



JUNE 2021

Victoria Quarter, New Barnet, Albert Road, EN4 9SH

Health Impact Assessment

Iceni Projects Limited on behalf of
Citystyle Fairview VQ LLP

June 2021

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FAIRVIEW VQ LLP

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**Victoria Quarter, New Barnet, Albert
Road, EN4 9SH**
HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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APPENDICES

A1. EAST BARNET WARD HEALTH PROFILE

Victoria Quarter Health Impact Assessment	
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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared by Icen Projects Limited on behalf of Citystyle Fairview VQ LLP, to support a planning application for residential development at Victoria Quarter, Albert Road (the Site), New Barnet, EN4 9SH.
- 1.2 This is a revised HIA following the reconfiguration of the proposed scheme following the refusal of application ref.20/1719/FUL.
- 1.3 Planning should seek to promote healthy, successful places for people to live and work in. This can be achieved by providing the homes, jobs and services that people need, reducing environmental risks and delivering well-designed buildings and urban spaces which will create the conditions for healthy, active lifestyles. In addition to access to healthcare services, several other factors are known to influence a person's health status and lifestyle, including economic, environmental and social conditions. These factors are referred to as determinants of health.
- 1.4 The purpose of this report is to evaluate and assess the potential health impacts of the proposed residential development at Victoria Quarter, New Barnet on the local area as well as existing and future communities.

Site Context

- 1.5 The Site is located on Albert Road in the East Barnet area of the London Borough of Barnet (LB Barnet) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Site Location



Source: EPR, Architects, 2020

- 1.6 To the west of the site is the Great Northern and Thameslink railway which provides services to Central London. To the east of the site is Victoria Recreation Ground as well as several detached residential properties. To the north, the site is neighbouring the Albert Road Gasworks and to the south is the Victoria Road High Street junction with A110.
- 1.7 The majority of the site is rated as having a PTAL Rating of 3, which indicates a good level of accessibility, however, the northern part of the site falls within Rating of 1a which indicates a limited level of access to sustainable transport options for this part of the site.
- 1.8 New Barnet Railway Station is approximately 320m to the southwest of the site and provides Thameslink and Great Northern service connections to central London. The nearest bus stop is approximately a 3-minute walk from the site.
- 1.9 The site is located approximately 100m away from the shops, services and amenities which are along the A110 road which includes everyday amenities including cafes, restaurants, supermarkets and other facilities.

Proposed Development

- 1.10 Citystyle Fairview VQ LLP is seeking planning permission for the following:

Redevelopment of the site to provide 544 residential units (Use Class C3) within 13 buildings ranging from 4 to 8 storeys, with 267.1sqm of retail/commercial space and 112.7sqm of community space (Use Class E) at ground floor, new public realm with communal landscaped amenity areas, alterations and additions to existing highways arrangements plus the removal of existing elevated footbridge and creation of new pedestrian routes, 334 car parking spaces (including car club and accessible provision) with basement and surface level provision, secure cycle parking, servicing and other associated development.

- 1.11 This HIA should be read in conjunction with the Design and Access Statement prepared by EPR Architects, which accompanies the planning application, as well as the suite of application documents prepared in support of the proposals.
- 1.12 The scheme proposes the development of 544 residential apartments including 35% affordable, with the following breakdown in unit numbers:

Table 1: Unit Mix of Proposed Development

Unit Mix	Private	Shared Ownership	London Affordable Rent (LAR)	Total	%
1 bed	159	21	8	188	35%
2 bed	189	29	19	237	44%
3 bed	46	23	34	103	19%
4 bed	0	0	16	16	3%
Total	394	73	77	544	100%

Scope of the Health Impact Assessment

- 1.13 This HIA outlines the relevant national, regional and local policy framework relating to health, as well as a high-level assessment of the baseline demographic, socio-economic and health profile of the local population close to the site to provide context for the assessment. Community infrastructure provision is also considered. The HIA then assesses against a range of health determinants, the likely effects of the Proposed Development on health outcomes of the general population and identified vulnerable/ priority groups.

1.14 The assessment is based on the NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) Health Urban Planning Checklist. This is consistent with recommended approach set out the Mayor of London's Social Infrastructure SPG (2015)¹ as this is not an EIA development.

1.15 Further detail on the methodology applied is provided in **Section 3**.

Report Structure

1.16 The assessment is structured as follows:

- **Section 2** – Policy Context - provides an overview of the policy context for considering the health impacts of development;
- **Section 3** – Assessment Methodology - sets out the assessment methodology and identifies the relevant impact areas;
- **Section 4** – Baseline Conditions – presents the demographic, health and socio-economic profile of the local population and provides an overview of community infrastructure provision;
- **Section 5** – Impact Assessment – provides an assessment of the potential health impacts of the Proposed Development and identifies appropriate mitigation; and
- **Section 6** – Summary and Recommendations – provides a summary of the assessment and identifies the main recommendations.

¹ GLA, (2015); Social Infrastructure SPG

2. POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 This section provides a high-level overview of the policy context for considering the health impacts of development.

National Planning Policy Framework (2019)

2.2 As part of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the planning process seeks to ensure that development is 'sustainable'. The Government has identified three dimensions that constitute sustainable development and, therefore, the planning system should perform an economic, social, and environmental role. As part of this planning process, consideration should be given to community infrastructure.

Paragraphs relevant to this health impact assessment are:

- **Paragraph 8** - considers the important social role that planning plays to secure economic growth.
- **Paragraph 10** - plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account so that they respond to different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.
- **Paragraph 20** - considers the need for sufficient provision of a range of community facilities (including health, education and cultural infrastructure).
- **Paragraph 59** - local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community;
- **Paragraph 91**- planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which (1) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for multiple connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages (2) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and (3) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling;
- **Paragraph 92** - planning policies and decisions should ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.
- **Paragraph 117**- planning policies and decisions should promote effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions.

National Planning Practice Guidance

2.3 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) guides the promotion of healthy and safe communities. It advises that planning and health need to be considered together in two ways: in terms of creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles, and in terms of identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary and tertiary care, and the wider health and care system (taking into account the changing needs of the population).

2.4 It advises that planning policies and proposals may need to have particular regard to the following issues²:

- proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools, community centres and playgrounds;
- evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation, health inequalities and general poor health in specific locations;
- over-concentration of certain uses within a specified area;
- odours and noise impact;
- traffic impact; and
- refuse and litter.

Health Impact Assessment in Spatial Planning (2020)

2.5 Public Health England has published recent guidance on how health aspects need to be considered in spatial planning across England³. This guide focuses on the use of Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in the planning system and identifies that a HIA is a process that identifies the health and wellbeing impacts (benefits and harms) of any plan or development project. A properly conducted HIA recommends measures to maximise positive impacts; minimise negative impacts; and reduce health inequalities.

The Health and Social Care Act (2012)

2.6 The Act transferred the responsibility for commissioning most healthcare services to Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) and establishes an NHS Commissioning Board for commissioning primary care services and specialist acute services. The Act gives authorities the responsibility of promoting joined-up commissioning of local NHS services, social care and health improvement.

² NPPG Healthy and safe communities - Paragraph: 004 Reference ID:53-004-20190722

³ Public Health England, (2020); Health Impact Assessment in Spatial Planning

Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our strategy for public health in England (2010)

- 2.7 Published in November 2010, the White Paper sets out the Government’s long-term vision for the future of public health in England. It aims to create a ‘wellness’ service (Public Health England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership. It adopts a life-course framework for tackling the social determinants and aims to support healthy communities.
- 2.8 While the White Paper dates to 2010 and has not given rise to legislation, it remains a widely referenced document that provides relevant context for public health and the principles for monitoring health outcome indicators (as used in this assessment).

Regional Policy

The London Plan (2021)

- 2.9 The new London Plan was published and formally adopted by the Mayor on 2nd March 2021 and sets out the new spatial development strategy for London.
- 2.10 **Policy GG3 Creating a healthy city** of the new London Plan states that planning and development must assess the potential impacts of development proposals on the health and wellbeing of communities, to mitigate any potential negative impacts and help reduce health inequalities, for example through the use of Health Impact Assessments.

Local Planning Policy

Barnet Local Plan (2012)

- 2.11 The Barnet Local Plan includes the Core Strategy (2012), Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The most relevant paragraph of the Core Strategy about Health Impact Assessment is **Para. 16.2.6**:

“In order to improve health and address health inequalities strategic applications are required by the London Plan (Policy 3.2 – Improving Health and Addressing Health Inequalities) to submit Health Impact Assessments.”

- 2.12 The site has been identified as an Opportunity Site 1 for the regeneration of the Victoria Quarter in the New Barnet Town Centre Framework (2010). The framework outlines the site is appropriate for mixed-use redevelopment, with the majority of new homes allocated for family size units. No specification has been provided for the number of units to be delivered on-site.

Barnet Draft Local Plan (2021)

- 2.13 LB Barnet is in the process of reviewing and updating the Local Plan and is currently consulting on the Regulation 19 (Publication) Barnet Draft Local Plan. The new Local Plan establishes the Council’s vision for growth and development in Barnet over 15 years to 2036.

2.14 The consultation document indicates that the Council is producing Health Impact Guidance however, this has not yet been published.

2.15 The draft plan acknowledges health and wellbeing are strongly determined by the surrounding environment in which people live, including factors such as housing, education, air quality, unemployment, transport/connectivity and social inclusion. Planning policies can contribute greatly to many of these determinants of health, which is a further challenge over the plan period. The Council will seek to ensure that both direct and indirect consequences of the delivery of the Plan will help improve the health and wellbeing of residents. COVID19 has highlighted further existing public health challenges and disparities in health and wellbeing.

Draft Barnet Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2021-2025

2.16 The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS) sets out a vision for improving the health and wellbeing of the people who live, study and work in Barnet. The Strategy focuses on delivering three Key Areas:

1. Creating a healthier place and resilient communities
2. Starting, living and ageing well
3. Ensuring delivery of coordinated holistic care, when we need it.

Summary

2.17 The policy framework at a national, regional and local level is in the pursuit of achieving sustainable development. There is an overarching objective to build a strong and healthy communities and promote health and wellbeing across LB Barnet and London as a whole.

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 HIA is a means of assessing the health impacts of projects using quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques. It aims to produce a set of evidence-based recommendations to inform decision-making to maximise the positive health impacts and minimise the negative health impacts of proposed policies, plans or projects⁴.

Approach

- 3.2 The London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) is an NHS organisation that helps to create healthy and sustainable communities and ensure that new developments are planned with health in mind. HUDU has developed the Healthy Urban Planning Checklist, a desktop assessment that poses a series of questions based on London Plan policy requirements and standards which if met can positively influence health and wellbeing. The assessment methodology defined by HUDU has been followed in the preparation of this HIA.
- 3.3 This assessment first establishes a baseline position in terms of the demographic and health profile of the local population drawing on statistics from the Office of National Statistics (ONS), Public Health England (PHE), the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Greater London Authority (GLA), LB Enfield and other recognised sources. A high-level audit of community facilities is also presented.
- 3.4 The assessment then examines the potential effects of the proposed development on health outcomes on the general population and the applicable vulnerable/ priority groups within the Local Impact Area (as defined below) using an assessment criteria matrix.
- 3.5 Where an impact is identified, actions and measures are recommended to mitigate an adverse impact or enhance or secure a positive impact.

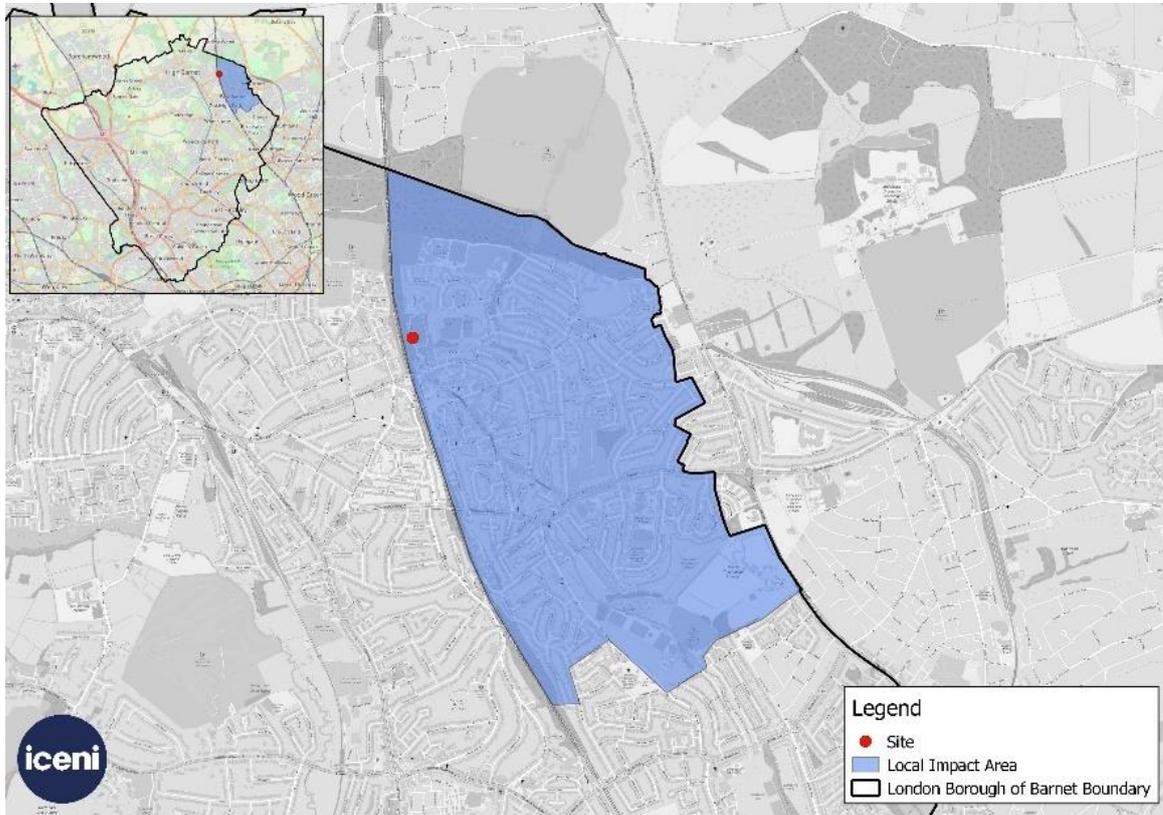
Impact Areas

- 3.6 The Site is situated within the East Barnet Ward, to the northeast of LB Barnet as shown in Figure 3. It has been considered that the ward level is an appropriate local area where different health determinants can be assessed. The ward area provides a level of consistency as the majority of data can be accessed at this geographical scale.

⁴ World Health Organisation

3.7 The railway line to the west of the site creates a physical barrier, therefore it is assumed the Local Impact Area is unlikely to extend beyond it.

Figure 3 Local Impact Area – East Barnet Ward



4. BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 This section sets out the demographic, socio-economic and health profile of the population as well as an overview of community infrastructure provision in the Local Impact Area.

Demographic Profile

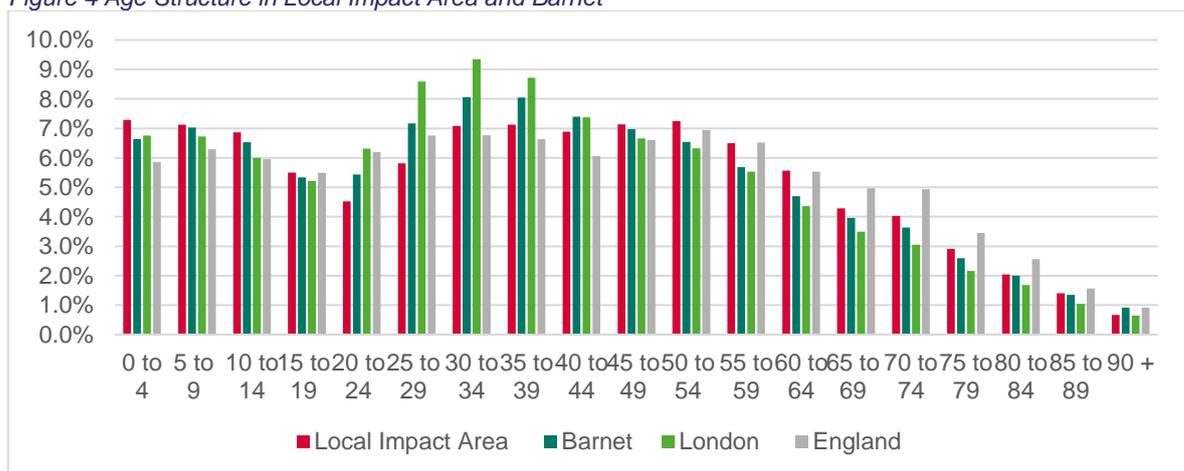
4.2 Based on ONS 2019 mid-year population estimates, the total population of the Local Impact Area was 17,367 people. This equates to 4.4% of the total population of LB Barnet.

4.3 Figure 4 provides a comparison of the population by age structure in the Local Impact Area compared to LB Barnet, London and England.

4.4 The proportion of children aged 0-14 years is notably higher in the Local Impact Area (21.3%) than the comparator locations. Conversely, there is a lower proportion of residents in the 20-44 age group in the Local Impact (31.4%) compared to LB Barnet (36.1%).

4.5 Proportionately there are more people aged between 45 to 59 in the Local Impact Area (20.9%) than compared with Barnet (19.2%), London (18.5%) and England (20.1%). The data shows that the proportion of people across all age groups between 45 to 79 years within the Local Impact Area exceed LB Barnet.

Figure 4 Age Structure in Local Impact Area and Barnet



Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2019

Health Profile

4.6 The English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provide a ranking of neighbourhoods (LSOAs) to compare levels of deprivation across the country. To calculate which rank an area is, nine domains – income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing, living environment, income

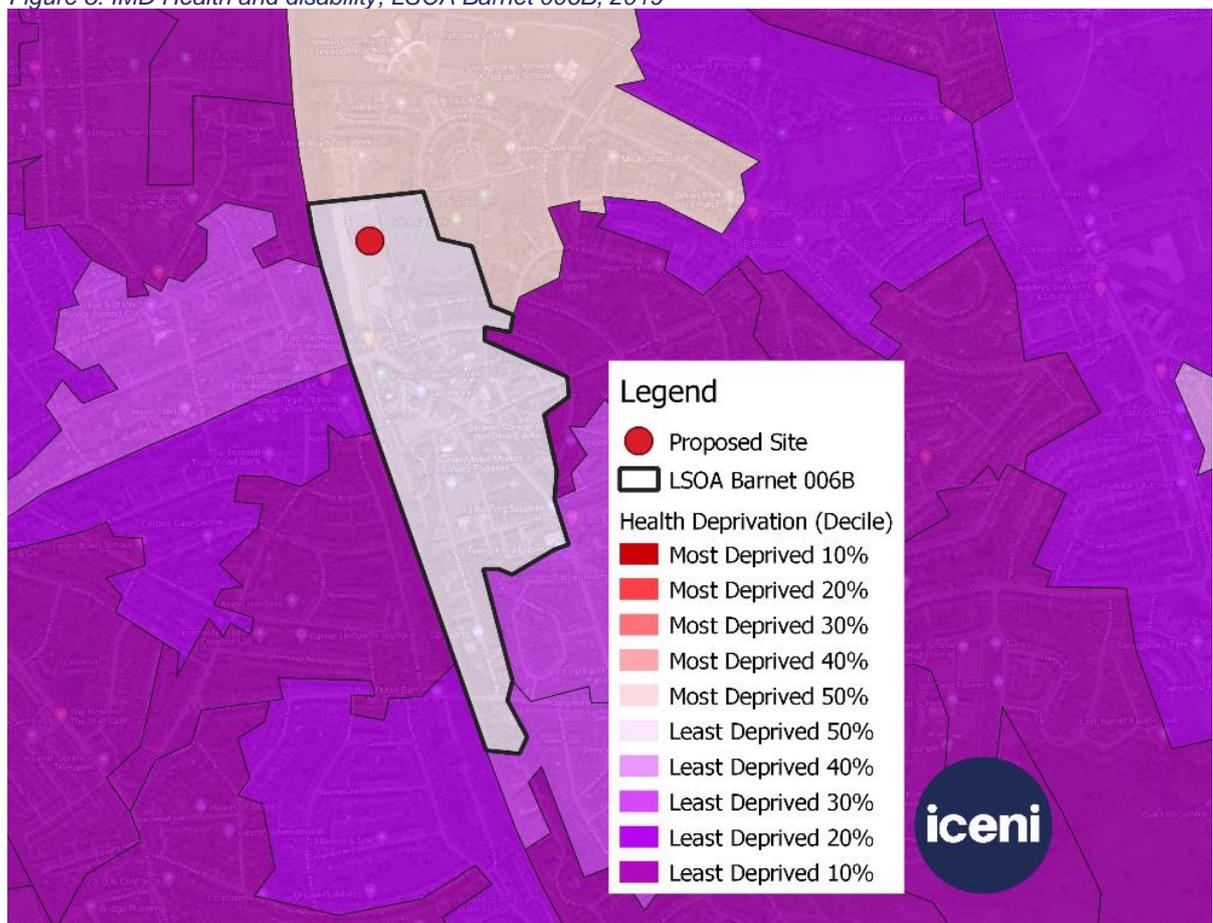
deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people- are measured to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation.

- 4.7 The Site falls within the Barnet 006B LSOA. This is classed as falling within the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country.

IMD Health and Disability

- 4.8 Of relevance, is the Health and Disability domain that forms part of the IMD. This accounts for indicators such as years of potential life lost, comparative illness and disability ratios, acute morbidity and mood and anxiety disorders. For this indicator, the Site is ranked in the 40% least deprived neighbourhood. This means that the area performs above average for this indicator. However, as it can be seen from Figure 5.1 the areas surrounding the Site are ranked in the least deprived health and disability domains.

Figure 5: IMD Health and disability, LSOA Barnet 006B, 2019



Source: Icen Analysis of IMD, 2019

General Health

- 4.9 Data has been provided by Public Health England for the East Barnet Ward (in which the Site sits), which enables a localised health profile of the population. The health profile gives a picture of people's health in a particular ward. It is designed to help local government and health services to

understand their community's needs so that they can work together to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities.

- 4.10 The Local Health profile of the East Barnet ward demonstrates that the overall health of residents in the area is better in comparison to LB Barnet and England. Indicators such as child poverty and development, income deprivation and emergency hospital admissions for all causes are generally displaying better rates than national levels. Details of the Health Profile can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

Communities

- 4.11 Growing up in low-income families and poverty can negatively impact children's health and well-being, further affecting their future health and life chances as adults. According to the Health Profile data, the proportion of children⁵ living in poverty in the East Barnet ward (13.5% of the population) is higher than across LB Barnet (which is 12.6% of the population) and but lower than England (17.1%) overall.
- 4.12 Public Health data highlights that the number of people in long term unemployment in LB Barnet is 3.1 people per 1,000 working-age population. The level is broadly similar to rates recorded across England.

Child Health and Education

- 4.13 In the East Barnet ward, 19.5% of measured children in Year 6 were classified as obese, which is in line with the LB Barnet average (19.3% of children) and England (20.4% of children).
- 4.14 The percentage of school pupils with a good level of development⁶, at age 5 years, in the East Barnet ward was higher than LB Barnet and England; 73.3% of pupils in the East Barnet ward were classified as having a good level of development in comparison to Barnet (65.8%) and England (60.4%).
- 4.15 That said, out of all children attending school, the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including Maths and English) was lower in the East Barnet Ward (64.5% of pupils) in comparison to LB Barnet (67.3% of pupils) and but higher than England (56.6% of pupils).

⁵ Please note- Public Health define "children" as 16 years and under.

⁶ "Child Development at Age 5"- Defined by Public Health as being "the percentage of children with a good level of development: 78 points across all 13 EYFSP scales (including a minimum number in particular areas of learning and development) at the end of the academic year in which they turn 5 by pupil residency."

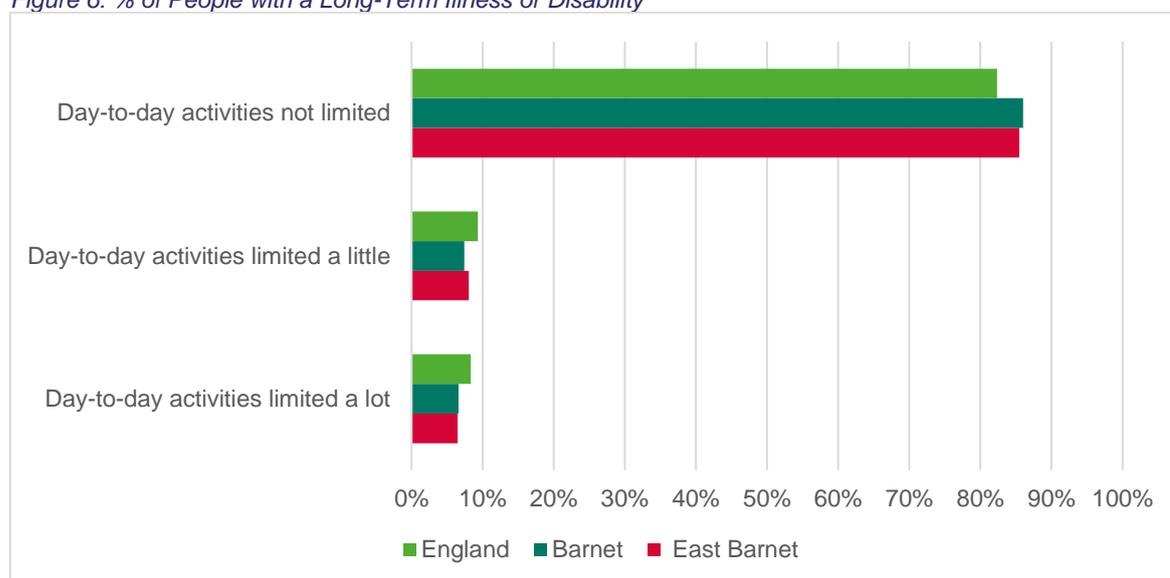
Adults' Health and Lifestyle

- 4.16 The hospital admissions rate⁷ for alcohol-related harm (for all ages of the population in 2016) is higher in the East Barnet ward (89.7) in comparison to LB Barnet (73.3) and lower than in England (100).
- 4.17 Public Health England data also shows that the standardised emergency admission ratio for hospitals stays due to intentional self-harm in 2019-2020 (all persons) is slightly higher in East Barnet ward (56.1) in comparison to LB Barnet (50.1) and it is significantly lower than England (100).

Disease and Poor Health

- 4.18 The percentage of people whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot by a long-term health problem or a disability is lower in the East Barnet (6%)⁸ when compared to LB Barnet (7%) and England (8%).

Figure 6: % of People with a Long-Term Illness or Disability



Source: Census, 2011

- 4.19 Incidences of all cancer⁹ in 2014-2018 (all ages of the population) are higher in the East Barnet ward (91.8) than LB Barnet (87.1), with incidences of lung cancer, prostate, and colorectal cancer lower in the East Barnet ward than in LB Barnet. However, levels of breast cancer are higher at the ward level when compared to LB Barnet.

⁷ Please note that hospital admissions are calculated by using Public Health's standardised admission ratio (SAR) which is calculated based on observed admissions and expected admissions.

⁸ East Barnet Ward 2011 boundary used as data is from Census 2011

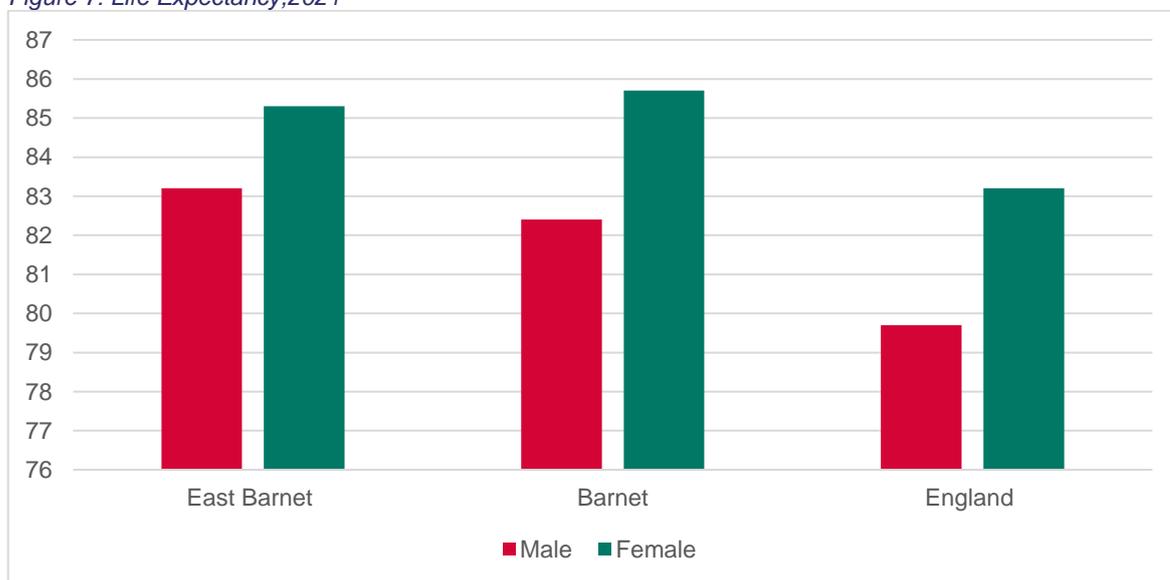
⁹ Please note that incidences are calculated by using Public Health's standardised incidence ratio (SIR). Ratios are calculated by dividing the observed total number of new cases in the area by the expected number and multiplying by 100.

4.20 Overall, the number of emergency hospital admissions for all causes (and all ages) in 2015/16 – 2019/20, is higher in the East Barnet ward (83.6) than Barnet (79.3) and England (100). Breaking this down further, hospital admissions for coronary heart disease (CHD), and heart attacks are lower in the East Barnet ward than both the averages for Barnet and England.

Life Expectancy and Causes of Death

4.21 Life expectancy at birth for males in the East Barnet ward is 83.2years, while life expectancy among females is higher at 85.3 years. Within LB Barnet, life expectancy for males is 82.4 years and for females 85.7 years. Life expectancy in LB Barnet and the East Barnet ward is better than the national averages.

Figure 7: Life Expectancy, 2021



Source: Public Health England, 2021

4.22 Deaths from all causes for under 75s in 2015-2019, was higher in the East Barnet ward (76.7) in comparison to LB Barnet (79.9) and England (100). Deaths from respiratory diseases (all ages) are higher in the East Barnet ward (72.9) when compared to LB Barnet (77.4) and England (100). Death from coronary heart disease (all ages) is higher in the East Barnet ward (91.5) than LB Barnet (88.5) but lower than rates across England (100)¹⁰.

¹⁰ Please note that deaths are calculated using Public Health's standardised mortality ratio (SMR) which calculates expected deaths by applying the national death rates in an age group to calculate how many deaths could be expected in East Barnet ward and Barnet and comparing this rate with the actual number of deaths which did take place.

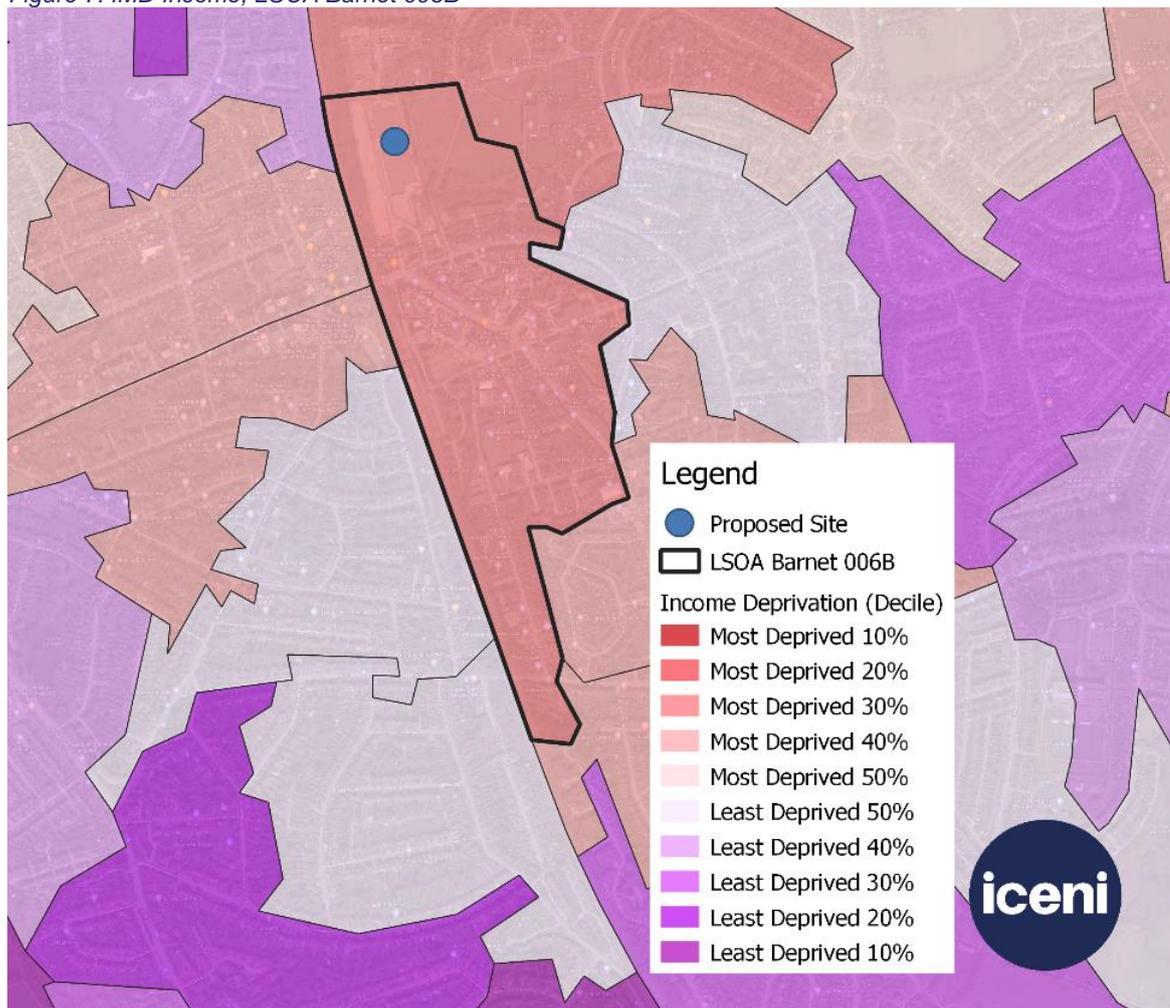
IMD¹¹ Income

- 4.23 The IMD provides a rank for the level of income deprivation, including income deprivation affecting children and older people. This is significant because levels and distributions of incomes can affect health inequalities. The data shows that for the LSOA in which the Site sits within, (006B) the income deprivation is amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country.
- 4.24 Income deprivation can be closely linked to employment and worklessness. Local economic activity rates in Barnet averaged 79.5% between January 2020 and December 2020, which similar to London (80.1%) and Great Britain (79.1%). Unemployment in LB Barnet averages 5.3%. This equates to 11,700 unemployed people and this again is at a similar level to the unemployment rate for London (5.9%) and similar to Great Britain levels (4.6%)¹²

¹¹ IMD – Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

¹² ONS Annual Population Survey (October 2018 – September 2019)

Figure 7: IMD Income, LSOA Barnet 006B

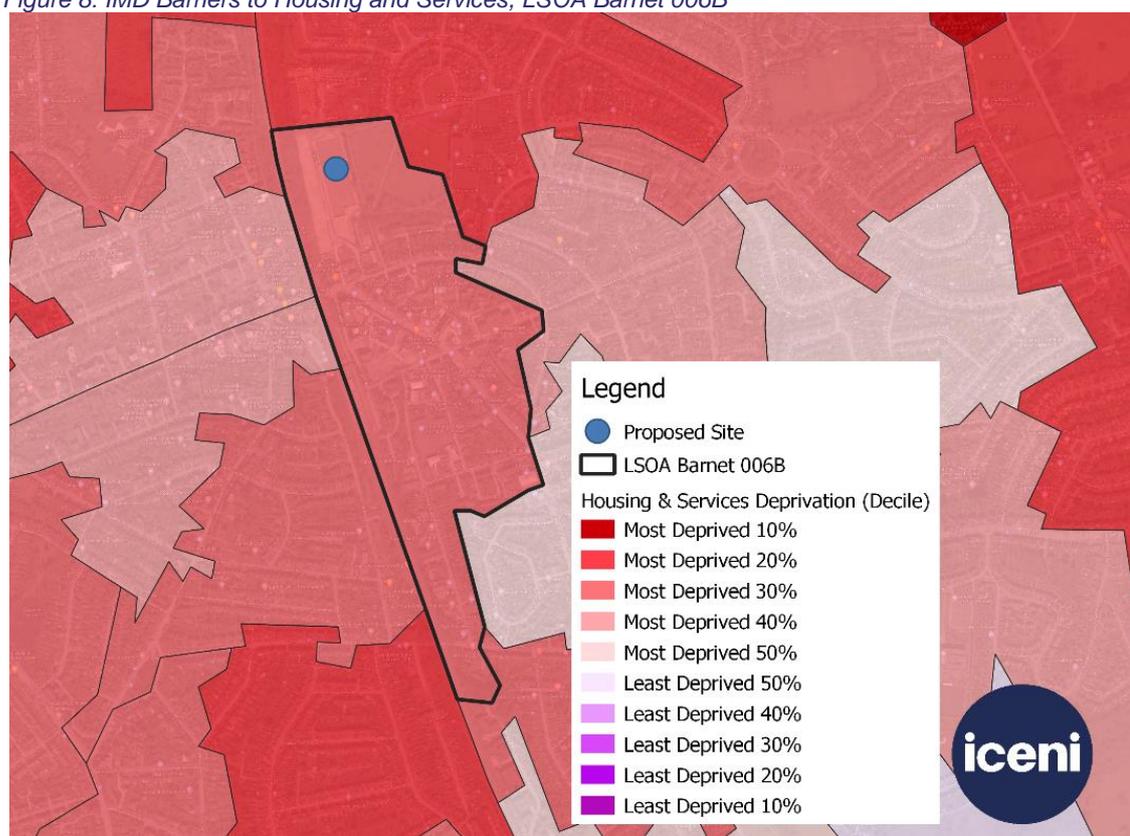


Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2019

IMD Barriers to Housing and Services

- 4.25 The Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation domain of the IMD tries to measure the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two subdomains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of specific local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability, homelessness and overcrowding.
- 4.26 The LSOA where the Site sits is within the 30% of most deprived neighbourhoods in the country in relation to access to housing and services as shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: IMD Barriers to Housing and Services, LSOA Barnet 006B



Source: IMD, 2019

Community Infrastructure

- 4.27 As acknowledged within the NPPF, access to community infrastructure including education, health provision, community facilities, play space, open-space and sports and recreational facilities can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of the population. Strong, vibrant, sustainable and cohesive communities require good quality, accessible social and community infrastructure.

Early Years/ Childcare

- 4.28 As outlined in the 2020 Draft Infrastructure Plan for Barnet, across the Borough, there are 336 Early Years facility providers. Of these facilities, 200 are open all year and 136 are term time only.
- 4.29 Table 4.1 shows the closest early years facilities that are within 1.6km of the proposed development (a 20-minute walking distance). Using the early years' facilities most recent Ofsted (with inspection dates ranging from 2013-2019) it is anticipated that there are spaces for 601 pre-school aged children from these 12 facilities.

Table 4.1 Early Years Facilities in 1.6km of the Proposed Development

Early Years Facility	Distance from the Site (km)	Estimated Capacity	Number of children on roll	Surplus Capacity
Play and Learn	0.16	28	24	4
Kidz Choice Nursery	0.32	24	45	-21
St Margaret's Nursery School	0.48	150	110	40
Head Start	0.46	52	63	-11
BrightSparks	0.49	26	13	13
Twinkle Stars	0.47	33	28	5
Christchurch Cockfosters Pre-school	1.50	24	34	-10
Starlings Nursey	0.66	52	44	8
Hadley Wood Pre School and Play Group	0.74	46	35	11
Brookhill Nursey School	0.91	81	83	-2
Hill House Montessori Nursery	1.16	53	35	18
Alpha blocks Nursery School and Pre-Prep	1.54	32	33	-1
Total		601	547	54

Source: Icení's Analysis of Early Years Ofsted Reports, 2013-2019

- 4.30 The 2021 Draft Barnet Infrastructure Plan provides a note of the future need infrastructure needs of the Borough. The Plan states that there are currently sufficient early years places across the borough to meet the needs of families for free entitlement. Going forward, the Council use GLA data to help gauge future demand.

Primary Education

- 4.31 According to the Department of Education's database (Get Information about Schools website), there are currently 35,579 pupils enrolled in the 94 primary schools across LB Enfield resulting in schools running at 93% capacity in the Borough.
- 4.32 Across the Borough and throughout neighbouring London Borough's, primary school places are allocated based on a range of factors such as whether a child has siblings at a certain primary school and the distance the child would need to travel to primary school. Based on this, we have explored the primary school places that are available within 1.6km of the Site (equivalent to a 20-minute walk).
- 4.33 There are seven Primary Schools located within 1.6km of the Site as listed in Table 4.2 below. The data suggests that there is the capacity for an additional 21 primary school-aged children within these schools for the academic year of 2019 to 2020.

Table 4.2 Capacity Levels of Primary Schools within 800m of the Site, 2019-2020

Primary School	Distance from Site	Number of School Places	Number of School Pupils	Surplus Capacity
Cromer Road Primary School	0.17	420	425	-5
Livingstone Primary and Nursery School	0.26	305	327	-22
Danegrove Primary School	0.50	660	629	31
St Mary's Church of England Primary School, East Barnet	0.53	218	215	3
Trent Church of England Primary School	0.54	210	211	-1
St Catherine's RC School	0.56	470	465	5
Grosvenor Avenue Infant School	0.56	90	80	10
Total		2,373	2,352	21

Source: Icen Analysis of Department of Education Data, 2019-2020

- 4.34 The 2021 Draft Barnet Infrastructure Plan provides a note of the future need of Primary Schools in the Borough. Adhering to the Greater London Authority's School Roll Projections, the forecasts currently shows that LB Barnet has enough planned school places in mainstream schools until 2025/26.
- 4.35 The Barnet School Place Planning Report, 2020 specifically outlines that for the Planning Area 6, East Barnet, Brunswick Park and Oakleigh, where the proposed development is located, three primary schools have expansion plans, and this is expected to be achieved within the next decade (2020 to 2030). Two of the planned schools (Brunswick Park and Monkfrith Primary Schools) are on the edge of the Local Impact Area and therefore should help reduce capacity pressures elsewhere in the Borough.

Secondary Education

- 4.36 In terms of secondary school provision, school capacity is assessed at the Borough-wide level. According to the School Planning Report (2019), there has been an increase in demand for secondary provision across LB Barnet. This has been considered by the Council and there are planned additional provision (345 new places in total) for many schools in the Borough. Additionally, the new proposed provision includes the approval of an additional 6FEs for the Compton New Free School¹³.
- 4.37 The data provided by the Department of Education states that there are 15 secondary schools within a 3-mile radius of the Proposed Development. For the academic year 2019-2020, there was a total of 16,749 secondary school children attending these schools resulting in secondary schools running

¹³ https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/2019_sppr_report_final_for_web.pdf

at 91% capacity. Therefore, there is an indicative capacity for 1,728 more secondary school-aged children in the Borough.

Healthcare Provision

4.38 Across LB Barnet, there are 52 General Practices served by 326 GPs. The closest facilities to the site are the Addington Medical Centre (320m), The Village Surgery (480m) and the East Barnet Health Centre (800m). Across these three surgeries, 23 doctors are serving 26,160 patients. Therefore, there is a GP to patient ratio of 1GP to 1,137 patients. This is below the standard benchmark of 1GP to 1,800 patient ratio.

4.39 All three practices are currently accepting new patients indicating that there is some scope for the new population to be accommodated. Going forward, the Draft Infrastructure Plan for the Borough sets out that the North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group is committed to improving the primary infrastructure care in the borough and are providing two new facilities.

4.40 There are currently three dental practices in the ward – The Barnet Dental Practice (160m), the East Barnet Village Dental Practice (1.1km) and the Cat Hill Dental Practice (1.7km). There are currently nine dental practitioners within these practices. Two of the three practices have indicated they are accepting new patients.

Open Space/ play-space

4.41 Across the Borough, there are 199 parks and open space sites covering 465 hectares of land.

4.42 The site is adjacent to Victoria Recreation Ground and the New Barnet Leisure Centre (160m). Additionally, within the East Barnet Ward, there are several public open spaces Belmont Open Space and Allotments (1.7km), Oak Hill Park (2.4km).

Sport and Recreation Facilities

4.43 A review of the Active Places Power tool which supplies data from Sports England identifies a wide range of commercial sport and recreation facilities located within the East Barnet Ward. The tool identified the following facilities in the ward: two Sports Halls; one Tennis Court; four Grass pitches; one swimming pool; three Health and fitness suites; three Artificial Grass Pitches, and three studios to meet the sporting needs of residents.

Community Facilities

4.44 Within the Ward, there is one library – the East Barnet Library (800m). The library provides various facilities including Public WiFi, photocopying, Councillor's surgery and a café.

4.45 There are six places of worship within the Ward, which provide various events and facilities, including community spaces for hire. Closest to the site is the Come and See Ministries Church of Christ (480m), which offers a variety of activities and events.

4.46 There is one community centre in the ward – the New Barnet Community Centre (320m) – which provides various local community events and areas for hire.

Summary

4.47 The baseline assessment provides an overview of the demographic and health profile of the local population. It also establishes the levels of community infrastructure provision in the Local Impact Area (East Barnet ward).

4.48 The baseline analysis shows that the population profile of the Local Impact Area has a higher proportion of children (aged 0 to 14 years) than across LB Barnet. There is also a greater proportion of people aged 45 years +. Conversely, there is a lower proportion of young adults aged 20 to 44 years in the Local Impact Area compared to LB Barnet. Life expectancy in the East Barnet ward is lower than the LB Barnet average.

4.49 Public health indicators suggest that children's development and health in the East Barnet ward are generally better when compared to LB Barnet and London.

4.50 Alcohol related and self-harm and incidences of all cancer are generally higher in the East Barnet ward than LB Barnet and London levels. Deaths from all causes for under 75s is relatively high at the ward level.

4.51 The Site is situated within LSOAs which is ranked as being in the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. In terms of health and disability, it ranks in the 60% decile whereas under the barriers to housing and services it is amongst the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods.

4.52 This HIA considers the impacts of the Proposed Development on both the health of the general population as well as the impacts on priority or vulnerable groups. These priority or vulnerable groups are likely to be more sensitive to changes to health determinants. The priority groups are identified in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Identified Priority Groups

Priority Group	Explanation
Children	<p>The Local Impact Area has a higher proportion of children (aged 0 to 14 years) than borough levels. The proportion of children living in poverty in the East Barnet ward is higher than across LB Barnet.</p> <p>Children require access to community infrastructure and services and open space. Children are often more susceptible to health issues.</p>
People with existing health issues	<p>The levels of alcohol-related harm, self-harm and incidences of cancer are high in the Local Impact Area. Deaths from all causes for under 75s are also relatively high at the ward level and life expectancy in the East Barnet ward is lower than the LB Barnet average.</p>
People on low incomes.	<p>In terms of income deprivation, the Site is located amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. Unemployment in the Local Impact Area is also over 5%.</p>
People experiencing barriers of access to housing and services	<p>The Site is located within an LSOA with relatively high deprivation (30% most deprived) in terms of access to services and housing. This is based on the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.</p>

5. ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH IMPACTS

- 5.1 This section provides an assessment of the health impacts of the Development over both the construction and operation phases.

Proposed Development

- 5.2 Citystyle Fairview VQ LLP is seeking planning permission for the erection of 544 residential units, with associated public amenity, play space hard and soft landscaping, access and car parking.

Health Determinants

- 5.3 The HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist has been used to review the proposed development. The table below sets out the determinants that are likely to be affected by the Proposed Development, how this has been addressed and potential health impacts (Positive, Negative, and Neutral). Where a negative impact is identified, the appropriate mitigation measure has been recommended to alleviate the impact, mitigation measures to enhance any positive impacts are also highlighted where appropriate.

Table 2: HUDU Healthy Urban Planning Checklist

Theme 1: Healthy Housing

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/ Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Healthy Design	Does the proposal meet all the standards for daylight, sound insulation, private space and accessible and adaptable dwellings?	Yes	<p>A Daylight and Sunlight Study has been prepared to support the application. Taking into consideration the site-specific constraints and careful design, the results of the analysis in the study demonstrate that the aims of the BRE guidelines (2011) are achieved as far as possible. The proposal allows for very good daylight and sunlight whilst still providing optimum density and thermal comfort. This has been achieved through all habitable rooms within the scheme being technically assessed for daylight quantity and distribution. In addition, all outdoor areas of public and communal amenity use have been tested for overshadowing through the Sun Hours on Ground Metric. This showed that the public realm at ground level has acceptable levels of sunlight for mid-season and greater levels of sunlight in summer. Overall, the study concluded that the results are considered excellent for a scheme of this nature.</p> <p>A separate Daylight and Sunlight Assessment to consider the impact on adjoining properties has been undertaken. When constructing buildings in an urban environment, alterations in daylight and sunlight to adjoining properties are often unavoidable and a number of properties will be impacted. Notwithstanding, it is considered that the Proposed Development continues to provide an adequate level of daylight to neighbouring properties.</p> <p>Good daylight can improve the quality of life and reduce the need for energy to light the homes which are considered to positively impact the lives of residents in the identified vulnerable groups.</p> <p>M4(2)/ M4(3) units will be provided in accordance with Policy D7 Accessible Housing of the London Plan (2021), this includes 10% wheelchair user dwellings (55 units) and 90% M4(2) dwellings (486 units).</p> <p>Access to decent and adequate housing is critically important for health and well-being, therefore contributing positively to the health of residents.</p> <p>For further detail please refer to the Daylight and Sunlight Studies and the DAS submitted along with the application.</p>	Neutral	None required

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/ Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Accessible housing	<p>Does the proposal provide accessible homes for older or disabled people?</p> <p>Does the proposal ensure that every non-ground floor dwelling is accessible by a lift that can accommodate an ambulance trolley?</p>	Yes	<p>Following Policy D7 Accessible Housing of the London Plan (2021), the Proposed Development aims to provide 10% wheelchair user dwellings (55 units) and 90% M4(2) dwellings (486 units).</p> <p>The proposal will therefore be able to accommodate those with mobility problems and the changing needs of current and future occupants. Providing accessible homes allows residents with mobility issues to be less isolated and integrate into the community and be able to lead healthy and wholesome lives which are considered positive for their health and well-being.</p> <p>For further detail please refer to the DAS submitted along with the application.</p>	Positive	None required
Healthy Living	<p>Does the proposal provide dwellings with adequate internal space, including sufficient storage space and separate kitchen and living spaces?</p> <p>Does the proposal encourage the use of stairs by ensuring that they are well located, attractive and welcoming?</p>	Yes	<p>Unit sizes and storage space have been designed in accordance with the Building Regulation Requirement M4 'Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings' and the London Plan Internal Space Standard (as set out in Table 3.1 of the London Plan (2021)). As such, they have been designed to carefully consider a spacious layout that can accommodate all the relevant furniture.</p> <p>Stairs are located in a central position to all flats, making them easily accessible for future users, encouraging active lifestyles.</p> <p>For further detail please refer to the DAS submitted along with the application. Section 7.0 Layout & Access - 7.14 Typical Flat Layouts in the DAS.</p>	Positive	The provision of signage to denote where stairs are located should be considered.

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Housing Mix and affordability	Does the proposal provide affordable family-sized homes?	Yes	<p>The Proposed Development site will deliver 544 units, of which 35% will be affordable (including 19% shared ownership and 174% London Affordable Rent). The proposed mix includes 35% one-bedroom flats, 44% two-bedroom flats, 19% three-bedroom flats and 3% four-bedroom flats.</p> <p>Providing a range of housing tenures and mix of unit sizes allows residents from the identified priority/vulnerable groups – people with existing health issues and people experiencing barriers of access to housing and those on low-incomes with a better choice in obtaining their desired dwelling that best meets their needs and could help to reduce overcrowding thus contributing positively to the lives of future residents. The provision of 3- and 4-bedroom units will help to meet the need for family-accommodating in the Borough and represents just under one-quarter of the total quantum of development. The provision of a mix of tenures and unit sizes also help to create mixed and socially inclusive communities which enable a sense of belonging and neighbourliness.</p>	Positive	Secure affordable housing provision via planning condition and Section 106 Agreement.

Theme 2: Active Travel

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Promoting walking and cycling	Does the proposal promote cycling and walking through measures in a travel plan, including adequate cycle parking and cycle storage?	Yes	<p>A Residential Travel Plan has been prepared to support the application, which details a variety of measures that will facilitate travel by sustainable modes.</p> <p>The proposal will provide 980 cycle parking spaces in total following the London Plan Policy (as set out in Table 10.2 of the London Plan 2021). Cycle spaces will be designed to London Cycle Design Standards.</p> <p>Routes within the development will ensure permeability for people walking and cycling. As part of the development, both Albert Road West and Albert Road East will be reimaged with the improved public realm and enhanced facilities for people walking and cycling along its length.</p> <p>These measures will encourage the use of sustainable transport methods including cycling participation which can help boost active lifestyles and health but also contribute to better air quality for the local environment.</p>	Positive	Implementation of a Travel Plan

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
			For further information please refer to the Transport Statement and Travel Plan submitted with the application.		
Safety	Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures and safe and well-lit pedestrian and cycle crossings and routes?	Yes	<p>As outlined in the DAS, the masterplan has been developed to consider the practicality of the site in terms of its safety for pedestrian and cyclist movement. To ensure wider connectivity throughout the site generous landscaping will be implemented to create legible pedestrian access. Equally, the new highway layout has been designed to enhance vehicle visibility and improve pedestrian safety. For cyclists, the new cycle routes have been developed through the site which will increase the permeability of the development. In addition, a segregated cycle ramp will be provided to a safe and secure cycle store.</p> <p>There will also be material upgrades to the footways surrounding the Victoria Road / East Barnet Road / Albert Road mini-roundabout will take place. This will include the creation of a raised pedestrian crossing across Albert Road (west) which will create a continuous surface for pedestrians. The continuous use of high-quality materials will disrupt the dominance of motor vehicles around the development.</p> <p>With the proximity of bus stops and New Barnet railway station, as well as the proposed commercial land uses, the environment is considered safe as there is likely to be a consistent flow of people with good natural surveillance around the area. This is enhanced by the light installations that are already in place at the nearby railway bridge on East Barnet. This creates a safe footway, particularly at night-time. The landscaping scheme will further support this by implementing a lighting scheme throughout.</p>	Positive	Liaison with the Highways Authority to ensure the proposal meets their safety requirements
Connectivity	Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks and public transport?	Yes	The majority of the site falls within the PTAL rating of 3 (with a small portion to the north falling within the PTAL 1a rating). The Transport Statement submitted with the application concludes that the site is well located concerning local amenities and benefits from good access to sustainable modes of travel which means that future residents will not be reliant on private cars. Indeed, a high proportion of trips will be undertaken by walking, cycling or other sustainable transport modes. This is following the overarching aims of the LB Barnet Draft Local Implementation Plan (October 2018). Routes within the development will ensure permeability for people walking and cycling and ensure connections with Victoria Recreation Ground that will benefit future residents and existing park users.	Positive	Implementation of a Travel Plan

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
			<p>Dedicated cycle routes are not available near the site, however, several parks that offer off-road cycle routes in the surrounding area. Additionally, National Cycle Network Route 12 is positioned due north of the site and offers a route towards Hatfield to the north and Enfield to the east. These route sections connect with others in the wider area and allow for long-distance cycle journeys to be made.</p> <p>For further information please refer to the Transport Statement submitted with the application.</p>		
Minimising car use	Does the proposal seek to minimise car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car-free development and car clubs?	Yes	<p>Parking provision for the residential element of the scheme reflects the accessibility of the site by non-car modes of transport and is following the London Plan parking standards. On this basis, a relatively low car parking provision has been proposed at the site (circa 0.6 ratios of parking spaces to dwellings). A total of 334 car parking spaces will be provided on-site, including accessible and four Car Club spaces.</p> <p>For further information please refer to the Transport Statement submitted with the application.</p>	Positive	Implementation of a Travel Plan

Theme 3: Healthy Environment

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Construction	Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration and odours?	Yes	A Construction Management Plan will be submitted with the planning application. The Plan provides information on traffic management during construction, dust, noise and vibration management measures which will aim to reduce disturbance and protect neighbourhood amenities for existing and new residents within the local area.	Neutral following mitigation	Implementation of Construction Management Plan
Air quality	Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	Yes	During the construction phase of the development, there is the potential for air quality impacts as a result of fugitive dust emissions from the site. These were assessed in the supporting Air Quality Assessment following the GLA methodology. Assuming good practice dust control measures are implemented, the residual significance of potential air quality impacts from dust generated by demolition, earthworks, construction and track out activities was predicted to be not significant	Neutral following mitigation	Implementation of dust control measures during construction

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
			<p>Impacts on NO2 and PM10 concentrations as a result of operational phase road vehicle exhaust emissions were predicted to be negligible at all sensitive receptor locations.</p> <p>This will therefore contribute to better air quality conditions in the area during the operational phase of the development, leading to positive impacts on resident's health and well-being and reducing risks of lung and heart conditions, cancer and diabetes.</p>		
Noise	Does the proposal minimise the impact of noise caused by traffic and commercial uses through insulation, site layout and landscaping?	Yes	<p>A Noise Impact Assessment has been prepared to support the application. Good acoustic design has been shown by the site layout in that only a very small number of flats (within Blocks H and J) are directly facing the dominant noise source at the site, Victoria Road/A110 East Barnet Road. Additionally, there are several communal amenity areas around the proposed development site located within courtyards between buildings where they are significantly shielded from noise. The assessment has also shown that the external noise level criteria would be achieved within most of the proposed private and communal amenity areas and therefore amenity area noise levels should be acceptable.</p> <p>It can therefore be concluded that significant adverse impacts on the health or quality of life of those future residents would be avoided, in line with the aims of the NPPF, NPSE and PPG-Noise.</p>	Neutral following mitigation	Internal insulation measures and careful consideration of the building envelope construction
Open Space	<p>Does the proposal retain or replace existing open space and in areas of deficiency, provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?</p> <p>Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?</p>	Yes	<p>The Proposed Development will provide over 1,713sqm of public open on-site and 5,158 sqm of communal amenity space, including 1,857sqm of play space and 5,567 sqm of private amenity space in the form of terraces and balconies. The nature of the open-spaces will be high quality and attractive.</p> <p>Both the children's play space and the communal amenity space will contribute positively to the health and well-being of residents. Accessible open spaces and play spaces can encourage physical activity and maintain or improve mental health as well as providing opportunities for social interaction amongst new and existing residents to avoid isolation, particularly of vulnerable people.</p> <p>One Housing Group will be responsible for managing and maintaining the communal open space and the play space.</p> <p>For further information please refer to Chapter 10 of the DAS submitted with the application.</p>	Positive	Establish a management structure to manage and maintain the communal spaces.

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Playspace	Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?	Yes	<p>The scheme provides a total of 1,713 sqm of public open space on site and 5,158 sqm of communal amenity space as well as 5,567 private open space in the form of terraces and balconies. The open space is provided in three areas around Block A/B1/B2 and between B1/B2, C1/C2 and D1/D2. Within this provision, there is 1,857sqm play space proposed, which accords with the GLA on-site requirement for under 5s, and is just short (-134sqm) of fulfilling the playspace requirement for 5-11 years. The 12+ age group is catered for offsite within the Victoria Recreation Ground, which has a range of facilities and equipment suited to older children.</p> <p>Although on-site provision does not meet the quantitative standard, it will be of high quality. Furthermore, there will be opportunities for incidental play in the wider open space provided on site. The site benefits from a location close to existing open spaces in the ward as identified in the baseline section such as Victoria Recreation Ground. On balance, it is considered that the scheme will still result in a positive impact in terms of the provision of playspace. Playspace provision contributes to healthy growth and development and help to reduce obesity levels in all age groups for the children priority group.</p> <p>For further information please refer to Chapter 10 of the DAS submitted with the application.</p>	Positive	Delivery of play space on-site to be secured by a planning condition. Financial contributions can be secured towards improving off-site playspace provision if deemed to be required.
Biodiversity	Does the proposal contribute to nature conservation and biodiversity?	Yes	<p>The proposed development will deliver a range of urban greening areas and planting, including trees and hedges, extensive green roofs, rain gardens and other vegetated sustainable drainage elements.</p> <p>These green elements of the proposal are considered to contribute positively to the biodiversity of the site.</p> <p>For further information please refer to the Ecological Appraisal, Landscape Strategy, Urban Greening Factor Document and DAS submitted with the application.</p>	Positive	Implementation of the Landscaping Strategy by the developer.
Local food growing	Does the proposal provide opportunities for food growing, for example by providing allotments, private and community gardens and green roofs?	Yes	<p>The proposed development will provide a community allotment as part of the wider proposal which will contribute to opportunities for food growing and improved food choices which in turn could help to address health issues associated with unhealthy eating such as obesity. Community allotments can also provide opportunities for social interaction with neighbours resulting in positive health outcomes.</p> <p>Balconies will also be made available for all units, which will provide the opportunity for food growing for future residents.</p>	Positive	None required

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Flood risk	Does the proposal reduce surface water flood risk through sustainable urban drainage techniques, including storing rainwater, use permeable surfaces and green roofs?	Yes	<p>The proposed development is located in Fluvial and Tidal Flood Zone 1, which is an area that has a low probability of flooding during extreme rainfall events, as defined in the Planning Practice Guidance.</p> <p>A Flood Risk Assessment has been conducted to support the application. The report establishes that surface water from the development is proposed to be attenuated in a geo-cellular crate within the site and then discharged to the Shirebourne/Pymme's Brook via the existing adopted surface water network. The scheme proposes an intensification, whilst maintaining the previously agreed discharge rates for surface water into the existing culvert (28 l/s). The surface water management strategy will incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) measures such as permeable paving, attenuation crates and green/blue roofs to provide water quality and surface water attenuation benefits.</p> <p>The report concludes future occupants and users of the proposed development will be at low risk of flooding. It is demonstrated that the proposal complies with the NPPF, PPG and the local planning policy concerning flood risk and is an appropriate development at this location</p> <p>For further information please refer to the Flood Risk Assessment submitted with the application.</p>	Neutral following implementation of mitigation.	Implementation of SuDS by the developer secured by a planning condition.
Overheating	Does the design of buildings and spaces avoid internal and external overheating, through the use of passive cooling techniques and urban greening?	Yes	<p>The proposed design incorporates optimal thermal characteristics of buildings to achieve and maintain optimal good environmental conditions with minimum resources of material and fuel. The passive design aims to maximise the use of natural heating, cooling and ventilation to create comfortable consideration inside the buildings.</p> <p>The selected built form for Victoria Quarter Ct follows a courtyard type of arrangement. Open central courts can be an important aid to cooling homes in warm weather as they create a central shaded area that facilitates differences in temperature between facades, incentivising air movement and passive ventilation.</p> <p>Overheating risks were flagged in the overheating assessment for the units with constraints on opening windows day and/or night. This is due to elevated noise levels from the railway and adjacency to Victoria road and will require acoustic mitigation and where risks of overheating are identified, active cooling.</p> <p>For further information please refer to the Energy Statement and the Sustainability Statement submitted with the application.</p>	Positive	Provision of active cooling where required.

Theme 4: Vibrant neighbourhoods

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Health services	Has the impact on healthcare services been addressed?	Yes	<p>Section 4 of this HIA provides a desktop audit of the healthcare facilities in the East Barnet Ward. There are three GP practices approximately 800m from the site. Across these three practices 23 GP doctors operating at a 1 GP to 1,137 patient ratio, which is below the standard benchmark of 1 GP per 1,800 patients. As indicated in the baseline, the practices have indicated they are accepting new patients according to the latest NHS Choices information which indicates that there is scope to accommodate the new resident population.</p> <p>The GLA Population Yield Calculator has been used to estimate the number of new residents a proposed development is expected to deliver. For the proposed scheme, 1,214 new residents are expected. Assuming all new residents would like to join a local GP practice, this would increase the GP to patient ratio to 1 GP per 1,190 residents. This is again below the recommended benchmark.</p>	Neutral	CIL or S106 Contributions towards provision of healthcare facilities in the local area.
Education	Has the impact on primary, secondary and post-19 education been addressed?	Yes	<p>Section 4 of the report provides a desktop audit of primary and secondary education provision within the local area. The baseline identifies there is a surplus capacity for both primary and secondary schools in the area for this current academic year.</p> <p>For primary schools, the GLA Calculator anticipates that the proposed development is expected to have 100 primary school-aged children. For the current academic year, there are 21 additional primary school places available. However, the Draft Barnet Infrastructure Plan that is supporting the draft Local Plan for the Borough states that the current forecasts show enough planned school places until 2025/26. Furthermore, two primary schools that are in the Site's Primary Planning Area are set to expand, further increasing the primary school capacity for the Borough by the time the proposed development is complete.</p> <p>The GLA anticipate that 70 secondary school-aged children will live at the proposed development once complete. Currently, there is a surplus capacity for 1,728 secondary school places in the Borough and therefore there is sufficient capacity to support the additional secondary school-aged children the proposed development will bring.</p>	Neutral following mitigation	CIL or S106 payments for education provision as required.

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Access to social infrastructure	<p>Does the proposal contribute to new social infrastructure provision that is accessible, affordable and timely?</p> <p>Have opportunities for multi-use and co-location of services been explored?</p>	Yes	<p>The proposed development includes 112.7 sq.m of community floorspace (Use Class E) which has the potential to accommodate social infrastructure if there is demand for these uses and could serve to meet the existing and future residents' needs. Additionally, there is a wide range of facilities available in the vicinity.</p>	Positive	None required
Local employment and healthy workplaces	<p>Does the proposal include commercial uses and provide opportunities for local employment and training, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use jobs'?</p> <p>Does the proposal promote the health and wellbeing of future employees by achieving BREEAM health and wellbeing credits?</p>	Yes	<p>Employment and income are key determinants of health and wellbeing. Unemployment generally leads to poverty, illness and a reduction in personal and social esteem. Current unemployment levels in LB Barnet are at 5%.</p> <p>The construction phase of the development will create temporary employment and training opportunities for a range of trades in the building sector. This could provide employment opportunities for those looking to enter the workforce and provide opportunities to those that are currently unemployed or on low incomes. Employment can improve social cohesion and mental wellbeing among construction workers. Moreover, additional spending in the local area from construction workers will contribute to an improved local economy and the creation of spin-off jobs.</p> <p>Additionally, the proposed development seeks to deliver 267.1 sq m commercial space on the ground floor and 112.7sqm, which help to support operational employment once complete and occupied. The community uses typically also provide voluntary employment opportunities.</p> <p>Employment (both permanent and temporary) aids recovery from physical and mental illnesses. Additionally, being employed contributes positively to conditions of poverty and general well-being. This proposal could contribute to the local employment offer, allowing for more employment opportunities to be accessible for vulnerable groups.</p>	Positive	<p>Providing employment opportunities</p> <p>Use of local sub-contractors and suppliers.</p> <p>Support local apprenticeship schemes and generate linkages to local education providers where possible.</p>

Issue	Assessment Criteria	Yes/No/Not relevant	Details/Evidence	Potential Health Impact	Recommended Mitigation Actions
Access to local food shops	<p>Does the proposal provide opportunities for local food shops?</p> <p>Does the proposal avoid an over-concentration or clustering of hot food takeaways in the local area?</p>	Yes	<p>The proposed development seeks to deliver 267.1 sq m commercial space (Use Class E) on the ground floor. It has not been established what type of use will be accommodated at this stage of the application, however retail and food store options are considered.</p> <p>The site is located close to a High Street, where various supermarkets, cafes and restaurants can be found (less than 10 minutes walking distance).</p> <p>The proposed mix of uses does not allow for the provision of hot food takeaways.</p>	Positive	None required
Public realm	<p>Does the design of the public realm maximise opportunities for social interaction and connect the proposal with neighbouring communities?</p> <p>Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?</p>	Yes	<p>The proposed development includes several features to encourage social interaction including open spaces, allotments, playspaces and central courtyards which will facilitate interaction amongst residents.</p> <p>All proposed building entrances, front and rear, have compliant approaches and all external areas including the allotments and children's play area designed with compliant approach routes. Path widths allow for wheelchair passing and turning, following building regulations M4(3).</p> <p>The public realm has an important role to play in promoting walking and cycling, activity and social interaction. It also contributes to an improved sense of place, security and belonging.</p>	Positive	None required

6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 This HIA has been prepared by Icen Projects to identify any potential effects on the health and well-being, arising from the redevelopment of Victoria Quarter, East Barnet taking account of the key determinants of health. Where an impact is identified, actions and measures are recommended to mitigate an adverse impact or enhance or secure a positive impact.

Baseline Assessment

- 6.2 The baseline assessment provides an overview of the demographic and health profile of the local population. It also sets out the levels of community infrastructure provision in the Local Impact Area (East Barnet Ward).
- 6.3 The baseline analysis shows that the population profile of the Local Impact Area has a higher proportion of children (aged 0 to 14 years) than across LB Barnet. There is also a greater proportion of people aged 45 years +. Conversely, there is a lower proportion of young adults aged 20 to 44 years in the Local Impact Area compared to LB Barnet. Life expectancy in the East Barnet ward is lower than the LB Barnet average.
- 6.4 Public health indicators suggest that children's development and health in the East Barnet ward are generally better when compared to LB Barnet and London.
- 6.5 Alcohol-related and self-harm and incidences of all cancer are generally higher in the East Barnet ward than LB Barnet and London levels. Deaths from all causes for under 75s are relatively high at the ward level.
- 6.6 The Site is situated within LSOAs which is ranked as being in the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods LSOAs in the country. In terms of health and disability, it ranks in the 60% decile whereas, under the barriers to housing and services, it is amongst the 30% most deprived neighbourhoods.
- 6.7 This HIA considers the impacts of the Proposed Development on both the health of the general population as well as the impacts on vulnerable/ priority groups that occupy the local impact area. These priority groups are likely to be more sensitive to changes to health determinants. Considering the baseline data, the vulnerable/priority groups in the Local Impact Area include: **children, people with existing health conditions, people on low incomes, people experiencing barriers to housing and services.**

The Assessment and Recommendations

- 6.8 The Proposed Development includes the demolition of the existing buildings on site and the delivery of up to 544 new residential dwellings as well as commercial and community floorspace. The associated risk to health during the construction phase arising primarily from dust emissions will be minimised through the implementation of a Construction Management Plan which is submitted as part of the application.
- 6.9 Given the effective optimisation of the site, the impact on the health determinants is assessed as positive. The construction phase of the development will create temporary employment and training opportunities for a range of trades in the building sector. This could provide employment opportunities for those looking to enter the workforce and provide opportunities to those that are currently unemployed or on low incomes resulting in positive health outcomes.
- 6.10 In terms of the operational phase, the Proposed Development is assessed as having an overall positive impact on vulnerable/priority groups as the proposal will contribute to an increased and diversified housing provision and employment opportunities in the local area. Providing a range of housing tenures and a mix of unit sizes will allow people from the identified priority/ vulnerable groups – people with existing health issues and people experiencing barriers of access to housing and those on low-incomes - with a better prospect of obtaining their desired dwelling that best meets their needs. Additionally, the Proposed Development seeks to deliver 267.1sq m of commercial space and 112.7sqm, which help to support will provide employment once complete and occupied. The community uses typically also provide voluntary employment opportunities.
- 6.11 Good design and future management will ensure a positive impact on minimising the use of resources and climate change. The technical assessments have identified some negative impacts in terms of daylight and sunlight, noise and potential for overheating in parts of the Site. Appropriate mitigation including suitable glazing and active cooling mechanisms have been proposed to address these impacts.
- 6.12 The Proposed Development seeks to deliver 267.1 sqm of retail/commercial space and 112.7 sqm of community space 112.7 sqm (Use Class E), which has the potential to accommodate community facilities to increase provision in the Local Impact Area if required. The proposed development will also contribute through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) payments which will help meet local needs for community and social infrastructure.
- 6.13 The provision of open space, playspaces and allotments on Site will provide opportunities for social interaction amongst residents and help to create a sense of place and community.

6.14 In summary, planning should seek to promote healthy, successful places for people to live and work in. This can be achieved by providing the homes, jobs and services that people need, reducing environmental risks and delivering well-designed buildings and urban spaces which will create the conditions for healthy, active lifestyles. It is considered that the Proposed Development achieves this objective as no negative impacts to health have been identified following the implementation of suggested mitigation. The Proposed Development, therefore, meets wider policy objectives at a local, regional and national level.

A1. EAST BARNET WARD HEALTH PROFILE



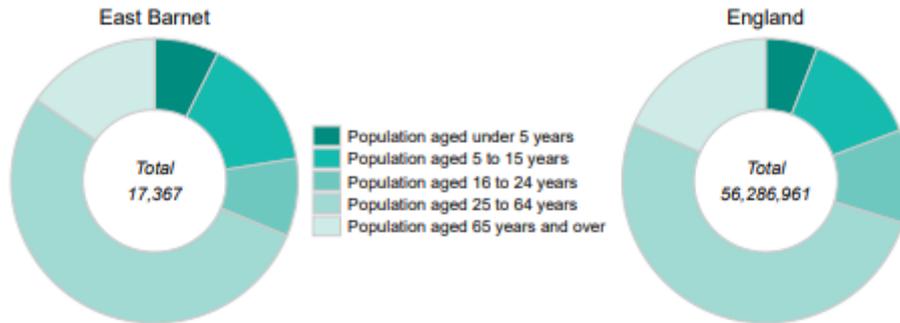
Public Health England

Local Health

Study area **East Barnet (Ward 2020)**, compared with **England**

REPORT PART 1 - POPULATION

Population by age group, 2019



Source: ONS + Office for National Statistics (ONS) Small Area Mid-year Population Estimates + Office for National Statistics (ONS) Small area population estimates, England and Wales: mid-2019

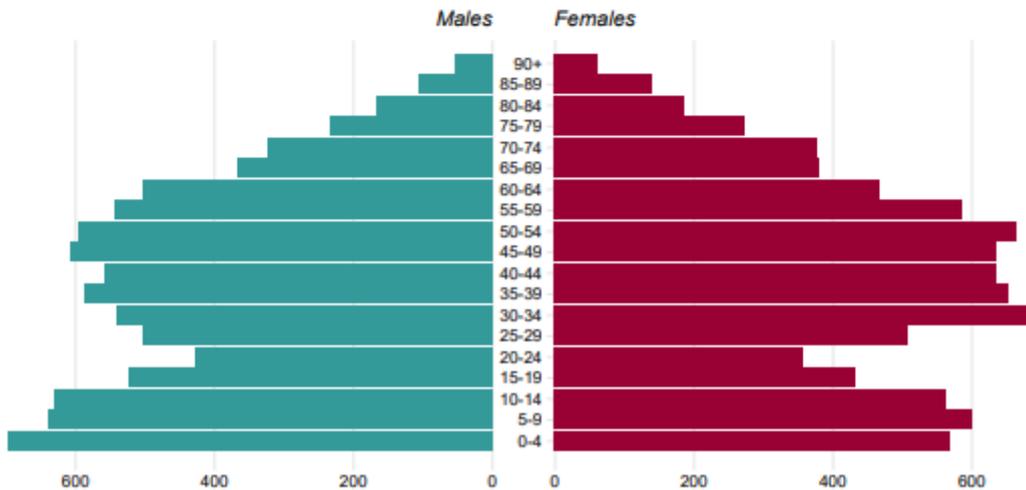
Population by age group, 2019, numbers

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
Population aged under 5 years	1,265	26,258	26,258	3,299,637
Population aged 5 to 15 years	2,638	58,300	58,300	7,517,042
Population aged 16 to 24 years	1,533	38,004	38,004	5,953,505
Population aged 25 to 64 years	9,266	216,003	216,003	29,163,061
Population aged 65 years and over	2,665	57,304	57,304	10,353,716
Total population	17,367	395,869	395,869	56,286,961

Source: ONS + Office for National Statistics (ONS) Small Area Mid-year Population Estimates + Office for National Statistics (ONS) Small area population estimates, England and Wales: mid-2019

Age pyramid for selection: male and female numbers per five-year age group, 2019

East Barnet



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Small Area Mid-year Population Estimates, 2019



Study area **East Barnet (Ward 2020)**, compared with **England**

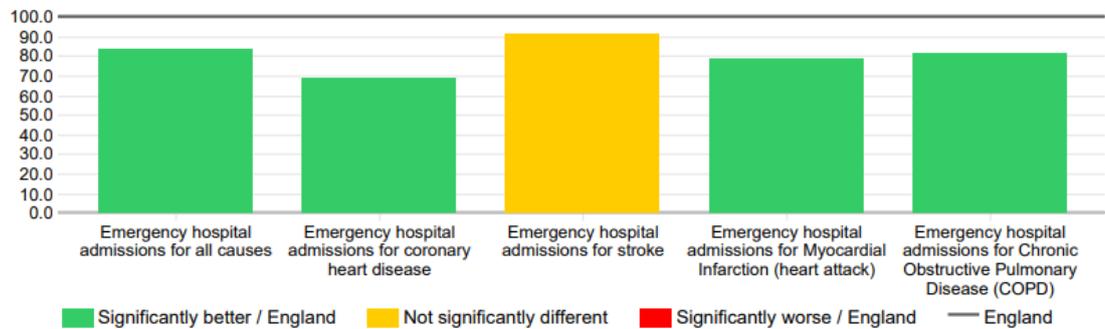
REPORT PART 2 - EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Emergency Hospital Admissions, 2015 to 2016, to 2019 to 2020, Standardised Admission Ratios (SARs)

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	83.6	79.3	79.3	100.0
Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease (SAR)	69.3	71.2	71.2	100.0
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke (SAR)	90.9	100.8	100.8	100.0
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	79.0	78.2	78.2	100.0
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	81.9	54.7	54.7	100.0

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

Emergency Hospital admissions, 2015 to 2016, to 2019 to 2020, Standardised Admission Ratios (SARs), East Barnet



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital



Study area **East Barnet (Ward 2020)**, compared with **England**
REPORT PART 2 - HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS - HARM AND INJURY

Hospital admissions - harm and injury,

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
Hospital stays for self harm	90	1,893	1,893	529,295
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,529,515
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,659,677
Emergency admissions for hip fracture aged 65+	80	1,482	1,482	291,914

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

Hospital admissions - harm and injury

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	56.1	50.1	50.1	100.0
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	111.0	85.4	85.4	100.0

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital

Hospital admissions - harm and injury,
East Barnet



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) NHS Digital



Study area **East Barnet (Ward 2020)**, compared with **England**

REPORT PART 2 - CANCER INCIDENCE

Cancer Incidence, 2012 to 2016, numbers

Due to disclosure rules this data is not available at MSOA or CCG level, please see metadata for details.

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
All cancer	390	7,868	7,868	1,546,574
Breast cancer	67	1,329	1,329	231,643
Colorectal cancer	35	774	774	178,113
Lung cancer	47	868	868	194,515
Prostate cancer	60	1,050	1,050	215,422

Source: English cancer registration data from the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System (AV2018 CASREF01), National Statistical Postcode Lookup (May 2020)

Cancer Incidence, 2012 to 2016, standardised incidence ratio (SIR)

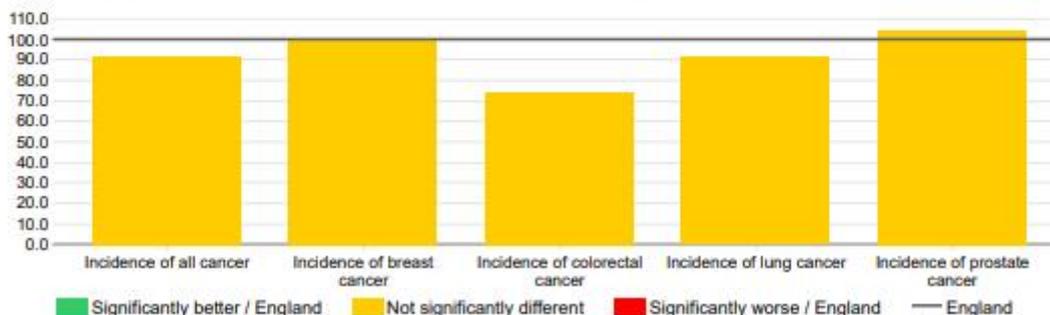
Due to disclosure rules this data is not available at MSOA or CCG level, please see metadata for details.

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
Incidence of all cancer (SIR per 100)	91.8	87.1	87.1	100.0
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR per 100)	100.2	93.2	93.2	100.0
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR per 100)	74.1	76.4	76.4	100.0
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR per 100)	91.1	79.3	79.3	100.0
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR per 100)	104.1	89.4	89.4	100.0

Source: English cancer registration data from the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System (AV2018 CASREF01), National Statistical Postcode Lookup (May 2020)

Cancer Incidence, 2012 to 2016, standardised incidence ratio (SIR)

Due to disclosure rules this data is not available at MSOA or CCG level, please see metadata for details. - East Barnet



Source: English cancer registration data from the National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System (AV2018 CASREF01), National Statistical Postcode Lookup (May 2020)

Study area **East Barnet (Ward 2020)**, compared with **England****REPORT PART 2 - MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH - PREMATURE MORTALITY**

Causes of deaths - premature mortality, 2015 to 2019, numbers

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years	191	3,376	3,376	786,709
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years	77	1,386	1,386	312,706
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years	49	771	771	169,705
Deaths from causes considered preventable, under 75 years, SMR	80	1,340	1,340	342,988

Source: Public Health England, produced from Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, Public Health England Annual Mortality Extracts (based on Office for National Statistics source data)

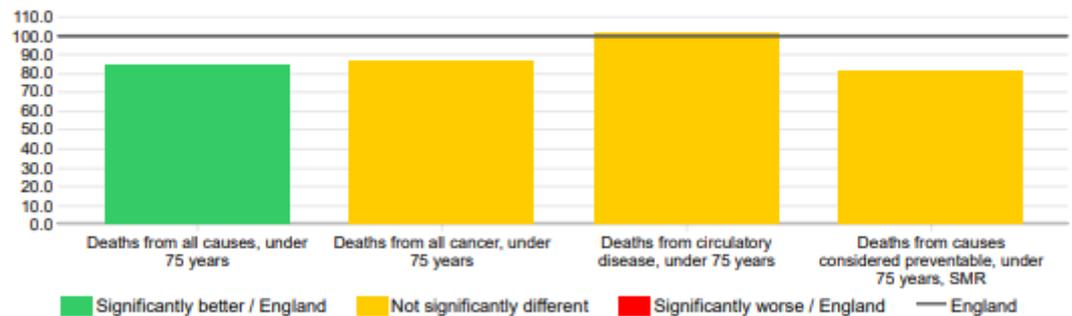
Causes of deaths - premature mortality, 2015 to 2019, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR)

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	84.2	72.3	72.3	100.0
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	86.7	76.8	76.8	100.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	101.4	78.4	78.4	100.0
Deaths from causes considered preventable, under 75 years, SMR (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	81.4	65.4	65.4	100.0

Source: Public Health England, produced from Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, Public Health England Annual Mortality Extracts (based on Office for National Statistics source data)

Causes of deaths - premature mortality, 2015 to 2019, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR)

East Barnet



Source: Public Health England, produced from Office for National Statistics (ONS) data, Public Health England Annual Mortality Extracts (based on Office for National Statistics source data)



Study area **East Barnet (Ward 2020)**, compared with **England**
REPORT PART 2 - MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes of deaths - all ages, 2015 to 2019, numbers

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
Deaths from all causes, all ages	491	12,010	12,010	2,487,211
Deaths from all cancer, all ages	151	3,117	3,117	683,919
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages	138	3,749	3,749	622,286
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages	63	1,402	1,402	267,144
Deaths from stroke, all ages	25	633	633	149,721
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages	63	1,601	1,601	344,055

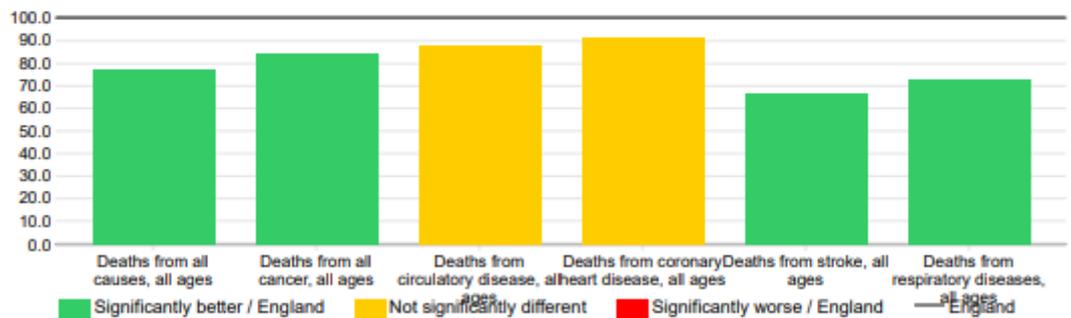
Source: Public Health England, produced from Office for National Statistics (ONS) data

Causes of deaths - all ages, 2015 to 2019, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR)

Indicators	East Barnet	Barnet (LTLA 2021)	Barnet (UTLA 2021)	England
Deaths from all causes, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	76.7	79.9	79.9	100.0
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	83.8	78.5	78.5	100.0
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	87.2	100.1	100.1	100.0
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	91.5	88.5	88.5	100.0
Deaths from stroke, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	66.6	69.7	69.7	100.0
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages (Standardised mortality ratio (SMR))	72.9	77.4	77.4	100.0

Source: Public Health England, produced from Office for National Statistics (ONS) data

Causes of deaths - all ages, 2015 to 2019, Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMR)
East Barnet



Source: Public Health England, produced from Office for National Statistics (ONS) data