

**Draft**

**Barnet Infrastructure  
Delivery Plan**

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## **NB**

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan represents the Council's current assessment of infrastructure needs at this moment in time. However, the document remains live and under constant review. With further assessment, the number and value of projects identified within the IDP is increasing.

The purpose of the current draft is to identify the current gap in available funding to meet the infrastructure needs of the Borough. The IDP and details of schemes that are to be prioritised for delivery from the document will be brought to a future committee for approval.

This document does not contain infrastructure that is required for the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. The majority of the studies were undertaken before the pandemic.

Barnet Council is however sensitive to the emerging needs of its communities resulting from the pandemic and will respond appropriately once it is understood what those needs are and how the Council can assist communities in recovering from this unprecedented event.

## **1 Introduction**

### **What is the Infrastructure Delivery Plan?**

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that it is the responsibility of local planning authorities to plan positively for the provision of infrastructure and that plans should set out the contributions expected from development. This should include the infrastructure needed for education, health, transport, flood and water management, green and digital infrastructure. Barnet is currently developing a new Local Plan and as part of this process the Council must identify how it will accommodate the required growth, both geographically and in terms of infrastructure. This Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) sets out the Council's understanding of what infrastructure will be required to meet the levels of growth anticipated as outlined in the emerging Local Plan over the next 15 years up until 2036. The IDP is therefore a key evidence base document used to establish the necessary physical, social and green infrastructure needed in the Borough to support sustainable development over the Local Plan period.

It aims to:

- take account of existing provision and assess where there is likely to be particular pressures on infrastructure across the Borough, particularly in Growth Areas; and -
- identify any anticipated future levels shortfall in infrastructure and how this will be managed in terms the level of provision (who, what, where and when) to ensure that delivery of the levels of growth outlined in the Local Plan is sustainable.

## **What use will be made of the IDP?**

The Council, its partners and other stakeholders will use this document to ensure that the appropriate infrastructure is provided to support the growth anticipated in the Barnet Local Plan. It will also be used to inform decisions on infrastructure delivery, for example, evidence to support the setting of Barnet's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charging schedule, allocation of CIL receipts and Section 106 planning agreement contributions to projects or allocating specific sites for use as schools or other infrastructure. It may also be used where appropriate as supporting evidence in bids for infrastructure funding.

The IDP will be reviewed on a regular basis and treated as a 'live' document which is updated as new information and evidence become available informed by engagement with key stakeholders. The format and content of this document has been kept as clear and concise as possible to ensure that the IDP is readily understood and to assist in keeping the report as up to date.

## **How has the IDP been produced?**

The details outlined within this plan have been sourced from consultation with a number of key stakeholders. This includes the Council's officers working in: planning, environment, schools, transport, culture, community facilities, parks, regeneration and social care. Ongoing engagement has also taken place with the following external stakeholders: emergency services, Transport for London, Barnet Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), and utilities companies.

## **What does the IDP contain?**

The IDP covers a wide range of infrastructure types, categorised as physical, social and green infrastructure. The document provides the current position with regards existing infrastructure and the quantum, type and location of infrastructure provision that needs to be provided over the next 15 years in order to accommodate the levels of growth envisaged over the local plan period. It therefore outlines, as far as practicable, what infrastructure is required, where and when provision will need to come forward and who will be responsible for funding and delivering it.

A summary table is provided for each relevant infrastructure section detailing the specific projects required, who will be delivering them and when; also, where known, indicative capital costs of the provision of this infrastructure and potential sources of funding, together with identification of any unmet funding gaps.

The information given in this IDP has been checked to ensure that at the time of writing it is as accurate as possible and based on the best available evidence. However, it should be noted that responses have not been received from all of the infrastructure providers and others were unable to provide the full information details sought. It is acknowledged therefore that some information provided is likely to be out of date and / or incomplete and therefore readers and users of this document are

invited to supply updates that can be incorporated when this IDP is next updated later this year as part of the supporting evidence for the submission of the Regulation 19 publication version of the Barnet Local Plan to the Planning Inspector.

## **2 Population and Growth Projections**

The 2011 Census population for Barnet was 356,400, with population estimates up to 2018 forecasting the population to grow to 392,140 (ONS 2018 mid-year estimate). The latest 2019 population estimates in the Barnet Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) have the Barnet population at 400,600 making Barnet the most populous Borough in London. There are variances in the projections the Greater London Authority (GLA) project a population of 437,115 by 2036 while the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population projections, predict the Borough's population is to increase to 431,862 by 2036 – an estimated increase of between 75,462 and 80,715 residents between 2011 and 2036. This population increase will come from natural population growth (e.g. associated with increased birth-rate and higher occupancy of housing) and from the construction of new homes.

Natural increase (the difference between the number of births and deaths) is the most significant contributor to Barnet's growth. According to ONS data for 2019 there were 4,973 live births in Barnet. Only Newham and Croydon had a higher number of births<sup>1</sup>.

With 2,315 registered deaths in 2019<sup>2</sup> this amounts to a natural increase of 2,658. This data does not include the death statistics related to Covid 19 these statistics are expected to be released in 2021.

People are also leaving Barnet. Internal migration, where people within a country move to another location within its borders, has been negative every year since 2004, apart from 2009<sup>3</sup>. Barnet's population is projected to become proportionally older as the over 65 age group grows at a much faster rate than the 0-19 and 20-64 age bands. The percentage change from 2017-2036 for the 0-19 age group is 3.8% and the over 65 age group is 36.9%. This fast rate is a significant concern as it will likely drive up the dependency ratio within the Borough<sup>4</sup>.

### **Future Housing Growth**

To achieve the national housing targets of 300,000 homes per annum, set by Government, the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) set out minimum

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<sup>1</sup> ONS Births by area of usual residence in the UK - 2019

<sup>2</sup> ONS Deaths registered by area of usual residence in the UK - 2019

<sup>3</sup> GLA Net Migration and Natural Change (2017)

<sup>4</sup> ONS Population projections – 2016 based

housing requirements for Local Authorities through the 'Standard Method' approach. This is an unconstrained assessment of the number of homes needed in an area and requires greater refinement as part of the Local Plan's design led and place-shaping approach to delivering growth in response to Barnet's objectively assessed housing need. Figures published in February 2019 revealed Barnet's minimum housing requirement as 4,126 new homes per annum (approximately 62,000 over a 15-year plan period).

The report of the independent Panel of Inspectors appointed to examine the London Plan was published in October 2019. Whilst accepting the London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) housing need figure of 660,000 new homes between 2019 and 2029, the Panel has recommended a reduction in the overall London-wide housing target. For Barnet this means that, whilst the level of housing need remains unchanged, the housing target set by the Mayor in the London Plan March 2021 is 35,460 new homes over the 15-year plan period which is 2,364 per annum.

The West London SHMA, in which Barnet was included, was completed in October 2018, it considered the Government's standard method for calculating Local Housing Need, introduced by MHCLG in July 2018. The West London SMHA consists of two reports - a Borough level SHMA (i.e. one for each Borough involved including Barnet) and a sub-regional SHMA for West London. This SHMA establishes the level of housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand – including backlog demand from households in temporary accommodation, and those on waiting lists with an identified housing need. Barnet's SHMA identifies the Full Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing in Barnet as 3,060 dwellings per year. This equates to nearly 46,000 new homes over the lifetime of the Local Plan (2021-2036).

In the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan Barnet therefore proposes to meet the London Plan target of 35,460 new homes over the Plan Period up to 2036, while providing a supply of sites for up to 46,000 new homes.

In addition, the most recent Employment Land Study carried out in 2017 highlighted that the numbers of jobs in Barnet is forecast to increase by 22% over the period 2016 – 2036, suggesting a net additional demand of office floorspace of 67,000 – 106,000 square metres.

It is anticipated that employment related uses will give rise to some limited infrastructure impacts, particularly in relation to public realm and transport, however these will be less significant than the impact of housing development. Growth from housing will be the primary driver of demand for supporting infrastructure. Accordingly, the IDP will need to plan for and focus on demand arising from residential development.

Delivering sustainable growth over the Local Plan period, residential development will be directed into the following Growth Areas:

- Brent Cross – 9,500 homes
- Brent Cross West/ Staples Corner – 1,800 homes
- Cricklewood Town Centre – 1,400 homes
- Edgware Town Centre – 5,000 homes
- Colindale – 4,100 homes

- Mill Hill – 1,500 homes

Other areas where development will be directed to are:

- District Town Centres – 5,400 homes
- Existing and Major new public transport infrastructure (1,650 homes)
- London Underground and Network Rail stations and environs, including car parks - 450 homes
- New Southgate Opportunity Area (potentially supported by Crossrail 2) - 250 homes
- West London Orbital (WLO) support further intensification around the stations at Cricklewood, Hendon and Brent Cross West - 950 homes
- Estate renewal and infill (including Grahame Park) – 4,400 homes.

	Years 1-5	Years 6-10	Years 11-15	Total Supply
	2021/22 – 2025/26	2026/27 – 2030/31	2031/32 – 2035/36	
<i>Brent Cross</i>	600	3,700	5,200	<b>9,500</b>
<i>Brent Cross West</i>	-	-	1,800	<b>1,800</b>
<i>Cricklewood</i>	1,250	150	-	<b>1,400</b>
<i>Edgware</i>	100	3,250	1,650	<b>5,000</b>
<i>Colindale</i>	3,000	1,100	-	<b>4,100</b>
<i>Mill Hill East</i>	1,200	200	100	<b>1,500</b>
<b>Growth Areas Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>23,300</b>
<b>District Town centres</b>	1,950	2250	1,200	<b>5,400</b>
<b>Existing &amp; New Major Transport Infrastructure</b>	-	950	700	<b>1,650</b>
<b>Estate renewal &amp; infill</b>	1,350	2,500	550	<b>4,400</b>
<b>Major Thoroughfares</b>	2,050	1,300	-	<b>3,350</b>
<b>Other large sites</b>	1,100	1,500	200	<b>2,800</b>
<b>Small Sites (under 0.25 ha)</b>	1,700	1,700	1,700	<b>5,100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>13,150</b>	<b>46,000</b>

## **3 Physical Infrastructure**

### **3.1 Transport**

#### **Introduction**

The significant population and employment growth projections for Barnet has obvious implications for the Borough's transport network. The Borough's strategic location as a central North London Borough and having both the M1 and A1 traverse the Borough and the development at Brent Cross means that Barnet is a Borough of strategic importance for North London transportation communications. On a sub-regional basis, employment and housing growth across north and west London, will mean that Barnet and its partner organisations will need to carefully manage growth to the benefit of its local residents and economy, while facilitating the demand for travel in a sustainable manner.

The Council is committed to upgrading its local transport network in order to facilitate higher levels of walking and cycling, promote better access to public transport, and make our streets and public spaces more attractive for people who live, visit and have a business in Barnet.

#### **Barnet Transport Strategy**

The Barnet Long Term Transport Strategy sets out a vision and objectives for transport in Barnet and a roadmap for achieving this vision, supporting other council policies such as the Draft Growth Strategy, the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the Local Plan.

Having an overarching transport strategy enables investment to be targeted in order to achieve desired outcomes in a coherent manner. This means the transport network is considered in-the round when prioritising spending and takes full account of other council strategies.

#### **The Vision for Transport in Barnet:**

*By 2041, Barnet will have an efficient, convenient and reliable transport network, which enables safe, healthy and inclusive travel, protects the natural environment and supports the Borough's growth.*

*The network will have enabled improvements in the way people and goods travel. It will provide strong orbital and radial links which give everyone a choice of transport modes to complete their journey regardless of age, ability or income.*

#### **Objectives for Barnet from Transport Strategy**

Objective 1: Barnet's transport network contributes to the creation of better places to live, work and visit, allows local businesses to thrive sustainably, and is flexible, adapting to future opportunities presented by technology and change in travel patterns.



Objective 2: Transport in Barnet keeps the borough moving, enabling people and goods to move within and through the borough efficiently using high quality orbital and radial links.

Objective 3: The transport system is as accessible as possible regardless of age, ability and income, and the negative impacts of transport are minimised.

Objective 4: Transport contributes positively to the health of the borough, by prioritising active travel and ensuring continued improvement in air quality.

Objective 5: The road network and transport system in Barnet is safe and residents and visitors feel safe across all transport modes.

### **Existing transport infrastructure and spend in Barnet**

Roads in Barnet are either controlled by Barnet Council, by TfL (A1, A41, A406) or by Highways England (M1).

Existing major transport infrastructure in Barnet includes:

- The Highway Service maintains 700km of carriageway, 1400km of footway, 30,000 gullies, 74 structures (bridges, culverts etc.).
- There are 13 London Underground stations
- There are three Thameslink stations t: Cricklewood, Hendon and Mill Hill Broadway.
- 24 car parks
- 30,666 Street Lights
- 3,133 Illuminated Signs

Current capital spending:

- NRP - Year 5 of Network Recovery Programme 2019/20 - £6.921 million to be funded from the agreed NRP Capital allocation of £50.365 million over 5 years. (includes rollover of funding from previous years and funding from DfT). Detail can be found in Environment Committee report

<http://barnet.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s51572/Highways%20Planned%20Maintenance%20Programme.pdf>

- Local Implementation Plan (LIP) – 3.067 million for 2019/20
- S106 and Community Infrastructure Levy – S106 £402K and £450K for CIL (£150K for each area Committee)

- Flooding & Drainage –  
Flooding - the Council has undertaken modelling on 10 critical drainage areas in the borough and has identified possible interventions. The Council is in the process of preparing capital bids to the Environment Agency to deliver these projects to alleviate flooding.

Drainage – a yearly programme for cleaning vulnerable gullies throughout the year £268,000 per year (for gully cleansing activities)

- Bridges and Structures – a proportion of NRP is used for this work.
- Public Transport Improvements -  
There is a need for a review of the existing stations in the borough to establish whether they will be able to cope with increased patronage and peak hour flows. There is a need for additional bus services given the level of development and the relatively low PTAL levels in key parts of the borough. There needs to be a general provision of step- free access at existing stations given the higher predicted flows.
- Street Lighting and Illuminated Sign Assets - £7.68M – LED and CMS Conversion Project (2019-2020)
- Footway Improvement Programme (DLO) - £1.13M (2019-2020)
- Town Centre Improvements.

### **Future Requirements**

The Transport Strategy provides the vision and investment plan for the Borough. To achieve this it identifies the proposal under the following modal headings:

- Walking
- Cycling
- Public Transport
- Car
- Freight and Logistics
- Behaviour Change

Suggested projects to support these are listed in the Transport Strategy.

The Local Plan, Growth Strategy and other council policies / strategies provide the Council with detail to determine the infrastructure required. Contributions will be sought from developers to enhance public transport provision in growth areas.

Transport projects that have been identified in the draft Local Plan are:

- A new rail station at Brent Cross West
- A new bus station at Brent Cross.
- A new underground station and enhanced public transport interchange at Colindale.

- A new passenger rail line - the West London Orbital Line together with upgrades to existing stations on the line
- Crossrail 2 at New Southgate.
- New bus stopping arrangements in North Finchley to allow for redevelopment of the bus station for commercial uses.

We will also seek additional funding From TfL / Network Rail / Highways England and central government

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### **3.2 Utilities**

Development is occurring at pace in Barnet, the provision of utilities is essential for all developments. Works have been identified here based on estimated housing figures on sites, please note that due to larger than estimated numbers that utility capacity within an area could be absorbed by other development coming forward an area. For this reason, developers are encouraged to liaise with all utility providers at the earliest possible opportunity to determine if additional or enhanced utility infrastructure is needed to service their development. These need to be identified at planning application stage. Organising utility connections are often cited as a common cause of delay in construction projects due to three key issues, network connections, location of the infrastructure and metering.

### **3.3 Utilities: Energy**

The demand for energy has been examined as part of the West London Alliance Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan (WLA SIDP) to identify the strategic need across West London. The current energy based projects identified for Barnet are to the support the Brent Cross development.

The Council is delivering the following at Brent Cross in partnership with developers:

- Primary Substation (30MVA) on NE corner of site South of M1/A406 roundabout
- A 2nd Primary Substation for Brent Cross development to be delivered to the North East of Brent Cross for 2021-25, through Brent Cross developers and service providers<sup>98</sup>.
- Brent Cross/ Cricklewood Installation of electricity networks in place for 2026, funded and delivered by developer and service providers.

#### *District Energy*

In Brent Cross an Energy Supply Company (ESCo) has been selected to manage the district heating installation within the regeneration area and the concept of expanding that beyond the Regeneration area boundaries has been discussed.

A district heating network also exists in Colindale.

### **Utilities: Water**

Water supply and waste water management have both been examined as part of the West London Alliance Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan (WLA SIDP).

Two water companies supply water to Barnet Thames Water and Affinity Water, they have an obligation to meet domestic water demand. However for commercial development, there is no such obligation and collaboration is important to ensure provision.

Thames Water manages the waste water management for Barnet. The Council and Thames Water will collaborate to ensure the efficient management of waste water in the Borough.

### **3.4 Flooding**

Barnet Council is the Lead Flood Authority for Barnet. The Council has undertaken a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1<sup>5</sup> with the WLA and has commissioned a Level 2 SFRA to inform the draft Barnet Local Plan.

The Council is working with the Environment Agency to ensure that the flood risk across Barnet is managed.

An Environmental Agency led fluvial flood risk project for the Silkstream is in the very early stages. The aim of this project is to alleviate flood risk to existing properties in Colindale (the Council is aware of the community in Rushgrove Park have raised concerns regarding flood risk issues), but it's not necessarily limited to that area.

### **3.5 Waste**

The North London Waste Authority (NLWA) has produced a Joint Waste Strategy which forms the basis for facilitating the provision of new waste management facilities and services, to increase recycling and recovery and divert more waste away from disposal.

The draft London Plan sets a target of working towards managing the equivalent of 100 per cent of London's waste within London by 2026. In the draft London Plan, Barnet has been allocated an apportionment target of 215,000 tonnes of waste per annum in 2021 rising to 229,000 tonnes per annum by 2041. The Council therefore needs to identify sufficient land to provide capacity to manage this waste target and have joined with six other North London Boroughs to produce the North London Waste Plan (NLWP) which will form part of Barnet's Local Plan. It will sit alongside the North London Joint Waste Strategy to secure the sustainable management of waste.

As part of the Mayor's London Environment Strategy, the Mayor of London is promoting a more circular economy that encourages reuse and recycling of resources, meaning that through efficiency and innovation, products and materials are kept in use for as long as possible.

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<sup>5</sup> [West London Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - West London SFRA](#)

### *Future Projects*

As a result of Crossrail 2 sidings development works at the Oakleigh Road industrial site, a new waste transfer, vehicle maintenance, fuel and parking depot for Environmental Services will be required.

Costs are not yet known but it is estimated that it would cost approximately £40m for a new Depot site at current costs.

### **3.6 Air Quality**

The whole of Barnet was declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in 2001 in accordance with Part IV of the Environment Act 1995. As a result Barnet Council produces Air Quality Action Plans (AQAP) to provide information on the range of actions the Council intends to undertake to improve air quality in the Borough.

In 2021 the Ultra Low Emission Zone will also extend to the A406 (North Circular). Drivers will not be charged for driving along the A406. However, charges will be applied to drivers exiting the A406 and headed towards destinations south e.g. Hendon and East Finchley the Council is examining how this may impact on the behaviour of drivers in the Borough and whether to declare the entire Borough a ULEZ.

Additionally, the Greater London Authority (GLA) have identified 16 Focus Areas in Barnet. Air quality focus areas are places that have been identified as having high levels of pollution and therefore where initiatives to tackle air pollution should be targeted.

#### Identified Focus Areas

	Focus Areas
1	Apex Corner near Mill Hill M1/A41/A5109
2	Fiveways Corner M1 Junction 2 and A1 Barnet Bypass
3	Hendon Central A41/ Queens Road
4	A406 North Circular Brent Cross to Golders Green Road A502
5	A406 Henleys Corner
6	Finchley A598 Ballards Lane between Henleys Corner and Woodhouse A1003
7	North Finchley Junction with Woodhouse Rd/ Ballards Lane/ North Finchley High Road
8	Barnet A1000 Barnet Hill
9	Barnet High Street
10	Cricklewood Junction A407 Cricklewood Lane / A5 Broadway
11	Childs Hill Junction A407 Cricklewood/ A41 Hendon Way/ A598 Finchley Road

12	Golders Green Junction A504/ A598
13	Friern Barnet A1003 Woodhouse Rd junction with Colney Hatch Lane
14	Cricklewood A41 Hendon Way
15	Hendon M1 and A5
16	Burnt Oak A5 Broadway/ Watling Avenue

Actions identified in the AQAP 2017-2022 that are related to infrastructure provision are :

- Electric vehicle charging points
- Cycle parking
- Improved pedestrian and cycle routes (to encourage sustainable forms of transport)
- Increased planting of shrubs and trees (especially in the south of the Borough)

#### Monitoring

Barnet currently has 15 diffusion tubes to measure nitrogen dioxide, spread across the Borough.

There are also 2 automatic monitoring stations, measuring nitrogen dioxide and PM10; one is at Tally Ho Corner, N12 (junction of Ballards Lane and North Finchley High Road); other is at Chalgrove School, N3 3PL

Maintenance of current infrastructure costs as follows

1. Diffusion tubes - £675 exclusive of VAT per year.
2. Monitoring stations –  
service and maintenance is approx. £5,500 per year  
data contract is approx. £5000 per year  
data collection (4G) is approx. £400 per year

#### Future Provision

Barnet does not currently monitor for PM2.5. These fine particles are an increasing pollutant of concern. The Mayor of London in its latest guidance for local authorities wants monitoring for PM2.5 to be implemented if funding is available. Installation of a new PM2.5 monitor would be approximately £13,500. The annual service and maintenance cost would be £1400.

Additional infrastructure in the form of automatic monitoring stations are also recommended for major developments such as regeneration schemes or in development that will be brought forward in phases over a number of years. This would allow for air quality monitoring to be undertaken on site across the development phases.

These automatic monitoring stations also allow for the collection of data at sites for specified periods of time. This allows automatic monitoring stations to be in the Borough for a shorter period, of between 6-12 months. The provider would be held responsible for data capture and providing results back to the Council.

Currently it is recommended to have two of PM2.5 monitors installed in the Borough, at current cost this is £27,000 of unfunded infrastructure with £2800 annual maintenance costs.

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## 4 Social Infrastructure

### 4.1 Education

#### Introduction

Barnet is renowned for the high standards in schools and the diversity of its education offer. In recent years, children's achievements in Barnet schools have been in the top 10% nationally and a high proportion of Barnet's young population progress to higher education. This has made Barnet schools particularly desirable for families in neighbouring boroughs, creating competition for Barnet school places.

The Local Authority's task for maintaining a balance in the supply and demand of school places is becoming increasingly complex. The underlying factors both at local and national level, in particular the ongoing uncertainty around political issues, the changing patterns of population growth, the large-scale housing development across the borough, the desirability of Barnet schools and the autonomy of admission authorities often resulting in unplanned changes to admission numbers that are difficult to reconcile with place planning.

#### School Place Demand and Place Planning.

There are 94 Barnet schools with a primary phase, 40 community schools, 35 voluntary-aided, 12 academies, 5 free schools and 2 foundation schools. Barnet currently has 27 schools with a secondary phase, 17 academies, 6 voluntary-aided, 3 free schools (an additional 6 form entry free school expected to open from September 2019) and 1 community school.

Barnet Council co-ordinates in-year admissions for all schools, including the academies. The Local Authority works closely with free school proposers and academies wishing to expand, to seek to ensure provision of high quality places in the areas of greatest need.

The autonomy that academies have been granted allowing them to vary admission limits and the potential instability this can cause to neighbouring schools, is an issue that cannot be reconciled with place planning. In 2017 and 2018, a large proportion of Barnet's academies took the decision to increase admission limits Post National Offer Day. The demand for secondary places rose significantly for 2019, yet most academies in Barnet have kept to their published admission numbers confirming that unplanned temporary expansion cannot be relied upon as a sustainable strategy to alleviate the growing pressure or factored in for future demand and supply estimations.

For the purposes of school place planning the Borough has been divided into six planning areas for primary schools. This enables the Borough to provide and plan for a sufficient number of primary school places within appropriate geographical localities across the Borough. There is only one planning area (i.e. the whole Borough) for secondary level as the proximity to home has been found not to be as important a factor in determining the schools pupils and parents choose to attend for

this level of schooling. In other words, pupils and parents are more willing to travel further to attend a secondary of their choice.

### **Primary**

At primary level, the demand has continued to fall for the third successive year and whilst the majority of Barnet primary schools remain oversubscribed, almost all planning areas currently have an overall surplus. For entry to Reception 2019, Barnet received 4172 applications from residents, a reduction by 40 compared to the previous year. On 16 April 2019, all home applicants received a statutory offer; 91.4% were offered a Barnet school place and 8.6% were offered a place in another borough. Parental satisfaction rate was higher than the previous year, with more than 85% first preference offers to Barnet children. The percentage of vacant places across the borough rose to 10.37%, compared to 7.83%, in the previous year.

### **Secondary**

Secondary Schools are now experiencing the increase in rolls as the primary school bulge classes move through education system.

Barnet has responded to the rising demand for secondary places through investing in the expansion of existing schools. Christ's College, Copthall School and The Compton School have undergone permanent expansion by one form entry and St Mary's and St John's CE and St James' Catholic High have expanded by two forms of entry.

At secondary level, Barnet is nationally one of the highest exporters of school places. Henrietta Barnett, Queen Elizabeth Boys School and St Michael's Catholic are wholly selective and are amongst the most popular schools in North London. For secondary transfer 2019, more than 26% of Barnet school places were offered to children from other boroughs whilst the reciprocal figure was 17.3%.

In addition, the Free Schools Programme, funded by Central Government, has helped to tackle the pressure and so far, there has been no shortfall in secondary places. Saracens High Free school is currently operating with five forms of entry on a temporary site and is expected to provide six forms of entry from 2020, when it relocates to its new permanent site. The school has been granted permission to open a 3FE primary school and future primary demand in the local area continues to rise. Ark Pioneer Academy will provide a further 6FE in the North of the borough, from September 2019.

### **Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Schools**

A detailed review of Barnet's SEND provision has identified the need for additional capacity to meet growing demand for Special Educational Need (SEN) places. The expansion of existing special schools (Oakleigh Primary and Oak Lodge Secondary), together with the new SEN provision delivered through Kisharon School, and creation of new additionally resourced provision (ARP) at Whitefield school and Claremont Primary will assist to meet part of the anticipated future demand. Additionally, resourced provision occurs when a Local Authority contracts resources over and above those allocated to all schools and settings. This is in order to

promote inclusion and increase the Local Authority's capacity to meet the needs of pupils with SEND e.g. a SEN unit within a mainstream school.

The SEN review has indicated a specific growth in demand for pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD). Proposals to open a new all-through provision for ASD pupils, The Windmill School, has received approval from the Department for Education and is currently at pre-opening stage whilst a suitable site is being sought. However, due to delays in identifying a site for The Windmill School, and growth in other broad areas of need for SEND pupils, additional provision will still be required to meet the demographic growth and increasingly complex behaviour of pupils in mainstream schools.

### **Future need**

Barnet continues to subscribe to the Greater London Authority's School Roll Projection (SRP) service, along with most other London boroughs.

The SRP model is driven by the ward-level population projections. The three key data inputs are:

- the GLA's ward level population projections
- roll data split by NC year and sex for both mainstream primary and secondary schools, provided by the Local Authority from the DfE's Pupil Roll Census
- a pupil level cut of the National Pupil Database (NPD) data from January 2016 to January 2018, including pupil residence (mapped to Layer Super Output area, LSOA), school attended, NC year and sex.

The projections incorporate annual birth, death and migration data. Future birth trends in fertility and mortality are based on the principal assumptions from the Office for National Statistics (ONS)' National Population Projections (NPP) for England. The ONS releases both mid-year international and internal migration data by single year of age and sex at the end of June each year.

Household formation rates are taken from the Ministry for Housing, MHCLG subnational household projections

New dwelling completions are taken from the London Development Database.

The Local Authority provides an up-to-date housing development trajectory for the Borough Preferred Option (BPO). This incorporates development data for projections with local context.

Whilst it has been possible to project overall numbers reasonably accurately, it is much more difficult to forecast reductions at a local level and even more difficult to forecast the impact on individual schools, which is greatly influenced by parental perceptions and choice. For example, roll numbers have fallen for some schools, whilst the neighbouring schools have remained heavily oversubscribed.

The borough projection models contain assumptions about the age and gender characteristics of migration flows between locations. The difference in characteristics between in and out-flows defines the resulting population age structure. These

migration flows are influenced by assumed development in the model and new development tends to be associated with increased numbers of children in the population.

Barnet sense-checks GLA school place projections by looking at GP registrations, births by postcode and most importantly by applying local knowledge.

The results from previous rounds of projections have provided a good overview of the future demand for school places in the borough. The forecasts provide an understanding the merging patterns around primary and secondary demand and helped to inform strategic decisions on future provision and funding of places.

The forecasts currently show that Barnet has enough planned school places in mainstream schools until 2025/ 2026. This will however continue to be monitored as development comes forward and other factors in the economic and political climate influence where people choose to live. Currently the majority of the required infrastructure is met either through grant funding; s106 obligations also provide a limited amount towards specific projects.

## **Early Education and Childcare**

The statutory duty for local authorities is that they must:

- Secure sufficient childcare for working parents.
- Secure prescribed early years provision free of charge, ensuring eligible 2 year olds and all 3 and 4 year olds can access high quality free nursery education.

There is a requirement to secure the provision of 15 hours of free early education to meet the needs of the most disadvantaged 2 year olds (referred to as FEE2). There is also a requirement to secure the provision of 15 hours of free early education to all 3 and 4 year olds (referred to as FEE3/4). As well as this, we are required to secure an additional 15 hours for eligible 3 and 4 year olds from working households. All of these offers are for 38 weeks or can be 'stretched' across the year.

Barnet's Children & Young People's plan sets out the vision for Barnet to be 'the most Family Friendly borough in London by 2020.' This means making Barnet an even better place to live for all families and the strategy to achieve this is to focus on children's and families' resilience, which evidence shows is critical to achieving the best outcomes for children and young people.

There is a body of national evidence which shows that when early education and childcare provision is of high quality there are positive effects on a range of child outcomes, particularly educational attainment, that are sustained well into the teenage years. There is also strong evidence that cognitive and social competencies developed in childhood are closely linked to outcomes and achievements in adulthood: higher educational qualifications, improved labour

market participation, higher wages and reduced likelihood of involvement in criminal activity. Good quality early education and childcare improves the life chances of children.

Currently Barnet has sufficient places across the borough to meet the needs of families for all of the free entitlement offers. The Council is able to predict future need through GLA data and new birth data. This data gives a general idea but is not accurate due to mobility and regeneration within the borough. Neither does it help us to predict those that will be eligible for the 2 year old offer or the additional 15 hours (known as 30 hours)

We currently have 336 providers, of these 200 are open all year round and 136 are term time only. This is made up of Schools with Nursery classes, 4 maintained nursery schools, the private voluntary and independent sector (PVI's) and childminder's.

Although over the past two years, some providers have closed we have also had new providers join the borough. This has meant that we have seen an overall increase. In addition to this, through capital grant process 3 schools have expanded their nurseries this year in order to offer the FEE2.

Within the Early years an excellent quality of provision is maintained with 97% of providers being rated good or outstanding by Ofsted.

#### 0-19 Early Help including Children's Centres

Family Services' vision is to ensure that all children and young people in Barnet, especially the most vulnerable children, achieve the best possible outcomes. To enable them to become successful adults, they should be supported by high quality, integrated and inclusive services that identify additional support needs early and are accessible, responsive and affordable for the individual child and their family.

Barnet's Early Help strategy provides a framework to organise the early help services, to monitor their success, and to drive improvement.

The 0-19 Early help hubs sit across 3 localities in Barnet – East Central, south and West.

Within these hubs, partners are co-locating and co-delivering services to ensure integrated delivery of the Early Help offer across the 0-19 age range moving from the pilot stage. The Early Help Offer is underpinned by the Troubled Families Programme.

Within the east central part of the Borough the hub is based at Newstead Children's centre where some capital works have taken place to remodel the building in order for partners to co-locate. Other buildings within this locality are Underhill, BEYA and Coppetts Wood children's centres. Coppetts Wood has recently had a new building constructed replacing the previous building which was no longer fit for purpose. Also, in East Central locality is Finchley Youth Centre.

In the western side of the Borough the main hub is based in Barnet and Southgate college. Other buildings are Wingfield, Barnfield (to be renamed Silkstream) and Fairway Children's Centres as well as Canada Villa and Greentops centre.

The south locality hub is based at Parkfield Children's Centre which has also recently been remodelled to provide additional space for the service. There is also The Hyde, Childs Hill and Bell Lane Children's Centre

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## 4.2 Libraries

The vision for Barnet libraries is to provide a 21st Century library service that is in tune with the changing lifestyles of Barnet's residents. Libraries are a universal and unique service, offering learning opportunities for all ages that can enhance and enrich the lives of residents across the Borough.

### Current Provision

There are 14 libraries and a mobile library which are directly supported by the Council in Barnet:

- Burnt Oak
- Childs Hill
- Chipping Barnet
- Colindale
- East Finchley
- Edgware
- Finchley Church End
- Golders Green
- Hendon
- Mill Hill
- New Barnet Leisure Centre and Library
- North Finchley
- Osidge
- South Friern
- Mobile Library

There is also a Home Library Service which is a free library delivery service available to residents unable to visit the library on a regular basis.

Four libraries are Partnership Libraries with the community these are: East Barnet, South Friern, Mill Hill and Childs Hill. These four Partnership libraries are managed by community-led organisations with support from the Council. Partnership libraries remain part of the Barnet Library network. Libraries remain popular with residents in Barnet and the partnership approach was taken to allow as many libraries as possible to remain open.

The East Barnet library has moved and is now part of the new Leisure Centre in New Barnet at the Victoria Recreation Ground, known as the New Barnet Leisure Centre and Library.

The ambition for Barnet libraries is for them to:

- Help all children in Barnet to have the best start in life, developing essential language, literacy and learning skills and developing a love of reading from an early age.
- Provide residents with the skills to live independently; to improve their health and wellbeing; and to get a job and progress whilst in work.
- Bring people together, acting as a focal point for communities and assisting resident groups to support their local area.

There are also two community libraries in Barnet:

- Friern Barnet Community Library is delivered by Friern Barnet Community Library Ltd; and
- Garden Suburb Community Library which is a registered charity

These two libraries are not part of the Barnet Library network and the Barnet Library card cannot be used to borrow, renew or reserve items in these library's catalogues.

Recent spending on Barnet libraries has included:

Work to bring forward the new library in New Barnet as well as using developer s106 contributions and agreed obligations for new libraries in Colindale and Finchley Church End.

In total £810,950.88 of s106 contributions have been spent on the Libraries Capital Programme, the majority of which has been spent in the last two financial years.

Future Projects include a new Hendon Library, the expansion of several of the Borough's Libraries, improved signage and building maintenance works.



### 4.3 Health and Social Care

#### Introduction

This section will cover the key aspects of healthcare under the following headings:

- Primary health care: General Practitioners (GPs), dentists and pharmacies
- Secondary Care (general hospital) and community health care

North Central London Clinical Commissioning Group (NCL CCG) is responsible for commissioning hospital and community healthcare services for the London Borough of Barnet. NHS England commissions GP, dental, pharmacy and optometry services and specialist services, and oversees the CCG and its budget.

The health infrastructure (premises, workforce and IT) required to provide a wide range of health care services must respond to changes in healthcare needs and in the way people access and use services. The level of need is not simply defined by the size of the population, but is significantly shaped by population characteristics (e.g. age and gender profiles), lifestyle factors, as well as environmental and economic influences.

#### Context

In Barnet, the average male life expectancy is 82.2 this is higher than both the London average of 80.2 and the national average of 79.6 years. Barnet's female average life expectancy is 85.5 years which is also higher than the London average of 84.3 years and 83.1 years<sup>6</sup>. However, the life expectancy of people living in the most deprived areas of the borough are on average 7.6 years less for men and 7.9 years less for women than those in the least deprived areas, based on a comparison of the 10% most deprived and 10% least deprived areas in the borough<sup>7</sup>.

Other health concerns for Barnet are obesity, especially levels of childhood obesity, mental health conditions, cancer and deaths from heart disease and stroke. A more detailed analysis of local health needs is available in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

In 2015, the Barnet Health and Wellbeing Board, which brings together professionals from the NHS, social care, and related children's public health services to improve local services and the health of residents, released the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020. The Strategy focuses on priorities across four themes which are: Preparing for a healthy life; Wellbeing in the community; How we live; and Care when needed.

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<sup>6</sup> Barnet JSNA – Health Key Facts - <https://jsna.barnet.gov.uk/4-health>

<sup>7</sup> Barnet JSNA – Executive Summary - <https://jsna.barnet.gov.uk/executive-summary>

In April 2020 the North Central London CCG was formed by bringing together five north London boroughs – Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey and Islington.

North Central London CCG is committed to ensuring its commissions sustainable, high quality, safe, effective and efficient healthcare services with a focus on improving patient experience on behalf of local residents.

### Primary Care

There are currently 52 General Practices in Barnet, covered by 7 Primary Care Networks. The London Borough of Barnet has the largest housing growth across North Central London (NCL). The diverse population growth will put pressure on the current healthcare infrastructure. Therefore this is a vital time to plan and invest in the healthcare infrastructure both for primary and community care to meet the future needs of the Barnet population.

Category	Headcount	FTE
GPs	326	220.1422
Nurses	112	69.15128
Direct Patient Care	93	62.93028
Admin/Non-Clinical	571	404.9241

While current indications are that there are currently enough GPs in Barnet by looking at the ratio of one GP for every 1800 residents/patients these numbers have not been examined in detail geographically across the Borough and there is some circumstantial evidence to show that there is a lack of GPs on the western side of the Borough. Further to this is evidence of GPs still accepting patients that could be considered to be over subscribed if looking only at GP to patient ratios making it difficult to ascertain simply from ratio calculations the amount of current need for GPs in Barnet.

There are major challenges across the Barnet health system, with the quality of the primary care estate (GP's in residential properties), and the aging GP workforce. North Central London Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP) identifies the need to move some acute services out of a hospital setting into a community setting in order to free up space and increase the capacity of urgent care service. The out-of-hospital initiative will also put increased strain on the primary and community care infrastructure.

The CCG supports the co-location of new GP premises with other health related services such as dental surgeries and physiotherapy rooms as well as other community uses. However, there is a need to build the health related aspects of such as development to certain sizes and building

specifications details of which are set out in the DH Health Buildings Notes<sup>8</sup>, published by the Department of Health and Social Care.

### **Strategic Context:**

In line with the NHS Five Year Forward View, NHS NCL CCG are committed to improving and developing the healthcare estate to support GPs to work collaboratively, to enable the movement of health and care closer to home and the pooling of auxiliary resources. Improving the estate will better support a thriving and resilient workforce.

Primary and community care estate development must ensure a wider variety of services can be based within the local community and will support primary care providers in being able to meet the projected population growth and associated increase in demand.

### **Future Projects**

Please find below an overview of NHS Barnet CCG future plans (subject to NHS business case evaluation and conclusions) for investment in primary care infrastructure:

#### **Colindale Regeneration zone – A new primary Care and Community Care facility:**

- Estimated Scheme Completion: 2023 - 2024
- Strategic need: A new primary care & Community facility to meet the increasing population.
- Size: Approx. 1,500 – 2,000m<sup>2</sup> of shell & Core space.
- Funding gap: £4m to £5.4m (Fit-out costs)

#### **Brent Cross Regeneration zone – A new Primary and Community Care facility:**

- Estimated Scheme Completion 2026-28
- Strategic need: A new primary care & Community facility to meet the increasing population.
- Size: Approx. 4,450m<sup>2</sup> of shell & Core space.
- Funding gap: £12m (Fit-out costs)

#### **Urgent Care Centre, Barnet General Hospital:**

Due to the increasing clinical demand on A&E services, there is a pressing clinical need to develop an Urgent Care Centre (UCC) on the Barnet General Hospital. The UCC will ease the increasing demand on A&E services.

NHS Barnet CCG are working in collaboration with NHS Royal Free London, the project is at an initial feasibility stage.

- Estimated Scheme Completion: December 2019 – Quarter 1 2020

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/health-building-notes-core-elements>

- Estimated gross capital cost - £1.5m– £2m

Potential funding sources to support the delivery of these projects include:

- NHS STP capital (in short supply but bids can be made in the future)
- S106
- Private finance i.e. third party private development, LIFT
- Improvement Grants – An NHS England funding scheme that GP's can apply for to make improvements to their practices. Funding is very limited.
- Note ETTF funds will not be available post 2021.

The Barnet, Enfield and Haringey (BEH) Mental Health NHS Trust provides a wide range of community and inpatient services to children, young people, adults of working age, older adults and forensic services.

The BEH Mental Health Trust<sup>9</sup> support a number of facilities and services in Barnet, these include all age groups and a range of specialisms including, dementia, adolescent mental health, eating disorders and personality disorders; a full list of services and their contact details is available on the website.

### Community pharmacies

The Barnet Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) 2018 states that Barnet has 76 community pharmacies (as of 11 April 2018) for a population of around 386,000. Provision of current pharmaceutical services and locally commissioned services is well distributed, serving all the main population centres.

Using current population estimates, the number of community pharmacies per 100,000 population for Barnet is currently 19.7, which has decreased slightly from 21.5 in the 2015 PNA. This figure is below the London average of 21.7 and the England average of 21.5 (2015-16 data).

While the majority (69%) of community pharmacies in Barnet are open on weekday evenings (after 6pm), and with 79% open on Saturdays, and 27% are open on Sundays there are no 100-hour contract pharmacies within Barnet Health and Wellbeing Board area. There are three pharmacies open until after 8pm on weekdays. Although not considered a gap, there may be an opportunity to secure better access after 8pm.

There is general understanding that older persons and children are higher users of pharmacy services and need regular access.

## **Secondary Care**

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.beh-mht.nhs.uk/>

Barnet Hospital and Edgware Community Hospital are the two main secondary care providers in the Borough. They offer a range of inpatient and outpatient services.

Barnet Hospital has a shortage of 24 beds which indicates that there is a need to prioritise avoiding hospital/A&E admission. Work is progressing on the delivery of an Urgent Care Centre (UCC) which it is hoped will ease the pressure on the A&E unit within Barnet Hospital by treating people with less critical medical issues.

Projections for the need for care in Barnet highlight the following issues:

- As of 2018, there are an estimated 23,735 adults in Barnet with either a moderate or serious physical disability and based on projections from PANSI<sup>10</sup> this figure may increase to 28,907 by 2035, a rise of 22%.
- Various long-term conditions are projected for older people in the borough. For example, between 2018 and 2030, the following increases are predicted for older Barnet residents (aged 65+): dementia (47%), diabetes (37%), depression (36%), long term conditions associated with stroke (40%) and limiting long term illness that has a major impact on daily activities (41%).
- Between 2018 and 2035, common mental disorders (including types of depression and anxiety, as well as obsessive compulsive disorder), psychosis and borderline personality disorder will increase by 14% in Barnet adults (aged 18-64).
- Over the same period, the number of people with two or more psychiatric disorders is predicted to increase by 15% and with antisocial personality disorder by 18%, from 874 to 1,035.
- Dementia - In 2018, there are an estimated 4,266 older people (aged 65+) with dementia in Barnet and older age groups are associated with higher dementia prevalence. The proportion of the dementia population (aged 65+) in Barnet falling into each age group. As expected, a lower proportion of those with dementia are in the younger age groups, with the percentage increasing until age 90+, when attrition due to death reduces the number of people living with dementia.

In order to ensure that Primary and Secondary Health Services are able to plan for the projected population increases it is vital that NHS NCL CCG have early engagement with the planning department and developers to ensure that health needs are met through the wording of any future s106 agreements and the planning of proposed developments.

#### **4.4 Emergency Services**

##### **Fire**

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<sup>10</sup>Projecting Adults Needs and Service Information <https://www.pansi.org.uk/>

There are four Fire Stations in the Borough; Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley and Barnet.

The Barnet Fire Station is a shared facility with the London Ambulance Service.

### **Ambulance**

There are three Ambulance Stations in the Borough, the previously mentioned Barnet Ambulance Station, Mill Hill and Friern Barnet

### **Metropolitan Police**

Current Provision

There are currently two Police Stations in Barnet. High Barnet and Colindale

The Metropolitan Police are moving away from the Station based approach instead they are aiming instead to have Dedicated Ward Offices (DWOs) in appropriate wards to ensure police coverage of an area. DWOs are a 24/7 base of operation for officers of the MPS. It is not a public facing office, but rather a location typically used by officers at the beginning and the end of their shifts which can be situated in a 'back of house location'. The Metropolitan Police Service would pay a 'peppercorn' rent for the space in addition to service charges. Ideally there would be a DWO in every ward.

### **Future Projects**

The current estate strategy includes the disposal of High Barnet Police Station. The MPS are disposing of a number of sites in order to raise capital to recycle back into the retained estate. The DWO project was implemented to replace the assets that are sold to ensure adequate coverage of London.

The Metropolitan Police have identified a need for DWOs to be delivered in the following wards

- High Barnet Ward
- Hale Ward
- Mill Hill Ward
- Brunswick Park Ward
- Finchley Church End Ward
- Golders Green Ward
- Underhill Ward
- Totteridge Ward
- West Finchley Ward
- Woodhouse Ward
- Coppetts Ward
- East Finchley Ward
- Garden Suburb Ward

The remaining seven wards have sufficient coverage and are managed by retained Metropolitan Police assets including Colindale Police Station. The

preferred location for a DWO would be a central location so the DWO can service as wider area as possible. This is usually somewhere like a town centre.

Costs of provision would be linked to fit out costs and the on going peppercorn rent and service charges.

The Council will work with all the emergency services to ensure they have adequate access to developments and are not prevented from meeting their attendance targets. Where a service identifies future need the Council will assist the service where possible. In regards to DWOs the Council will assist the Police in liaising with developers to secure these within new developments and through s106 agreements.

#### **4.5 Community Assets and Cultural Facilities**

The Council owns 141 sites across the Borough which can be classed as community assets because they are used primarily by third parties for community activities rather than for providing operational Council services. These assets include sports facilities, playing fields, bowling greens, gyms and sports centres, and a variety of buildings including community halls, offices and nurseries.

There are a variety of lease arrangements in operation reflecting the wide range of uses. A number of assets have been transferred on long leases passing the responsibilities and financial benefits to the lessee, while others have been let on short leases or licences, resulting in an element of control, responsibility and rental income falling to the Council.

The Council has adopted a Community Asset Strategy, a Community Asset Implementation Plan and a Community Participation Strategy to aid in the management of these community assets.

As part of these documents the Council has adopted the following approach to management of community assets:

- The Council will seek to generate a commercial yield on all community assets.
- Use some of the additional income raised by charging commercial rents to consider providing a subsidy where an organisation is clearly supporting the Council's objectives or assisting with service delivery and would not be able to do so without financial assistance.
- Seek to maximise the use of buildings and identify opportunities for organisations to share and co-locate.
- Develop community hubs in the borough which will provide a facility that can be used by a variety of community groups.
- Take a positive approach to the transfer of assets to the VCS where this can be demonstrated to be of benefit to the wider community and help the Council deliver its objectives.

- Ensuring that the use of community buildings and land fits with the Council's objectives and identified needs of the local community

In 2015 the estimated budget required to maintain and repair the community assets was £2.5m this was not an annualised cost.

## **Future Projects**

The following community based centres are coming forward within the Borough:

- Chandos (near Barnet House) – this will be a commercial nursery
- Sweets Way – Totteridge ward, near Barnet House, completion estimated mid 2020
- Barnet Playing Fields Centre – Underhill Ward, likely to be mixed commercial and community use, including a café. Greenspaces are leading on this, completion estimated mid 2021. This is being brought forward as a component of the redevelopment of the Barnet Playing Fields details of which can be found in the Masterplan.
- Brent Cross redevelopment area:
  - Brent Cross South
    - 1000m2 community facility (Market Quarter) completion estimated 2023
    - 1000m2 community facility (Easter lands) completion estimated 2024
  - Brent Cross North
    - 500m2 community facility completion estimated 2028
- Colindale community centre – estimated completion 2027
- West Hendon – estimated completion late 2021



## **5 Green Infrastructure**

### **5.1 Open Space, Sports and Leisure**

#### **Introduction**

The Council's Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2016-2026 (POSS) provides a review of the quality of the Borough's parks and suggests a range of opportunities that green spaces can offer to enhance the quality of life and economic success of the Borough. The strategy supports the council's Corporate Plan objective for 'Barnet's parks and green spaces to be amongst the best in London'. The strategy proposes the following high-level principles:

- We will make the best use of the parks and open space assets in the borough to deliver the best range of benefits
- We will consider how best to manage the service in future to make these benefits sustainable
- We will measure performance in terms of these benefits (health, education, environment and economy)
- We will consider how we might develop alternative strategies to pay for and sustain a high-quality service in future
- We will consider managing some green spaces in different ways as a means of saving resources whilst maintaining quality.

The insight gathered through the greenspace context and of an Indoor Sports Study has been translated into a Playing Pitch Strategy (2017-2027) (PPS). The key drivers for the production of the both the PPS and Indoor Strategies as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide sports facilities/playing fields, as follows:

**PROTECT:** To provide evidence to inform policy and specifically to support Site Allocations and Development Management Policies which will protect sports facilities and their use by the community, irrespective of ownership;

**ENHANCE:** To ensure that sports facilities are effectively managed and maintained and that best uses are made of existing resources-whether facilities, expertise and/or personnel to improve and enhance existing provision – particularly in the light of pressure on Local authority budgets; and

**PROVIDE:** To provide evidence to help secure external funding for new facilities and enhancements (if on the CIL Regulation 123 List) and Section 106 agreements. Sport England and the local authority can then use the strategies developed and the guidance provided in making key planning decisions regarding facility developments in the area.

Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

“An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or

The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or

The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.”

Both the PPS and the Indoor Sport and Recreation Study sets out to:

- Support an increase in the percentage of active adults
- Improve health outcomes and general wellbeing
- Improve opportunities to access sport & physical activity for all ages and abilities
- Enhance our approach to partnerships
- Support better intelligence to identify needs, supply and demand for sport and physical activity provision
- Support innovative approaches to make participation an attractive choice
- Increase sustainability, through more resilient communities and sports/physical activity providers.

## **5.2 Parks and Open Space**

The delivery of green spaces is a non-statutory service but green spaces support and provide platforms for many strategic and statutory initiatives/services.

- 199 parks and open space sites (465 hectares)
- 5.4% of the total area of the Borough
- Significant proportion designated Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land
- Contribution to health, social and community, education, economy, community safety and infrastructure.

The traditional growth pattern of housing and greenspace during the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century has created a suburban borough with many parks. The growing population and the subsequent shift towards denser development typologies, such as high rise flats, has begun to change the character of the Borough. In locations like Colindale and in future around Brent Cross, continuing development of housing at density and the scale of growth more generally will need to be balanced with ensuring the Council is able to continue to provide residents with good quality public green space.

### 5.3 Quality / Value Status of Parks & Open Spaces

The Barnet Open Space Strategy recognises the different types of open and recreational space available to residents and the contribution each of these has to the health and wellbeing of residents. There is also an acknowledgement of the challenge of continuing to provide a high quantity of quality open space for a Borough that is becoming more populous and more dense especially this will mean that these residents have little private amenity space.

The Strategy also provides detail on an assessment of the quality of the parks in Barnet that was undertaken in 2015 to provide information for the Strategy. Appendix D of the Strategy presents the findings of the assessments in summary the 2015 results and provides a comparison with a similar quantitative survey undertaken in 2009

Parks Value Trend 2009-2015				
	2009	%	2015	%
Number of high value parks	8	11	4	5
Number of high-medium value parks	19	26	20	27
Number of medium value parks	38	52	48	66
Number of low value parks	8	11	1	1
Total number of parks	73	100	49	100

The trend data shows that there are less high value and low value parks in the Borough and a greater proportion of parks were considered to be of medium quality.

There is a similar trend with the natural and semi natural spaces in the Borough.

### 5.4 Sport, Physical Activity & Leisure

The Fit and Active Barnet Framework (2016-2021) outlines a vision to 'create a more active and healthy Borough'. Through alignment with national strategy and council corporate priorities, it aims to provide a co-ordinated approach to increasing participation in sport and physical activity to achieve a more active and healthy borough.

The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be under

estimated. This is true for both younger and older people; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:

- Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more 'active living';
- Health benefits – cardio vascular, stronger bones, mobility;
- Health improvement
- Mental health benefits; and
- Social benefits – socialisation, communication, inter-action, regular contact, stimulation

The FAB Framework recognises that there are numerous barriers to individuals participating in sport and physical activity, including; community, school, work and transport environments that are not conducive to physical activity in daily life, high user fees, a lack of awareness of opportunities, transportation, time constraints, personal preferences, cultural and language barriers, self-esteem, issues of access to local recreation facilities and a lack of safe places to play.

The approach taken by Barnet to address barriers and tackle inequalities relies on universal access to environments and facilities, at an appropriate cost across social gradients to achieve results. Engagement in physical activity and sport can support in addressing a variety of social issues including; community inclusion, community safety, education and skills development.

To achieve the vision four outcomes are identified (which are aligned to the sport and physical activity related outcomes within the adopted Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy for Barnet; 2015-2020). The framework outcomes are:

Outcome 1: Improve and enhance Barnet leisure facilities, ensuring that opportunities are accessible for all residents;

Outcome 2: Advocate investment and innovative policies to support the delivery of high quality, accessible facilities and delivery of services;

Outcome 3: Facilitate partnerships and develop opportunities that demonstrate a commitment to embed an 'active habit'; and

Outcome 4: Target those who do not traditionally engage, increasing participation amongst under-represented groups.

This is supplemented by the Indoor Sport and Recreation study which identifies the location and type of key indoor sports and recreation facilities available in the borough. The development of an Indoor Sports Facility needs assessment provides a robust evidence base to support and inform production of the Local Plan.

This study has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF, PPG and Sport England throughout, and provides an evidence base for the Local Plan 2036 and underpin future priorities for provision.

Key aspects of the study which inform future infrastructure includes:

- Reviewing the current supply and demand for indoor sports and recreation facilities in the borough;
- Modelling the demand to assess the current and projected over/under supply of facilities using a recognised modelling technique that satisfies the requirements of Sport England e.g. Facilities Planning Model (FPM);
- Forecasting demand for indoor sports and recreation land and floorspace for the period up to 2036; making recommendations on the type and nature of indoor sports and recreation space promoted in Barnet, including format, design, approach to provision of business space in mixed use developments and the need for affordable business space; and advising on funding that could be secured to help to address any identified gaps in provision, including the use of planning obligations and / or CIL.
- Identifies sufficient sites to meet anticipated demand for indoor sports facilities, taking account of likely areas of growth over the Local Plan period;
- Identifies where demand for indoor sports and recreation facilities is likely to grow with a particular emphasis on town centre locations;
- Identifies whether existing indoor sports and recreation facilities are in suitable locations and how such sites should be protected in the context of current demand and competing land uses; and
- Creates a clear, transparent policy framework for the on-going use of existing indoor sports and recreation facilities and identification of additional sites in response to likely future demand from growing population in the borough.

#### Using Design Principles to Encourage Communities to be Active

Everybody Active, Everyday (2014) and the Sport England 'Active Design Principles' emphasises that by developing 'active environments', through 'thoughtful urban design, understanding land use patterns, and creating transportation systems', we can help to create active, healthier and more liveable communities. Crucially in order to improve accessibility, amenity and awareness; local authority officers, partners and organisations must consider how to best optimise the ten principles to best effect opportunity. Barnet is becoming increasingly diverse, driven predominantly by natural change in the existing population, the increased ward population projections directly correlate with the planned regeneration developments in west of the Borough (Colindale, Burnt Oak, West Hendon & Brent Cross).

One of the key challenges will be meeting the diverse needs of growing communities. Therefore, maximum efforts will be made to fully involve the local community and experts at various stages of development.

Creating a sustainable sports sector will endeavour to support and grow our local economy. The draft Barnet Growth Strategy (2019) considers way in which the success of the Barnet economy can be supported by concerted action by the Council and its partners. Presently it is estimated £133.4m is directly attributed to the economy of Barnet through sport, with approximately 3,580 (full time equivalent) jobs employed within the local sports sector. In order for Barnet to build on creating a diverse and varied workforce, it is necessary to better utilise insight and networks to understand skills required, capability and capacity to develop and forge relationships with employers.

Key strategic priorities include;

- Maximise the use of facilities and identify opportunities for co-location and community hubs, widening access to ensure that facilities and open spaces are better used by the communities they serve.
- Encourage and maximise the use of sports facilities during and outside of school hours through management arrangements, leases and robust business models.
- Through the planning process identify opportunities to invest in sport and physical activity in Barnet e.g. S106 monies, Community Infrastructure Levy and Sport England's Strategic Investment fund. Influence planners and key policy makers to build and promote healthier and more active communities within new developments and regeneration schemes.
- Enable and promote active travel across Barnet, through a strategic network which aims to increase use and break down barriers associated with alternative travel methods e.g. walking and cycling.
- Encourage the development of volunteering across the Borough through strategic alignment to the Community Participation Strategy adopting a 'Do it with us, not to us' approach.
- Encourage high quality employment and work experience through the sports and physical activity sector to benefit local residents e.g. supporting the implementation of London Sport's disability sport employment programme 'Activity Works

The following strategies and policy provide a background and information on the thresholds and needs for the different types of open space and recreational facilities required; [Parks and Open Spaces Strategy](#) (POSS 2016); [Playing Pitch Strategy](#) (PPS 2017); [Fit and Active Barnet](#) (2016); [Barnet Tree Policy](#) (2017); Indoor Sport and Recreation Study (2018).

For example; the Indoor Sport and Recreation Study outlines that, based on the existing population of Barnet whilst taking into account the investment of two new leisure centres, there is a shortfall of 6 swimming lanes. The study, which commissions facility planning model ('runs') also indicates that with the projected growth across Barnet by 2028 the Borough will be a total of 13 swimming lanes short (including the 6 referenced).

## Identified Growth and Regeneration Areas

The Council identified eight regeneration and intensification areas across the Borough:

- Dollis Valley
- Mill Hill East
- Granville Road
- Brent Cross/Cricklewood
- West Hendon
- Colindale
- Grahame Park
- Stonegrove/Spur Road

The focus for these areas will be the provision of new housing to accommodate the Borough's significant rise in population. But as Appendix B of the OSS strategy suggests, the provision of high quality greenspace should be a core element of these development and regeneration programmes. This will enable these areas to fully capture the many benefits that a good provision of parks and green spaces can provide. This is particularly important where regeneration will result in a greater 'densification' of the urban fabric, with fewer residents having access to their own private space.

A key purpose of the Open Spaces Strategy (including the capital investment strategy) is to identify and address supply and demand issues and secure greenspace-delivered positive outcomes for people living and working in Barnet.

The quality and value assessments set out in the OSS: Appendix D have established a number of underlying principles that should inform the emerging capital investment strategy and result in tangible outcomes in individual parks and open spaces.

All development should assess the level of access to open space and recreational facilities that would be available to new residents where deficiencies are identified the applicants should enter into a discussion how these can be best addressed.

### **Future Infrastructure Delivery Considerations:**

Delivery of existing planned open space investments in current growth / regeneration areas:

- Colindale - Silk Stream Valley Park (Montrose Playing Fields and Silk Stream Park)
- Colindale - Heybourne Park, Colindale Park, Peel Park and Rushgrove Park
- Colindale - RAF Museum landscaping and play areas
- Brent Cross - Clitterhouse Playing Fields
- Brent Cross – New River Brent River Corridor
- Brent Cross – Various public squares

- Brent Cross - Clarefield Park, Claremont Park and Sturgess Park replacement / improvements
- Brent Cross – Temporary open space
- Mill Hill East - Four new public parks
- West Hendon Estate - New green corridors and investment in SSSI

Delivery of new or enhanced open space within strategic development sites and regeneration areas:

- National Institute for Medical Research – New public park and playing pitch
- North London Business Park – New public park/s and school playing fields
- New Southgate Opportunity Area – new and improved open spaces
- Victoria Quarter – New Barnet Leisure Centre and Recreation Ground
- Finchley Memorial Hospital – New playing pitches

Brent Cross West Masterplan – improved links to Welsh Harp Greenspaces; ‘High Value, Low Quality’ sites: These comprise of 467ha spread across 77 sites within the borough.

Masterplans are being delivered for a number of these strategic locations as priorities for investment due to their importance within the boroughwide hierarchy of sites. Proposals range from simple improvements to existing play areas, right up to a step change in the utilisation, role in income generation, and requirements for ancillary development or re-landscaping of the space through a masterplanning process for greenspaces across the area:

- Mill Hill Open Spaces – Copthall, Sunny Hill Park, Mill Hill Park, and Arrandene Open Space
- West Hendon Playing Fields, Marginal Land and Brent Reservoir
- Barnet Playing Fields and King George V Playing Fields (+ other spaces along Upper Dollis Brook)
- Scratchwood, Moat Mount, Barnet Gate Woods, Stoneyfields Park.
- Heritage Parks (if funding available): Victoria Park, Friary Park, Hadley Common/Woods and others
- Brunswick Park, Waterfall Walk, New Southgate Rec., Coppetts Wood and Glebelands Open Space

## Leisure

- Hendon Leisure Centre – to be reprovided as part of Brent Cross Regeneration Programme
- Project Play – in partnership with Argent LLP.
- Finchley Lido Leisure Centre
- Burnt Oak Leisure Centre .



## **Funding**

In order to deliver these projects and other smaller projects that are likely to arise over the Local Plan period it is anticipated that s106 funding arrangements will remain an important source of income for investing in new parks and refurbishing existing green spaces for many years. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will also provide an important funding for parks, open spaces and green chain projects.

Additional funding opportunities may be derived from the GLA, the Environment Agency, Natural England (for nature conservation) the Heritage Lottery Fund (for the restoration of historic parks), Sport England, the National Lottery, London Marathon Trust.

There is growing interest in the potential to supplement the funding for parks and green spaces through local levies and precepts. This is particularly applicable for larger parks and green spaces that serve a wider catchment beyond individual local authority boundaries, for example the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority is part-funded through a precept charged to all London councils. This statutory arrangement was established through Government and therefore the model has some complexity in its formation.

More localised and area based levies are charged through the establishment of Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) that are formed to provide additional benefit to local companies. Part of the improvement strategy commonly includes enhanced levels of upkeep and maintenance of surrounding public spaces.

Part of the principle behind raising income through local precepts and levies is to provide a mechanism to capture part of the value that parks generate for adjacent properties and land owners. Barnet could consider establishing Park Improvement Districts (PIDs) in appropriate districts and neighbourhoods that directly benefit from their adjacency to local parks and green spaces. This could be for either existing green spaces or recently created ones, however this generally needs to demonstrate that additional funding contributes to enhanced levels of upkeep and facilities rather than simply subsidising existing services.

## **6 Conclusions**

### **Conclusion**

On the basis of available information, most infrastructure needs are being recognised and projected, especially for major and critical infrastructure such as transport and education. However there are some information gaps, especially in regards to the infrastructure requirements that may result from the recovery plans that are developed following the Covid-19 pandemic.

There are also a number of uncertainties around service provision and funding from Government departments that may affect how infrastructure gaps and planning for future provision are considered.

The Borough acknowledges the importance of physical and social infrastructure for the successful future development of the Borough. The Council is not directly responsible for the provision of all the physical and social infrastructure in the Borough, therefore it is essential that the Council maintains strong relationships with providers to ensure that when provision issues are identified, steps can be taken to help delivery. Barnet will therefore continue to enter into meaningful dialogue with the NHS, utilities companies, TfL, and other key stakeholders to ensure that growth across the Borough can be delivered in a sustainable manner.

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Infrastructure type	Infrastructure sub type	Detail	Infrastructure to be delivered	Locality	Ward	Cost	Funded	Funding in place	Funding to be secured	Phasing (Local Plan Timeframes)	Link to Local Plan Policy	Comment * These are contingent on bids for funding being successful in full.
<b>Transport</b>												
Transport	Carriage and Footway	Resurfacing – Approx. £1 million per year. Total of £15 million for 15 years	Resurfacing of borough wide	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 15,000,000	Yes		£ 15,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Possible Funding Sources identified (Barnet Capital Funding, S106 and S278, TFL principle road maintenance funding.)
Transport	Carriage and Footway	Network Recovery Programme - £6m per year for 15 years	Programme of improvements borough wide	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 90,000,000	Part - £18m in place for next 3 years	£18,000,000	£ 72,000,000	full Plan Period		
Transport	Carriage and Footway	Footway – Approx. £2 million per year. Total of £30m.	Footway repairs and resurfacing	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 30,000,000	Yes		£ 30,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC03	Possible Funding Sources identified (Barnet Capital Funding, S106 and S278, TFL principle road maintenance funding.)
Transport	Public Rights of Way	Developing and implementing a Public Rights of Way improvement plan	Public Rights of Way Improvement plan	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 750,000	No		£ 750,000			
Transport	Cycling and walking improvements	Colindale roundabout	Changes to the roundabout	Colindale	Colindale	£ 5,000,000	Yes	£5,000,000	£ -		CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC04	Covered by S106, depending on Colindale Avenue Scheme self-funded via Colindale Gardens.
Transport	Cycling and walking improvements	Delivery of strategic Cycle Routes	Delivery of cycle routes particularly around town centres	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 35,000,000	Part	£1,000,000	£ 34,000,000	Third 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC05	Approx. £1m funding identified

Transport	Cycling and walking improvements	Brent Cross Area Wide Walking and Cycling strategy for Brent Cross Regen Area and surrounds, together with wayfinding strategy		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	unknown	Yes		£ -	First and Second 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC06	Funded by Brent Cross developers
Transport	Cycling and walking improvements	Public Realm		Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 10,000,000	Yes		£ 10,000,000		CS5, CS9, DM01 & DM17 CDH03, TRC01 & TRC02	Possible funding sources identified*
Transport	Public Transport	4 West London Orbital Stations		Hendon, Crickwood, Brent Cross	Hendon, Crickwood, Brent Cross	£ 80,000,000	Yes	£70,000,000	£ 10,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Possible funding sources e.g. HIF identified*
Transport	Public Transport	Bus Improvements including (Light Rapid Transit) and service enhancements		Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 25,000,000	No		£ 25,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	
Transport	Public Transport	Healthier Routes to schools	Schemes around schools across the borough which help to priorities active travel	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 2,000,000	No		£ 2,000,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01	£5,000-£150,000 per school.

Transport	Public Transport	Low Traffic Neighbourhoods	Supporting safety, air pollution and active travel by creating low traffic neighbourhoods	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 2,000,000	No		£ 2,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS9, CS13, DM04 DM17 CDH03, ECC02, TRC01	Cost dependent on scheme.
Transport	Public Transport	Signage and wayfinding	Designing and implementing of signs	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 750,000	No		£ 750,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 CDH03	Cost dependent on feasibility study and design
Transport	Public Transport	Active Route - the Barnet Loop	Barnet Loop	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Cost dependent on feasibility study and design
Transport	Public Transport	Investing to improve footway Network	Improvement of footways across the whole borough	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 67,500,000	No		£ 67,500,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	This is noted as 4.5m per year in the LTTS.
Transport	Public Transport	Cycle Parking	Cycle Parking at gateways, offices, schools, town centres and new residential areas	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000	First and second 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01, TRC02 & TRC03	Approx. 100,000 per year for 10 years, we do get funding from TfL for this - however with Covid this funding has been affected therefore classed as unfunded
Transport	Public Transport	Cycle Network	Implementation of cycle routes (LTTS)	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Approx. £250,000 per km. Cost dependent on feasibility study and design.
Transport	Public Transport	Cycle Provision	Cycle hire proposals (LTTS)	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Cost dependent on feasibility study, design, contract / procurement

Transport	Public Transport	Express and Orbital bus routes	Express and Orbital bus routes	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 40,000,000	No		£ 40,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Cost dependent on feasibility study, design, management etc. We will work with TfL on providing this project and funding
Transport	Public Transport	Improving existing Bus Network	Improving existing Bus Network	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 5,000,000	No		£ 5,000,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Approx. £1-£5m. We will work with TfL on providing this project and funding
Transport	Public Transport	Improve existing rail and underground services	Improve existing rail and underground services	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	???	No		£ -	First and second 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Cost dependent on feasibility study, design, management etc. We will work with TfL on providing this project and securing funding
Transport	Public Transport	Gateways	Gateways	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	???	No		£ -	First and second 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Cost dependent on feasibility study, design, management etc.
Transport	Public Transport	Electric Vehicle Charging provision - Authority owned and operated	Electric Vehicle Charging provision	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 5,000,000	Partially, Assumed Grant funding of 75% will continue	£3,750,000	£ 1,250,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC02 & TRC03	Possible funding sources identified*
Transport	Public Transport	Road Safety Improvements	Road Safety Improvements	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 20,000,000	No		£ 20,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Cost dependent on number of locations, feasibility study, design, management etc.
Transport	Public Transport	Education, training and publicity - Road, travel and personal safety	Education, training and publicity - Road, travel and personal safety	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 1,500,000	No		£ 1,500,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01	£100,000 per year, Capital Programme Funding & others
Transport	Public Transport	Travel Plan	Travel Plan	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 6,000,000	No		£ 6,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01	£400,000 per year

Transport	Public Transport	New Tube Station at Colindale	New tube station to increase capacity	Colindale	Colindale	£ 15,208,000	yes	£15,208,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Funding secured through Colindale Gardens s106, council and TfL contribution
Transport	Public Transport	Cricklewood Step Free	Step free access at Cricklewood - Feasibility £50k? TBC _ Karen Mercer to confirm									
Transport	Future Technology	Electric Vehicle Charging points across the Borough - Concession contracts	Electric Vehicle Charging Points of various speeds	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 5,000,000	Partially, Assumed Grant funding of 75% will continue	£,3750,000	£ 1,250,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC02 & TRC03	Possible funding sources identified*
Transport	Bridge & Structure	Cyclical maintenance		Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 1,500,000	Yes		£ 1,500,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01	Capital programme funding & others
Transport	Bridge & Structure	Major improvements -		Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 5,000,000	Yes		£ 5,000,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Capital programme funding & others
Transport	Bridge & Structure	Stabilisation of Carriageway	Stabilisation of Carriageway	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 3,000,000			£ 3,000,000	Full Plan Period		

Transport	Bridge & Structure	Osidge Lane – Bridge Strengthening	Strengthening of Osidge Lane	Osidge	East Barnet	£ 350,000	Yes		£ 350,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Capital programme funding & others
Transport	Bridge & Structure	Sanders Lane East - demolish or strengthening	Sanders Lane East bridge strengthening or removal	Mill Hill East	Mill Hill	£ 500,000	Yes		£ 500,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01 & TRC02	Capital programme funding & others
Transport	Bridge & Structure	Barnet Hill embankment	Improvements to Barnet Hill embankment	High Barnet	High Barnet	£ 5,000,000			£ 5,000,000	First 5 years		
Transport	Bridge & Structure	Deansbrook Road	Improvements to Deansbrook Road	Burnt Oak	Burnt Oak	£ 300,000			£ 300,000	First 5 years		
Transport	Bridge & Structure	Oakdene Footbridge	maintenance and improvement of Oakdene Footbridge	Finchley , Church End	Finchley, Church End	£ 120,000	Yes		£ 120,000	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 TRC01	Capital programme funding & others
Transport	Street Lighting	LED and CMS Conversion Programme 2019-20	Conversion of 30,000 lamps and 3,000 illuminated signs	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 7,600,000	Yes, Successful Capital bid and Salix Loan repaid over 5 years	£7,600,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS9 & DM17 CDH03	Capital funding supported by 5-year Salix Loan
Transport	Street Lighting	Replacement Programme from 2032.	Replacement Programme from 2032.	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 8,000,000	Replacement Programme from 2032 £2m p/a		£ 8,000,000	Third 5 years	CDH03 & CHW04	Replacement Programme from 2032 £2m p/a
Transport	Transport Strategy	Costed projects approximation	Highways maintenance of 700km of carriageway, 14000km of footway, 30,000 gullies, 74 structures (bridges, culverts etc.). Street lighting and illuminated sign conversion project, footway improvement programme.	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 160,950,000	No	£50,365,000	£ 110,585,000	Full Plan Period	CS9 & DM17 TRC01, TRC02, TRC03	NRP Capital NRP funding £50.365 million over 5 years.



Transport	Controlled Parking Zones	Controlled Parking Zones	Controlled Parking Zones	Borough Wide	TBC	£ 3,316,750	Part (Capital Bid of 500000)	£500,000	£ 2,816,750	First 5 Years		This is an initial programme due to go through stakeholder engagement and each scheme to then be consulted on in accordance with statutory process
Transport	Car Parks	Resurfacing /Drainage works at car parks	Improved Car Parks	Borough Wide	TBC	£ 550,000	No		£ 550,000	Full Plan O		

## Town centres

Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	North Finchley - Town Centre Vision for Barnet	- Public Realm Improvements - Creating flexible work/retail/community space - Day & Night economy infrastructure - Redesign and construction of TC to support movement	North Finchley	Woodhouse/West Finchley/Totteridge	£ 30,000,000	Yes		£ 30,000,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Possible funding sources identified* Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver TC strategy
Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	Finchley Central - Town Centre Vision for Barnet	- Public Realm Improvements - Creating flexible work/retail/community space - Day & Night economy infrastructure - Redesign and construction of TC to support movement	Finchley Central	Finchley, Church End	£ 10,000,000	Yes		£ 10,000,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Possible funding sources identified* Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver TC strategy
Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	Edgware - Town Centre Vision for Barnet (District TC Strategy)	- Public Realm Improvements - Creating flexible work/retail/community space - Day & Night economy infrastructure - Redesign and construction of TC to support movement	Edgware	Edgware	£ 20,000,000	Yes		£ 20,000,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Possible funding sources identified* Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver TC strategy

Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	Colindale - Town Centre Vision for Barnet (District TC Strategy)	- Public Realm Improvements - Creating flexible work/retail/community space - Day & Night economy infrastructure - Redesign and construction of TC to support movement	Colindale	Colindale	£ 4,000,000	No		£ 4,000,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver TC strategy
Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	Golders Green - Town Centre Vision for Barnet (District TC Strategy)	- Public Realm Improvements - Creating flexible work/retail/community space - Day & Night economy infrastructure - Redesign and construction of TC to support movement	Golders Green	Golders Green	£ 18,000,000	No		£ 18,000,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver TC strategy
Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	West Hendon Broadway - Town Centre Vision for Barnet (District TC Strategy)	- Public Realm Improvements - Creating flexible work/retail/community space - Day & Night economy infrastructure - Redesign and construction of TC to support movement	West Hendon Broadway	West Hendon Broadway	£ 4,000,000	No		£ 4,000,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver TC strategy
Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	Chipping Barnet - Town Centre Vision for Barnet (District TC Strategy)	- Public Realm Improvements - Creating flexible work/retail/community space - Day & Night economy infrastructure - Redesign and construction of TC to support movement	Chipping Barnet	Chipping Barnet	£ 5,000,000	No		£ 5,000,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver TC strategy

Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	Cricklewood - Town Centre Vision for Barnet (District TC Strategy)	- Public Realm Improvements - Creating flexible work/retail/community space - Day & Night economy infrastructure - Redesign and construction of TC to support movement	Cricklewood	Cricklewood	£ 4,000,000	No		£ 4,000,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver TC strategy
Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	Burnt Oak - Town Centre Vision for Barnet (District TC Strategy)	- Public Realm Improvements - Creating flexible work/retail/community space - Day & Night economy infrastructure - Redesign and construction of TC to support movement	Burnt Oak	Burnt Oak	£ 4,000,000	No		£ 4,000,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver TC strategy
Town Centres	Town Centre Improvements	Borough-wide town centre initiatives	- Shop-front improvement + retail support programmes - Vacant properties strategy - Evening economy uses - Liveable neighbourhoods	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 20,250,000	No		£ 20,250,000	First and Second 5 years	CS5, CS6 CS9, DM11 DM12, & DM17 CDH03, TOW01 & TRC01	Town Centre teams being set up and gearing up to deliver relevant borough-wide TC projects
<b>Flooding, Drainage, Waste and Air Quality</b>												
Flooding and Drainage	Flooding and Drainage	Flood Defence schemes		Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 20,000,000	Unknown		£ 20,000,000		CS13 & DM04 ECC02	
Flooding and Drainage	Flooding and Drainage	Gully cleansing revenue		Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 3,600,000	Yes		£ 3,600,000	Full Plan Period	CS13 & DM04 ECC02	£240k p/a (15yrs) Capital programme funding
Flooding and Drainage	Flooding and Drainage	Cyclical and reactive maintenance		Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 2,400,000	Yes		£ 2,400,000	Full Plan Period	CS13 & DM04 ECC02	£160k p/a (15yrs) EA funding
Waste	Waste	New Depot Site	New Depot site and extension of depot	TBC	TBC	16000000	No		£ 16,000,000	First 5 years	ECC03	<b>Waste</b>

Air Quality	Air Quality	Two PM2.5 monitoring stations	Implementation of 2 new, automated PM2.5 particle monitors.	TBC	TBC	£ 27,000	No		£ 27,000	First 5 years	CS13 & DM04 ECC02	
Air Quality	Air Quality	Maintenance	Service and maintenance of monitoring stations and diffusion tubes, data contract and data collection.	TBC	TBC	£ 210,000	Yes		£ 210,000	Full Plan Period	CS13 & DM04 ECC02	£11k p/a This would increase to approximately 14k p/a if the PM2.5 monitoring stations were installed.
<b>Education</b>												
Education	Modernisation - Primary & Secondary	Modernisation - Primary & Secondary	Enhancement to education facilities to keep them up to required standards	Responsive - Dependent on Need	Responsive - Dependent on Need	£ 45,000,000	Part	£3,000,000	£ 42,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Education	Modernisation - Primary & Secondary	Healthy Pupils Fund	Enhancement to education facilities to keep them up to required standards	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 15,000	Yes	£15,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Education	Modernisation - Primary & Secondary	Saracens Primary	Delivery of 6FE School	Colindale	Colindale	£ 2,200,000	Yes	£2,200,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Education	Modernisation - Primary & Secondary	Kosher Kitchen	Enhancement to education facilities to keep them up to required standards	TBC	TBC	£ 800,000	Yes	£800,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Education	Modernisation - Primary & Secondary	Grammar school projects	Expansion of St Michaels Grammar School	West Finchley	West Finchley	£ 1,000,000	Yes	£1,000,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Education	Modernisation - Primary & Secondary	Whitefield School ASD		Golders Green	Golders Green	£ 1,858,000	Yes	£1,858,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only

Education	School place planning (Primary)	School place planning (Primary)	Provision of additional forms of entry across the borough	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	Number of FE x £6,000,000	Yes		£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is a calculation for additional forms of entry required across the borough at undefined locations. The formula is based on the average cost to deliver a single form of entry
Education	School place planning (Secondary)	School place planning (Secondary)	Provision of additional forms of entry across the borough	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	Number of FE x £6,000,000	Yes		£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Education	School place planning (Primary)	School place planning (Primary)	Provision of 3 additional Forms of entry in the West Hendon Area	West Hendon	West Hendon	£ 18,000,000	No	-	£ 18,000,000	Years 5 - 10	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	Projections currently appearing volatile; therefore, the priority of this item has been moved back to years 5 - 10
Education	SEN	SEN	Provision of New SEN School (Windmill) in High Barnet	High Barnet	High Barnet	£ 1,000,000	Yes	£1,000,000	£ -		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Education	SEN	SEN	Provision of additional SEN places	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 12,000,000	No	-	£ 12,000,000	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Education	Alternative Provision	Alternative Provision	Provision of New Pupil Referral Unit in Chandos Avenue	Chandos Avenue	East Barnet	£ 22,500,000	Yes	£22,500,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Education	Early Education and Childcare place sufficiency	Early Education and Childcare place sufficiency		TBC	TBC	£ 852,000	Yes	£852,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Education	Information Management	Information Management		N/A	N/A	£ 298,000	Yes	£298,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Education	School Provision (Primary)	Saracens School works	Provision of a new Primary School at Colindale Gardens	Colindale	Colindale						CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	Land Secured through Peele Centre Planning Permission

Libraries											
Libraries	Libraries	West Hendon Library		West Hendon	West Hendon		No				CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Libraries	Libraries	Edgware Library 500sqm	Library expansion	Edgware	Edgware	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Libraries	Libraries	Osidge Library 500sqm	Library expansion	Osidge	Colindale	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Libraries	Libraries	Golders Green Library 500sqm	Library expansion	Golders Green	Golders Green	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Libraries	Libraries	East Finchley Library 500sqm	Library expansion	East Finchley	East Finchley	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Libraries	Libraries	North Finchley Library 500sqm	Library expansion	North Finchley	Woodhouse	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02

Libraries	Libraries	Burnt Oak Library 500sqm	Library expansion	Burnt Oak	Burnt Oak	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Libraries	Libraries	Exterior signage, shop front and interior design standards - all libraries		Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 170,000	No		£ 170,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Libraries	Libraries	Self-service entry technology V2 - all core and core plus libraries	Self Service library entrances	Borough Wide	Borough Wide		No		£ -		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Libraries	Libraries	library toilet facilities	Upgrade and replacement of toilet facilities at Chipping Barnet, Edgware, and Burnt Oak Libraries	Borough Wide	Borough Wide		No		£ -		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Libraries	Libraries	Internal signage and digital help point - all libraries	Internal Signage and digital help point facilities	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 170,000	No		£ 170,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Libraries	Libraries	Friern Barnet Library (Roof)	Roof works	Friern Barnet	Coppetts	£ 500	No		£ 500		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
<b>Children's Care</b>												
Children's Care	Children's Care	Loft conversion and extension policy for Foster Carers	Loft conversion for foster care facility	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 240,000	Yes	£240,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Children's Care	Children's Care	New Park House Children's home	New Children's Home	Coppetts	Coppetts	£ 300,000	No		£ 300,000	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	

Children's Care	Children's Care	Woodside Avenue Children's Home	Provision of new build children's home and intervention centre in Woodside Avenue	Woodside Park	Totteridge	£ 3,000,000	Yes	£3,000,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	Project on site due for completion in 2021
Children's Care	Children's Care	Cromer Road Care Leavers	Cromer Road Caretakers Housing Conversion to form accommodation for Care Leavers	New Barnet Road	High Barnet	£ 200,000	No		£ 200,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Children's Care	Children's Care	Church hill Accommodation for Care Leavers	Centre Point Scheme for to convert Church Hill Road Car Park into Accommodation for Care Leavers	East Barnet - East Barnet Village	East Barnet	£ 3,000,000	No		£ 3,000,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Children's Care	Children's Care	Meadow Close Children's Homes		Underhill	Underhill	£ 100,000	No		£ 100,000	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
<b>Adult and Family Services</b>												
Adult services	Adult Care	Assistive Technology	Assistive technology for independent living	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 1,975,000			£ 1,975,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Family Services	Estates	Family Services Estate - building compliance, extensive R&M, H&S, DDA		TBC	TBC	£ 1,766,000	Yes		£ 1,766,000	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Adult Services	Adult Care	New Care Home	New Care Home	Totteridge Whetstone	Totteridge Whetstone	£ 4,000,000	Yes		£ 4,000,000	First 5 years	CS4 & DM09 HOU04	This is the current and 20/21 financial years only
Family Services	Estates	Centre Point Scheme for converting Churchill Car Park (East Barnet) to modular affordable housing project (60 units).	Independent Living Programme- 60-unit housing	East Barnet	East Barnet	£ 3,500,000	Part	£3,000,000	£ 500,000		CS4 & DM09 HOU04	£3-3.5,000,000 secured by Centre Point investment



Adult services	Adult social Care	Wellbeing Centre, Estate /Accommodation for BCS provision	Crisis House	TBC	TBC	£ 350,000			£ 350,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Adult services	Adult social Care	Wellbeing Centre, Estate /Accommodation for BCS provision	Crisis Café	TBC	TBC	£ 149,000			£ 149,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Adult services	Adult social Care	Wellbeing Centre, Estate /Accommodation for BCS provision	Recovery college	TBC	TBC	£ 120,000			£ 120,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Adult services	Adult social Care	Wellbeing Centre, Estate /Accommodation for BCS provision	Health and Social Care BCS hub	TBC	TBC	£ 150,000			£ 150,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Adult services	Adult social Care	Older Adult - Integrated Care	Community Equipment	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 17,599,000	Yes, Part Council/Part CCG		£ 17,599,000	First 5 years	CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Adult services	Adult social Care	Older Adult - Integrated Care	Assistive technology for independent living	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 8,000	Yes		£ 8,000		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Adult services	Adult social Care	Learning Disabilities	Accommodation and support	TBC	TBC	£ 10,672			£ 10,672		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02

## Health

Health	Health Facilities	Brent Cross - A new Primary and Community Care facility	Fit out of facility	Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	£ 12,000,000	No		£ 12,000,000	Years 5 - 10	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02
Health	Health Facilities	Finchley Memorial Hospital - style shuttle bus from Finchley Tally Ho (the Bus station) and the main bus stops on the High Road to Finchley	Shuttle Bus	Woodhouse	Woodhouse	Unknown	No		£ -	First 5 years	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02

		Memorial Hospital										
Health	Health Facilities	Barnet General Hospital - Urgent Care Centre (UCC)	Fit out of facility	Chipping Barnet	Underhill	£ 2,000,000	No		£ 2,000,000	First 5 years	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	Being sought
Health	Health Facilities	Cricklewood - A new 1,500 – 2,000m2 primary Care and Community facility	Fit out of facility	Cricklewood	Childs Hill	£ 9,000,000	No		£ 9,000,000	Unknown	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Health	Health Facilities	Golders Green - A new 1,500 – 2,000m2 primary Care and Community facility	Fit out of facility	Golders green	Golders green	£ 9,000,000	No		£ 9,000,000	Unknown	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Health	Health Facilities	Edgware/Burnt Oak- A new 1,500 – 2,000m2 primary Care and Community facility	Fit out of facility	Edgware/Burnt Oak	Edgware/Burnt Oak	£ 9,000,000	No		£ 9,000,000	Unknown	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Health	Health Facilities	Mill Hill - A new 1,500 – 2,000m2 primary Care and Community facility	Fit out of facility	Mill Hill	Mill Hill	£ 9,000,000	No		£ 9,000,000	Unknown	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	

Health	Health Facilities	Totteridge and Whetstone - A new 1,500 – 2,000m2 primary Care and Community facility	Fit out of facility	Totteridge Whetstone	Totteridge	£ 9,000,000	No		£ 9,000,000	Unknown	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Health	Health Facilities	All -Coaguchek clinical devices for health facilities across Barnet.	Coaguchek clinical devices for health facilities across Barnet.	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 30,000	No		£ 30,000	Unknown	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Health	Health Facilities	All - Community Clinical IT Infrastructure: EMIS Community software to be installed across all Barnet community sites for clinical integration work.	Community Clinical IT Infrastructure: EMIS Community software to be installed.	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 1,200,000	No		£ 1,200,000	Unknown	CS11 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
<b>Parks and Open Spaces</b>												
Parks and open space	Park improvements	Colindale Park	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Wellbeing Facilities, Entrances etc	Colindale	Colindale	£ 2,500,000	Part	£2,000,000	£ 500,000	First 5 years	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	£2m funding via S106
Parks and open space	Park improvements	Heybourne Park,	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Wellbeing Facilities, Entrances etc	Colindale	Colindale	£ 3,500,000	Part	£2,000,000	£ 1,500,000	First 5 years	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	£2m funding via S106

Parks and open space	Park improvements	Sustainable Travel – facilitating the growth of the walking and cycling network	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Wellbeing Facilities, Entrances etc	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 3,000,000	No		£ 3,000,000	Full Plan Period	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	To be considered in connection with Barnet Transport Strategy
Parks and open space	Park improvements	Rushgrove Park	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Wellbeing Facilities, Entrances etc	Colindale	Colindale	£ 2,750,000	Part	£2,000,000	£ -	First 5 years	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	£2m funding via S106
Parks and open space	Park improvements	Parks Infrastructure – Quality / Value	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Wellbeing Facilities, Entrances etc	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 3,750,000	No		£ 3,750,000	First 5 years	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	To deliver the investment required to optimise the quality / value of parks in order to meet increased population / regeneration requirements
Parks and open space	Park improvements - Brent Cross	Brent Cross - Clitterhouse Playing Fields	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Wellbeing Facilities, Entrances etc	Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	£ 30,000,000	Part		£ 30,000,000		CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	BXS Scheme – to be confirmed by LBB and Argent LLP.
Parks and open space	Park improvements - Brent Cross	Brent Cross – New River Brent River Corridor	Improved pathways and connectivity with West Hendon Estates and Nearby Parks Facilities	Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	Unknown	Part		£ -		CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	BXS Scheme – to be confirmed by LBB and Argent LLP
Parks and open space	Park improvements - Brent Cross	Brent Cross – Various public squares	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Sports & Wellbeing Facilities, Hub Buildings, Entrances etc	Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	Unknown	Part		£ -		CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	BXS Scheme – to be confirmed by LBB and Argent LLP

Parks and open space	Park improvements - Brent Cross	Brent Cross - Clarefield Park,	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Sports & Wellbeing Facilities, Hub Buildings, Entrances etc	Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	Unknown	Part		£ -		CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	BXS Scheme – to be confirmed by LBB and Argent LLP
Parks and open space	Park improvements - Brent Cross	Claremont Park and Sturgess Park replacement / improvements	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Wellbeing Facilities, Entrances etc	Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	Unknown	Part		£ -		CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	BXS Scheme – to be confirmed by LBB and Argent LLP.
Parks and open space	<b>Park improvements - Brent Cross</b>	Brent Cross – Temporary open space	Temporary open space	Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	Unknown	Part		£ -		CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	BXS Scheme – to be confirmed by LBB and Argent LLP
Parks and open space	<b>Park improvements</b>	Copthall Playing Fields and Mill Hill Open Spaces (Sunnyhill)	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Sports & Wellbeing Facilities, Hub Buildings, Entrances etc	Copthall	Mill Hill	£ 55,000,000	No		£ 55,000,000	Years 5 - 10	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	Masterplan for Copthall and Mill Hill Open Spaces approved in 2019
Parks and open space	Park improvements	Park, Mill Hill Park and Arrandene Open Space)	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Wellbeing Facilities, Entrances etc	Mill Hill	Mill Hill	£ 3,000,000	No		£ 3,000,000	Years 5 - 10	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	Addressed within the Copthall & Mill Hill Open Spaces Masterplan which also includes Sunnyhill Park
<b>Parks and open space</b>	Park improvements	West Hendon Estate - New green corridors and investment in SSSI	Improved pathways and connectivity with West Hendon Estates and Nearby Parks Facilities	West Hendon	West Hendon	£ 1,000,000	No		£ 1,000,000	First 5 years	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	Potential to be funded within Sports Hub Masterplan for West Hendon Playing Fields

Parks and open space	<b>Park improvements</b>	West Hendon Playing Fields – Sports Hub Masterplan	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Sports & Wellbeing Facilities, Hub Buildings, Entrances etc	West Hendon	West Hendon	£ 17,500,000	No		£ 17,500,000	First 5 years	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	Feasibility Study 2019 provided cost estimate
Parks and open space	<b>Park improvements</b>	Barnet Playing Fields / King George V – Sports Hub Masterplan	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Sports & Wellbeing Facilities, Hub Buildings, Entrances etc	Underhill/Totteridge	Underhill/Totteridge	£ 11,500,000	Part		£ 11,500,000	Years 5 - 10	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	Feasibility Study 2019 provided cost estimate S106 funding - £1.470m
Parks and open space	<b>Park improvements</b>	North West Green Belt Sites Masterplan	Improvements include Playgrounds, Parks Furniture, Pathways, Wellbeing Facilities, Entrances etc	Borough Wide	Borough Wide	£ 3,000,000	No		£ 3,000,000	Years 5 - 10	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	Masterplan to be commissioned.
<b>Leisure</b>												
Leisure	<b>Leisure centre improvements</b>	Finchley Lido Leisure Centre		Finchley	Woodhouse	£ 32,000,000	No		£ 32,000,000	First 5 years	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	Initial Feasibility Study to be undertaken in 2020.
Leisure	<b>Leisure centre improvements</b>	Hendon Leisure Centre		Hendon	Golders Green	£ 50,000,000	No		£ 50,000,000	Years 5 - 10	CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	BXS Scheme – to be confirmed by LBB and Argent LLP

Leisure	<b>Leisure centre improvements</b>	Burnt Oak Leisure Centre		Burnt Oak	Burnt Oak	£ 20,000,000	No		£ 20,000,000		CS7 & DM15 CHW02, ECC02, ECC04, ECC05 & ECC06	Mix dependant/location and existing and enhanced works to cost more than original expected £4m.
Community Centres	<b>Community Centres</b>	No projects costed							£ -		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
Emergency Services	<b>Emergency Services</b>	No projects costed							£ -		CS10 & DM13 CHW01 & CHW02	
<b>Brent Cross</b>												
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Critical Infrastructure for Brent Cross</b>	Further analysis to be undertaken to confirm which elements are additional to what will already be provided under existing planning permission and how much still needs to be secured through any future planning application or bids for external funding	<b>Critical Infrastructure for Brent Cross</b>	Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	£ 70,000,000			£ 70,000,000			
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Public Transport</b>	Step Free Access Studies		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	£ 120,000	Secured through current s106		£ 120,000		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Public Transport</b>	A406 Surfacing or Noise Mitigation		Brent cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	£ 1,000,000	Secured through current s107		£ 1,000,000		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Public Transport</b>	Brent Cross Tube Station Step Free Access		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green	£ 6,000,000	Secured through current s106		£ 6,000,000		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	Delivery Phase Payment Triggered by 1BN

Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Bridge &amp; Structure</b>	"• New Bridge Structure B1 (Replacement A406 Tempelhof Bridge)		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	Delivery Phase 1AN (Infra2)
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Bridge &amp; Structure</b>	• Tempelhof Avenue		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	Delivery Phase 1AN (Infra2)
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Bridge &amp; Structure</b>	• Link Road"		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	Delivery Phase 1AN (Infra2)
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Junction Improvements</b>	A406 Brent Cross Ingress/Egress Junction Improvements		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	Delivery Phase 1AN (Infra2)
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Cycling and walking improvements</b>	Brent Cross Pedestrian Underpass Works		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	Delivery Phase 1AN (Infra2)
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Flooding and Drainage</b>	River Brent Alteration and Diversion Works		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	River Brent Nature Park/ Wetland Area		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	Eastern Brent Riverside Park		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	



Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Bridge &amp; Structure</b>	Living Bridge (including Brent Cross Main Sq and High Street North)		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	Delivery Phase 1AN (Infra2)
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Cycling and walking improvements</b>	School Green Corridor		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Libraries</b>	Library		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Health Facilities</b>	Main Health Centre		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Health Facilities</b>	Drop In Health Centre		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	Brent Riverside Park		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02, GSS03, ECC04	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	Eastern Lands Green Corridor		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02, GSS03, ECC04	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>Cycling and walking improvements</b>	Bridge Structure B4 (Pedestrian Bridge over A406)		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02 & GSS03	Delivery Phase 6
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	Western Brent Riverside Park		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02, GSS03 & ECC04	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	Millennium Green Improvements		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02, GSS03 & ECC04	delivery Phase 3
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	Brent Terrace Park		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02, GSS03 & ECC04	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	Railway Lands Nature Park		Brent Cross	West Hendon/		Secured through current s106		£	-		CS2 GSS02,	

					Golders Green						GSS03 & ECC04	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	Northern Nature Park		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-	CS2 GSS02, GSS03 & ECC04	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at Brent Cross	<b>New park</b>	North Circular Green Corridor		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-	CS2 GSS02, GSS03, ECC04 & ECC06	
Strategic Site Infrastructure at West Hendon	<b>New school</b>	Land provided to facilitate a new school as well as a financial payment		Brent Cross	West Hendon/ Golders Green		Secured through current s106		£	-	CS10 & DM13 GSS10, CHW01 & CHW02	
					<b>Totals:</b>	<b>£1,346,562,922</b>		<b>£221,686,000</b>	<b>£1,124,876,922</b>			

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