



Local Development Framework

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

1.1.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the Act) introduced a new planning system in which the Local Development Framework will come to replace the adopted *Unitary Development Plan* as the statutory development plan for the borough. The main elements of the new system are:

- the adoption of a spatial planning approach to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing local demands. This spatial approach is not just concerned with physical aspects of locations but also with economic, social and environmental matters; and
- a planning system which updates the replacement of planning documents, ensuring they are constantly up-to-date

1.1.2. The statutory development plan for the borough will be the starting point in the consideration of planning applications for the development or use of land.

1.2. The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report

1.2.1. The Act requires local planning authorities to produce an AMR to assess the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in the local development plan documents are being achieved. This reflects the government's commitment to the 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to the planning system. PPS12 – *Local Development Frameworks* states that by identifying outputs and trends, reviewing and monitoring will enable local planning authorities to build a comprehensive evidence base against which local development documents and implementation mechanisms can be assessed.

1.3. The contents of Barnet's AMR

1.3.1. The AMR covers the period from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 and contains the following sections:

- an introduction, setting out the vision and principles for development in the borough contained in the adopted UDP and Sustainable Community Strategy;

- monitoring the implementation of the *Local Development Scheme* (June 2007); and
- monitoring the implementation of the adopted UDP including an analysis of policy performance and effects, focussing on the achievement of sustainable development. Where performance is not meeting targets, the report briefly provides reasons and the steps to be taken to address these concerns.

1.3.2. The AMR makes use of a framework of indicators of different types that suit specific purposes. Contextual indicators are used to describe and understand the wider context of the UDP and other strategies relating to the borough, the first section. Process targets monitor the delivery of the LDS, the second section. Output indicators assess the performance of policies in the UDP, the third section.

Contextual indicators

1.3.3. These take account of the social, economic and environmental aspects of the borough and the wider region and provide the context against which the UDP policies can be assessed. They make use of already available data and cover six areas that the Egan review considered relevant for monitoring sustainable communities. (*The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities*, ODPM, April 2004).

- Demographic structure: population size, household types, ethnic composition and social groups.
- Socio-economic issues: crime rates, unemployment levels and deprivation.
- Economy: economic activity rates, household income, house price level, productivity and employment.
- Environment: key assets in the natural environment.
- Housing and built environment: housing stock conditions and quality and assets of the built environment.
- Transport and spatial connectivity: transport accessibility, regional hub, spatial inequality/uneven distribution of activities.

Process monitoring

1.3.4. Information on the achievement of the timetable and milestones for LDF document preparation compared with those set out in the LDS (2004).

Output indicators

1.3.5. Measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to and the consequence of the implementation of planning policies. These comprise two groups of indicators:

- Core output indicators: these are defined by the Department of Communities and Local Government and all local planning authorities must publish their results in the AMR. They will feed into the Mayor's annual monitoring report published in February 2007. Of particular significance nationally, regionally and locally is housing delivery and one of the core output indicators is the housing trajectory.
- Local output indicators: these are chosen locally to reflect issues of local importance.

2. Vision and key development principles for Barnet

2.1. A Sustainable Community Strategy for Barnet 2006 - 2016

2.1.1. This document is produced by Barnet's Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) which demonstrates how local organisations and agencies will work together to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of their areas, has developed the *Sustainable Community Strategy 2006 - 2016* which contains the following vision for the borough in 2016:

It is 2016. Barnet is known nationally and internationally as a first class suburb. Its new, inclusive and thriving neighbourhoods have made it one of the largest boroughs in London. Residents enjoy access to large green open spaces, clean streets, an excellent transport network and affordable, decent homes. It is a place where both young and old can enjoy fulfilling and healthy lives. There is consistently high educational attainment new local employment opportunities. Crime and fear of crime remains low and communities – established and recently formed – take pride in their area. Public services are of a consistently high standard and meet the needs of the diverse population they serve.

2.1.2. The strategy comprises four main themes:

- Investing in children and young people
- Safer, stronger and cleaner Barnet
- Growing successfully
- Healthier Barnet (including older people).

2.1.3. Each of the four themes includes a number of ambitions that have associated key measures of success. Our targets against these key measures of success can be found in the separate *Community Strategy Action Plan Activities* published on council's website.

2.2. The UDP's guiding principles

2.2.1. The adopted UDP contains the following six guiding principles:

- To plan for sustainable development:

- to ensure that planning decisions are made in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.
- To enhance the quality of the built and natural environment:
 - ensuring that new development improves the quality of life for all Barnet's residents
 - Barnet will play its part in meeting the needs for London as a whole where this does not compromise the need to protect Barnet's natural and built environment.
- To sustain local communities:
 - new housing will be provided which meets local needs
 - new housing must be accessible and there must be provision of housing that is affordable
 - adequate provision of education, health and welfare services will be needed to meet the requirements of Barnet's diverse communities
 - ensure Barnet's town centres are places that are attractive and safe, providing for local needs and where job opportunities are created.
- To improve education and employment opportunities:
 - the council will encourage inward investment
 - opportunities will be created to help local people access local jobs.
- To maintain and improve Barnet's transport network systems:
 - integrate land use and transport planning in Barnet
 - improve access to employment and services

- increase choice of available modes of transport by locating new development near existing public transport routes and by maintaining and enhancing these routes.
- To promote the regeneration of the Cricklewood/Brent Cross and West Hendon area:
 - to create a new sustainable urban place in keeping with its strategic position in London
 - providing opportunities for major improvement to public transport, job creation and economic development
 - a quality residential environment
 - a range of social provision for all parts of the community.

2.3. Contextual indicators

Demographic structure

2.3.1. Barnet is the fourth largest London borough in terms of area and second largest in population numbers. It has boundaries with five other London boroughs: Camden, Brent, Haringey, Harrow and Enfield, and also adjoins Hertsmere in Hertfordshire. About a third of Barnet lies within the metropolitan green belt and metropolitan open land. The largest town centres are Edgware in the north west of the borough, Chipping Barnet in the north east and North Finchley in the centre with a further 17 smaller town centres.

2.3.2. According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Barnet has the second largest population of all of the 33 London boroughs. The population has risen each year for the past ten years and continues to rise steadily, from 326,100 in 2005 to 328,600 in 2006 and to 332,400 in 2007.

Socio/economic issues

2.3.3. Barnet is the 20th most ethnically diverse local authority area in England.

Table 1: Ethnic origin of Barnet residents (GLA estimate) 2007

Ethnicity	No. of residents	% of residents
White	229,665	69.1%
Indian	30,515	9.2%
Other	18,616	5.6%
Black African	17,637	5.3%
Other Asian	10,815	3.3%
Chinese	8,311	2.5%

Ethnicity	No. of residents	% of residents
Black other	5,829	1.8%
Pakistani	5,211	1.6%
Black Caribbean	4,096	1.2%
Bangladeshi	1,705	0.5%
All Ethnicities	332,400	100.0%

2.3.4. The GLA projections shows that 31% of the boroughs residents belong to an ethnic minority, and that the largest minority group is Indian, which comprises 9.2% of Barnet residents. Barnet is also notable for having the highest proportion of Chinese residents of any English local authority.

2.3.5. Barnet is the second most religiously diverse local authority area in England, and according to the 2001 Census, has the highest proportion of Jewish residents (14.6%).

Table 2: Showing age breakdown of the Barnet's residents for 2007

Age	Total
0-4	22,200
5-9	20,100
10-14	20,300
15-19	19,400
20-24	22,200
25-29	27,200
30-34	27,500
35-39	27,300
40-44	26,400
45-49	22,400
50-54	18,800
55-59	18,000
60-64	15,400
65-69	11,500
70-74	10,500
75-79	9,300
80-84	6,900
85+	7,000
All ages	332,400

Source: Office for National Statistics, Subnational Population Projections for England, Crown Copyright, 2007

2.3.6. Barnet has a high proportion of its residents belonging to the 25-44 age groups. These groups dominate the overall age range of the boroughs residents.

Deprivation

2.3.7. The overall figure for the Index of Deprivation within a local authority is created by using the seven domains listed below, and also shows the proportion of the index that each contributes.

Table 3: Indicators which make up the indices of deprivation (2004)

Indicators	Percentage
Income	22.5
Employment	22.5
Health Deprivation and Disability	13.5
Education, Skills and Training	13.5
Barriers to Housing & Services	9.3
Crime	9.3
Living Environment	9.3

2.3.8. The score from each domain is built up from 37 indicators. The income domain, for instance is predominantly concerned with people who are recipients of means tested benefits.

Table 4: What each domain measures

Domain	Indicators
Income	Recipients of means tested benefits
Employment	Unemployment and Incapacity Benefit claimants, New Deal scheme participants
Health Deprivation & Disability	Years of potential life lost, mental health and disability data, emergency hospital admissions
Education, skills and Training	Children's Key Stage scores, absenteeism and staying-on rates; adults' levels of qualifications
Barriers to Housing & Services	Distances from services, overcrowding, access to owner-occupation, homelessness
Crime	Burglary, violence, theft, criminal damage
Living Environment	Poor housing and lack of central heating; air quality and road accidents injuring pedestrians and cyclists

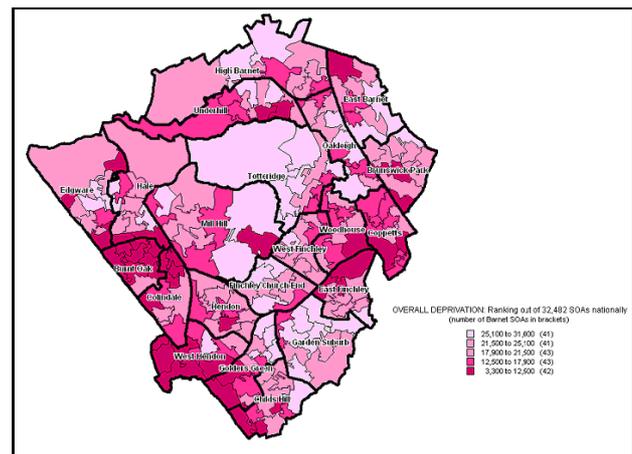
Geographical Distribution of Deprivation in Barnet

2.3.9. Barnet was ranked 193 out of 354 local authorities in England in the government commissioned 2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation where rank 1 is the most and 354 the least deprived. This equates to the fact

that 55% of local authorities are more deprived than Barnet in relation to this index and 45% less so. Under the government's previous deprivation index, conducted in 2000, Barnet was ranked 223, which meant that 63% of local authorities had a higher level of deprivation. The 2004 index therefore showed that Barnet's deprivation had increased relative to the rest of the country. New data released in December 2007 shows this trend as continuing with Barnet again showing increased deprivation relative to other areas. On this most recent data Barnet just comes within the 36% most deprived local authority areas in the country.

2.3.10. Map 1 below shows how overall relative deprivation, as measured by the Index of Deprivation 2004, is distributed in Barnet. The darker the area then the more deprived it is. The legend shows for each range of deprivation the range of ranks nationally that it covers. The number in brackets is the number of Barnet's 210 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in that range of ranks of deprivation. Areas in Burnt Oak, Colindale and west Hendon feature most prominently, as do the area to the south of this along the Edgware Road and an area centred on Colney Hatch and divided between East Finchley, Coppetts and Woodhouse. The borough's overall deprivation ranking therefore masks significant pockets of deprivation in the borough, with some areas only just outside the most deprived 10% in the country.

Map 1: Map of multiple deprivation in Barnet



Source: Local Implementation Plan 2005/06 -2010/11, London Borough of Barnet

2.3.11. There is an average of 36 persons per hectare in Barnet, putting Barnet 26th out of 33 London authorities for population density. At ward level this varies between only 16 persons per hectare in Totteridge and Mill Hill, to 74 persons per hectare in Burnt Oak. There is an average

of 2.48 persons per household in Barnet (including residents of communal establishments) and this varies from 2.25 in East Finchley ward to 2.83 in Golders Green ward.

Population Density

2.3.12. There is an average of 36 persons per hectare in Barnet, putting Barnet 26th out of 33 London boroughs for population density. At ward level this varies between only 16 persons per hectare in Totteridge and Mill Hill, to 74 persons per hectare in Burnt oak. There is an average of 2.48 persons per household in Barnet (including residents of communal establishments) and this varies from 2.25 in east Finchley ward to 2.83 in Golders Green ward.

Economy

2.3.13. Barnet is a prosperous borough with a thriving economy. Unemployment is relatively low, and 13.8% of the population are self-employed, the highest level of any London borough.

Table 5: Working age population (2006)

	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people - working age	209,200	63.7	67.0	62.2
Males - working age	106,600	66.9	69.9	66.1
Females - working age	102,600	60.6	64.1	58.6

Source: ONS midyear population estimates. Note: % is a proportion of the total population.

2.3.14. The economically active are defined as people who are either in employment or unemployed. Barnet has a slightly higher percentage of economically active residents compared to London as a whole. However the figure is slightly less than the national average. The same trend is repeated in the employment statistics. Barnet has slightly more people in employment than in London as a whole but slightly less than the national average. The borough has a higher than average number of self-employed people (13.8% of the working age population) compared to London and the nation as a whole (10.7% and 9.3% respectively).

Table 6: Economic activity of Barnet residents (April

2006-March 2007)

All people	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Economically active	178,200	75.8	75.0	78.5
In employment	167,900	71.2	69.3	74.2
Employees	128,600	55.5	58.2	64.5
Self-employed	38,100	15.3	10.8	9.3

Source: ONS Annual population survey.

2.3.15. Economically inactive people are defined as people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. Barnet is just below the London average but is above the national average with regards to these statistics. In terms of those people in the borough not wanting a job, the statistics relating to Barnet are higher than the London average and the national average as a whole.

Table 7: Economically inactive people within the borough (April 2006-March 2007)

All people	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Economically inactive	53,800	24.2	25.0	21.5
Wanting a job	10,400	4.7	6.8	5.5
Not wanting a job	43,400	19.5	18.2	16.0

Source: ONS Annual population survey

2.3.16. Claimants of Job Seekers Allowance from the categories aged from 25-49 and aged 50 and over have a higher likelihood of claiming this benefit compared to the London average and the national average as a whole.

Table 8: Job seekers allowance claimants by age and duration (October 2007)

By age of claimant	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Aged 18-24	950	24.0	26.3	30.4
Aged 25-49	2,315	58.4	57.9	52.8
Aged 50 and over	685	17.3	15.3	15.9
By duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	2,755	69.4	64.2	68.0
Over 6 up to 12	555	14.0	17.2	16.0

By age of claimant	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
months				
Over 12 months	655	16.6	18.7	16.0

Source: ONS claimant count-age and duration. Note: % is a proportion of all JSA claimants.

2.3.17. In terms of those people within the borough who are claiming the Job Seekers Allowance, Barnet residents are more likely to be claiming this benefit for up to 6 months and from 6 up to 12 months than the London average and the national average as a whole. That means Barnet's unemployed are short term compared with long term elsewhere.

Table 9: Working age client group- key benefit claimants (May 2007)

By age of claimant	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	24,140	11.5	14.4	14.2
Job seekers	4,130	2.0	2.9	2.3
Incapacity benefits	10,230	4.9	6.1	7.2
Lone parents	5,280	2.5	3.2	2.1
Carers	1,480	0.7	0.7	1.0
Others on income related benefits	1,100	0.5	0.6	0.5
Disabled	1,400	0.7	0.7	0.9
Bereaved	520	0.2	0.2	0.3

Source: DWP benefit claimants-working age client group. Note: % is a proportion of resident working age people.

2.3.18. The total number of benefit claimants in Barnet is lower than the London and national average. The number of claimants claiming Job Seekers Allowance and Incapacity benefits are also lower than the London and national average. The number of people in Barnet claiming Lone Parent Benefit is lower in Barnet than in London as a whole but is higher than the national average.

Job density

2.3.19. The density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working age population. Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. There are fewer jobs in Barnet relative to its population than the averages for London and Great Britain.

Table 10: Job density (2007)

	Barnet (jobs)	Barnet (density)	London (density)	Great Britain (density)
Jobs density	136,000	0.57	0.93	0.84

Source: Impact Assessment - Colindale Station House, Outer London 2007 or www.nomisweb.co.uk.

Businesses

Table 11: VAT registered businesses (2006)

	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Registrations	1,490	10.0	11.3	9.4
Deregistrations	1,695	11.4	8.9	7.4
Stock (at end of year)	14,870	-	-	-

Source: DTI Small Service-VAT registrations/deregistrations by industry. Note: % is a proportion of stock (at end of year).

Table 12: Employment by occupation VAT (Apr 2006-Mar 2007)

By age of claimant	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2000 major group 1-3	94,000	56	52.3	42.3
1 Managers and senior officials	28,300	16.9	17.7	15.1
2 Professional occupations	38,200	22.7	16.6	13
3 Associate professional & technical	27,500	16.4	17.9	14.3
Soc 2000 major group 4-5	30,700	18.3	20.4	22.9
4 Administrative & secretarial	15,800	9.4	12.6	12
5 Skilled trades occupations	14,900	8.9	7.8	10.9
Soc 2000 major group 6-7	24,000	14.3	13.6	15.7
6 Personal service occupations	11,900	7.1	7.1	8.1
7 Sales and customer service occs	12,200	7.3	6.4	7.6

By age of claimant	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2000 major group 8-9	18,700	11.2	13.3	18.7
8 Process plant & machine operatives	5,900	3.5	4.2	7.2
9 Elementary occupations	12,800	7.6	9.1	11.5

Source: ONS website www.nomisweb.co.uk. Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+, % is a proportion of all persons in employment.

Earnings

2.3.20. The gross weekly pay for both male and female full time workers in Barnet exceeds the national average. Similarly, the hourly pay rate for both male and female workers in the borough, exceeds both the London and the national amount.

Table 13: Earnings by residence (2007)

	Barnet (£)	London (£)	Great Britain (£)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	548.9	553.3	459.0
Male full-time workers	626.1	596.0	500.7
Female full-time workers	479.1	506.0	394.8
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	14.32	14.43	11.50
Male full-time workers	16.34	15.08	12.17
Female full-time workers	12.48	13.75	10.48
Gross weekly pay	548.9	553.3	459.0

Source: ONS midyear population estimates. Note: % is a proportion of the total population.

Education

2.3.21. A high percentage of adults within Barnet participate in learning. Seventy seven percent of people aged between 16-69 were involved in some taught and/or non-taught training over the academic period of 2004-2005. An adult learner is defined as someone who has

undertaken some form of taught/non-taught training over a 12 month period. The number adults in Barnet who have participated in learning over a 12 month period is considerably higher than other comparable areas of north London and London as a whole.

Table15: Qualifications of the boroughs residents (Jan-Dec 2006)

By age of claimant	Barnet (No.)	Barnet (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Level 1	82,000	37.1	34.6	27.4
Level 2	110,500	49.9	47.9	45.3
Level 3	140,500	63.5	60.9	63.8
Level 4	157,300	71.0	70.7	77.7
Other qualifications	47,300	21.4	15.3	8.5
No qualifications	16,400	7.4	13.9	13.8

Source: ONS Annual population survey.

2.3.22. The level of participation by adult learners within the borough indicates that Barnet has a population that is keen to embrace educational learning.

- Level 1: fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent;
- Level 2: 5 or more GCSEs at grade A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent;
- Level 3: 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent;
- Level 4: HND, degree and higher degree level qualification or equivalent;
- Other: includes foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications.
- No qualifications: No formal qualifications held

2.4. Housing

2.4.1. Barnet contains high quality residential areas, many typical of the classic outer London suburb. The council's 'Three Strands Approach' to protecting and enhancing the best of Barnet's suburbia provides strong policy protection for preserving the character and openness of lower density suburbs and conservation areas.

2.4.2. Barnet's population is expected to increase due to incremental growth forecasts and from large scale regeneration. Revised Office for National Statistics population projections suggest the population will reach 367,400 by 2021, an increase of 10.5% over 14 years.

2.4.3. However these figures do not take this housing growth into account and suggest a figure of 373,200 is more realistic, representing a growth of 12%.

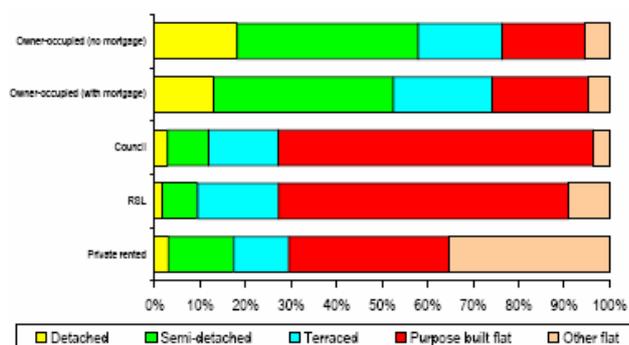
2.4.4. In total 61.6% of households in Barnet live in houses or bungalows, whilst 38.4% live in flats. The main house type in the borough is semi-detached followed by purpose built flats. Householders living in rented housing are more likely to live in flats whilst those in owner occupation are more likely to live in detached and semi-detached houses than other tenures. Table 16 shows current accommodation types in Barnet and Figure 1 shows the trends between dwelling type and tenure in the borough.

Table 16: Dwelling type

Dwelling Type	No. of Households	% of Households
Detached house/bungalow	14,890	11.7%
Semi-detached house/bungalow	40,217	31.5%
Terraced house, bungalow, purpose-built	23,509	18.4%
flat/maisonette	36,648	28.6%
Other flat/maisonette	12,508	9.8%
Total	127,773	100.0%

Source: Barnet – Housing Needs Assessment (2006)

Figure 1: Dwelling types by tenure



Source: Barnet – Housing Needs Assessment (2006)

2.4.5. In Barnet just over a fifth of households are pensioner only and over a quarter of households contain children. The most common household type is two or more adults with no children. Only 4.1% of households

are lone parents.

2.4.6. In 2006 Adastral South Village which is situated in Graham Park (near Colindale), was short listed for an award. The Housing Design Awards are held annually to recognize housing design and sustainability of the highest standards. See <http://www.designforhomes.org>.

Figure 2: Adastral South Village



Source: www.designforhomes.org. Architect: Pollard Thomas Edwards Architects, Developer: Notting Hill Housing Trust

2.4.7. The awards are promoted by the most authoritative organisations within the construction, design and planning arena. They include: the National House Building Council, The Royal Institute of British Architects and The Royal Town Planning Institute. The short-listing of Adastral South Village is evidence that the council is committed to formulate planning policies that will produce housing developments of the highest standards.

2.5. Environment

2.5.1. Barnet is a classic suburban borough of exceptional quality. The council's Three Strands Approach to regeneration and development within the borough emphasises the importance of protecting the green belt and open space and protecting and enhancing the best of Barnet's suburbia. There are 18 conservation areas and over 1,300 nationally listed buildings, as well as many locally listed buildings, three historic parks or gardens and one nationally important battlefield site. The Hampstead Garden Suburb is of world renown but other conservation areas in the borough also contribute to the high quality of the built environment.

2.5.2. The 2,466 hectares of green belt and 690 hectares of metropolitan open land lie mainly in the northern and central part of the borough but this is augmented by a network of metropolitan, district and local

parks. The green and open character of the borough is further enhanced by open spaces and trees found in allotments, playing fields and private gardens. The open environment provides a range of habitats for plants and animals and certain areas are of particular importance, including the site of special scientific interest at Brent Reservoir, six local nature reserves and a number of other sites of metropolitan and borough interest, including woodland, cemeteries, pasture and railway land.

2.5.3. The environmental resources within the borough relate to the use, conservation and quality of energy, waste, water, air and land. Almost all energy used in the borough for light, heat and movement is derived from fossil fuels. Each resident of Barnet produces around 477kg of waste every year, which means that each person generates about seven times their body weight in rubbish. The total amount of municipal waste produced in Barnet is 174,817 tonnes a year. In the past the majority of this waste was disposed of in landfill sites outside the borough but waste is now considered to be a resource and each week the council collects around 3,000 tonnes of waste from over 135,000 households.

2.5.4. Water quality in the borough's water courses has improved according to Environment Agency surveys but demand for water is increasing. The quality of air in Barnet is monitored and the highest levels of air pollution are found close to the major traffic routes including the A1/M1/A412/A5 corridors, the A406 corridor and at High Barnet. Land contamination is not a significant problem in Barnet although there are some sites of former industrial and commercial activity, particularly within the Cricklewood railway lands.

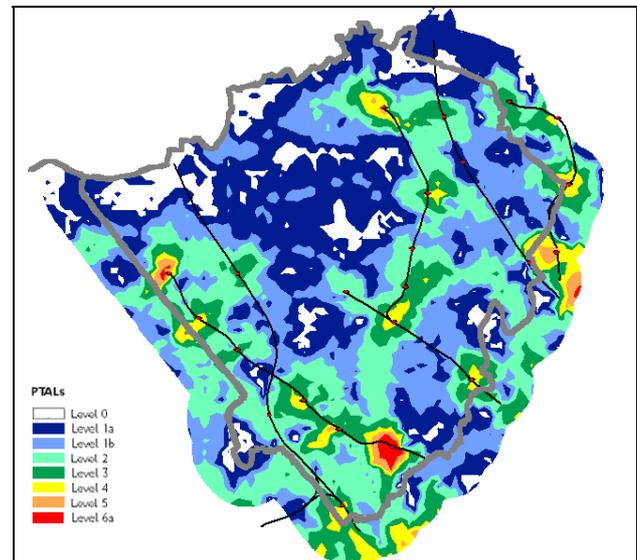
2.6. Transport and spatial connectivity

2.6.1. The transport network of Barnet is dominated by radial routes including the M1, A1 and A5 corridors on the western side of Barnet that form the main routes from north London to other parts of the country. Thameslink and the Midlands railway also follow this corridor as well as the rail freight route from the sidings at Cricklewood. The east coast mainline railway passes through the eastern part of the borough. The main orbital road is the A406, North Circular Road which connects with these radial roads and passes through the southern part of the borough.

2.6.2. Public transport accessibility in London is measured by the PTAL model and Map 2 shows the pattern of comparatively higher accessibility between

town centres, particularly Edgware, West Hendon and Golders Green to the west and south of the borough and Chipping Barnet to East Finchley to the east; these are the routes of the Northern line and also of a number of bus routes.

Map 2: Public Transport Accessibility in Barnet



Source: Transport for London (2004)

2.6.3. Around 830,000 trips are made by Barnet residents each day (LATS 2001 Table 5). Fifty five percent of trips are made to destinations within the borough (once trips home have been excluded). Of the other trips made, 20% are to adjoining boroughs (Camden 6%, Brent 5%, Haringey 4%, Enfield 3%, and Harrow 2%); 9% are to Westminster, 2% to the City of London and 2% to Islington; 2% are to other destinations inside the M25 and 3% to other destinations outside the M25.

2.6.4. Trips to Camden, Westminster, the City of London and Islington are more likely to be made by public transport (underground and bus). Bus travel played an important role in trips to Haringey, Brent, Enfield, Harrow and destinations inside the M25, reflecting the more limited public transport alternatives for orbital and out of London travel. Destinations where car use dominated include those to Enfield and Harrow and destinations outside London.

2.6.5. An estimated 630,000 car trips are made each day in or through Barnet. Just over a quarter of these trips are wholly within the borough. Nearly half either start or end in the borough, with the remaining quarter being purely through trips. Car ownership within Barnet is

relatively high with 73.3% of households having access to a car and an average number of cars per household of 1.09, compared with 71.4% and 1.04 respectively for outer London. This also means that over a quarter of households do not have access to a car.

Table 17: Trips by Barnet residents

Main mode	Percentage
National rail	1.4
Underground/DLR	9.5
Bus (school/work bus/coach/tram)	10.9
Taxi	0.8
Car driver	36.0
Car passenger	14.2
Van / lorry	1.1
Motorcycle	0.5
Cycle	0.6
Walk	25.1

Source: LATS 2001

3. Monitoring Barnet's local development scheme

3.1. Barnet's Local Development Scheme

3.1.1. Barnet's first *Local Development Scheme* (LDS) 2005 has been revised and is superseded by the latest LDS agreed in June 2007, which focuses on the three financial years from 2007/08 to 2009/10.

3.1.2. In accordance with the first LDS (2005), Barnet's *Unitary Development Plan* was adopted on time in May 2006 and the policies in the UDP have been saved for a period of three years from its adoption i.e. at least until May 2009.

3.1.3. Policies in the adopted UDP, along with the *London Plan*, provide the up to date development plan for the borough and the council has therefore given priority to preparing supplementary planning documents covering S.106 contributions from development, affordable housing and sustainable design and construction. The timetable for the preparation of these documents is included in the LDS (2007) and has been met.

3.1.4. The council had also given priority to preparing area action plans of two regeneration areas, Colindale and Mill Hill East which are linked to policies in the Mayor's *London Plan*. Progress has been made on preparing the *Joint Waste Development Plan Document* by agreeing a memorandum of understanding between the north London boroughs and jointly appointing a programme manager. (see the timetable in the table below).

3.1.5. A revised LDS was prepared and agreed with the Government Office and the Mayor of London in June 2007. This set out a realistic timetable for preparing the core strategy and other development plan documents over the next three years.

3.1.6. The following Table 18 provides information on the council's performance on meeting the timetable and milestones set in the LDS 2007.

Table 18: Local Development Scheme timetable 2007

Activity	Timetable LDS 2007	Progress December 2007	Comments
Statement of Community Involvement	Adopt – June 2007	Adopted June 2007	All deadlines were met
Mill Hill East Area Action Plan	Commence Nov 06	Commenced	Deadline met
	Preferred Options Nov 07	Completed	Deadline met
	Submission May 08	Progressing	On target
Colindale Action Area Action Plan	Commence April 07	Commenced	Deadline met
	Preferred Options Jul 08	Progressing	On target
	Submission Feb 09	Not started	---
Joint Waste DPD (North London Waste Plan)	Commence March 07	Commenced	Deadline met
	Preferred Options Jan 09	Progressing	---
	Submission Sep '10	Not started	---
Core Strategy DPD	Commence April 07	Commenced	Deadline met
	Preferred Options Sep 08	Progressing	On target
	Submission May 09	Not started	---
Site Development Policies DPD	Commence Sept 07	Commenced	Deadline met
	Preferred Options Dec 08	---	---
	Submission May 09	---	---

4. Monitoring business development

4.1. Unitary development plan policies

4.1.1. In March 2005, the *Local Development Framework Monitoring: Good Practice Guide* was published by ODPM and included a set of core output indicators that local authorities were required to address in their AMR. They were duly reported in Barnet's AMR 2004/05. In October 2005 a revised set of core output indicators was published by ODPM that mainly relate to business development, transport and leisure services. These revised Indicators are addressed in the current AMR along with local output indicators chosen by the council to monitor locally important trends and targets. Business development includes employment.

4.2. Employment (Business Development)

4.2.1. Barnet's corporate objectives' priorities include "Support for Successful Suburbs". Service objectives 2007/08-2010/11 are:

- Regenerate the priority areas of Grahame Park, Stonegrove, West Hendon and Dollis Valley
- Regenerate the following key town centres: N12, Edgware and West Hendon
- Take forward the *Corporate Plan 2007-2010* by delivering the 'Three Strands Approach' of protection, enhancement and growth, and achieving high quality sustainable development. Delivering sustainable development outcomes including housing growth at national, regional and local levels through efficient and high quality planning and development management processes.

Sustainable Community Strategy for Barnet 2006-20016

4.2.2. One of the four priorities identified in the SCS is growing successfully and investing in children and young people. Action to achieve this priority includes ensuring that there are adequate sites and buildings for employment use as well as good skills and training opportunities for all.

Barnet's adopted UDP 2006

4.2.3. Barnet's adopted UDP's strategic employment policy objectives are:

- To consolidate and promote employment use classes (B1, B2 or B8) on the borough's primary industrial sites and business parks and safeguard them against redevelopment for non-business/industrial uses (GEMP1).
- Policy GCrick – Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon Regeneration Area. This area will be a major focus for the creation of new jobs and homes, building upon the area's strategic location and its key rail facilities. All new development will be built to the highest standards of design as well as to the highest environmental standards. A new town centre, developed over the plan period, will be fully integrated into the regeneration scheme.

London Plan & Further Alterations to the London Plan

4.2.4. One of its six objectives is to make London a more prosperous city with strong and diverse economic growth. The projected sub-regional employment change in London shows that the net overall growth in jobs would be 636,000 from 2001 to 2016.

4.2.5. The overall strategy sees development in opportunity areas, areas of intensification and town centres and other locations well served by public transport. This spatial strategy is supported by the integration of policies for significant improvements in access, services and sustainability in suburban areas and the management and promotion of strategic employment locations as reservoirs of London's industrial capacity.

4.2.6. The *London Plan & Further Alterations* provide the current economic context, compares supply and demand for office floorspace and considers the policy implications, includes policies for manufacturing and warehouse distribution, and examine growth sectors and barriers to employment.

4.2.7. London's economy and London's role as a world city found in relevant sections of the *Further Alterations* are as follows:

- updated office provision benchmarks to ensure that there is enough development capacity to accommodate growth in London's global and more local businesses while releasing surplus capacity for other priority uses
- integrated guidance on management of London's industrial land to ensure provision for logistics, waste management, wholesale markets and other industrial type uses and releasing surplus capacity to other priority uses - especially housing.

4.2.8. The *London Plan's* spatial and land use policies are linked to the Mayor's *Economic Development Strategy* prepared by the London Development Agency (www.london.gov.uk/sustaining_success_full.rtf) which provides the context and guidance on London's potential for economic growth.

4.2.9. The demand and supply of offices in London is crucial to future growth in jobs and despite the fact that over 75 per cent of office floorspace is found within central and east London, some growth is expected in suburban locations such as Barnet. However the smallest demand for office floorspace will be represented by the North London sub-region.

4.2.10. The key focus for employment in Barnet is within strategic office centres, business parks and town centres. Where appropriate, government guidance emphasises mixed use development and therefore employment generating development should include especially affordable housing.

4.2.11. The GLA's *Industrial Capacity* draft supplementary planning guidance (October 2007) states that the decline in the manufacturing sector means it now accounts for "only 6% of London's total employment". The service industry sector has increased, in particular research, leisure and catering.

4.2.12. Traditional general industrial uses will still need to be accommodated on suitable sites.

4.2.13. *Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper* (May 2007) advocates an economy which is more responsive to market conditions and supports economic development – including a promised new *PPS4 – Economic Development* – in order to meet the challenges of globalisation and to promote a productive economy and new employment. There is a continued emphasis on the development of brownfield land and locating development where it reduces the need to travel.

Growth Areas

4.2.14. There are a number of emerging sectors in London including e-business, creative and environmental industries which each have different demands on land and building supply bearing in mind social, economic and environmental factors.

4.2.15. The *Further Alterations to the London Plan* have Cricklewood/Brent Cross & Colindale designated as opportunity areas and Mill Hill East as an area of intensification. See table 19 below.

Table 19: Opportunity areas

	Area (Ha)	Indicative employment capacity 2001- 2026	Minimum homes 2001-2026
Opportunity Areas			
Cricklewood/ Brent Cross	323	20,000	10,000
Colindale	201	500	10,000

Source: *Further Alterations to the London Plan* 2006

Mill Hill East Area for Intensification

4.2.16. At Mill Hill East, opportunities for redevelopment exist around the underground station, principally at the MOD Inglis Barracks, Mill Hill Gas Works, and council depot sites. Development would primarily comprise new housing at higher densities, with a mix of uses to provide local employment and servicing and Barnet Council are currently developing a framework to investigate site intensification. Other uses including further/higher education may also be appropriate.

4.3. Core Output Indicator 1a – Amount of land development for employment by type 2006-2007

4.3.1. Employment type is defined by the Use Class Orders (UCOs) B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8. Amounts are defined in terms of completed gross internal floorspace (m²). There was only one large completed office development.

Table 20: Development for employment by type

Completed 2006/2007 By Office Use Class	Floorspace (m ²)	% of Total
B1 Floorspace Summit House, Moon Lane, N02979AR/03	1,008m ²	100

Completed 2006/2007 By Office Use Class	Floorspace (m ²)	% of Total
Total	1,008m²	100

Source:

4.4. Core output Indicator 1b – Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration – 1c Amount of employment type, which was on previously developed land

4.4.1. The above completed development was a brownfield site (100% of employment type redevelopment on brownfield site) outside of a designated employment location or regeneration area.

4.5. Core Output Indicator 1d – Employment land supply by type

4.5.1. Land in hectares which is available for employment use – being defined as sites for which planning permission has been granted for defined use by the Use Class Orders (UCOs) B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8. Amounts are defined in terms of completed gross internal floorspace (m²).

Table 21: Built on employment land and amount of vacancy

Barnet	Built-on (ha)	Vacant (ha)	Total
2001	45	16	61
2006	46	5	51

Source: URS (2007) & GLA indicative land release benchmarks

4.5.2. There has been one planning permission affecting a designed employment location – Barnet Trading Estate, ref. N14947B/06 comprehensive development of Barnet Trading Estate and 45-47 Park Road and partial redevelopment of Hadley Green garage to provide 107 residential units and 3,695m² of commercial floorspace.

4.5.3. Primary industrial sites and business parks defined in the Adopted UDP are:

- Industrial business parks
 - North London Business Park
- Industrial estates
 - Barnet Trading Estate, Park Road, Barnet (16.5 hectares)

- Lancaster Road, Lancaster Road, New Barnet (1.9 hectares)
- Hadley Manor Trading Estate, Moxon Street, Barnet
- Bunns Lane Works, Bunns Lane, Mill Hill
- Bittacy Business Centre, Bittacy Hill, Mill Hill East (4.8 hectares)
- Falkland Road, High Barnet (0.6 hectares)
- Brunswick Industrial Estate, Brunswick Park Road, Brunswick Park (3.6 hectares)
- Queens Road, High Barnet (0.9 hectares)
- Mill Hill Industrial Estate, Flower Lane, Mill Hill (1.7 hectares)
- Pricklers Hill, High Barnet (0.5 hectares)
- Garrick Industrial Estate, Garrick Road, West Hendon (5.5 hectares)
- Connaught Business Centre, The Hyde
- Finchley Industrial Estate, High Road, North Finchley (0.9 hectares)
- Business/Technology parks
 - Colindale Business Centre, Colindale Avenue
 - Colindale Technology Park, Colindeep Lane
 - Grenville Place, The Hale
 - Granard Business Centre, Bunns Lane, Mill Hill.

4.6. Core Output Indicator 1e – Loss of employment land in i) employment regeneration areas ii) the local authority area

4.6.1. This indicator relates to whether the implemented permission within the B1, B2 or B8 use class was within the designated employment area or regeneration areas within Barnet i.e. Cricklewood/Brent Cross, Colindale and Mill Hill East, or elsewhere within the borough.

Table 22: Loss of employment land

Reference	Existing B1 floor space (ha)	Existing B2 floor space (ha)	Existing B8 floor space (ha)	(i)	(ii)
N03087/04 Friern Barnet	0.24				X

Reference	Existing B1 floor space (ha)	Existing B2 floor space (ha)	Existing B8 floor space (ha)	(i)	(ii)
Town Hall, Friern Barnet Lane					
C02437Q/00, 11-17 Cricklewood Lane	0.42				X
Total	0.66	0	0		

Source: GLA London Development Database

4.7. Core Output Indicator 1f - Amount of employment land lost to residential development in April 2006 - April 2007

4.7.1. The total amount of office floorspace lost to residential use 2006-2007 totalled 6,624m² (0.66ha). This was derived from two major applications, firstly the conversion of the former Friern Barnet Town Hall (resulting in 2,454m² (0.24ha) of B1 office floorspace lost) and a site in Cricklewood Lane, where the upper floors were converted from 4,170m² of office (0.42ha) to residential use.

4.7.2. It is worth pointing out that in Barnet, in particular given the high land value associated with housing, that there is the pressure to redevelop employment land for residential use. The average house prices in 2006 was £329,207 and in 2007 £384,768 – an increase of 17% (source HBOS).

4.7.3. Planning permission continues to be granted for employment use in Barnet. As part of the Local Development Framework evidence base, an employment study is being undertaken in order to understand the needs of the local economy.

Table 23: B1 to B8 planning decisions and permissions (not implemented) 2006/07

Reference	Proposed B1 floorspace not started	Proposed B2 floorspace not started	Proposed B8 floorspace not started
177 - 179 Golders Green Road, London NW11 9BY (C00155W/06)	2,120m ²		

Reference	Proposed B1 floorspace not started	Proposed B2 floorspace not started	Proposed B8 floorspace not started
0.190ha			
2 Lyttelton Road, London N2 0EF (C00831AP/06)	1,065m ²		
0.105ha			
Tudor Court, R/O Llanvanor Road, London NW2 2AN (C01209AH/05)	2,500m ²		
779-783 Finchley Road, London NW118DN (C02856P/04)	1,000m ²		
0.092ha			
314 Regents Park Road, London N3 2JX (C06704J/06)	1,379m ²		
0.195ha			
Brunswick Industrial Estate, Brunswick Way, London N11 1JL (N00489BL/06)			3,895m ²
0.430ha			
Old Laundry Works, Falkland Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 4LQ (N01845L/05)	1,167m ²		
0.134ha			
Land r/o 10-22 Lytton Road, New Barnet, Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5 5BY (N04026G/05)	1,587m ²		
0.116ha			
181 Victoria Road, Barnet, Hertfordshire EN4 9PA (N11683C/05)	1,100m ²		
0.070ha			
Barnet Trading Estate, Park Road, High Barnet, Barnet, Hertfordshire EN5	4,471m ²		

Reference	Proposed B1 floorspace not started	Proposed B2 floorspace not started	Proposed B8 floorspace not started
5SA (N14947B/06) 0.780ha			
46 Watford Way, London NW4 3AT (W00076T/06) 0.140ha	2,111m ²		
Land rear of 30-100 Colindeep Lane, London NW9 6HB (W01017BG/04) 0.410ha	1,253m ²		
Units 12 & 13 Garrick Road Industrial Estate, Irving Way, London NW9 6AQ (W01406DB/05) 0.130ha		1,340m ²	
100 West Hendon Broadway, London NW9 7AQ (W06965M/02)	2,743m ²	1,372m ²	1,317m ²
Total	19,753m²	2,712m²	5,266m²

Source: London Development Database (Nov. 2007)

5. Monitoring housing

5.1. Policy context

5.1.1. Barnet's UDP contains the following guiding principles that relate to housing development in the borough:

- To enhance the quality of the built and natural environment:
 - Barnet will play its part in meeting the needs for London as a whole where this does not compromise the need to protect Barnet's natural and built environment.
- To sustain local communities:
 - new housing will be provided which meets local needs;
 - new housing must be accessible and there must be provision of housing that is affordable.
- To promote the regeneration of the Cricklewood/Brent Cross and West Hendon area:
 - to create a new sustainable urban place in keeping with its strategic position in London;
 - a quality residential environment; and
 - a range of social provision for all parts of the community.

5.1.2. *Planning Policy Statement 3 – Housing* sets out the government's strategic housing policy objectives and highlights the specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver in meeting these objectives. Key outcomes include the development in suitable locations of high quality housing; a mix of market and affordable housing; a sufficient quantity of housing to improve choice as well as address need and demand. The planning system is also expected to provide a flexible, responsive supply of land managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land. The national annual target is that at least 60 per cent of new housing should be provided on previously developed land.

5.2. Core Output Indicator 2a - Housing trajectory

5.2.1. The council has developed in accordance with

best practice a housing trajectory. The trajectory draws upon information supplied to the GLA's London Development Database, the 2004 *London Housing Capacity Study*, Barnet's strategic developments such as Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon, Colindale and Mill Hill East and emerging housing proposals. The trajectory provides an assessment of the annual rates of housing delivery expected over the remainder of the UDP and the *London Plan* period i.e. between 2001 and 2016/17. On the basis of this trajectory the council expects to deliver up to a total of 26,000 housing units between 2001 and 2017.

5.2.2. The *London Plan* provides the boroughs with minimum targets for housing development. The minimum housing provision in Barnet (as set out in the adopted UDP) for the period between 1997 and 2016 is 17,780 'homes'. This figure has now been superseded by the *Early Alterations to the London Plan* (December 2006) which set a new housing provision target for Barnet of 19,600 'homes' to be delivered between 2007/08 and 2016/17. Excluding vacant dwellings brought back into use and non self contained accommodation this equates to a conventional capacity figure of 18,855 units by 2017. A breakdown of the proposed conventional capacity over the 10 year period equates to a figure of 1,886 units per annum i.e. Barnet's new strategic allocation.

5.2.3. Both the new and old target figures have been incorporated into Barnet's housing trajectory. The trajectory shows that between 2007/08 and 2016/17 there is potential for 23,000 new units in Barnet, therefore exceeding the new *London Plan* target.

5.2.4. Vacant dwellings being brought back into use and non self contained accommodation also make a contribution to housing delivery in Barnet. In 2006/07 just 4 new 'homes' were provided from non self-contained accommodation against a *London Plan* annual target of 8 'homes'. Due to the increase in the number of private sector tenancies, private sector leasing and home lets tenancies 568 private sector vacant properties (BVPI 64) were brought back into use in 2006/7. This is nearly 4 times the *London Plan* annual target of 160 units.

5.2.5. In understanding the trajectory it is important to focus on monitoring and managing the cumulative

completions in accordance with the strategic allocation rather than simply highlighting the annualised rates of completions. The housing trajectory shows that Barnet expects as major schemes are delivered, to exceed its new *London Plan* allocation by 2011/12.

5.2.6. The *London Plan* encourages higher density development in locations with good public transport accessibility, such as town centres, and seeks specific housing targets in opportunity areas such as Colindale and Cricklewood, Brent Cross and West Hendon and Areas of Intensification such as Mill Hill East. Area action plans to provide a framework for major development are being produced at Mill Hill East and Colindale.

5.2.7. Barnet provides a very attractive residential environment with a wide range of house types but house prices put homeownership beyond those households with average or lower than average incomes. The UDP seeks to maintain an adequate provision of housing, resists the loss of housing and seeks a mix of homes to reflect the borough's needs. All new homes must be designed as 'Lifetime Homes' and at least 10% as wheelchair accessible respectively (policies H13 and H14). Standards of residential amenity, including design and layout, the provision of open space and gardens are covered in policies H16 to H20. Residential density varies across the borough but new development should not be lower than 150 habitable rooms per hectare and should be significantly higher in accessible locations (policy H21).

5.3. Core Output Indicator 2a - Housing trajectory

5.3.1. Core Output Indicator 2a - Housing trajectory showing:

- net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer;
 - net additional dwellings for the current year;
 - projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer;
 - the annual net additional dwelling requirement;
- and

- annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance.

Table 24: Barnet housing trajectory 2006/07

	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Past Completions	1,355	250	607	528	691	1,040	575										
Projected Completions								946	1,439	2,141	3,075	3,082	2,776	2,577	2,321	2,636	1,653
Cumulative Completions		250	857	1,385	2,076	3,116	3,441	946	2,385	4,526	7,601	10,683	13,459	16,036	18,357	20,993	22,646
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)		739	739	739	739	739	739	1,886	1,886	1,886	1,886	1,886	1,886	1,886	1,886	1,886	1,886
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation		-489	-621	-832	-880	-579	-993	-940	-1,387	-1,132	57	1,253	2,143	2,834	3,269	4,019	3,786
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions		296	299	275	254	214	132	1,886	1,990	2,059	2,048	1,877	1,635	1,350	941	252	-2,133

Figure 2: Managing Barnet's housing trajectory 2006/07

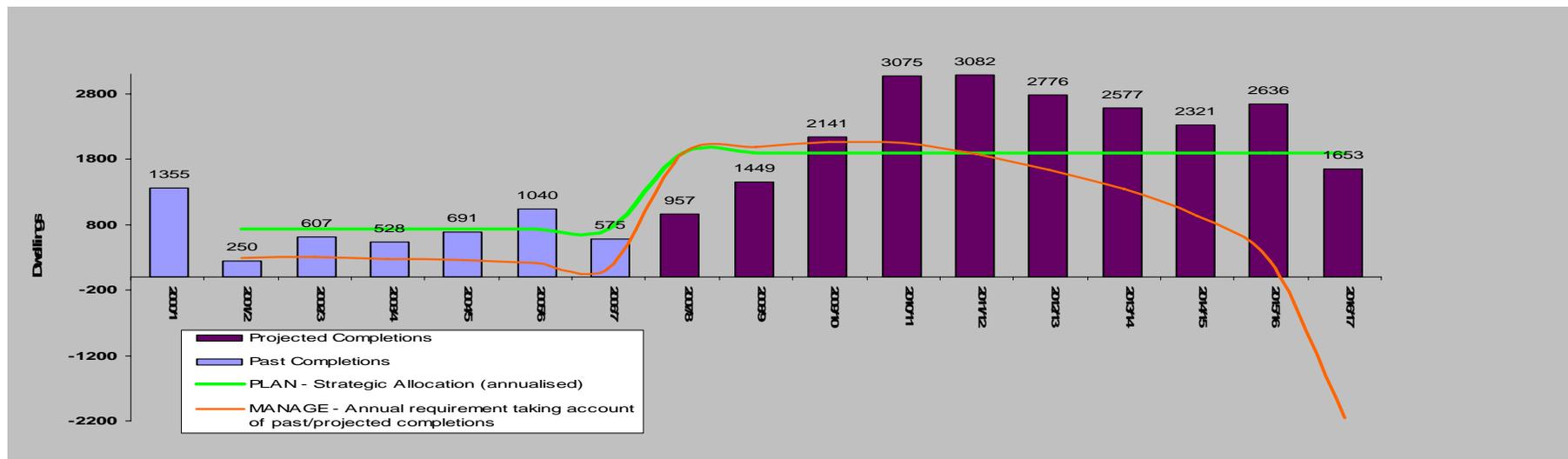
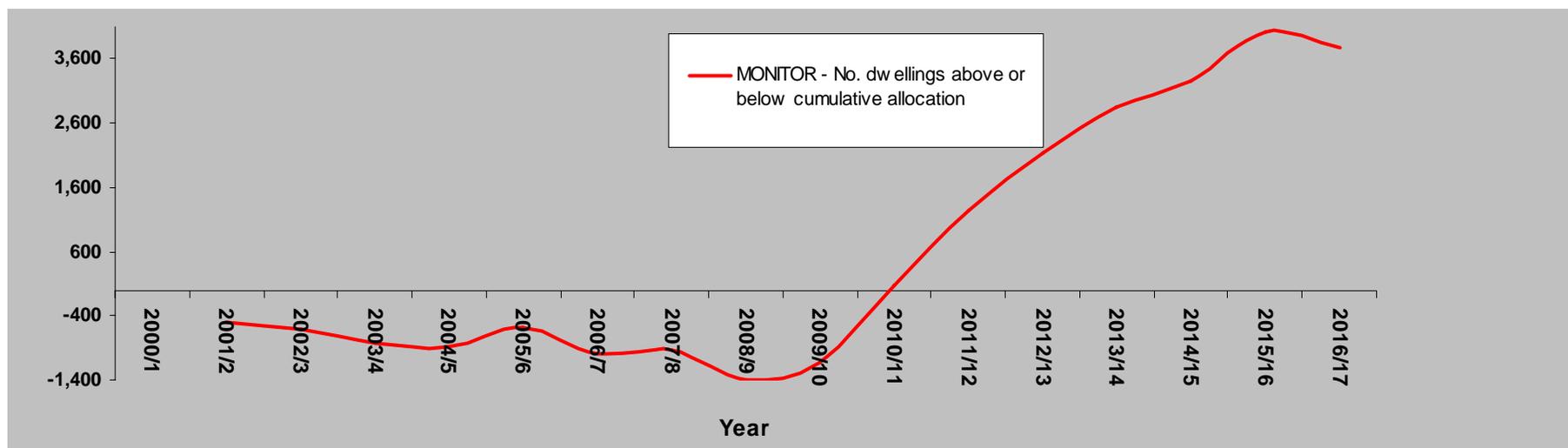


Figure 3: Monitoring Barnet's housing trajectory 2006/07



5.4. Supply of deliverable land

5.4.1. PPS3 (November 2006) requires local planning authorities to identify a five year supply of deliverable land for housing. In accordance with the advice note produced by the Department of Communities and Local Government the council has produced a five year supply of deliverable land for housing 2007/08 to 2012/13. This is

Table 25: Five year supply of deliverable land for housing 2007/08 to 2012/13

a picture of development in the next five years and does not represent the total number of units in a scheme. Major schemes have extensive build out times with development going beyond 2012/13. Please note that minor developments are those of less than 10 units and have been summarised on a ward basis.

Ward	Planning Ref	Site Name	Estimated Delivery of Housing Supply				
			2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Allocated sites - major sites designated in UDP or planning briefs							
Brunswick Park	Planning brief	North London Business Park				50	50
Burnt Oak	UDP	Watling Avenue			34	33	33
Colindale	UDP	Green Point, The Hyde				30	30
East Barnet	UDP	Albert Road Gasworks		40	40	40	40
Edgware	UDP	Edgware Forumside					40
Golders Green	UDP	Cricklewood incl. Eastern Lands	0	0	528	528	462
High Barnet	Planning brief	Granville Road Housing Estate				50	50
Underhill	Planning brief	Barnet College, Wood Street				9	
Woodhouse	Planning brief	Finchley Memorial Hospital				20	
Boroughwide	Planning brief	Primary School Investment Programme					20
Totals			0	40	602	760	725
Allocated sites - major sites/areas designated in London Plan and Colindale and Mill Hill East area action plans							
Colindale	London Plan	Colindale Hospital and Colindale House			100	100	100
Colindale	London Plan	Middlesex University					100
Mill Hill East	London Plan	Mill Hill East				285	285
Totals			0	0	100	385	485
Allocated sites – major and minor sites under construction							
Brunswick Park	N00815AK/07	1 Oakleigh Road South	33				
Brunswick Park	N02991U/05	Russell Lane	47				
Burnt Oak	Minors	Ward summary	1				
Childs Hill	Minors	Ward summary	4				
Coppetts	Minors	Ward summary	2				
East Barnet	Minors	Ward summary	4				
East Finchley	Minors	Ward summary	7				
Edgware	W09362L/03	2 Penhurst Gardens	15				
Edgware	Minors	Ward summary	8				
Finchley Church End	Minors	Ward summary	8				

Ward	Planning Ref	Site Name	Estimated Delivery of Housing Supply				
			2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Garden Suburb	Minors	Ward summary	1				
Golders Green	Minors	Ward summary	5				
Hale	Minors	Ward summary	1				
Hendon	W12867A/03	236-252 Watford Way	24				
Hendon	Minors	Ward summary	6				
High Barnet	Minors	Ward summary	18				
High Barnet	N02946V/04	58 Victors Way	17				
Mill Hill	W05327W/04	Marshall hall site	-16				
Mill Hill	Minors	Ward summary	5				
Oakleigh	N13918B/04	83 Gloucester road	10				
Oakleigh	Minors	Ward summary	12				
Totteridge	Minors	Ward summary	6				
Underhill	N13938B/04	Field Ways, Dollis Valley Way	21				
West Finchley	Minors	Ward summary	10				
West Hendon	Minors	Ward summary	2				
Woodhouse	Minors	Ward summary	3				
Totals			254	0	0	0	0
Allocated sites - Barnet strategic development - Grahame Park							
Colindale	W01731JS/04	Grahame Park	28	-3	138	14	22
Totals			28	-3	138	14	22
Allocated sites – major and minor sites with planning permission							
Brunswick Park	Minors	Ward summary		2	16	2	
Burnt Oak	W00546CA/06	Edgware Community Hospital	124	124			
Burnt Oak	W00048A/02	Wood Court, 1 South Road	16				
Burnt Oak	Minors	Ward summary		1	5	3	
Childs Hill	C01209AH/05	Tudor Court		7	6		
Childs Hill	C02856P/04	779 - 783 Finchley road	28	29			
Childs Hill	C03097G/04	66-70 Granville Road	5	5			

Ward	Planning Ref	Site Name	Estimated Delivery of Housing Supply				
			2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Childs Hill	Minors	Ward summary		12	66	29	
Colindale	W00084AE/06	Former Kidstop Colindale Avenue	42	42			
Colindale	W00198AA/04	Beaufort Park	233	233	233	233	233
Colindale	W01731KA/06	St James School	30				
Colindale	Minors	Ward summary			1	3	
Coppetts	N14366A/05	Parkwood Flats, Oakleigh Road North	7	7			
Coppetts	N01643D/05	13-15 Friern Barnet Lane	7	7			
Coppetts	N15252/06	South Friern Library			7	7	
Coppetts	Minors	Ward summary		9	15	13	
East Barnet	N01211C/05	Goodwin Court Church Hill Road			15		
East Barnet	Minors	Ward summary		3	30	7	
East Finchley	C01784BB/05	Lonsdale Care Home Tarling Road	9	8			
East Finchley	C02821J	Land adjacent to 60 Lankaster Gardens	9				
East Finchley	C07080J/05	Lancaster Gardens		35	35	35	
East Finchley	Minors	Ward summary		3	21	26	
Edgware	W03127H/06	52 - 58 Glendale Avenue	5	5			
Edgware	W13464D/04	Broadfields Day Centre	35	35			
Edgware	W13466A/04	Oaktrees, Knightswood Close	7	7			
Edgware	W01673L/06	108-110 Edgwarebury Lane	5	5			
Edgware	W13582A/05	Land at Sterling Avenue, Spur Lane	31	31			
Edgware	Minors	Ward summary		3	22	30	
Finchley Church End	C15786B/05	84-90 Holders Hill Road	7	6			
Finchley Church End	C16098/06	Northway Court Great North Way	10	10			
Finchley Church End	C00416N/01	3-7 East End Road		6	6		
Finchley Church End	C00882C/05	Hertford Lodge	6				
Finchley Church End	C15417C/05	179-185 Holders Hill Road			5	5	
Finchley Church End	C16188/05	185-189 Great North Way			5	6	
Finchley Church End	Minors	Ward summary		12	48	31	
Garden suburb	C00831AP/06	Littleton Road petrol station		14			

Ward	Planning Ref	Site Name	Estimated Delivery of Housing Supply				
			2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Garden suburb	C01402AP/06	65-67 Bishop's Avenue		8	8		
Garden suburb	C00070M/04	Neurological Hospital		28			
Garden suburb	C06012AD/05	Land rear of 698 Finchley Road		10			
Garden suburb	Minors	Ward summary		2	15	33	
Golders Green	C00513Z/07	290-294 Golders Green Road		31	31		
Golders Green	C16913/06	1 - 12 Brent Court		14	14		
Golders Green	C01011AK/04	Hendon FC		54	54	54	
Golders Green	C02388F/05	2-4 Heather Gardens	7	7			
Golders Green	Minors	Ward summary		9	32	25	
Hale	W01295N/06	Bunns Lane Station car park		18	18		
Hale	W06694L/03	76-84 Barnet Way	10	9			
Hale	Minors	Ward summary		1	18	15	
Hendon	W00076R/02	46 Watford Way	11	10			
Hendon	W02167D/05	Brent View House, North Circular Road		7	7		
Hendon	Minors	Ward summary	2	30	35	8	
High Barnet	N14947B/06	Barnet Trading Estate & 45-47 Park Road		36	36	35	
High Barnet	N04174F/05	9-11 East End Road			10		
High Barnet	N01070CK/06	Elmbank site, Barnet Road			50	51	
High Barnet	N07524B/04	Former fire & ambulance station	37				
High Barnet	N12197C/05	Barnet Market site 5 St Albans Road	14				
High Barnet	Minors	Ward summary	1	9	15	22	
Mill Hill	W00587BX/04	Laing, Page Street NW7	36	35			
Mill Hill	MINORS	Ward summary		12	25	15	
Oakleigh		1280 High Road, Whetstone			25	25	
Oakleigh	Minors	Ward summary		2	13	20	
Totteridge	N09191F/05	1-6 Station Close Station Approach	14				
Totteridge	N01078X/06	1230-1232 High Road				14	14
Totteridge	Minors	Ward summary		4	14	6	
Underhill	N00416AC/03	Thomas Watson Cottage Homes		11	11		

Ward	Planning Ref	Site Name	Estimated Delivery of Housing Supply				
			2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Underhill	N02493U/04	17 High Street			5	6	
Underhill	Minors	Ward summary		2	11	5	
West Finchley	C01535AQ/03	401-405 Nether Street	11	12			
West Finchley	C09391B/05	135-139 Long Lane	5	6			
West Finchley	C02195BA/06	St Michael's Nether Street			10		
West Finchley	C01788M/04	811 High Road		12			
West Finchley	Minors	Ward summary	2	7	25	26	
West Hendon	Minors	Ward summary		15	25	48	
Woodhouse	Minors	Ward summary		14	15	16	
Woodhouse	C07986D/05	118-120 Friern Park			6	6	
Woodhouse	C01258BL/04	Land adjacent to 4 Glebe Road	23				
Woodhouse	c03312ar/05	Woodhouse College	9	9			
Totals			798	1085	1064	860	247
Unallocated sites – major sites identified in 2004 London housing capacity study			0	0	30	55	140
Unallocated sites – major sites identified in pre-application discussions			0	60	345	690	623
Unallocated sites - Barnet strategic development – Dollis Valley, Stonegrove, West Hendon			-134	257	-138	311	840
Five year supply			946	1,439	2,141	3,075	3,082

5.5. Core Output Indicator 2b - Percentage of new and converted dwellings built on previously developed land (BVPI 106)

5.5.1. All (100%) new and converted dwellings completed in Barnet in 2006/07 were built on previously developed land.

5.6. Core Output Indicator 2c - Percentage of new dwellings completed

5.6.1. Core Output Indicator 2c - Percentage of new dwellings completed at:

- less than 30 dwellings per hectare;
- between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and
- above 50 dwellings per hectare.

Table 26: Completions by density range in Barnet

	Less than 30 units per hectare	30 -50 units per hectare	Over 50 units per hectare	Total Units
Units	55	73	502	630
%	8.73	11.59	79.68	

Source:

5.6.2. Only permissions with a site area are included. Therefore the total number of units will not be the same as the total completed units in the borough during the selected period.

5.7. Core Output Indicator 2d - Affordable housing completions

5.7.1. Access to affordable housing (both for rent and for low cost or shared home ownership) is a significant concern for low income households, first time buyers and those providing key services who live in Barnet. The year 2006/07 provided a significant step-change for the delivery of affordable housing in Barnet. The adoption of the UDP in May 2006 set out a policy which seeks 50% affordable housing from all new residential schemes over a threshold of 10 units or over 0.4ha in size. In order to provide a clear and consistent message to developers on Barnet's approach to securing affordable housing the council in February 2007 adopted the *Affordable Housing* supplementary planning document. The effects of the step-change are being closely monitored especially any increases in the number of schemes that fall below the

affordable housing threshold. In the 2006/07 year 22 residential schemes consisting of 8 or 9 units were determined.

5.7.2. Barnet has embarked on a major programme to regenerate its four largest estates (Grahame Park, Stonegrove & Spur Road, West Hendon and Dollis Valley) and transform them into thriving mixed tenure neighbourhoods. The regeneration programme will replace 3,500 council homes with 8,000 new homes – for existing tenants, for shared owners and key workers, and for market sale.

5.7.3. Barnet's affordable housing trajectory has several caveats attached. The trajectory differs from the council's submitted housing return – *the Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix* (HSSA). The HSSA shows affordable housing from all sources and not just new-build. The council in partnership with housing associations has secured market housing for refurbishment as affordable housing. Another caveat is that nearly 1,000 units are in schemes that fall below the policy threshold. It should also be factored in that the trajectory shows net additions to the affordable housing stock and therefore provides a basic assessment on numbers. It does not reflect the improvements that result from Barnet's major housing regeneration programme. The council will generally seek a proportion of any net gain of units to be affordable housing providing the overall viability of the development is not undermined where there are other social benefits i.e. meeting "decent homes" standards. The calculation on whether there is a loss of affordable accommodation will be made in habitable rooms rather than dwellings, where the redevelopment of an estate is providing a housing mix more appropriate to the needs of existing and future residents.

Table 27: Barnet affordable housing trajectory 2006/07

	2000/1	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Past Completions		28	125	140	240	207	59										
Projected Completions								184	287	395	944	1,067	569	795	542	647	674
Cumulative Completions		28	153	293	533	740	771	184	471	866	1,810	2,877	3,446	4,241	4,783	5,430	6,104
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)		370	370	370	370	370	370	943	943	943	943	943	943	943	943	943	943
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation		-342	-587	-817	-947	-1110	-1449	-759	-1,415	-1,963	-1,962	-1838	-2,212	-2,360	-2,761	-3,057	-3,326
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions		296	315	329	345	355	369	943	1,027	1,120	1,223	1,270	1,311	1,496	1,730	2,324	4,000

Figure 4a: Managing Barnet's affordable housing trajectory 2006/07

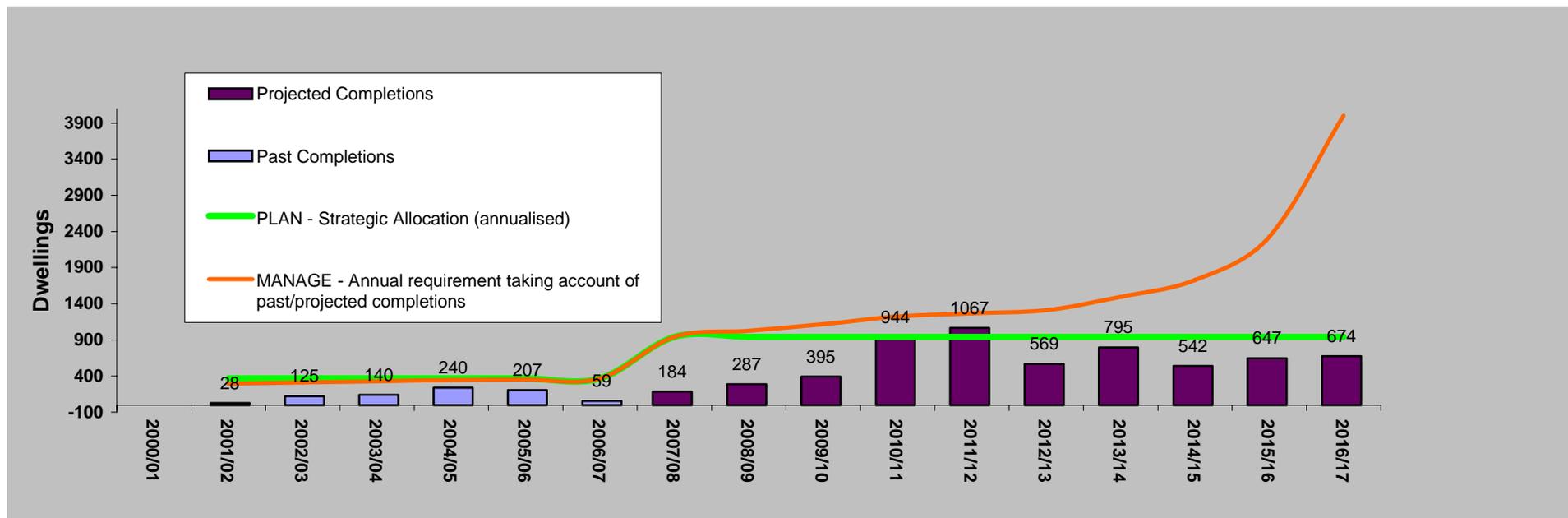
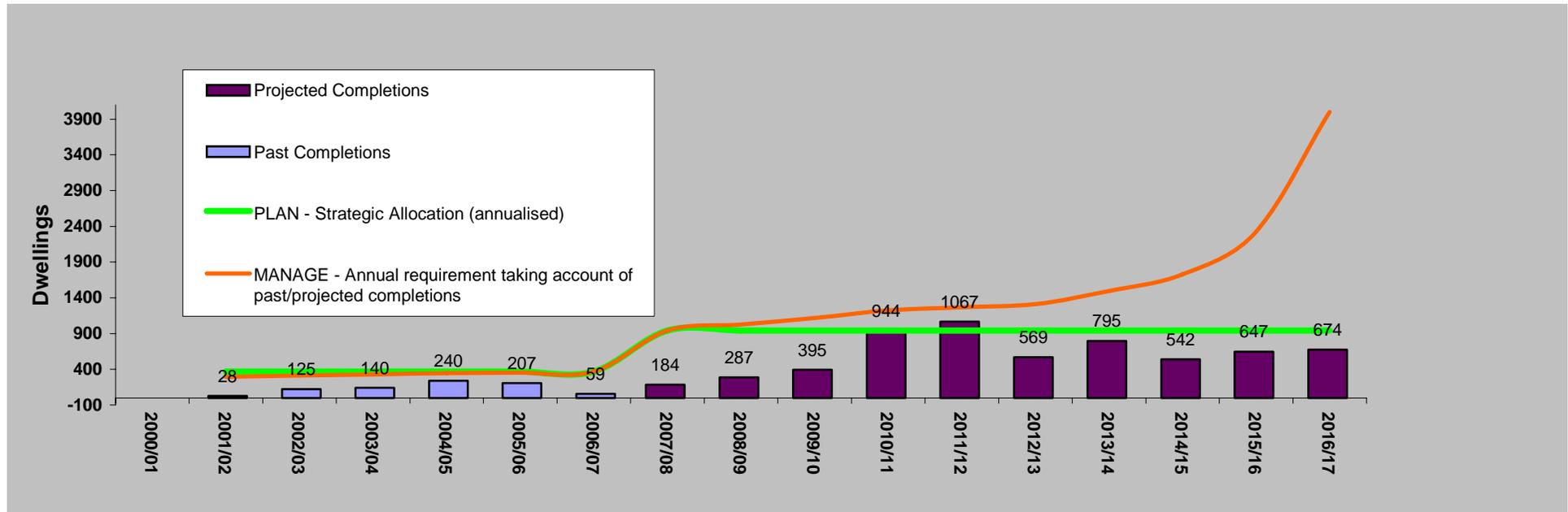


Figure 4b: Managing Barnet's affordable housing trajectory 2006/07



6. Monitoring transport

6.1. Policy context

6.1.1. The adopted UDP contains the following guiding principles that relate to transport:

- To maintain and improve Barnet's transport network systems:
 - integrate land use and transport planning in Barnet;
 - improve access to employment and services; and
 - increase choice of available modes of transport by locating new development near existing public transport routes and by maintaining and enhancing these routes.
- To promote the regeneration of the Cricklewood/Brent Cross and West Hendon area:
 - to create a new sustainable urban place in keeping with its strategic position in London; and
 - providing opportunities for major improvement to public transport, job creation and economic development.

6.1.2. Government guidance contained in *PPG13 – Transport* states that the objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:

1. promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight;
2. promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and
3. reduce the need to travel, especially by car.

6.1.3. It goes on to explain that in order to co-ordinate land use planning and transport, local authorities should have regard to the strategic transport strategy (in Barnet's case, the Mayor's *Transport Strategy*). In order to promote more sustainable residential environments, development should make the best use of land and encourage housing development between 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare with higher intensity in places with good public transport accessibility such as town centres. The guidance also requires local authorities to frame car

parking policies to take into account variations in car ownership, housing type and location and allow lower levels of off-street parking where services are readily available by cycling, walking or by public transport.

6.1.4. One of the *London Plan's* six objectives is to improve London's accessibility and this will be achieved through supporting the Mayor's *Transport Strategy*, investing in public transport, minimising the need to travel, improving national and international access to London, integrating development with public transport, tackling congestion and improving the movement of freight.

6.1.5. The *Transport Strategy* provides an integrated package of measures to improve transport, enhance the environment and foster London's economic development. It deals with improving public transport and the best ways to tackle congestion on London's streets and improve access to regeneration areas. Although it promotes the transfer of journeys from the car to public transport, the Mayor recognises that the car is, and will continue to be, many people's preferred means of transport, particularly in outer London.

6.1.6. The council recognises the challenges set by the existing transport and development framework in Barnet and the challenges that will need to be met with the increase in population and jobs in the borough and concerns about quality of life.

6.1.7. Barnet has two London Plan opportunity areas which will see development on a scale which will impact on transport across the borough and on routes into central London. These opportunity areas are in addition to growth occurring at other regeneration sites in the borough. Addressing the issues related to growth, both locally and on a strategic level are key priorities for the council.

6.1.8. Ensuring that this growth is genuinely sustainable requires a balance between public transport provision and ensuring appropriate access to a range of transport modes. Sustainable development in the suburbs needs to reflect the different expectations of residents and the wider distribution of facilities which characterise outer London.

6.1.9. In terms of public transport provision, the lack of spare peak capacity on either the tube or rail routes in the borough means that buses will be a key mode, especially for longer local journeys. However, an increase in capacity across all modes of transport is important to maintain reliable and efficient movement in the borough.

6.1.10. Having identified the need for increased transport capacity, the council is working with Transport for London and other partners to identify ways of securing the investment required. Through the Growth Area Fund (round 2 and 3) process, the council is developing projects around the Colindale area to support both current and future growth. This includes the £12m scheme to replace two railway bridges on Aerodrome Road to allow for the introduction of new bus services to ensure the area is directly connected in to the strategic road network.

6.1.11. The UDP contains policies to create more sustainable patterns of development that reduce the need to travel and the council will expect that major development will take place in places that are, or can be made, highly accessible by a choice of means of transport (policy M1). In order to achieve traffic reduction, applicants will need to provide transport impact assessments and green travel plans, where appropriate. Policies M4 and M5 seek to improve conditions so as to encourage walking and cycling in the borough and policies M6 and M7 seek improvements to public transport, including through developer contributions.

6.1.12. In order to ensure that the road network operates efficiently, proposals may be refused if they would adversely affect the network, and contributions from developers may be sought in order to reduce traffic impacts in residential areas (policies M8 and M10). Proposals will need to take account of the safety of road users, particularly those at greatest risk (policies M11, M12 and M13). Since December 2005, the council has adopted the *London Plan* parking standards, with the exception of business use car parking which was modified in April 2006 to conform with the *London Plan* (policy M14).

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

Table 28: Complying with use class orders

Address	Use class order	Comply?
212-220 Regents Park Road	B1	YES
Green Man Public House 143 High Street	A4/B1	YES
Brunswick Lodge		YES
Summit House	B1	YES
Friern Barnet Town Hall	D2	YES
Marshall Hall Site, Hammers Lane	D1	YES
Edgware School	D1	YES

Source:

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

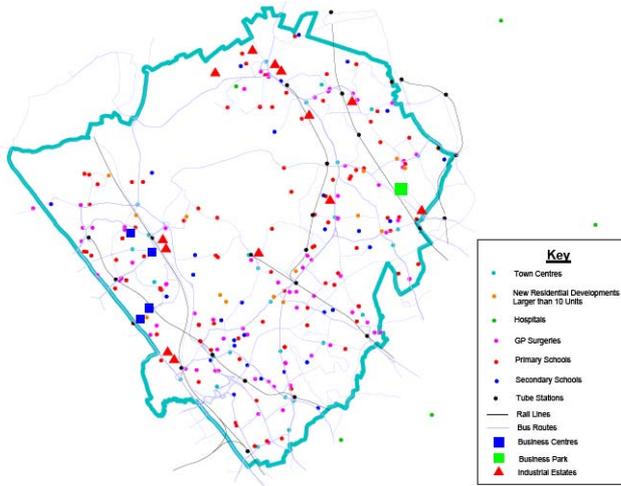
6.3.1. The 14 new residential development of 10 units or more completed in the period 1 April 2006 - 31 March 2007 are all within 30 minutes' public transport time of a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).

6.3.2. The average bus journey speeds in Barnet is 20.69mph¹ this figure means on average buses can travel 10.3 miles within 30 minutes. All services within Barnet can easily be reached by public transport in 10.3 miles. Those residents wishing to access services outside Barnet can also reach each service within 30 minutes.

6.3.3. Map 3 shows the distribution of bus/tube routes throughout Barnet and the location of the services within Barnet and our neighbouring boroughs. It should be noted that without surveying the walking or private connections to and from the starting point of journey and the end destination, exact journey times are difficult to measure, however the density of services shown on the map suggests the proximity of services are within 30 minutes from any transport hub and in most cases journeys are less than 30 minutes public transport time from new residential development. Further analysis, incorporating walking and private connections will be conducted in the future.

Map 3: Distribution of bus/tube routes

¹ London Travel Report (2005). Average Bus speeds = 2/3rds of average car speeds in the Outer Area of Greater London.



7. Monitoring local services

7.1.1. The adopted UDP contains the following guiding principle that relates to local services:

- To sustain local communities:
 - ensure Barnet's town centres are places that are attractive and safe, providing for local needs and where job opportunities are created.

7.1.2. The government has produced guidance on ensuring that local services are accessible and attractive and help to create sustainable communities: *PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities*, *PPS6 – Town Centres*, and *PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation*.

7.1.3. PPS1 contains the following principles on creating sustainable communities:

- providing improved access for all to all local services, including jobs, health, shops, leisure, and community facilities, by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access these services on foot, cycle or public transport, and rely less on the car; and
- focusing development that attract large numbers of people in existing centres so as to promote their vitality and viability, social inclusion and sustainable communities.

7.1.4. The government's key objectives for town centres as set out in PPS6 is to promote their vitality and viability by planning for the growth of existing town centres and focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment that is accessible to all. On the subject of open spaces, the government's advice is that open space, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life (PPG17). Well-maintained open spaces support urban renaissance by creating an environment that is safe, clean and attractive. They can be used by all sections of the community in a variety of ways, including promoting sporting activities and supporting social cohesion.

7.1.5. The *London Plan* contains policies to strengthen the role of town centres so as to offer the widest access to shopping and leisure services and facilities and policies

to protect, enhance and make more accessible London's network of open spaces.

7.1.6. The adopted UDP conforms to national and London-wide guidance on providing for services and facilities for sustainable communities. Policies TCR1 to TCR18 aim to promote and enhance the vitality and viability of Barnet's network of town centres, firstly by concentrating retail and other traffic generating development within or on the edge of town centres, and secondly by encouraging a range of uses within town centres so as to facilitate multi-purpose trips.

7.1.7. The hierarchy of town centres is set out in Table 11.1 of the adopted UDP. Retail and other major trip generating development should not be permitted unless it meets certain criteria i.e town centre set out in policy TCR7. The importance of local neighbourhood centres to less mobile people is recognised (policy TCR19). Barnet's town centres are recognised as being capable of contributing to housing provision and policies TCR21 and TCR22 emphasise the need to enhance the quality of the environment through careful design of new development.

7.1.8. Many arts, culture, entertainment and tourism facilities generate significant amounts of traffic and therefore should be located in town centres where public transport accessibility is higher (policies L2 and L7 to L10) although some can contribute at a more local scale and can be acceptable within residential areas (policies L3 and L10).

7.1.9. Barnet contains a large quantity of high quality open space including land designated as Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land, parks, playing fields and allotments. The green belt and MOL are protected through policies O1 to O7 and contain a variety of uses, some of which allow for public access and leisure activities. Public open space includes public parks and these are categorised in a hierarchy from regional parks of typically 400 hectares to small parks of under 2 hectares. Policies L11 to L14 seek protect and enhance public open spaces and access to them. Allotments are protected through policy L16. The protection and enhancement of sports and recreation facilities are the subject of policies L17 to L27 and included reference to indoor and outdoor facilities.

7.1.10. Policies on providing and maintaining community services and facilities in the borough recognise their importance in contributing to sustainable communities. These include community, religious, education, health and social care properties, and cemeteries and crematoria. These facilities are spread geographically throughout the borough and the UDP seeks to protect existing uses and where necessary, as a result of new development, to make new provision (policies CS1 to CS15). The physical infrastructure within the borough, including gas, electricity, water and communications, must also be maintained and synchronised with new development (policy CS16).

7.1.11. The council's 'Three Strands Approach' strategy aims to:

- Protect Barnet's town centres
- Enhance those suburban centres important to the delivery of sustainable suburbs, neighbourhood and local service delivery and economic development
- Grow those town centres with capacity and regeneration opportunities particularly with significant brownfield or key town centre opportunity sites in and around highly accessible public transport nodes and interchanges:
 - New Metropolitan Centre (Brent Cross)
 - N12 North Finchley
 - Edgware
 - Golders Green
 - Whetstone
 - Chipping Barnet
 - West Hendon.

7.2. Core Output Indicator 4a - Amount of completed retail, services, office & indoor leisure development

7.2.1. The objective of this core indicator is to monitor the amount of new retail, office and leisure development.

7.2.2. UDPs town centre policies that aims to maintain and strengthen the regional, major and district centre and direct major new development to the borough.

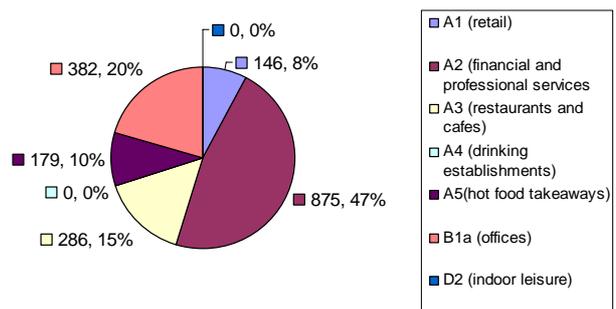


Figure 6: Completed floorspace in 2006/07

7.2.3. As table 27 shows, there was a total of 1,868m² gross additional internal floorspace for office, retail and leisure development in 2006/07. The gross internal retail (Class A1) development is 146m²; this figure includes only sales space, so excludes areas such as store rooms.

Table 29: Retail, services, office and indoor leisure completions compared to previous year

Use Classes	Completed 2004/05 Floorspace (m ²)	Completed 2005/06 Floorspace (m ²)	Completed 2006/07 Floorspace (m ²)
A1	14,570	8,122	146
A2	850	1,433	875
A3	0	0	286
A4	0	0	0
A5	0	0	179
B1a	11,466	3,509	382
D2	14,035	1,933	0
Total	40,921	14,997	1,868

Source:

7.2.4. It is evident from the table above that compared to last years' total completions, 2006/07 has been significantly less. In 2005/06 major developments took place in out of town centre locations and were superstore extensions whereas this year (2006/07) all completions took place within town centres. This complies with the UDP policies and the national guidance of PPS6. The breakdown of all categories is noted in table 28 below.

Table 30: Type of uses and floorspaces 2006/07

Use Class	Borough reference	Floorspace (m ²)
A1	10 Ballards Lane, London, N3 2BG, (C01953E/06)	85
A1	127C High Road, London, N2 8AJ (C00082H/06)	61
A2	47-49 Daws Lane, London, NW7 4SD (W07029D/06)	450
A2	639 Watford Way, Mill Hill, London, NW7 3JR (W07041B/07)	112
A2	90-92 High Road, London, N2 9EB	169

Use Class	Borough reference	Floorspace (m ²)
	(C15220B/06)	
A2	1197-1199 Finchley Road, London, NW11 0AA (C16604/06)	144
A3	Ground Floor 212 High Road, London, N2 9AY (C16032A/06)	97
A3	Northway House, 1379 High Road, London, N20 9LP (N00189AK/06)	193
A3	91 Wood Street, Barnet, Hertfordshire, EN5 4BX (N15339/06)	93
A4	----	0
A5	7 Hale Lane, London, NW7 3NU (W00706C/06)	112
A5	93 Ballards Lane, London, N3 1XY (C04668E/06)	67
B1	Rear of 16-20a High Street, Barnet, Hertfordshire, EN5 5RU (N09566T/06)	167
B1	15 Hallswell Parade, Finchley Road, NW11 0DL (C16969/07)	53
B1	237 Golders Green Road, London, NW11 9ES (C03565Q/06)	162
D2	-----	0

Source:

7.2.5. Overall, therefore in assessing the performance of the these sectors, there has not been significant growth in the retail sector, low growth in office and no activity in the leisure sector.

7.3. Core Output Indicator 4b - Amount and percentage of completed retail, office & indoor leisure development in town centres

7.3.1. Barnet's adopted UDP aims to maintain and strengthen the town centres within the borough and in particular the four town centres of Chipping Barnet, Whetstone, Edgware and North Finchley by regenerating and directing developments of an appropriate scale to these centres.

7.3.2. Compared to other uses within town centres, all A uses (Class A1-A5) have seen a decrease in the amount of floorspace completed compared to last year. However all these developments have taken place within town centres.

Table 31: Amount and percentage of retail, services, office and leisure completions within town centres and out-of-centres for 2006/07

Use Classes	Completed 2006/07 floorspace (m ²)	% of total within town centres	Amount and % of total in out-of-town centres
A1	146	100	0
A2	875	100	0
A3	286	100	0
A4	0	100	0
A5	179	100	0
B1a	382	100	0
D2	0	100	0
Total	1,868	100	0

Source:

7.3.3. In future years the council will continue to monitor the performance of town centres and in particular those identified for regeneration.

7.4. Core Output Indicator 4c – Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard

7.4.1. The *Barnet Corporate Plan 2007/08-2010/11* recognises that clean, attractive and well maintained parks and public spaces are essential in sustaining the health and well-being of Barnet's residents. They also contribute in making Barnet an attractive place to live and work. Using its planning policy framework, the council will seek to preserve and enhance open spaces, and landscapes which contribute to the borough's character.

Table 32: Total area of green spaces in Barnet

	Ha		Ha
Chipping Barnet	328.959	Premier Parks	201.19
Finchley & Golders Green	136.3508	Green Flag	82.76
Hendon & Edgware	382.563	Other Greenspaces	578.9828
Total	847.8728	Total	847.8728

Source:

7.4.2. Barnet maintains 218 open spaces that amount

to 848 hectares. The council has delivered a Premier Parks strategy which identifies parks within the borough that are deemed to excellent in terms of quality, accessibility and the facilities that they offer. Premier parks are intended to be in locations that are no more than a mile away from local residents. There is a five year improvement plan to maintain and enhance the appearance and facilities around these parks.

7.4.3. The 16 premier parks are:

- Cherry Tree Wood
- Childs Hill and Basing Hill Parks
- Edgwarebury Park
- Friary Park (Green Flag Award)
- Hendon Park (Green Flag Award)
- Lyttleton Playing Fields
- Mill Hill Park (Green Flag Award)
- Oakhill Park (Green Flag Award)
- Old Court House (Green Flag Award)
- Sunny Hill Park
- Swan Lane Open Space
- Tudor Sports Ground
- Victoria Park (Green Flag Award)
- Victoria Recreation Ground
- Watling Park.

7.4.4. Six of the borough's open spaces have been presented with a Green Flag Award (Figure 8). These are: Hendon Park, Mill Hill Park, Old Court Recreation Ground and Oakhill Park, Friary Park and Victoria Park. These six open spaces are also Premier Parks.

7.4.5. Hendon Park, Mill Hill Park, Old Court Recreation Ground and Oakhill Park have still retained their Green Flag status from last year. Friary Park and Victoria Park have recently been bestowed the Green Flag status. Each park is scrutinised by an expert panel of judges in order to ensure that high standards are achieved in the assessment criteria outlined below.

7.4.6. The Green Flag Award scheme is the national standard for excellence in parks throughout England and Wales. The award is a means of promoting high environmental standards and identifying excellence in recreational green spaces. The Green Flag Award is now established as a benchmark used by the public and the media alike for acknowledging high quality green spaces.

7.4.7. The Green Flag Award Scheme is run by The Civic Trust and is intended to be the benchmark against which the quality of public parks and green spaces can be measured. It also recognises the diversity and value of green space to the local community.

7.4.8. The park, garden or green space is judged against 8 criteria which cover everything from access through sustainability to marketing. Listed by below are the eight assessment criteria:

- A welcoming place - how to create a sense that people are positively welcomed in the park
- Healthy, safe and secure - how best to ensure that the park is a safe and healthy environment for all users
- Clean and well maintained - what people can expect in terms of cleanliness, facilities and maintenance
- Sustainability - how a park can be managed in environmentally sensitive ways
- Conservation and heritage - the value of conservation and care of historical heritage
- Community involvement - ways of encouraging community participation and acknowledging the community's role in a park's success
- Marketing - methods of promoting a park successfully
- Management - how to reflect all of the above in a coherent & accessible management plan or strategy and ensure it is implemented.

7.4.9. A survey of Barnet residents' attitudes to the local services in their area was conducted between 16th January-12th February 2006. The sample group consisted of 1,019 adults. The surveys were conducted in resident's homes and on the street. The following results were obtained from the survey:

- 52% of respondents to the survey revealed that parks, playgrounds and open spaces were either excellent, very good or good.
- 73% of Barnet residents use parks, playgrounds and open space facilities within the borough.
- 26% of residents within the borough believe that parks and open spaces are an important criteria in making an area a good place to live.
- 17% of residents believe that parks and open spaces within the borough need improving.

8. Monitoring minerals

8.1.1. The London Borough of Barnet contains no workable mineral resources.

8.2. Core Output Indicator 5a – Production of primary won aggregates

8.2.1. None.

8.3. Core Output Indicator 5b – Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

8.3.1. None.

9. Monitoring waste

9.1.1. The UDP encourages the recycling of waste arising in Barnet in line with the targets in the *Waste Strategy 2000*. The same targets are outlined in the Mayor's *Municipal Waste Management Strategy* and they are as follows:

- In 2005 to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste and recover value from 40% of municipal waste;
- In 2010 to recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste and recover value from 45% of municipal waste; and
- In 2015 to recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste and recover value from 67% of municipal waste.

9.1.2. The council has set the following future recycling and composting targets, which are consistent with the government's *Waste Strategy 2007*:

- 2007/8 – 35%
- 2008/9 – 37%
- 2009/10 – 40%
- 2010/11 – 42%
- 2011/12 – 43%
- 2012/13 – 44%
- 2013/14 – 45%.

9.1.3. The council has prepared a *Waste Prevention Strategy* to deal with waste management in the borough to 2020; it has pioneered the compulsory recycling of household waste.

9.1.4. The council is one of 7 boroughs that make up the North London Waste Authority which is the statutory waste disposal authority. In order to effectively plan for the future management of waste, the NLWA is preparing a joint waste development plan document, called the *North London Waste Plan* and has developed a procurement strategy. At present the major waste facility in Barnet is a rail transfer station at Brent Terrace.

9.2. Core Output Indicator 6a – capacity of new waste management facilities by type

9.2.1. New facilities with planning permission:

- No new facilities were granted planning permission during the period April 2006 to March 2007.

9.2.2. Are operable:

- No new facilities have become operable during the period April 2006 to March 2007

9.3. Core Output Indicator 6b – Amount of municipal waste arising by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed

Table 33: Percentage of waste by management type

Management Type	Amount of municipal waste (tonnes)	Percentage of municipal waste (%)
Recycled	26,652.19	15.17
Composted	16,441.07	9.36
Disposed of via landfill	120,642.14	68.68
Disposed via waste to energy	11,916	6.79
Total	175651.4	100

Source:

9.3.1. In terms of recycling, the borough has not met the Corporate Plan target of 32% for 2006/07, 29.47% of household waste was recycled/composted in 2006/07 but this was an improvement compared to just below 20% in 2004/05.

10. Monitoring flood protection and water quality

10.1.1. Barnet lies within the Brent river catchment which flows into the Thames at Brentford. There are 14,080 metres of watercourses in the borough, including the Brent River which is culverted in places, the Dollis Brook and the Silk Stream. To the west of the borough, close to West Hendon, there is a major reservoir, the Welsh Harp. The council recognises the importance of maintaining good water quality and that the demand for water will rise due to the growth in population. UDP policies Env8, Env9 and Env10 seek to encourage water conservation, avoid development that would adversely affect floodplains and the risk of flooding.

10.2. Core Output Indicator 7 – Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

10.2.1. In terms of referrals on either flood defence grounds or water quality, granted contrary to advice, the council referred a total of 228 planning applications to the Environment Agency in 2005/06. The council approved 110 of these referrals, none of them were contrary to the agency's advice.

11. Monitoring biodiversity

11.1.1. Barnet contains a variety of habitats including woodland, parks and water courses and some of these are significant in terms of wildlife importance. The UDP sets out policies (policies O14 and O15) to protect the sites of nature conservation importance in the borough, including the site of special scientific interest at Brent Reservoir, nine sites of metropolitan importance, 35 sites of borough importance and 23 sites of local importance. These sites occur throughout the borough, within the green belt and in the built up area, and are frequently linked by green corridors. Policy O16 seeks to protect priority species identified in the *London Biodiversity Action Plan*.

11.1.2. The government's broad aim, contained in *PPS9 – Biodiversity* and geological conservation is that development should have the minimal impact on biodiversity and should enhance it where possible. Planning has a role to play through promoting well-designed development that contributes to the quantity and quality of green spaces that are valued by people as well as nature.

11.1.3. The *London Plan* contains strategic policies to protect, manage and promote biodiversity in order to support the Mayor's *Biodiversity Action Strategy*. Boroughs should resist development that would have an adverse effect on sites of nature conservation importance or important species (policy 3D.12).

including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.

11.2. Core Output Indicator 8 – Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance

11.2.1. Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:

- change in priority habitats and species (by type); and
- change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.

11.2.2. The council is not aware of any changes in priority habitats and species or change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value

12. Monitoring renewable energy

12.1.1. Barnet has many opportunities for renewable energy. Energy efficient measures and passive solar design can be incorporated into most forms of development at no extra costs. Other forms of renewables that are feasible in the borough and are particularly encouraged include solar water heating and photovoltaics. There are a number of methods that are likely to be economically viable or attractive in Barnet (according to advice in DETR *Paper 55 - Renewable Energy in the UK*) such as solar water heating, photovoltaics, passive ventilation, passive solar design, biomass-fuelled combined heat and power, biomass boilers and building-mounted wind turbines.

12.1.2. Barnet's UDP sets out policies (ENV1, ENV2) which support and encourage proposals for efficient and environmentally acceptable forms of energy production, such as renewable energy sources and the use of combined heat and power schemes where appropriate, and encourage energy efficient development through: seeking forms of layout, design, landscaping and materials used in developments, refurbishments and conversions that conserve energy; expecting new developments to meet high standards of energy efficiency and achieve a National Home Energy Rating (NHER) of 8; and encouraging the integration and mixture of land uses where appropriate.

12.1.3. *Planning Policy Statement 22* sets out the government's objective to put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020, and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies.

12.1.4. The Mayor of London's *London Plan* contains policies promoting the reduction in carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency and increasing the proportion of energy used generated from renewable sources. The methods used to achieve these aims are listed in Policy 4A.7 of the *London Plan*.

12.2. Core Output Indicator 9 – Renewable energy capacity installed by type

12.2.1. In recent years with the aid of clear skies grants and working in partnership with Creative Environmental Networks, Barnet Council has undertaken a number of renewable energy projects in its schools including: solar thermal panels, sun pipes and a photovoltaic panel. In addition the council has a number of "green" electricity supply contracts in place for some properties and its street lighting.

12.2.2. St James' Catholic High School has now received funding to install a 2.5kW wind turbine. This funding has come from PowerGen and the government's Clear Skies Programme. The school is currently applying for planning permission to install the wind turbine.

12.2.3. Mill Hill County High School, Worcester Crescent, NW7 4LL has submitted an application to a power company for funding to install a wind turbine.

13. Definitions of terms used within the report

13.1.1. All definitions obtained from the NOMIS official labour market statistics website www.nomisweb.co.uk.

13.2. Labour supply

13.2.1. Labour supply consists of people who are employed, as well as those people defined as unemployed or economically inactive, who can be considered to be potential labour supply.

13.2.2. The majority of information regarding labour supply data comes from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS is the largest regular household survey in the United Kingdom. It includes data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), plus further sample boosts in England, Wales and Scotland. The survey includes data from a sample of around 256,000 people aged 16 or over.

13.2.3. Working age: this always refers to females aged 16 to 59 and males aged 16 to 64

13.3. Economically active

13.3.1. Economically active: people who are either in employment or unemployed.

13.3.2. Economically activity rate: people, who are economically active, expressed as a percentage of all people.

13.3.3. In employment: people who did some paid work in reference week (whether as an employee or self employed); those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (e.g. on holiday); those on government-supported training and employment programmes; and those doing unpaid family work

13.3.4. Employment rate: the number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people

13.3.5. Employees and self-employed: the division between employees and self-employed is based on survey respondents own assessment of their employment status. The percentages show the number in each category as a percentage of all working age people. The sum of employees and self employed will not equal the in employment figure due to the inclusion of those on government-supported training and employment

programmes, and those doing unpaid family work in the latter.

13.3.6. Unemployed: this refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

13.3.7. Unemployment rate: unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population.

13.4. Economically inactive

13.4.1. Economically inactive: people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes retired people.

13.4.2. Wanting a job: people not in employment who want a job but are not classed as unemployed because they have either not sought work in the last four weeks or are not available to start work.

13.4.3. Not wanting a job: people who are neither in employment nor unemployed and who do not want a job.

13.5. Occupation

13.5.1. Occupations are classified according to the Standard Occupation Classification 2000.

- No qualifications: no formal qualifications held
- Other qualifications: these include foreign qualifications and some professional qualifications
 - Level 1: e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent
 - Level 2: e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent
 - Level 3: e.g. 2 or more A levels advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent

- Level 4: e.g. HND, Degree and higher degree level qualifications or equivalent

13.6. Earnings by residence

13.6.1. The figures show the median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area who are on adults rates of pay and whose pay was not affected by absence. Figures for earnings come from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). The ASHE is based on a 1 percent sample of employees, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained from employers. The survey does not cover self-employed. Information relates to a pay period in April.

13.6.2. The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

13.7. Working-age benefits

JSA claimant count

13.7.1. JSA claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits at Jobcentre Plus local offices. People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.

13.7.2. The percentage figures express the number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the working age population resident in that area. Working age is defined as 16-64 for males and 16-59 for females.

13.7.3. The count of total JSA claimants is mostly derived from the Jobcentre Plus computer records.

DWP Working-age client group

13.7.4. The number of working-age people (m:16-64, f:16-59) who are claiming one or more key DWP benefits. The key benefits are: bereavement benefit, carer's allowance, disability living allowance, incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, Jobseeker's Allowance, and widow's benefit.

13.7.5. The total count is broken down by statistical groups. These categorise each person according to the main reason why they are claiming benefit. Each client is classified to a single group.

13.7.6. Benefits are arranged hierarchically and claimants are assigned to a group according to the top most benefit they receive. Thus a person who is a lone parent and receives Incapacity Benefit would be classified as incapacity benefits. Consequently, the group lone parent will not contain all lone parents as some will be included in the incapacity benefits group and job seekers groups.

Labour demand

13.7.7. Labour demand includes jobs and vacancies available within the area.

Jobs density

13.7.8. The numbers of jobs per resident of working age (16-59/64). For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident of working age.

Employee jobs

13.7.9. The number of jobs held by employees. Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces, so this count will be smaller than the total jobs figure shown in the Jobs density table. The information comes from the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) - an employer survey conducted in December of each year. The survey samples around 78,000 businesses. The ABI records a job at the location of an employee's workplace (rather than at the location of the business's main office).

13.7.10. Full-time and part-time – in the ABI, part-time employees are those working for 30 or fewer hours per week.

13.7.11. Tourism-related includes the following sectors:

- 551 Hotels
- 552 Camping sites etc
- 553 Restaurants
- 554 Bars
- 633 Activities of travel agencies etc
- 925 Library, archives, museums etc
- 926 Sporting activities
- 927 Other recreational activities