- Access to work and training
- Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
- **Housing**

Housing is a basic human right and the quality of houses influence the health status of residents. It is estimated that 20% of the UK's housing stock does not meet decent home standards and that the cost to the NHS of poor quality housing is £2.5 billion per annum (BRE, 2010)⁸. Living in good quality and affordable housing is associated with numerous positive health outcomes for the general population and those from vulnerable groups. The HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool address this aspect through the following matrix:

- Housing quality and design
- **Healthier food environment**

The food environment, such as proximity to food retail and the types of food available, plays an important role in promoting a healthy diet. Proliferation and overconcentration of unhealthy food can negatively impact on people's choices for a healthy diet. Vulnerable groups, including those on a low income, are less likely to achieve a healthy and balanced diet. Evidence indicates that making healthier foods more accessible and enhancing food infrastructure can promote a healthier diet. The HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool address this aspect through the following matrix:

- Access to healthy food
- **Natural and sustainable environment**

Access to and engagement with the natural environment including parks and open spaces improves the physical health and mental wellbeing of residents. Reducing environmental hazards such as noise and air pollution is crucial in protecting population health. In addition, adapting to climate change and protecting the natural environment is critical to sustainable growth. The HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool address this aspect through the following matrix:

- Access to open space and nature
- Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
- Minimising the use of resources
- Climate change
- **Transport**

Active travel (cycling, walking and use of public transport) can increase physical activity levels and improve physical and mental wellbeing. Prioritisation of active travel can also reduce over reliance on motorised transport, contributing to improved air quality and a reduction in road injuries. In addition, accessibility has a significant impact on vulnerable people's ability to remain independent and well. TfL's healthy streets approach outlines the 10 elements of an inclusive environment for

⁸ BRE. (2010). The cost of poor housing to the NHS. Watford: BRE.

all residents to walk, cycle and access public transport addresses. The HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment tool addresses this aspect through the following matrix:

- Accessibility and active travel

Methodology

Different approaches to HIAs, including the Department of Health guidelines for ‘Health impact assessments of government policy’ and examples from other areas were reviewed in order to identify the best approach for this HIA in Barnet. One of the HIA methods considered was a co-operative approach where stakeholders’ views inform an assessment of impact as part of an iterative process of policy development. However, the method deemed most appropriate for the current context was the rapid desktop approach. This assesses each policy within the draft local plan against the London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) Rapid Health Impact Assessment Matrix and the current Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) priorities. The HUDU Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool identifies eleven broad themes for healthier spatial planning:

- Housing quality and design
- Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure
- Access to open space and nature
- Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity
- Accessibility and active travel
- Crime reduction and community safety
- Access to healthy food
- Access to work and training
- Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods
- Minimising the use of resources
- Climate change

All policies described in the draft Barnet Local Plan were cross-analysed against these themes and the JHWS priorities. Available evidence and best practice from PHE evidence reviews and elsewhere were used to identify where policies could be strengthened, ensuring that the Local Plan addresses all determinants of health (gap analysis).

The process for this HIA was led by the Council’s Public Health team in consultation with the Planning department.

- **Barnet Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020**

The Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) was established under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 to act as a forum in which key leaders of health and care system work together to improve health and wellbeing of the local population they serve. It has membership from local councillors, NHS and the local authority. It is a statutory responsibility of each HWB to develop a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS), which sets out direction and priorities for improvement of health and wellbeing in the local population.

Two overarching aims of the Barnet Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020 are:

- Keeping Well – focusing on prevention and creating opportunities to develop healthy and flourishing communities.

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- Promoting Independence – as communities and the public services as equal partners, residents are supported to be independent for as long as possible.

Under these overarching aims, five priorities are identified:

- Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs
- Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing
- Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do
- Creating a healthy environment
- Continuing improvements on preventative interventions
- **Assessing Health Impact**

Scoring criteria used in this assessment are presented below:

++	Likely to benefit a large proportion of Barnet population. The effects are likely to be direct and permanent and the magnitude will be major.
+	Positive health impact affecting a small proportion of the Barnet population. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible.
0	Neutral
-	Negative health impact affecting a small proportion of the Barnet population. The effects can be direct or indirect, temporary or reversible.
--	Negative health impact affecting a large proportion of the Barnet population. The effects are likely to be direct and permanent and the magnitude will be major.
?	Not sufficient information to make a robust assessment of impact
NA	Not applicable for the assessment criteria

- **Health Impact of the draft Barnet Local Plan**

Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	Comments
Policy GSS01 – Delivering sustainable growth	0	0	?	0	NA	+	<p>This policy seek to identify broad locations to accommodate growth and development in Barnet. Development of further housing, transport and employment opportunities have positive impacts on population health and wellbeing. The locations for growth are informed by transport accessibility and the policy resists development that makes inefficient use of land.</p> <p>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods – The policy promotes compact and complete neighbourhoods. When these neighbourhoods have good walkability and public transport links they are associated with improvements in physical activity for populations of all</p>

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							<p>ages. Mixed land use may minimise the need to travel as well as providing more opportunities for residents to access various services.</p> <p>Accessibility and active travel – healthy streets approach should be at the centre of any development. Prioritisation of active transport contributes to improved air quality as well as increased physical activity, thereby improving population health. The policy identifies locations for growth which are informed by transport accessibility.</p>
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Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	Comments
Policy GSS02 - Brent Cross Growth Area	0	+	+	+	NA	+	<p>Accessibility and active travel - The policy promotes the healthy streets approach, encouraging more people to walk, cycle or use public transport. There is evidence which demonstrates that improved street</p>

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							connectivity promotes active travel and reduces car use, thereby improving air quality. The policy also identifies potential needs for new infrastructure including education and primary care to accommodate predicted population growth.
Policy GSS03 – Brent Cross West	0	0	0	0	NA	0	The development is in line with the existing transport network and seeks to optimise density, infrastructure and jobs. The detailed policy framework for this area should address how it will promote the healthy streets approach and healthier food environments.
Policy GSS04 – Cricklewood Growth Area	0	0	0	0	NA	0	This development is informed by planned future transport infrastructure and maximising potential for currently under-used sites. The detailed policy framework should include how it will incorporate a healthy streets approach and promote healthy food environments.
Policy GSS05 – Edgware Growth Area	0	0	0	0	NA	0	The detailed policy framework should include how it will incorporate a healthy streets approach and healthy food environments into regeneration and intensification of this area.
Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment)	Comments <i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for healthier spatial planning. These are considered for each policy and</i>

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	those with mental health problems and complex needs	maintain their mental wellbeing	needs of children are considered in everything we do			on HUDU HIA Matrix)	<i>comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i>
Policy GSS06 – Colindale Growth area	0	+	+	+	NA	+	<p>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods, Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure This policy aims to create a complete neighbourhood via improvements to existing infrastructure and development of educational, health and community facilities. It is important to ensure these services have enough capacity to accommodate the growing population and that their location and design does not perpetuate existing area inequalities.</p> <p>Accessibility and active travel - This policy promotes the enhancement of pedestrian and cycle routes to create a more active environment.</p> <p>Access to open space and nature - The proposal for improvements to open spaces in the area is likely to have a positive impact on both residents’ mental wellbeing and physical health (via increased opportunity to be physically active).</p>

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Policy GSS07 – Mill Hill East	0	0	0	0	NA	0	No likely impact on health.
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Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	Comments
Policy GSS08 – Barnet’s District Town Centres	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	<p>Accessibility and active travel – Supporting sustainable travel and minimising parking provision is likely to impact positively on health through increased physical activity and better air quality via a reduction in car dependency. By considering the impact that a reduction in parking provision will have on those with physical disabilities we can ensure that this policy promotes equity for residents rather than exacerbating existing inequalities.</p> <p>Access to open space and nature – the policy promote access to open space, positively affecting health.</p>
Policy GSS09 –	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	<p>Accessibility and active travel - Improvement and enhancement of</p>

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Existing and Major New Transport Infrastructure							existing transport hubs generally has a positive impact on health by enhancing access to active and sustainable transport as well as providing further opportunities for employment and activities. The policy also promotes a healthy streets approach. Access to open space and nature – the policy aims to prevent an unacceptable level of noise and air pollution.
Policy GSS10 – Estate renewal	0	+	+	+	NA	+	Housing quality and design - Good quality, affordable housing is associated with positive health outcomes. This policy considers access to various amenities, embedding active travel and mixed tenure infrastructure into key requirements for redevelopment proposals. These are likely to contribute to positive health promotion. However, regeneration should be delivered with caution so as not to disadvantage existing social tenants and exacerbate existing inequalities. Consideration should be given to social regeneration requirements to help mitigate for these impacts.
Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles	Improving services for children and young people and	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment)	Comments <i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for healthier spatial planning. These are</i>

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	support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	and maintain their mental wellbeing	ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do			on HUDU HIA Matrix)	<i>considered for each policy and comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i>
Policy GSS11 – Major thorough-fares	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	Accessibility and active travel, Access to open space and nature - This policy promotes a healthy streets approach and improves access to open spaces/play areas, which may increase active travel and other incidental opportunities for physical activity. These improvements have capacity to also improve social capital and mental wellbeing and are expected to minimise air and noise pollution for the new residents.
GSS12 – Car Parks	NA	NA	NA	+	NA	+	Accessibility and active travel- Considering appropriate surplus car parking for redevelopment creates more opportunities for mixed-use neighbourhoods and health enhancing development. Delivered alongside healthy streets infrastructure and appropriate behaviour change initiatives this policy may indirectly encourage active travel.

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<p>GSS13 – Strategic Parks and Recreation</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p><i>Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure, Access to open space and nature, accessibility and active travel-</i> Investing in our parks and recreation facilities so that they are high quality and accessible will enhance health. In particular, the health benefits from open spaces and recreation have only been observed when green infrastructure and amenity is high quality, indicating the need for investment to maximise health outcomes.</p>
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Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	Comments <i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for healthier spatial planning. These are considered for each policy and comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i>
Policy HOU01 – Affordable housing	NA	0	+/-	-/+	NA	+/-	Housing quality and design – 35% affordable housing from all new larger developments is in line with London’s Affordable Housing and Viability Supplementary Planning Guidance and exceeds the minimum needs identified within SHMA. Good quality, affordable housing generally has positive impacts on health. On-site affordable housing increases diversity of the community and improves perceptions of safety, particularly amongst low income groups. The policy seeks to replace existing affordable housing. This should be pursued as much as possible so as not to disadvantage existing

							social/affordable renting tenants.
Policy HOU 02- Housing Mix	0	NA	+	+	NA	+	Housing quality and design- By setting out dwelling size priorities this policy can help reduce the likelihood of overcrowding for families. Overcrowded conditions in childhood are associated with increased risk of respiratory illness and meningitis. Furthermore, setting out dwelling size standards for affordable homes will positively contribute to residents’ mental wellbeing. Unaffordable housing can be a source of self-reported stress, and can affect families’ ability to pay for other essentials, such as fuel and food.
Policy HOU03- Residential conversions	0	-	+	++	NA	+	Housing quality and design- Protecting existing family sized accommodation will reduce the likelihood of overcrowding. It will also contribute positively to appropriate housing availability, indirectly contributing positively to affordability. Although this policy will have a positive impact on healthy environments, it would be useful to outline cycling storage provision standards, as this can be an issue in HMO and PRS,

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							where landlords may not allow tenants to store bikes in the property.
Policy HOU04 – Specialist Housing	NA	0	+	-	+	+	<p>Housing quality and design - While Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) provide affordable options for residents, poorly maintained HMOs may increase the risk of ill mental health. Good property management can lessen the potential harmful effects of living in HMOs. Barnet Council operates a compulsory HMO licencing scheme. Student accommodation may offer more affordable options for higher education, improving life opportunities. Housing Choice for older people is reflective of projected demographic shifts and support for their independence. Although the supporting text touches on needs of people with disability, the policy only refers to older people. This should be rephrased to ensure needs of younger vulnerable adults are also considered within the policy.</p>
Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy	Improving services for children and young	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on	Overall health impact (including assessment)	<p>Comments</p> <p><i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for</i></p>

	providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do		preventative interventions	on HUDU HIA Matrix)	<i>healthier spatial planning. These are considered for each policy and comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i>
Policy HNA05 – Efficient use of Barnet Housing Stock	NA	0	0	0	NA	+/-	Housing quality and design - While this policy seeks to maximise the use of existing housing stock, it is not outlined how long-term vacant homes and holiday lets will be identified and/or monitored. An increase in short-term holiday lets will not only reduce housing availability in the borough, but it is also likely to have a negative impact on community cohesion, which is a key determinant of health. Meanwhile uses of land for additional temporary accommodation should not compromise the quality of housing provided to residents. Maintaining minimum standards for kitchens and bathrooms in meanwhile spaces will provide better-quality homes for families who are in need of housing and

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							ensure positive health outcomes are maximised.
Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	Comments
Policy HOU6 – Other Housing Needs	NA	0	0	0	NA	0	When high quality build to rent properties are created they may positively contribute to a healthy environment. However, these contributions are unlikely to positively or negatively impact on the health of vulnerable residents.
Policy HOU07 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	NA	+/-	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure- Gypsies and Travellers have some of the poorest health outcomes and are identified as a vulnerable population in England. Although this policy outlines the importance of schools and healthcare to be within a reasonable distance, this could be explicitly stated so

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							that “reasonable” is not left for interpretation.
Policy CDH01 – Promoting High Quality Design	0	+	0	+	0	+	<i>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods</i> - This policy protects and enhances the quality of Barnet’s character by promoting high quality design, safe and secure environments and landscaping. Improved public realm can encourage more people to walk and cycle and create space for social engagement. Greening of the community also contributes to our ability to adapt to climate change by providing a cooling effect on the environment.
Policy CDH02 – Sustainable and Inclusive Design	+/-	0	0	++	0	+	<i>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods, minimising the use of resources-</i>
Policy CDH03 – Public Realm	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	+/-	<i>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods, accessibility and active travel-</i> This policy will actively contribute to social cohesion by encouraging more people to interact with public realm. The positive health impacts could be enhanced further by considering, where appropriate, the provision of public water fountains and public toilets. This will

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							encourage more vulnerable residents to interact with public realm.
Policy CDH04 - Tall Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	No likely impact on health. While there is some evidence to suggest a negative association between tall buildings and mental health, this evidence remains inconclusive with research varying in quality. When tall and medium rise buildings remain a part of the larger housing offer, and are built to strong quality standards there is likely to be no negative impacts on health.
Policy CDH05 – Extensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is designed to maintain current health impacts. However, there is not likely to be any further positive or negative health impacts as a result of this policy.
Policy CDH06 – Basements	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is designed to maintain current health impacts. However, there is not likely to be any further positive or negative health impacts as a result of this policy.
Policy CDH07– Amenity Space and Landscaping	0	+	0	+	0	+	<i>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods, Minimising the use of resources</i> - This policy sets

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							<p>out quality and sustainable standard for development. Ensuring outdoor amenity space and play space may facilitate social engagement and increase children’s physical activity. Accessible and inclusive design of buildings, spaces and places may lead to more equal and inclusive society as well as supporting independence amongst older people and people with disability.</p>
Policy CDH08 – Barnet’s Heritage	NA	0	NA	0	NA	+	<p>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods - This policy protects and enhances Barnet’s heritage, improving public realm and sense of place which is correlated with improved mental wellbeing. The Residential Design Guidance SPD, referred within this policy, also addresses the importance of access to open spaces and play areas.</p>
CDH08 – Advertisements	0	+	0	++	0	++	<p>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods- Setting out guidance for advertisements within the borough will improve public realm. Indirectly, it will also limit the amount of unhealthy advertisements residents’</p>

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							observe within a day. To strengthen this policy further, guidance on appropriate advertising around schools could be included to enhance the health and safety of children travelling actively to school.
Policy TOW1 – Vibrant Town centres	NA	0	NA	0	NA	+	<i>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods</i> - This policy promotes town centre development focusing on existing town centre locations to prevent expenditure leakage and protect small businesses and local parades. The policy also identifies the need for a new local centre in Colindale as the residential capacity in the area grows. Section 6.5.1 sets out key priorities for Barnet town centres, which includes oversaturation of unhealthy uses such as shisha bars, betting shops and money lenders, and promoting the healthy streets approach for all town centre developments.
Policy TOW2 – Development Principles in Barnet’s Town Centres	NA	0	NA	0	NA	+	<i>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods</i> – this policy promotes vitality and viability of town centres. It aims to maintain 65% of primary frontages for A1 uses, limiting

							uses that have negative impact on health such as A5 (hot food takeaway) and sui generis (e.g. pay day loans). The policy also promotes meanwhile uses of vacant properties which will benefit communities and third sector organisations in the borough.
Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	<p>Comments</p> <p><i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for healthier spatial planning. These are considered for each policy and comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i></p>
Policy TOW03 – Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses	NA	+/-	NA	+/-	NA	-	<p>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods, Access to healthy food - Hot food takeaways (A5) generally sell cheap, energy-dense and nutrient-poor foods. This policy aims to manage the clustering of these outlets, however, two non A5 units between the proposed and existing A5 units could still lead to oversaturation. Other London boroughs adopted more</p>

							<p>restrictive approach, such as 5-6% in Town centres and levy requirements for developers under section 106 to contribute to initiatives to reduce obesity ('Healthy Town Centres Study', 'Takeaways Toolkit', GLA). Furthermore, London Plan Policy E9D states that "where development proposals involving A5 hot food takeaway uses are permitted, these should be conditioned to require the operator to achieve, and operate in compliance with, the Healthier Catering Commitment standard". Betting shops, money lenders and shisha bars have negative impacts on health and wellbeing in the community. These shops also tend to cluster in areas with higher deprivation. The policy aims to resist proliferation of these units, however, other London boroughs have adopted more restrictive approaches such as 4-5% in town centres.</p>
Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	<p>Comments</p> <p><i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for healthier spatial planning. These are considered for each</i></p>

	those with mental health problems and complex needs	mental wellbeing	needs of children are considered in everything we do				<i>policy and comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i>
Policy TOW4 – Night-time Economy	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	The policy aims to prevent negative impacts on the adjacent residential area, therefore there are no likely impacts on population health.
Policy CHW01 – Community Infrastructure	+	0	+	0	0	+	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure - This policy improves access to community facilities by collocating or maximising the use of existing facilities. It seeks to ensure services, facilities and infrastructure continue to meet the diverse and changing needs of Barnet’s population. This policy also protects existing community facilities. For the proposal for new community facilities, it considers the impact on neighbouring amenities and accessibility by public transport, walking or cycling, helping reduce inequalities in access.
Policy CHW02 – Improving health and wellbeing	+	+	+	+	+	+/-	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods - 11.13.1 states that improving health and wellbeing of the population is

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							<p>the cross-cutting theme for the Local Plan. The policy defines the role spatial planning can play in improving population health and wellbeing and make clear its commitment to support health and care delivery bodies, as well as creating healthier environments to live. Shifting from nursing or residential care to extra care homes will support independence and prevention for vulnerable adults, in particular older people. When designing healthier neighbourhoods, planners could also take into consideration the needs of people with dementia. Creating Dementia Friendly Communities is one of the ambitions of Barnet Council. The healthy streets approach is promoted throughout the plan, however there is no reference to public toilets. Access to public toilets is also an important feature of inclusive neighbourhoods and should be encouraged within the development / regeneration scheme.</p>
Policy CHW03 – Making	NA	0	NA	0	NA	+	<p>Crime reduction and community safety - The policy promotes ‘designing out crime’</p>

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Barnet a Safer Place							<p>approach for new development and regeneration areas. This improves community safety. A sense of security and support improves population wellbeing and encourages being out and active. Consideration could be given to the unintended impacts that regeneration may have on perceptions of safety. By evaluating the social impacts of regeneration we can determine whether developments have been effective in improving pre-existing views of community safety.</p>
Policy CHW05 – Protecting public Houses	0	0	0	0	0	-/+	<p>Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods - Whilst well managed public houses can be important community assets for social interaction and social cohesion, alcohol overuse has negative impacts on health. The policy could be strengthened by referencing the Council's existing Licencing Policy.</p>
Policy ECY01 – A Vibrant Local Economy	NA	0	NA	0	NA	-	<p>Access to work and training - Protecting and developing new office spaces contributes to job opportunities for residents and the local economy. These sites should be supported by improvements to walking, cycling and public transport access in order to promote</p>

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							health and reduce air pollution. The policy does not reference childcare. The provision of affordable and accessible childcare is a key factor for Barnet residents to take advantage of the employment opportunities and could be encouraged within regeneration and development schemes.
Policy ECY02 – Affordable Workspace	NA	0	NA	0	NA	+	Access to work and training - Promoting affordable, flexible office spaces for small, community or creative businesses reflects changes in the way residents are working and is adaptable for future changes until 2032.
Policy ECY03 – Local Jobs, Skills and Training	NA	0	+	0	NA	+	Access to work and training - The policy improves training and employment opportunities for Barnet residents. Unemployment is associated with negative health outcomes and unemployment rates are highest amongst those with no or few qualifications and skills. This policy could be referenced within regeneration policies in areas with existing deprivation, such as GSS04,05,06 so that it is demonstrated that social regeneration and inequalities have been considered as part of redevelopment.

Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	Comments <i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for healthier spatial planning. These are considered for each policy and comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i>
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Policy ECC01 – Mitigating against Climate change	NA	0	NA	+	NA	+	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity, Climate change, minimising the use of resources- The World Health Organisation recognises climate change as the largest threat to population health of this century. In Barnet, inappropriate ventilation and insulated homes contribute to poorer health outcomes; in the winter due to high heating costs and in the summer due to overheating. This policy expects developers to design buildings which are more energy efficient and are able to cope with warmer summers and colder winters preventing associated ill-health. The policy minimises the negative impact of development on the environment, thereby protecting residents' health.
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Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	Comments <i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for healthier spatial planning. These are considered for each policy and comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i>
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	and complex needs		everything we do				
Policy ECC02 – Environmental consideration	NA	0	NA	0	NA	+	<p>Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity – this policy minimises the exposure to noise and poor air quality caused by development through impact assessments as part of the planning process.</p> <p>Climate change - The policy minimises flood risks by ensuring sustainable urban drainage systems for new developments. Flooding has a negative impact on physical and mental health of those affected.</p> <p>Access to open space and nature - The policy improves access to river corridors. Improved access and engagement with the natural environment improves physical activities and mental wellbeing.</p>
Policy ECC03 – Dealing with Waste	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	No likely impact on health. The North London Waste Plan considers health within the plan, with all impact assessments being completed alongside in order to maximise positive health impacts and minimise negative impacts.

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Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	Comments <i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for healthier spatial planning. These are considered for each policy and comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i>
Policy ECC04 – Parks and Open spaces	NA	+	NA	+	NA	++	<p>Access to open space and nature - The policy increases accessibility to green and open spaces. This may improve physical activity and mental wellbeing. The policy also specifically addresses deficiencies in access to open / green spaces.</p> <p>Access to healthy food – supporting text to the policy recognises benefit of land use for food production and encourages allotment space for new development. Allotments not only provide access to healthier food, but also improve mental health and social capital.</p>
Policy ECC05 – Green Belt and	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	<p>Access to open space and nature - The policy protects public access to green spaces. Access and engagement with the natural environment is associated with</p>

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Metropolitan Open Land							improved physical activity and mental wellbeing. Consideration should be made to how existing access is unequally distributed across the borough emphasis should be given to reducing inequalities in access.
Policy ECC06 - Biodiversity	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	No likely direct impact on health, however, the World Health Organisation has listed climate change as the largest risk to health of the 21 st century. Protecting biodiversity will help minimise the impacts of climate change and therefore, indirectly contribute to positive health outcomes for residents.
Policy TDC01 – Sustainable and active Travel	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	Accessibility and active travel - This policy promotes active travel and minimises negative impacts on transport as a result of large development.

Policy Dimension	Integrating health and social care	Encouraging residents to lead active	Improving services for children and	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on	Overall health impact	Comments
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	and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do		preventative interventions	(including assessment on HUDU HIA Matrix)	<i>The HUDU HIA Matrix identifies 11 themes that is important for healthier spatial planning. These are considered for each policy and comments are provided for relevant aspects.</i>
Policy TDC02 – Transport infrastructure	NA	+	NA	+	NA	++	<p>Accessibility and active travel - This policy identifies priority sites for transport infrastructure upgrades. Major developments are planned around these areas. This leads to compact and complete neighbourhoods, which are associated with increased physical activity and social networking. They are also considered integral to age-friendly community design and are supportive of dementia-friendly communities.</p> <p>This policy seeks improvements of the bus network, particularly orbital routes. Improved access to public transport contributes significantly to a reduction in healthy inequalities, as it reducing improves employment, educational opportunities and access to other services.</p>
Policy TDC03 – Parking Management	NA	+	NA	+	NA	+	<p>Accessibility and active travel - The policy ensures improvements for cycling facilities in new residential and non-residential development.</p>

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							This will support active travel. Requiring developers to provide detailed cycle storage plans within planning applications will help ensure this requirement is useful for future residents.
Policy TDC04 – Digital communication and connectivity	0	0	0	0	0	0	Although digital connectivity can decrease the risk of social isolation, there is no direct impact on health

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Barnet Local Plan states that improving health and wellbeing as the cross cutting theme for the plan (11.13.1). There are a number of references to creating supportive and healthier environments for all populations groups throughout the plan, with particular references made to the Healthy Streets approach.

- Overall, it is clear that the Draft Local Plan has the potential to make a positive net contribution to the improvement of health and wellbeing as well as the delivery of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. This is especially true for the two priorities – ‘Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing’ and ‘Creating a healthy environment’. However there are some policies that could be strengthened to maximise health benefits, as outlined in this health impact assessment.

Appendix 6 -Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)

**Draft Equalities Impact Assessment for
Barnet Local Plan
December 2019**

1. Introduction

1. An EqIA is a tool to help meet legal duties to ensure that equality issues are fully considered as part of the plan making process. One of the primary aims of the EqIA is to identify and assess potential effects arising from a plan, policy or programme for people sharing one or more protected characteristic. The Equality Act imposes a duty on public bodies to have due regard to the need to:
 - Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not
 - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
2. The EqIA identifies the likely effects on discriminatory practices, the potential to alter the opportunities of certain groups of people, and/or affect relationships between different groups of people which could arise as a result of proposed new policies within the draft Local Plan.
3. The Equality Act identifies the following as ‘protected characteristics’:
 - Age
 - Disability
 - Marriage and Civil Partnership
 - Race
 - Religion or belief
 - Sex
 - Pregnancy and Maternity
 - Sexual Orientation
 - Gender reassignment
4. In line with statutory requirements of the Equality Act (2010), the EqIA has given due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages and accommodate the needs of equalities groups.

Local Plan Review

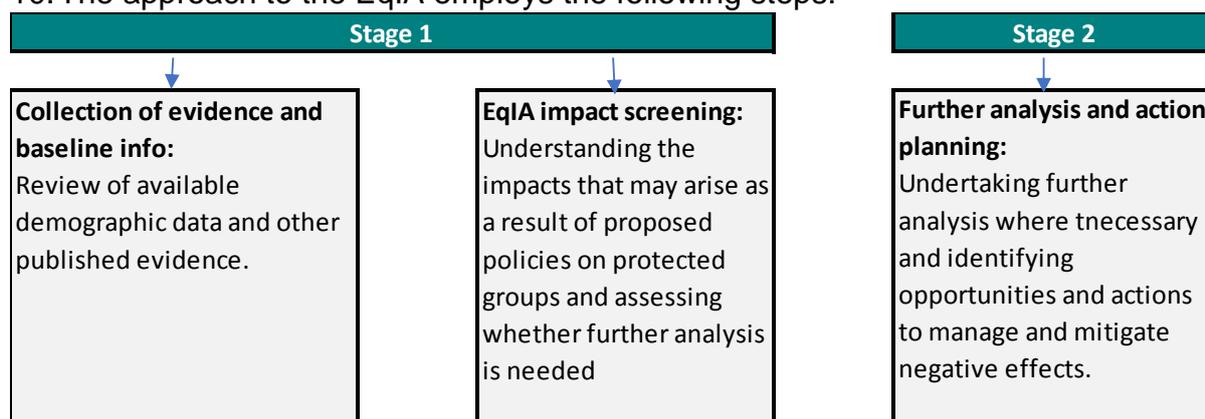
5. The focus of the Local Plan is to sustainably manage growth so that it takes place in the most appropriate locations, to meet the need for homes, jobs and services, while continuing to conserve and enhance the features that make Barnet an attractive place to live, work and study.
6. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019 states that local plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental

priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings (paragraph 15).

7. The Local Plan will establish a vision for growth and development over a 15-year period (2021 – 2036) as well as providing a strategy and objectives to guide individual policies. The Local Plan has the potential to impact upon equality as its implementation will affect all those who live, work and visit the Borough.
8. This Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) summarises and assesses the potential impacts of the Local Plan policies upon protected groups. This assessment considers data about protected characteristics and groups in the area covered by the Plan, and information about other themes likely to affect protected groups.
9. Information for this assessment has largely been gathered from the 2011 Census data, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Scoping Report of the draft Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal.

Approach to the EqIA

10. The approach to the EqIA employs the following steps:



Stages of the EqIA

11. The Council has developed a two-stage approach to the analysis of equality issues. The first stage (which can be repeated as the local plan policies develop) involves the collection of baseline data to understand the equalities profile of the borough and some of the potential issues facing protected groups.
12. This has helped inform the EqIA Impact screening which assesses the potential impact of the proposed policies and that due regard has been considered.
13. Following stage 1, further analysis may be given where there are concerns about the impact draft policies.

Methodology for identifying impacts.

14. The EqIA Screening Assessment aims to identify where there is likely to be a greater effect on equality groups than on other members of the population. The assessment of impacts across the EqIA screening is predominately qualitative and describes, where possible:

- whether the impact is positive, negative or neutral.
- whether the impact will be low, medium or high based on the severity of the impact and the amount of change relative to the baseline.

Score	Description
High	H
Medium	M
Low	L
Positive	+
Negative	-
Neutral	O

15. These scores will be applied together to assess the overall effect of the proposed policy on equalities groups.

2. Baseline and assessment of protected characteristics

16. This section presents the baseline data for each protected characteristic group.

Age

Table 1: Age range proportions – 2011 Census data

Age	Barnet (%)	Greater London (%)	National (%)
Age 0 to 4	7.4	3.68	6.26
Age 5 to 7	3.9	2.22	3.45
Age 8 to 9	2.4	5.59	2.16
Age 10 to 14	6.0	1.15	5.81
Age 15	1.2	2.28	1.23
Age 16 to 17	2.5	2.34	2.48
Age 18 to 19	2.1	7.71	2.59
Age 20 to 24	6.7	10.19	6.78
Age 25 to 29	8.8	25.34	6.89
Age 30 to 44	23.5	17.00	20.64
Age 45 to 59	17.5	4.19	19.39
Age 60 to 64	4.7	5.79	5.98
Age 65 to 74	6.7	3.78	8.59
Age 75 to 84	4.5	0.99	5.52
Age 85 to 89	1.3	0.52	1.46
Age 90 and over	0.8		0.76

17. The age structure of Barnet is relatively young, with proportionally more people aged between 0 and 17 years and 30 to 64 years when compared to that of Greater London and nationally. There is a lower proportion of people aged between 20 to 29 compared to Greater London.

18. The number of people aged 65 and over is predicted to increase by 33% between 2018 and 2030, compared with a 2% decrease in young people (aged 0-19) and a 4% increase for working age adults (aged 16-64), over the same period.

Assessment

19. Local Plan policies consider the needs of older people; for example, policies such as HOU02, CDH01, CDH02 and CDH03 seek to ensure housing and the built environment is accessible, adaptable and provides a range of different housing sizes and types of accommodation that are considered beneficial for older people. Policy HOU04 also highlights the Borough's requirements for residential care provision. These policies are therefore considered to have positive impacts.

20. Older people tend to make fewer journeys and travel shorter distances as they tend to drive less and may be more dependent on public transport. Therefore, transport policies which seek to ensure improvements to public transport and interchange facilities will benefit this group, and town centres policies which protect shops and services close to homes will be beneficial in terms of ensuring easy access for the elderly to shopping and other facilities, particularly to meet their day to day needs, as well as cultural and entertainment facilities locally.
21. Older people may also experience mobility difficulties and therefore policies which seek to protect local character such as the heritage policy may conflict with the needs of older people in relation to adaptation to improve accessibility for all.
22. With reference to young people, draft policy CHW01 is considered to be beneficial to this group as it promotes community facilities that young people can use and seeks to ensure that programmes for capital investment in schools and services for young people addresses the needs of a growing, more diverse and increasingly younger population. Related to this, policies which encourage sport and physical activity including access to public open space, play space, are considered to be an important asset to meet the needs of this group. Young people are particularly encouraged to engage in healthier lifestyles, although it is noted that this will also be beneficial for all members of the community.

Disability

23. The 2011 census indicated that within Barnet, 6% of the overall population have their day to day activities limited a lot by their health, while 14% of residents suffered from a long-term health problem or disability.
24. The west and east regions of the borough have the biggest proportion, with the proportion of people whose daily lives are affected by a long-term condition or disability ranges from 2-14%. Within the west of the borough, Burnt Oak, Childs Hill and Golders Green comprise some of the biggest areas, between 11% and 13%.
25. This trend is replicated across the East, where the highest proportions range between 11 and 14%, with the majority of region falling between 5% and 9%.
26. In 2018, there was an estimated 6,100 adults in the Borough aged under 65 with a learning disability and 1,176 older people (aged 65+) giving a total of 7,276 adults for Barnet. The prevalence of physical disability (both moderate and severe) increases in older age groups. In 2018, there was an estimated 23,735 adults in Barnet with either a moderate or serious physical disability. Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) indicate that this figure may increase to 28,907 by 2035, a rise of 22%.

Assessment

27. In terms of physical or sensory disability, the design of the built environment is important for helping people to move around easily. Policies under character, design and heritage consider the needs of the disabled population and

specifically state that the design of the built environment should be inclusive and accessible. However, there is potential for conflict between making accessibility improvements and preserving/enhancing historic features on designated assets within the borough.

28. Policy CDH02 sets out Inclusive Design and Access Standards and clearly states that all new dwellings should meet Building Regulation M4 (2) for 'accessible and adaptable dwellings'. One new dwelling in 10 should meet Building Regulation M4 (3) for 'wheelchair user dwellings'. This is considered to impact positively on disabled people to ensure an adequate choice of appropriately accessible housing options are available.

29. Policies under Community Uses, Health and wellbeing promote inclusive Community infrastructure that provides access for all, and also encourage new community uses in town centres and local centres which makes them more accessible to all groups but particularly those with mobility issues.

30. Transport policies which seek to guide development to areas accessible by public transport could benefit people with physical disabilities, making it easier for them to access facilities within their local area. Policies which would result in improvements to accessibility of transport facilities and interchange arrangements are also considered to benefit disabled people, improving accessibility and promoting social inclusion. The parking standards policy considers the need for provision of adequate disabled parking.

31. Data from the Equalities and Human Rights Commission has shown that disabled people have much lower employment rates and are more likely to be economically inactive than non-disabled people⁹. In 2018, the total employment rate was 51% among disabled people compared to 81% among non-disabled people¹⁰. Employment policies may facilitate employment growth or provide opportunities for starting businesses that will be beneficial to this group at a local level.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

32. The 2011 Census indicated that Barnet has a higher proportion of married couples (47%) when compared with Greater London (40%), but a lower proportion of same sex civil partnerships (0.21%) than Greater London (0.42%)¹¹. Approximately 37% of the population is single and 16% either divorced, widowed or separated.

Assessment

⁹ Disability, Skills and Employment: A review of recent statistics and literature on policy and initiatives (2010) Riddell, S. Edward, S. Weedon, E. & Ahlgren, L.

¹⁰ Annual Population Survey (2108)

¹¹ Census data 2011

33. It is not anticipated that the draft policies contained within the local plan will have any significant effect on this protected group

Race

34. Table 2: Population by ethnicity, 2015 (Barnet and Regional)

Ethnicity	Barnet (%)	Outer London (%)
White	61.3	57.8
Black, Asian and Minority	38.7	42.2
Other Asian	9.3	8
Indian	7.5	8.9
Other	7.1	4.8
Black African	5.8	6.8
Black other	3.2	4.2
Chinese	2.4	1.2
Pakistani	1.6	3.6
Black Caribbean	1.3	3.4
Bangladeshi	0.7	1.3

Source: GLA Projections (Preferred Options Projections)

35. Table 2 shows that Barnet has a higher proportion of people from within the white ethnic group than outer London. Almost 40% of the boroughs population is from Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups. Barnet also has higher rates of the population within Other; Other Asian and Chinese ethnic groups.

36. GLA projections indicate that the proportion of BAME people in the Borough will increase by 2.3% by 2030. The ethnic groups with the largest projected increase during the same period are 'Other ethnic groups' and 'other Asian group' but all BAME categories are expected to show increases overall.

37. Based on 2011 Census data, the most commonly spoken languages after English were Polish, Arabic and Gujarati.

38. Romany Gypsies and Travellers are recognised in law as distinct ethnic groups, therefore they are protected under the Equality Act from discrimination on the basis of race. The West London Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) identified no current or future need in Barnet for pitches and plots for Gypsy and Traveller households as well as Travelling Show people.

Assessment

39. There are variations in ethnic diversity between Barnet's wards. Colindale, Burnt Oak and West Hendon have higher proportions of people from BAME populations. Research has shown that people from BAME backgrounds are more likely to have difficulty accessing suitable housing, or are more likely to be living

in dwellings unsuitable for their needs¹². In addition, there is a higher proportion of BAME groups that live in the private rented sector¹³. BAME minorities are also over-represented in social housing relative to general population levels. 20.7% of all socially rented housing is rented to black ethnicities, markedly higher than the 7.7% of the population in Barnet that describe themselves as black. This is also true of the mixed ethnic group, who rent 8.0% of all socially rented housing compared to a population share of 4.8%¹⁴. Housing policies seek to ensure a suitable mix of housing and tenure that reflects local need, including the provision of additional family sized dwellings across all tenures. This is considered to provide potential benefits to BAME communities, some of which tend to have larger family sizes and may be housed in unsuitably sized accommodation.

40. In addition, it is recognised that ethnic minority BAME groups generally have worse health than the overall population, although some groups fare much worse than others¹⁵. Evidence suggests that the poorer socio-economic position of BAME groups is the main factor driving ethnic health inequalities. Policies under Community Uses, Health and Wellbeing are considered to impact positively on all groups, but particularly race as they will encourage adequate provision of services and facilities and infrastructure to meet community needs and promote healthier lifestyles.

41. Furthermore, data shows that there are higher unemployment rates among BAME groups, particularly amongst Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnicities¹⁶. In addition, evidence shows that London has a high proportion of SME's and micro businesses that are BAME owned enterprises¹⁷. Draft policies under Economy will be beneficial to this group as they promote affordable workspace and increase job opportunities.

Religion

42. According to the 2011 Census over 75% of the population indicate that they have a religious affiliation. Approximately 41% of the population described their religion as Christian, making this the most common religion within the Borough. There is a significantly high proportion of people describing themselves as Jewish (15%) when compared with London average (0.50%) or nationally (1.8%). 8% of the population were recorded as having 'no religion'.

43. Christianity is particularly concentrated in the Centre and East of the borough, with Underhill, East Barnet and High Barnet wards averaging over 50% of the population.

¹² Ethnic Inequalities in London, Capital for All (2015) Elahi, F. Khan, O.

¹³ Housing and the older ethnic minority population in England (2019) Race Equality Foundation

¹⁴ Census 2011

¹⁵ Local action on health inequalities Understanding and reducing ethnic inequalities in health (2018) Public Health England.

¹⁶ Ethnicity Facts and Figures (2019) Office for National Statistics

¹⁷ Redefining London's BME-owned Businesses (2005) London Development Agency

44. By contrast, the Jewish population is most prevalent in wards across the south and east of the borough in the wards of Garden Suburb, Golders Green and Hendon, accounting for 30% of the populations,

45. Furthermore, the highest proportion of Muslim population is centred in the west of the borough. Colindale, Burnt Oak and West Hendon are particularly prevalent. Indeed, the 2011 census estimates that the Muslim population accounts for almost 20% of the population in Colindale

Table 3: Religion 2011

Religion 2011	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
Barnet	41.20%	1.30%	6.20%	15.20%	10.30%	0.40%	1.10%	8.40%	8.40%
London	59.40%	0.50%	1.50%	0.50%	5.00%	0.80%	0.40%	7.20%	7.20%
England	48.40%	1.00%	5.90%	1.80%	12.40%	1.50%	0.60%	8.50%	8.50%

Assessment

46. The community facilities policies seek to ensure provision of facilities to meet people’s needs and this includes faith facilities and religious meeting places, therefore draft policy CHW01 seeks the enhancement and replacement of existing facilities where there is an identified need to benefit religious groups. The remainder of the Local Plan policies are considered to have a neutral impact on religious or faith groups.

Gender

47. The resident population in 2011 in Barnet was 356,286 of which 51.55% was female and 48.45% was male. However, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Barnet shows that women have a longer life expectancy than men¹⁸. This is likely to have implications on the female population of the Borough. For example, there is a higher proportion of women in the borough who suffer from circulatory and respiratory diseases¹⁹. In addition, there is a higher proportion of women across all age groups, but particularly in those aged 75+ who have been diagnosed with dementia²⁰. These specialist needs will require access to appropriate care services and specialist housing that supports independent living. Housing policies such as HOU04, CDH02 and CHW02 are considered to be beneficial to this group.

¹⁸ JSNA shows that the average life expectancy for women in Barnet is 85 and 83 for men.

¹⁹ Barnet JSNA (2019)

²⁰ Barnet Dementia Needs Assessment (2019) Kayikci, S.

48. Car ownership is lower amongst women than men²¹, therefore, women are more likely to travel by public transport, particularly buses, to access local services. Therefore, draft transport policies which seek to make improvements to public transport and support the healthy streets approach to encourage active travel will benefit this group and other groups.

Pregnancy and Maternity

49. In 2016, there were 5,301 live births (2,726 males and 2,575 females) in Barnet (only 1.3% to mothers aged less than 20 years and 35.7% to mothers aged 30-34 years). The highest birth rate in Barnet was in women aged 30-34 years (116.5 per 1,000 women) in Barnet, compared to 107.3 per 1,000 for London and 112.4 per 1,000 in England, for the same age group (JSNA 2016).

Assessment

50. Pregnant women and parents of children may have specific housing needs due to reduced mobility and the need for additional space requirements associated with the care of young children. Housing policies seek to ensure an appropriate mix of housing which could be beneficial to pregnant women and parents by offering housing choices.

51. Women may also be pregnant and/or accompanied by children, perhaps in buggies. Therefore, the draft transport policies which seek improvements to public transport accessibility and interchanges are likely to benefit women and other groups who do not have access to a car.

Gender Reassignment

52. There is no official census data for the number of gender variant people in Barnet. However, the ONS estimates that the size of the transgender community in the UK could range from 65,000 to 300,000²².

Sexual Orientation

53. There is no borough data available on this protected characteristic. However, statistics relating to sexual identity are available nationally and at a regional level.

54. In 2016, estimates from the Annual Population Survey (APS)²³ showed that 93.4% of the UK population identified as heterosexual or straight and 2.0% of the population identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). This comprised of:

- 1.2% identifying as gay or lesbian
- 0.8% identifying as bisexual

²¹ TfL Technical Note 12: How Many cars are there in London (2013)

²² ONS (2009): 'Trans Data Position Paper'.

²³ Office of National Statistics (2017)

- A further 0.5% of the population identified themselves as “Other”, which means that they did not consider themselves to fit into the heterosexual or straight, bisexual, gay or lesbian categories.

55. In addition, 2011 census data showed that 0.21% of Barnet residents (aged 16+) were in a same sex civil partnership.

Assessment – LGBT

56. For the LGBT group as a whole, some policies within the Local Plan are considered to have a positive impact, for example the local character and design quality as well as design policies to encourage natural surveillance and appropriate lighting levels, which could potentially help members of the LGBT group to feel safe. In addition, the community facilities policies encourage access for all and inclusivity within community facilities, which is considered to be beneficial for the LGBT group.

57. In relation to transgender people, it is known that members of the Trans community experience disproportionate levels of discrimination, harassment and abuse²⁴ and therefore policies which encourage feelings of safety and security, as mentioned above, will be beneficial. It is also known that finding and retaining work is difficult for the Trans community²⁵ so employment policies may facilitate employment or provide opportunities for starting businesses may be beneficial to this group.

²⁴ Walters, Mark A, Paterson, Jennifer L, Brown, Rupert and McDonnell, Liz (2017) Hate crimes against trans people: assessing emotions, behaviors and attitudes towards criminal justice agencies. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*

²⁵ The Stonewall report (2018)

Impact of draft Local Plan Policies on Equalities Categories

Based on the methodology described above, this section assesses each proposed policy in relation to the protected characteristic group.

Table 5: EqIA screening assessment

Policy	Equalities Category							Comments
	Race	Gender	Disability	Age	LGBT	Religion	Marriage	
GSS01 – Delivering Sustainable Growth	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy aims to create conditions for sustainable growth and direct growth to the most sustainable locations so could have a positive impact on all equalities groups.
GSS02 – Brent Cross Growth Area	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy supports comprehensive regeneration of Brent Cross and promotes a mixed-use area with an integrated network of open spaces, pedestrian and cycling routes. It also requires new development to provide community infrastructure which will reinforce community cohesion. This could have a positive impact on all equalities groups.
GSS03 – Brent Cross West Growth Area	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy promotes growth and regeneration at Brent Cross West which optimises density, infrastructure and jobs. Development will be directed away from major road infrastructure, particularly the north circular road. This could potentially be beneficial for all equalities groups as it will encourage social inclusion through mixed use development that is well connected and accessible by public transport and active travel.
GSS04 – Cricklewood Growth Area	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy supports regeneration and intensification, supported by high existing

								PTAL levels and planned transport infrastructure improvement and under used sites. Residential density and delivering improvements to amenity will also be supported. This could be beneficial for all equalities groups as it will encourage social inclusion through mixed use development that is well connected and accessible by public transport and active travel.
GSS05 – Edgware Growth Area	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy promotes regeneration and intensification, supported by high existing PTAL levels. Residential density and delivering improvements to amenity will also be supported. This could be beneficial for all equalities groups as it will encourage social inclusion through mixed use development that is well connected and accessible by public transport and active travel.
GSS06 – Colindale Growth Area	M+	M+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy supports growth in Colindale, particularly at Colindale Station, Grahame Park Estate and the former Peel Centre. Growth will be supported by new community facilities, a new step free underground station, improvements to open space and public realm, in addition to new pedestrian and cycle routes. The regeneration of this area could have medium positive impacts across all equality groups, particularly those with mobility issues who will benefit for station improvements and step free access.
GSS07 – Mill Hill East	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy seeks to deliver new housing in Mill Hill East, whilst also giving consideration to the

								Mill Hill conservation Area and the Green Belt. This could be beneficial for all equalities groups as it will encourage social inclusion through mixed use development that is well connected and accessible by public transport and active travel.
GSS08 – Barnet’s Town Centres	M+	M+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy will partially focus on providing mixed use development within town centres, which will reinforce community cohesion but also facilitate continued access to a wide range of services which will reduce the needs to travel and assist those with mobility issues.
GSS09 – Existing and Major New Transport infrastructure	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy sets out transport infrastructure needed to deliver growth and regeneration in the Borough. This will be beneficial to all groups as it will This could be beneficial for all equalities groups as it will help create more sustainable neighbourhoods with access to a range of social infrastructure. It will also help provide greater access to employment opportunities, both within the Borough and further afield which will be particularly beneficial to groups that have higher unemployment rates such as BAME and disability groups.
GSS10 – Estate Renewal and Infill	H+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy aims to improve the quality of housing estates in the Borough which will help tackle poor quality housing and social exclusion. This is likely to have a positive impact across all groups, but particularly

								BAME groups who are more likely to experience living in poor quality housing ²⁶ .
GSS11 – Major Thoroughfares	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	O	This policy sets criteria for development along thoroughfares and sets out criteria for transport infrastructure upgrades, which will benefit all groups in terms of increased accessibility and the delivery of new homes, however, the overall impact is likely to be low.
GSS!2 – Car Parks	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	This policy supports development of and above surface level car parks. This type of development will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that parking requirements are surplus to requirement or re-provided as needed, therefore, it is unlikely to have any significant impacts on equalities groups.
GSS13 – Strategic Parks and Recreation	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy promotes healthy active lifestyles through the provision of recreational facilities that promote physical activity and mental wellbeing. This will have a positive effect across all groups.
Housing								
HOU01 – Affordable Housing	H+	H+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy seeks to maximise affordable housing delivery. Affordable homes are considered to provide high positive benefits to all, particularly those on lower incomes which may include the younger and older population, women, ethnic minorities and disabled people.

²⁶ Institute of Race Relations - Inequality, housing and employment statistics.

								<p>Starter Homes are a type of affordable housing product for first time buyers and are sold below market value. Whilst this has the potential to be beneficial for the younger age groups, in reality this is unlikely to be affordable for most in the Borough so this initiative is not considered to be beneficial to the equalities groups. Overall, this policy will help access to home ownership for younger people, while keeping rents at an affordable rate will also help those who are forced to or choose to rely on the private rented sector.</p>
HOU02 – Housing mix	H+	M+	M+	H+	M+	M+	O	<p>This policy aims to provide a mix of dwelling types and sizes in order to provide choice for a growing and diverse population for all households in the Borough. This is considered to have a positive benefit across all groups, particularly young people and BAME groups who are more likely to be living in the private rented sector²⁷.</p>
HOU03 – Residential conversions	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	O	<p>This policy aims to manage housing growth and ensure that residential conversions do not have a detrimental impact on local areas and is considered to have a low impact on equality groups.</p>
HOU04 - Specialist Housing	M+	M+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	<p>This policy sets out how specialist housing will be provided, including housing for older people, HMOs, student accommodation and shared living accommodation. This will have a positive impact upon certain protected groups</p>

²⁷ Ethnicity, health and the private rented sector (2014) McFarlane, M.

								and will help vulnerable groups live independently, particularly older people and young people who are more likely to live in HMOs and shared accommodation. In addition, stricter criteria for HMOs may positively impact single people, who are more likely to live in HMOs, as it ensure reasonable standards are maintained.
HOU05 – Efficient Use of Barnet’s housing Stock	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy seeks to ensure the efficient use of Barnet’s housing stock in addressing identified housing needs, which will benefit everyone.
HOU06 – Meeting Other Housing Needs	H+	N	N	M+	O	O	O	This policy promotes increased supply of good quality homes in the private rented sector through build to rent schemes and also promotes self-building which will widen the ability for more people to build and own their own home. This will be beneficial to all groups, but particularly BAME groups where there is a higher proportion of people in rented accommodation.
HOU07 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Although it is considered that there is no identified need for gypsy and traveller accommodation, this policy makes provision for this group.
Character, Design and Heritage								
CDH01 - Promoting High Quality Design	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	O	This policy seeks to ensure high quality design in buildings and spaces in the Borough and emphasises that good design should be inclusive and accessible. Examples of features

								which improve accessibility could include wheelchair access, step free routes, way-finding and non-slip surfaces. Those less mobile, including older and disabled people will benefit particularly in this respect. It also encourages principles of secured by design to ensure safety and security for all. Therefore, this policy is considered to have a positive impact on all equalities groups.
CDH02 - Sustainable and Inclusive Design	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	O	This policy requires sustainable and inclusive design in new development across the Borough. It emphasises the need for accessible, adaptable and inclusive development that can be used safely and easily by all. This policy will benefit everyone, particularly the elderly and disabled people who have more difficulty getting around.
CDH03 – Public Realm	H-	H+	H+	H+	H+	L+	O	This policy encourages improvements to the public realm through a range of measures. Enhancements to the public realm will encourage increased use of space, which in turn will reduce crime and increase feelings of safety. It also promotes the healthy streets approach which will create more accessible public spaces. This policy will benefit all groups but particularly those with mobility issues and those more vulnerable in society (age, disability, gender and LGBT).
CDH 04- Tall Buildings	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	The policy identifies areas appropriate for tall buildings, this in itself is unlikely to significantly impact on protected equalities groups. Other policies contained elsewhere in the plan

								consider high quality design and accessibility standards that will need to be applied in the case of tall building development proposals. It is therefore considered the effects of this policy will be neutral across all groups.
CDH05 - Extensions	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	This This policy sets out criteria for extension development and will have a neutral impact on the equalities groups.
CDH06 – Basements	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	This policy sets out criteria for basement development and will have a neutral impact on the equalities groups.
CDH07 - Amenity Space and Landscaping	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy seeks to protect the amenity and landscaping conditions for occupants of new developments and the surrounding area. It will have a positive impact on all residents, users and occupiers of buildings, including all equalities groups to promote social inclusion and wellbeing.
CDH08 – Barnet’s Heritage	O	O	L-	L-	O	O	O	This policy seeks to protect designated and non-designated assets. There may be some conflict between protecting heritage assets and making alterations to improve disabled access, e.g. ramps / lifts may not be considered appropriate in some listed buildings, so the policy could be considered to have a low negative impact on disabled groups and the elderly and a neutral impact on other equalities groups.
CDH09 - Advertisements	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	O	This policy sets out design requirements for advertisements and will not itself lead to

								development. It also promotes pedestrian way finding signage which may be positive for all groups, particularly those with mobility issues (such as disabled and elderly groups).
Town Centres								
TOW01 - Vibrant Town Centres	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy seeks to promote the vitality and viability of Barnet's town centres, which will be a focus for convenience and retail development. Increasing the accessibility to shopping will be of particular benefit to less mobile groups such as disabled and older people and people with young children. By reducing the need to travel to access shopping and other services, there will be a positive impact on all groups through improved accessibility and social cohesion.
TOW02 - Development Principles in Barnet's Town Centres, Local Centres and Parades	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	O	This policy promotes a mix of uses within town centres. It will help to ensure a good mix and variety of uses and promotes active frontages on ground level. This will lead to increased activity and therefore the feelings of safety and security. However, this is dependent on a number of factors therefore, the effect is considered to be low
TOW03 - Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy aims to resist the proliferation and over concentration of certain uses in town centres. For example, A5 use proposals will be resisted within 400m of the boundary of an existing school or youth centre. Research suggests that proximity to fast food outlets is one of a number of contributing factors to childhood obesity. The policy should therefore

								provide health benefits for young people by discouraging unhealthy eating habits. Restrictions on uses that are sometimes associated with anti-social behaviour (e.g. shisha bars) should have a positive impact on equalities groups.
TOW04 - Night –Time Economy	M+	O	O	M+	M+	O	O	This policy supports the provision of night-time economy uses in town centres provided that there is no adverse impact associated with that use. This policy may be of greater importance to some groups such as young, BAME groups and LGBT, where there are environments that provide a safe place to meet with similar people and provide opportunities for cultural expression. Therefore, the policy may have a positive impact on these groups and a neutral effect on others.
Community Uses, Health and Wellbeing								
CHW01 – Community Infrastructure	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	L+	This policy is mostly concerned with the preservation of existing social and community uses. It promotes flexible community spaces and where development places increased demand on current facilities, new facilities and/or contributions will be required. Barnet has many meeting places, churches, synagogues, temples, community facilities and prayer centres that cater for a range of faiths and beliefs. The policy seeks to support community organisations and religious groups to help them to meet their need for multi-purpose facilities. For many, local community

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								centres and cultural centres are the main source of support, particularly for people from BAME groups and elderly people. These centres support social activity and provide help and advice. Overall, it is anticipated that this policy will have a positive impact on all equality groups.
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CHW02 – Promoting health and well being	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	L+	<p>Health inequalities exist within the Borough based on location, gender and deprivation. For example, Women in Barnet have a significantly higher life expectancy than men. However, the overall life expectancy of people living in the most deprived wards in Barnet is on average 7.6 years less for men and 7.9 years less for women, compared to more affluent areas. This policy seeks to improve the health and well-being of Barnet’s population, and the reduction of health inequalities. It ensures adequate provision of health and social care infrastructure and promotes healthier neighbourhoods. It also ensures that vulnerable residents benefit from housing choice and supports the remodelling of residential care homes. This policy will naturally benefit groups with higher health-related needs such as older people, BAME groups and disabled people, however, the policy will have positive impacts across all equality groups.</p>
CHW04 - Making Barnet a safer place	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	O	<p>This policy seeks to improve safety within the Borough through effective partnership working and through the design of the built environment. Men are at most risk from violent crime, particularly ‘stranger violence’ which is likely to occur within the public realm. In addition, the policy will also benefit those who suffer from fear of crime and violence i.e. women, the frail, elderly and the disabled and</p>

								groups traditionally targeted for hate crime, i.e. those in the LGBT community or from ethnic and faith minority backgrounds.
CHW04 – Protecting Public Houses	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	O	O	This policy is concerned with the preservation and protection of public houses. As pubs play an important role in community cohesion, this policy is considered to have a positive impact on equality groups. This is of greater importance for some groups, i.e. the young or old, ethnic groups (but predominantly white British) and sexual orientation in environments that provide a safe place to meet with similar people/ ability for cultural expression. For some faith groups, public houses are not part of their lifestyle and therefore, this policy will have a neutral effect on these groups.
Economy								
ECY01 - A Vibrant Local Economy	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	O	This policy seeks to protect and promote new employment opportunities, which will sustain the economic and social well-being of a community. The policy sets out to provide opportunities to create diverse full-time and part-time employment. This policy should be positive in terms of equalities consideration, for example, working close to home will be beneficial to those with caring responsibilities or part-time workers – often women or those with mobility issues that might make travel more difficult.
ECY02 - Affordable Workspace	H+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	O	This policy promotes economic diversity and supports existing and new business

								development in Barnet which will help sustain economic and social wellbeing of a community. The provision of small affordable workspace may be beneficial to BAME groups, for whom small businesses are a traditional way out of unemployment. This could also provide opportunity for the voluntary sector who could contribute to community cohesion or seek to address issues of inequality in the area.
ECY03 - Local Jobs, Skills and Training	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	H+	O	This policy aims to increase local employment opportunities across the Borough through the provision of apprenticeships, work experience, jobs brokerage and skills training and the use of local labour and/or supplies. This will have a positive impact across all equality groups, particularly young people and BAME groups.
Environment and Climate Change								
ECC01 – Mitigating Climate Change	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	O	The policy sets out design requirements for development to adapt to climate change. Climate change affects social and environmental determinants of health. For example, clean air and clean drinking water. Therefore, this policy may have a positive impact on all groups, but particularly vulnerable groups such as the elderly, disabled young and pregnancy and maternity.
ECC02 - Environmental Considerations	L+	L+	M+	L+	L+	L+	O	The policy seeks to mitigate against the impact of development on air, noise and water quality. Long term exposure to air pollutants is linked to cancer, heart disease, reduced lung function

								and respiratory disease. The policy has particular benefits for young and elderly people and pregnant women who have been identified as particularly sensitive to health problems caused by air pollution.
ECC03 – Dealing with Waste	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	L+	O	This policy is about management of waste and ensures that adequate refuse and recycling storage space and facilities, which allows for ease of collection and which residents and occupiers can easily access, is provided in all developments. It is therefore not considered to have negative or disproportionate impact on equalities groups.
ECC04 – Barnet’s Parks and Open Spaces	M+	M+	L+	M+	M+	M+	O	This policy seeks to maximise the benefits of open space in Barnet and improve green infrastructure. It will have a beneficial impact on all residents in terms of physical and mental wellbeing, including all equalities groups. Potential access difficulties to some parks and open spaces mean that impacts have been rated as low (positive) for disabled groups and medium (positive) for other equalities groups.
ECC05 - Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	This policy seeks to protect the Borough’s green belt and MOL. It is not considered to have significant effects on equalities groups.
ECC06 - Biodiversity	O	L+	O	L+	O	O	O	This policy seeks to protect and enhance the Borough’s biodiversity. This may improve air quality in the longer term which may have a positive effect on elderly, young people and pregnant women but a neutral effect on other groups.
Transport and Communications								

TRC01 – Sustainable and Active Travel	H+	H+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy promotes a more sustainable travel network that reduces car dependency. This policy is likely to have a positive impact on women, younger people and older people who are the groups that are most likely to rely on public transport rather than having access to a private car. Disabled people would also benefit from improved accessibility. The policy is considered to have a medium positive impact on all groups.
TRC02 – Transport Infrastructure	M+	H+	H+	H+	M+	M+	O	This policy promotes the delivery of new transport infrastructure to support the travel needs of a growing population. It sets out requirements for step free access in train stations across the Borough which will benefit those with mobility issues such as disabled people, elderly people and those with pushchairs. In addition, the enhancement of public transport, particularly in areas that are less accessible, will offer more people affordable and alternative transport opportunities away from cars to travel across the borough and into central London, and contribute to London as a great place to live, work and visit.
TRC03 – Parking Management	L+	L+	M+	L+	L+	L+	O	This policy sets out the Council’s parking standards. Consideration is given to the need for disabled parking provision so the policy is considered to have a medium positive impact

								on disabled people and a low positive impact on other equalities groups.
TRC04 – Digital Communication and Connectivity	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	M+	O	The policy sets out how development should provide communication and utilities infrastructure and will have a low medium on the equalities groups. Positioning of CCTV is protected to ensure the safety and security of the area is maintained. Digital connectivity can also enhance social inclusion for all groups.

Conclusion:

58. The EqIA identified that many of the policies would have a positive effect across equalities groups particularly those which relate to housing (e.g. the provision of affordable housing and specialist housing), high quality design (e.g. emphasis on inclusive design will be beneficial to disabled people), employment and training and improvements within the built environment to make it more inclusive. However, the EqIA did note that there is potential for conflict protecting heritage assets and making alterations to improve disabled access, e.g. ramps / lifts may not be considered appropriate in some listed buildings.

Appendix 7 – Policy Review

Relevant Plan, Policy, Programme or Strategy	
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.

<p>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (Earth Summit 2002)</p>	<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
<p>European Directive: Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC</p>	<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
<p>EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (Habitats Directive - 92/43/EEC and 97/62/EC)</p>	<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 Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC.</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target

	<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..
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	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, taking into account existing Community requirements. The Directive promotes the development and application of sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS) policy
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	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
Directive on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources 2009/28/EC	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.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised), 1992	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.
European Landscape Convention 2000	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.
Convention for the Protection and Architectural Heritage of Europe	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.
Planning (Listed Buildings and & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act is a UK Act of Parliament introduced in 1990 that changed laws relating to the granting of planning permission for building works, with a particular focus on listed buildings and conservation areas. It created special controls for the demolition, alteration or extension of buildings, objects or structures of particular architectural or historic interest, as well as conservation areas.
Ancient Monuments and & Archaeological Areas Act 1979	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 protects the archaeological heritage of England & Wales and Scotland. Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either scheduled monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it".
Health for Growth 2014 – 2020, European Commission, 2011	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: <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 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. ▪ 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 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. ▪ 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), 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	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly
<p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 (as amended)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Industrial Strategy – Building a Britain fit for the Future, Dept. for Business, Energy 7 Industrial Strategy, 2018</p>	<p>The Industrial strategy' relates to coordinating a wide range of economic policies to achieve particular objectives. The government has identified five foundations of 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.</p> <p>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 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> <ul 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 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 i.) To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions j.) To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure k.) For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment

<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 is 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 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

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p>
<p>Regional</p>	
<p>The London Plan, GLA, 2016</p>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Draft London Plan</p>	<p>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.</p>
<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 Mayors 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 3.) Economy – continue to promote London as the top business city. 4.) Environment, transport and public spaces – improve air quality and for London to be zero carbon by 2050 5.) A city for all Londoner’s – addressing inequalities, tackling disadvantage and discrimination.
<p>Culture and night-time economy SPG, GLA, 2017</p>	<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 • Promote strategic cultural areas and cultural quarters
<p>Land for Industry and Transport SPG, GLA, 2012</p>	<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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • identifying and protecting land for transport functions, including sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice
<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>Social Infrastructure SPG, GLA, 2015</p>	<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 Neighbourhoods

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<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 • 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 Neighbourhoods • Public Realm • Children and Young People’s Play and Informal Recreation Facilities • Transport • Parking • Walking

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Mayors 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>Homes for Londoners – Affordable Housing and Viability SPG, GLA, August 2017</p>	<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>

<p>Housing SPG, GLA, 2016 (updated August 2017 to show sections that are superseded by the publications of the Mayors Affordable housing and Viability SPG)</p>	<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>
<p>Town Centres SPG, GLA, 2014</p>	<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>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.</p> <p>The document estimates the need for homes within London by tenure and type, as well as analysing the housing requirements of important sub-groups of the population.</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>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 communities 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.</p>

	<p>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>
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<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 per cent, with households aged 75 and over (most likely to move into specialist older persons housing) increasing by 42 per cent.</p> <p>It is essential that the London Plan 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>Mayors 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 services they use every day.</p> <p>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.

	<p>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>
<p>Mayors 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

<p>Sustainable Design & Construction SPG, GLA, 2014</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low carbon circular economy <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>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 • 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	
London Borough of Barnet 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.
One Banet – A Sustainable Community Strategy for Barnet 2010 - 2020	This strategy demonstrates how local organisations and agencies will work together to improve the economic, social and environmental well being of their areas.

	<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>Barnet Infrastructure Delivery Plan, LBB, 2011</p>	<p>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.</p>
<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.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>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 neighbourhood 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 • 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 <p>seek to achieve the highest possible standards in sustainable design from any new development; and involve key stakeholders (including ward councillors,</p>

	landowners, traders, local businesses, North Finchley Town Team and other community representatives) within the area in the delivery of the SPD.
Draft North London Waste Plan	The seven North London Local Planning Authorities of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest ('North London Boroughs') have joined forces to prepare the 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.
Barnet Housing Strategy, LBB, 2015	<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
Barnet Community Safety Strategy 2015 – 2020.	<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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour • Improve the perception of Barnet as a safe place to live, work and visit
Barnet Equality Policy (2014)	<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 Councils approach for achieving these. It promotes partnership working amongst the private, public and community sector.</p>
Corporate Plan 2015 – 2020, LBB, 2015	<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
Flood Risk Management Strategy , LBB, 2018	<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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.</p> <p>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 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</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.

	<p>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>
<p>Local – Supplementary Planning Documents</p>	<p>.</p>
<p>Affordable Housing SPG, LBB, 2008</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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covers the multi-functional and wider sub-regional context of Barnet's green infrastructure. • 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.
<p>Delivering Skills, Employment, Enterprise and Training (SEET) from development through S106, LBB, 2014</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, LBB, 2016</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Residential Design Guidance, LBB, 2016</p>	<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 hardstandings and vehicular crossovers</p>

<p>Entrepreneurial Barnet 2015 – 2020, LBB, 2015</p>	<p>This strategy sets out the Council's long term approach to supporting businesses and the wider Barnet economy.</p> <p>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 licencing, 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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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Appendix 8 – Alternative options and development of reasonable alternatives

Policy	Reasonable alternatives
POLICY BSS01 Spatial Strategy for Barnet	<p>Not to include a spatial strategy - would fail to comply with the requirement in the NPPF and result in the Plan being found ‘unsound’. The NPPF requires that local plans are positively prepared and provide an appropriate strategy that, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs; also for plans to set out a positive vision for the area covered, providing a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities. Additionally, strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development</p> <hr/> <p>Setting a lower housing capacity target – this would only partially meet the Borough’s Objectively Assessed Housing Need. It would also result in growing housing affordability issues, would significantly limit the Council in fulfilling its wider housing obligations, represent a major lost opportunity to regenerate and redevelop brownfield land, fail to promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and limit the opportunities to secure improvements in infrastructure. Ultimately the Local Plan could not be considered to be ‘sound’ and therefore could not be adopted by the Council</p> <hr/> <p>Retain existing spatial vision – the ‘three strands’ – protection, enhancement and consolidated growth - spatial strategy set out in the Core Strategy that has served Barnet well in guiding planned development and regeneration that has taken place across the Borough. However, whilst still relevant, the strategy needs revising and updating, not least in order to take account of the scale of growth that the Borough is now expected to accommodate up until 2036, and also to reflect other changes that have taken place since 2012.</p> <hr/> <p>Set a housing target based on capacity using brownfield sites and also developing green field / Green Belt sites - This would provide for meeting a greater proportion of the Borough’s Objectively Assessed Housing Need. However, it would not meet the tests set in NPPF (para 137) necessary in order to demonstrate exceptional circumstances sufficient to justify Green Belt release and therefore a strong likelihood that the strategy would be found unsound</p> <hr/> <p>Set housing target in accordance with Draft London Plan - whilst a target of 3,134 new homes per annum is in accordance with the draft London Plan, the Secretary of State objected that the targets in the draft London Plan would not be in conformity with the Government’s Standard Methodology figure. If this lower figure is used it is unlikely that the local plan would be considered sound and therefore not capable of being adopted.</p> <hr/> <p>Set a housing target expressed as a range using the London Plan Panel report recommended target for Barnet (2,364 homes per annum) as the lower figure – over the 15 year plan period this would provide an overall housing delivery figure for Barnet of 35,460 new homes. As noted in the options above this lower figure, albeit expressed as a minimum figure,</p>

	would not fully meet Barnet’s objectively assessed housing need, as informed by Barnet’s SHMA evidence, and would therefore likely result in increasing housing affordability issues
POLICY GSS02 Brent Cross Growth Area	<p>To retain the existing strategic policies for Brent Cross (Policies CS2 and CS6 set out in the adopted Core Strategy) – would be to inappropriate as to do so would seek to rely on an out of date policy to guide future development; failing to recognise and reflect the changes and progress that has been made within the Brent Cross – Cricklewood Regeneration Area since 2012.</p> <p>To not include a Brent Cross Growth Area policy – this would result in the inability to provide the necessary planning policy framework needed to inform the creation of a new Metropolitan Town Centre and all the associated residential, economic, retail, regeneration and infrastructure developments including delivery of key transport schemes needed to support successful regeneration. If a policy was not included the Local Plan would not be in general conformity with the London Plan, where Brent Cross Cricklewood has been designated as an Opportunity Area, and could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays in implementation</p>
POLICY GSS03 Brent Cross West Growth Area	<p>To not include a Brent Cross West Growth Area policy – would fail to provide Local Plan policy support for significant regeneration benefits including new homes and jobs as well as strategic transport infrastructure improvements. If a policy was not included in the Local Plan this could result in an increase in scheme costs and de-lays. It will also miss a potential opportunity to produce a joint planning framework with LB Brent to support good growth</p>
POLICY GSS04 Cricklewood Growth Area	<p>To not include a Cricklewood Growth Area policy - this would fail to pro-vide Local Plan policy support to significant regeneration benefits for Cricklewood Town Centre including new homes and jobs as well as strategic transport infrastructure improvements. If a policy was not included the Plan this could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays. It will also miss a potential opportunity to produce a joint planning framework with LB Brent and LB Camden to guide and support growth across the wider area.</p>
POLICY GSS05 Edgware Growth Area	<p>To not include an Edgware Growth Area policy - would forego an opportunity to provide policy support to significant regeneration benefits for Barnet’s only major town centre in terms of residential and leisure related regeneration and a catalyst to helping to secure delivery public transport infrastructure improvements to establish a truly integrated transport hub. If a policy was not included the Plan this could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays. It will also miss the opportunity to provide the specific Local Plan policy support needed to produce a Supplementary Planning Document with LB Harrow providing a more detailed planning framework.</p>
POLICY GSS06 Colindale Growth Area	<p>To not include a Colindale Growth Area policy – this would forego an opportunity to continue to provide policy support to significant regeneration benefits including new homes and jobs in Colindale as well as strategic transport infrastructure improvements. Since the adoption of the</p>

	<p>Colindale Area Action Plan as a comprehensive framework for good growth in 2010 a very significant quantum of development has transformed the area and this transformation is set to continue throughout the lifetime of the new plan. If a policy was not included the plan would not be in general conformity with the London Plan, where it has been identified as an Opportunity Area, and could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays in implementation.</p>
<p>POLICY GSS07 Mill Hill East</p>	<p>To continue to rely on the Mill Hill East Area Action Plan (AAP) – although already forming part of Barnet’s Local Plan and been very successful in guiding development within Mill Hill East, this AAP was adopted in 2010 and is therefore now significantly out of date. Many of the proposals included in the AAP have been completed and consequently a new policy is now required to provide the planning framework to guide future developments in Mill Hill East</p> <p>To not include a strategic policy for Mill Hill East - this would forego an opportunity to continue to provide policy support to significant regeneration benefits including new homes and jobs in Mill Hill East. Since the adoption of the Mill Hill East AAP as a comprehensive framework for good growth in 2009 development at Millbrook Park has transformed the area and this transformation is set to continue throughout the lifetime of the new plan. If a policy was not included the plan this could result in an increase in scheme costs and delays in implementation.</p>
<p>POLICY GSS08 Barnet’s District Town Centres</p>	<p>To retain the existing strategic policy promoting Barnet’s town centres (Policy CS6 in the Core Strategy) – would be relying on an out of date policy to guide future development; as to do so would fail to recognise and reflect the significant pressures and changes that have taken place within town centres and the planning policy response that is now required to these structural changes.</p> <p>To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the potential of Barnet’s town centres to deliver town centre development including residential use - would forego an opportunity to provide proactive policy support to securing significant sustainable regeneration benefits for Barnet’s district centres at a time when many centres are needing to adapt to significant structural changes. In terms of residential and leisure / community uses related re-generation, town centres invariably provide optimal public transport accessibility and therefore in sustainability terms offer the best option for new development. It will also miss a potential opportunity to produce planning frame-works for town centres to support good growth.</p> <p>No Policy - would not accord with the NPPF / NPPG or London Plan policies on achieving sustainable development, identifying land and delivering a sufficient supply of homes, ensuring the vitality of town centres and making the most effective use of land.</p>
<p>POLICY GSS09 Existing and Major New Transport Infrastructure</p>	<p>To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the potential of existing transport hubs and major new planned infrastructure to deliver growth and regeneration benefits - would forego an opportunity to provide proactive policy support to securing significant sustainable</p>

	regeneration bene-fits. In terms of residential led regeneration, major transport hub interchanges provide optimal public transport accessibility and therefore in sustainability terms offer an ideal option for new development that makes the most effective use of brownfield land.
	No Policy - would not accord with the NPPF / NPPG and London Plan policies on achieving sustainable development, identifying land and delivering a sufficient supply of homes, promoting sustainable transport and making the most effective use of land.
POLICY GSS10 Estate Renewal and Infill	To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the potential of estate renewal and infill to deliver residential led regeneration benefits – this would not support the Council’s approach to regenerating existing housing estates in collaboration with local communities. In terms of residential led regeneration, estate renewal makes the most effective use of brownfield land.
	No Policy - would not accord with the NPPF / NPPG or London Plan policies on achieving sustainable development, identifying land and delivering a sufficient supply of homes and making the most effective use of land.
POLICY GSS11 Major Thoroughfares	To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the potential of major thoroughfares to deliver residential led regeneration benefits - would forego a significant source to deliver new residential development contributing towards meeting Barnet’s new homes target. Development is already coming forward on sites along major roads and a policy framework will allow this process to be managed more effectively.
	No Policy – would miss an important opportunity to demonstrate accordance with the NPPF, NPPG or London Plan policies on achieving sustainable development, identifying land and delivering a sufficient supply of homes, optimising densities and making the most effective use of land.
POLICY GSS12 Car Parks	To not include a strategic policy specifically recognising the development potential of surface level car parks for residential and other suitable uses - would ignore a significant source for contributing towards residential development and thereby contributing towards meeting Barnet’s new homes target. Failure to include such a policy would forgo an opportunity to promote and achieve sustainable development, identifying and making the most effective use of land.
POLICY GSS13 Strategic Parks and Recreation	No policy - would prevent the Council from setting out how it is addressing the delivery of essential parks and recreational infrastructure, in order to promote healthy and active lifestyles
Policy HOU01 Affordable housing	No policy - this is not appropriate as it would not be regarded as being in general conformity with the London Plan
	To retain the existing affordable housing policies (Policies CS4 and DM10 set out in the 2012 adopted Core Strategy and Development Management DPDs) – would be to inappropriate as to do so would seek to rely on an out of date policy basis in support of a Borough

	<p>wide target of 40% affordable provision on sites providing 10 or more units or of 0.4ha and above. Continuation of such a policy approach would not be entirely consistent with the Council's most recent housing needs evidence and would also fail to recognise and reflect the policy changes made since 2012 at both the national and London levels in terms of affordable housing definition and provision</p>
	<p>To seek an affordable housing target higher than 35% - although the Local Plan Core Strategy has sought 40% on development sites the level of affordable housing that has been delivered through current policy is not sufficient to address the level of affordable housing needed. Whilst acknowledging that the draft London Plan minimum threshold of 50% is directed at public land and previously protected employment land the Council does not consider an increase to a boroughwide 50% target in policy is justifiable</p>
	<p>To put a greater emphasis on intermediate products - The current split seeks to meet priority affordable needs as identified in Barnet's SHMA, but also allow for mixed communities by encouraging the provision of some intermediate products</p>
	<p>Remove the 10 dwellings threshold and seek contributions to affordable housing from all new residential development – this would be in conflict with NPPF (para 63) and would require support of a full viability assessment. The proposed policy will assess the capacity of sites under the threshold to ensure development is at an optimum capacity.</p>
	<p>Seek a higher level of affordable homes by allowing development on Green Belt / MOL / green field sites -there is insufficient evidence of exceptional circumstance needed to justify Green Belt or significant MOL releases, nor is there evidence to suggest that development costs for such sites would be lower than for other sites across the Borough to justify such an approach</p>
Policy HOU02 Housing Mix	<p>To retain the existing housing mix policies (Policies CS4 and DM8 set out in the 2012 adopted Core Strategy and Development Management DPDs) – would be inappropriate as to do so would seek to rely on an out of date policy basis and would therefore fail to reflect the Council's most recent housing needs evidence. It would also fail to recognise and reflect the policy changes made since 2012 at both the national and London levels in terms of affordable housing definition and provision</p>
	<p>No policy - would leave the determination of mix and type of housing to the market instead of an evidence based policy. This would not comply with the NPPF in respect of taking account the needs of different sectors of the community and creating strong and cohesive neighbourhoods</p>
	<p>To only identify housing mix and type on strategic allocations - whilst this would comply with the principle of the NPPF, it would not ensure that all communities across Barnet are properly assessed in terms of their needs and provided with housing choice.</p>

<p>Policy HOU03 Residential Conversions</p>	<p>Retain existing Local Plan policy (DM01) – would be inappropriate as existing policy is not criteria based, merely stating that the conversion of dwellings into flats in roads characterised by houses will not normally be permitted. The policy would therefore fail to take account of the Council’s most recent evidence that assesses the impact of residential conversions</p>
<p>Policy HOU04: Specialist Housing – Housing choice for people with social care and health support needs , Houses in Multiple Occupation, Student Accommodation and Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation</p>	<p>No policy - this would restrict the Council’s ability to manage the loss of family accommodation and ensure that residential conversions do not have a detrimental impact on their neighbourhoods</p> <p>No policy - would impact on the Council’s ability to set out clearly what it expects from new housing development and therefore achieve high quality development that provides an appropriate amount of different types of specialist housing to meet Barnet’s identified housing needs.</p>
<p>Policy HOU05 Efficient Use of Barnet’s Housing Stock</p>	<p>Retaining Local Plan policy (DM09) – would be inappropriate as the exist-ing policies in relation to specialist housing needs (HMOs, student and older people) do not reflect new evidence on HMOs and the increase in proposals for purpose built shared living accommodation.</p> <p>No policy – failure to make more efficient use of Barnet’s housing stock places an increased burden on new build, conversions and change of use to meet identified housing needs.</p> <p>Retaining existing Local Plan policy (DM07) - would fail to i) reflect new evidence on the impact of short-term rentals on housing supply ii) give overt pol-icy support to reducing and bringing back into use the number of vacant dwellings; nor would it provide policy support for meanwhile uses as temporary purpose built accommodation.</p>
<p>Policy HOU06 Meeting Other Housing Needs</p>	<p>No Policy - would impact on Council’s ability to widen housing choice through the introduction of build to rent. It would also impact on ability to demonstrate compliance with the Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 and set out the Council’s approach to delivery of this type of provision</p>
<p>Policy HOU 07 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p>	<p>Not to include a criterion based policy to assess applications for Traveller sites - would mean that the Council would be less able to manage new accommodation as planning applications would be judged against national planning policy rather than locally specific policy criteria</p>
<p>Policy CDH01 Promoting High Quality Design</p>	<p>To retain existing design policies (DM01 and DM02 from the Development Management DPD) – would not fulfil the opportunity to update requirements in line with updated national and regional policy and also to provide more detailed and specific guidance on design and development standards to protect existing character and amenity.</p> <p>No policy - This would impact on the Council’s ability to set out expectations for development and protect the character and amenity of the Borough. The preferred approach refers to the more detailed guidance in the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD</p> <p>To include prescriptive density standards – instead of a design-led approach an overarching and more prescriptive density standard would be applied. This could foster higher densities in</p>

	<p>conflict with the Council’s approach to optimise rather than simply maximise housing density. This approach would not be compliant with the draft London Plan, which promotes a design-led approach to consider local context to provide the optimum use of land.</p>
<p>Policy CDH02 Sustainable and Inclusive Design Sustainable Design and Construction</p>	<p>To retain existing development standards (DM02) from the Development Management DPD – would fail to recognise advances in technology and sustainable design practice to help enable the highest standards possible. The Mayor’s Housing SPG (2016) and draft London Plan have provided updated standards for accessibility, which are reflected in the preferred policy approach.</p> <p>No policy – this would entail a failure to reflect good sustainable practice and deliver standards clearly set out in the draft London Plan and Barnet’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPD. The Mayor’s Energy Hierarchy is fundamental to the approach taken in this policy. Sustainable technology is a rapidly changing area that is continuing to evolve and will be strongly supported, with any necessary updates to requirements made through supplementary planning documents.</p>
<p>Policy CDH03 Public Realm</p>	<p>Include public realm policy within Policy CDH01 (Promoting High Quality Design) or Town Centres - would not fully reflect the importance of public realm in the Borough, including the benefits to wellbeing, social inclusion and safety. Public realm is an important issue in it’s own right and so a standalone policy was considered the most appropriate option.</p> <p>No policy – this would miss an opportunity to set out a specific policy for public realm as well as signpost guidance in the draft London Plan with reference to Healthy Streets and the Public London Charter as well as the Secured by Design Resilient Design Tool. The quality of public realm has an important influence on quality of life, connectivity and vitality of an area so the inclusion of this policy is fundamental to the Borough’s objectives and also helps to support the effectiveness of other policies in the Plan.</p>
<p>Policy CDH04 Tall Buildings</p>	<p>Retain existing policies (DM05 & CS05) – this would entail a missed opportunity for the Council to reflect on new evidence from its Tall Buildings Study and have greater control over the height of new tall buildings up to a maximum of 28 storeys. It would also mean that new locations for tall buildings (such as Edgware Road and the Great North Road) are not identified</p> <p>No policy – would allow for the possibility of unsuitable building height in areas of the Borough that may not be the most sustainable or appropriate locations. The Tall Buildings Study is a design-led study that considered existing context and character of the area, views, siting within opportunity or growth area and PTAL levels to assess appropriate locations for medium rise, tall and very tall buildings, which has provided clear evidence based direction for the preferred policy approach in line with the draft London Plan.</p>
<p>Policy CDH05 Extensions</p>	<p>No policy – would not utilise the opportunity to effectively manage the increased volume of extensions that require planning permission and mitigate their potential cumulative impact on local character and amenity. The preferred approach policy sign-posts the Residential Design Guidance</p>

	and Sustainable Design and Construction SPDs, which clearly set out detailed specification and requirements. There is an identified need for this policy due to growing numbers of applications received for extensions to property in the Borough.
Policy CDH06 Basements	No policy – would not utilise the opportunity to manage the increased volume of base-ment extensions that require planning permission and mitigate their potential cumulative impact on local character and amenity. The preferred approach policy signposts the Residential Design Guidance and Sustainable Design and Construction SPDs, which clearly set out detailed specification and requirements. The draft London Plan has also outlined the need for Boroughs to establish local policy to address the negative impacts of basement development where necessary.
Policy CDH07 Amenity Space and Landscaping	Retain existing policies (DM01 & DM02) – would not provide clear outdoor amenity space standards within the Local Plan Existing policy did not require off-site contributions where provision cannot meet required standards. No policy – as above, lack of clear requirements for outdoor amenity space would be considered a missed opportunity to improve living standards for residents whilst enhancing the character and wildlife value of the Borough.
Policy CDH08 Barnet’s Heritage	Retain existing policy (DM06) – this would not reflect national planning policy which distinguishes between designated and non-designated heritage assets and outlines the need for Plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets. No policy – would not comply with the NPPF, which outlines the need for Plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets. The preferred policy approach sets out guidance on designated and non-designated assets in Barnet to comply with national policy. The draft London Plan also emphasises the importance of a strong evidence base to provide a robust understanding of the Borough’s historic environment and heritage significance.
Policy CDH09 Advertisements	No policy – would miss the opportunity for the Local Plan to manage the impact of advertisements on public amenity and safety.
Policy TOW01 Vibrant Town Centres	Retain existing policy (CS06) – would fail to consider new evidence on the distribution of retail growth and the greater challenges faced by town centres at present. It would fail to reflect the Council’s aspirations for town centres as set out in the Growth Strategy and the promotion of non-retail uses such as leisure and community as well as delivery of new jobs and new homes in town centre locations. No policy – would have negative impact on the future of existing town centres in the Borough. The NPPF advocates a ‘town centres first’ sequential approach as the most appropriate method of assessment to ensure the vitality and viability of centres are maintained and therefore the

	<p>preferred policy option has adopted this approach. As above, a lack of policy would not support the aspirations of the Growth Strategy and could threaten the strong hierarchy of settlements that is a key attribute of the Borough.</p>
<p>Policy TOW02 Development Principles in Barnet’s Town Centres, Local Centres and Parades</p>	<p>Retain existing policy (DM 11) – would fail to respond to changing town centres and proactively set out a flexible and criteria based policy for the loss of A1 retail. Requirements for A1 uses in primary frontage has been reduced from 75% to 65%, and the secondary frontage will no longer be set for A1 uses. Retaining existing policy DM11 would therefore fail to reflect the Council’s aspirations for town centres as set out in the draft Growth Strategy, support for active ground floor frontages and the promotion of non-retail uses such as leisure and community as well as delivery of new jobs and new homes in town centre locations.</p> <p>Revise existing policy to reduce the allowance of A1 retail uses of secondary frontage (to 40% or below) – would provide a less restrictive approach (from existing Local Plan policy at 65%); however, this could lead to higher vacancy rates and is therefore considered detrimental to the potential vitality of the town centre. Setting a threshold for A1 use on primary frontages is deemed appropriate whilst secondary frontages can allow diversity of use to meet local demand</p> <p>No policy – would allow the market to influence future development in town centres and would not comply with the NPPF or draft London Plan. As above, a lack of policy would risk losing the important benefits that town centres play within the local community and therefore contrary to the aspirations outlined in the draft Growth Strategy.</p>
<p>Policy TOW03 Managing Clustering of Town Centre Uses</p>	<p>No policy - this would fail to utilise an opportunity for the Local Plan to deliver public health benefits through management of uses considered detrimental to wellbeing, health and amenity as well as the vitality and viability of town centres. The control of hot food takeaways is supported by wider policy as well as a growing evidence base, therefore the preferred option to implement this policy in the Local Plan is considered a proactive and complementary approach to improve health and wellbeing.</p>
<p>Policy TOW04 Night-Time Economy</p>	<p>No policy - could allow undesirable uses that would be detrimental to the amenity and safety of town centres. Inclusion and implementation of a policy to manage the night time economy considering its cumulative impact, existing scale and associated uses is considered the preferred approach whilst making links with other Local Plan policies and the draft London Plan.</p>
<p>Policy CHW01 Community Infrastructure</p>	<p>Retaining existing policies (CS10 & DM13) – would be reliant on an out of date policy basis and therefore fail to reflect the Council’s most recent evidence. It would also fail to recognise and reflect the policy changes made since 2012 at both the national and London levels in terms of the different types of community infrastructure provision.</p>

	<p>No Policy would miss an opportunity for the Council to update its approach and clearly set out how it expects to address matters in respect of community infrastructure particularly within Growth Areas and town centres</p>
<p>Policy CHW 02 – Promoting health and wellbeing</p>	<p>Retain existing policy (CS11) – this would miss an opportunity for the Council to clearly set out how it expects to work with the NHS and partners in improving health and well-being and how it will promote greater levels of physical activity in more active environments.</p> <p>No policy - would fail to set out the Council’s expectations in terms of the delivery of essential social infrastructure promoting and improving health and well-being in supporting the creation of sustainable communities.</p>
<p>Policy CHW04 - Making Barnet a Safer Place</p>	<p>Retaining existing policy CS12 – would miss opportunity to set out the importance of Secured by Design and highlight linkages with other Local Plan policies that contribute to making Barnet a safer place.</p> <p>No policy - would result in an absence of a Local Plan policy setting out how the Council expects applicants, through carefully designed proposals, to address security issues.</p>
<p>Policy CHW05 – Protecting Public Houses</p>	<p>No policy - would not enable the Council to respond to the loss of public houses as set out in evidence. It would also not reflect increased concerns about their loss as assets of community value</p>
<p>Policy ECY01: A Vibrant Local Economy</p>	<p>Retain existing policies (CS8 & DM14) - would not reflect new evidence and the Council’s more explicit approach to protect and promote jobs opportunities within office and industrial space. This includes the introduction of an Article 4 Direction and clearer policy support for affordable workspace. A clear strategy for sustainable economic growth should be set out to include criteria that can provide greater flexibility to accommodate needs not necessarily anticipated in the Plan. This policy also allows for flexibility in assessing proposals that fall outside of safeguarded employment locations.</p> <p>Application of DM14 since 2012 has identified matters that needed further clarification in policy. The draft London Plan 2017 also required Boroughs to develop policy for LSIS</p> <p>No policy – would not be in compliance with the NPPF as there is a clear requirement for Local Plan policies to help create the conditions for businesses and industry to invest, expand and adapt.</p>
<p>Policy ECY02: Affordable Workspace</p>	<p>No policy - would not support evidence outlined in the BELR or WLAWs that Barnet should retain its existing stock and provide opportunities for further provision of affordable and flexible workspace to strengthen the local economy. The draft London Plan also highlights the need for London to continue to create a wide range of opportunities to ensure the city is inclusive and to support start-up businesses and SMEs that can bring great benefit to the economy and requires Boroughs to make provision for this in policy</p>

Policy ECY03: Local Jobs, Skills and Training	<p>Retain existing policy (CS8) – would not reflect updated evidence and market change to specifically set out the Council’s requirements on jobs, skills and training. Barnet’s Growth Strategy and the draft London Plan place an important emphasis on the need to support the required skills and training at a local level</p>
	<p>No policy – would fail to address the skills and training needs of the Borough, which is a fundamental requirement to economic prosperity and growth.</p>
Policy ECC01 – Mitigating Climate Change	<p>Retain existing policy (CS13) –would not reflect changes in wider policy or technology to set out the Council’s approach to mitigating climate change. The NPPF and draft London Plan set out guidance for local authorities to take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change. The preferred policy approach also ensures compliance with other supporting policies and Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.</p>
	<p>No policy – would be an unsustainable option and inconsistent with the London Plan, NPPF and vision for the Borough</p>
Policy ECC02: Environmental Considerations	<p>No policy – would not provide a provide a proactive approach to consider the impacts of development on the environment. Barnet has specific challenges with regards to air and water quality and noise that need to be managed effectively. Therefore a lack of policy to help solve or mitigate these issues would fail to address existing issues in the Borough. Furthermore, a lack of policy would also fail to comply with national and regional policy</p>
	<p>Retain existing policy DM04 – this would not reflect updated evidence and link with new guidance including Barnet’s Sustainable Design and Construction SPD and the NPPF as well as the draft London Plan. Policy needs to highlight the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment and the preferred policy approach sets out ways for the Borough to do this in line with overarching policy.</p>
Policy ECC03 – Dealing with Waste	<p>No policy - would not demonstrate Barnet’s commitment to working closely with six other North London Boroughs to produce the NLWP and ensure that sufficient land is allocated to manage the amount of waste apportioned through the draft London Plan.</p>
Policy ECC04 –Barnet’s Parks and Open Spaces	<p>Retain existing policies (CS7 & DM15) –would miss the opportunity to make more optimal use of Barnet’s open spaces and reflect on new evidence including the Barnet Parks and Open Spaces Strategy</p>
	<p>No policy – would not be in compliance with the approach advocated by the NPPF, which requires Local Plans to identify and protect areas of local green space.</p>
Policy ECC05 - Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land	<p>Retain existing policies (CS7 & DM15) – would fail to reflect and comply with changes to policy in the NPPF and draft London Plan.</p>

	<p>Alter existing Green Belt / MOL boundaries to release land from these designations – the Council’s evidence (Barnet Green Belt and MOL Study 2019) does not support making the case needed to demonstrate that exceptional circumstances exist sufficiently to justify making revisions to the existing Green Belt / MOL boundaries</p>
	<p>No policy – would rely on national and regional policy to protect green belt and Metropolitan Open Land, which although appropriate to do so it is also important that Barnet recognises and advocates the importance of protecting this land in the Borough through its Local Plan</p>
Policy ECC06 - Biodiversity	<p>Retain existing policy (DM16) – would not reflect updated evidence including the opportunity to introduce the requirements of the Green Infrastructure SPD as well as the Urban Greening Factor.</p> <p>No policy – would not be in compliance with the NPPF or draft London Plan. The NPPF clearly outlines the importance of planning policies and decisions to protect and enhance sites of biodiversity. Additionally, the London Plan also provides guidance for London Boroughs on SINC’s and the need for Local Plans to protect and seek opportunities to create more habitats that are of particular benefit in a more urban context.</p>
Policy TRC01 – Sustainable and Active Travel	<p>Retain existing policies (CS9 & DM17) – would miss an opportunity for the Council to clearly set out how it will encourage sustainable travel and promote alternative forms of transport to the private vehicle. It also provides opportunity to update policy to support the Healthy Streets Approach.</p> <p>No policy – would not reflect the Borough’s desire to support alternative forms of transport to the private car. The Local Plan also sets out its growth strategy, which needs to be supported by a comprehensive sustainable transport network.</p>
Policy TRC02 – Transport Infrastructure	<p>No policy – would miss the opportunity for the Council to set out how new transport infrastructure will support the travel needs of a growing population and future development that is planned across the Borough. Lack of a specific policy on transport infrastructure would not be compliant with the NPPF, draft London Plan or the Mayor’s Transport Strategy. It is also inconsistent with the need to address the challenges of orbital travel in the Borough as well as supporting the other strategies for growth, which must be underpinned by a measured and planned transport network.</p>
Policy TRC03 – Parking Management	<p>Retain existing policy (DM17) – this would fail to reflect updated evidence on car parking. A revised policy was also considered the preferred approach to conform with the draft London Plan. Policy DM17 considered car parking within a more general context, whereas it is considered more appropriate to consider parking management separately from the Council’s policy on providing sustainable travel</p> <p>No policy – a lack of parking management policy would inevitably result in an increase in the number of parking spaces provided within development proposals, which would not support a sustainable pattern of development, nor would it be in compliance with the NPPF or draft London</p>

	<p>Plan. A lack of parking management would also have impact on the viability of development, increased car use and therefore congestion and poor air quality.</p>
<p>Policy TRC04 – Digital Communication and Connectivity</p>	<p>Retain existing policy (DM18) – would miss an opportunity to ensure that structures of 3 storeys or more do not interfere with existing broadcast and electronic communications services, particularly CCTV. The draft London Plan also outlines the importance of the provision of digital infrastructure as a fundamental requirement for development, in the same way as energy or water. With advances in technology and communications it is also important to set clear policy on appropriate design measures to ensure there are no adverse impacts on the surrounding area.</p> <p>No policy – would not comply with national or regional policy to potentially allow uncontrolled and inappropriately located equipment. The preferred policy approach has also set out to support improved communication networks and a recognition of the importance of high speed broadband and connectivity.</p>
