



DELIVERING FOR BARNET

DRAFT HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR BARNET GROWTH STRATEGY

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Growth and Health and Wellbeing relationship



- The Barnet Growth Strategy describes a variety of place-based interventions likely to have wide-ranging economic, social and physical impacts across the borough.
- The built and natural environments are key determinants of health and wellbeing. Researchers have consistently shown that majority of our health outcomes are explained by factors other than healthcare.
- The importance of the socio-economic environment in shaping peoples' wellbeing, and in contributing to societal health inequalities are well realised, as such the activities listed within this strategy have the potential to vastly influence the future health of Barnet's population.



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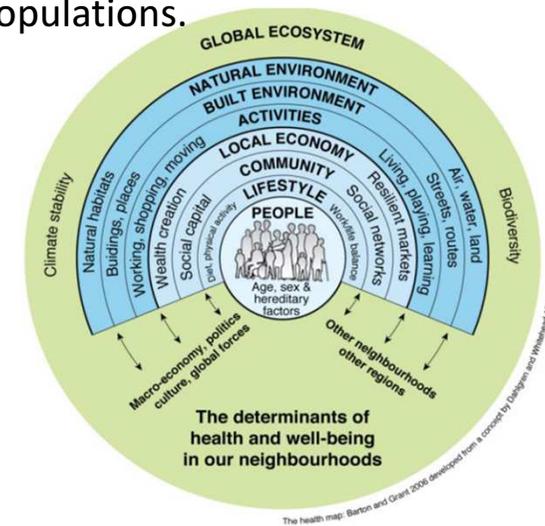
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The importance of Health Impact Assessment (HIA)



- Health Impact Assessment assesses the potential impacts (positive and negative) of a proposed plan, programme or policy on population health and wellbeing and the distribution of these within the population.
- The approach is considered a good practice for policy development as the influences living environment have on population health and wellbeing are increasingly recognised.
- The HIA produces a set of recommendations that aim to maximise the positive health impact while minimising negative health impacts of the proposed policy and address inequalities in health.

- The Health Map below describes the importance, and aims to aid understanding of the relationships between both built and natural environments with health, highlighting the role of planners in influencing the health and wellbeing of populations.



HIA methodology



To assess the potential health impact of the Barnet Growth Strategy, a range of existing evidence and resources were reviewed.

- Previous HIAs were considered
 - Regeneration schemes
 - Town centre developments
 - Local plans
- Academic literature
 - Regeneration & health
 - High-density residential units & health
- Toolkits for best practice
 - London Healthy Development Unit
 - Urban Land Institute



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Emerging positive impacts of growth on health and wellbeing



- Evidence supports the following as being **most positive** for health:
 - Employment & training opportunities arising from growth
 - Housing improvements
 - Improvements in public transport & connectivity
- Active design principles can offer a multitude of benefits through improving air quality and encouraging exercise:
 - Creating welcoming streetscapes that prioritise pedestrians & cyclists
 - Providing mixed-use neighbourhoods
 - Markets in town centres can provide healthy food options and a low-barrier entry into employment
 - Expansion of green space & creating green roofs/walls



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Emerging negative impacts of growth on health and wellbeing



- Short-term negative health impacts arising from development:
 - Injuries, disturbance, noise & air pollution arising from construction
 - Disruption to transport networks
 - Insufficient community engagement can lead to anxiety & feelings of powerlessness for residents
 - These impacts affect those with pre-existing physical and mental conditions, people on low incomes or with mobility issues disproportionately
 - Limited access to healthcare facilities within recommended 15-20 minutes distance
- The most harmful long-term consequences may arise from the process of temporary displacement, through disrupting social networks present in the community and access to established infrastructure, all important factors for health and wellbeing.
- Creating an area more attractive to certain segments of the population can lead to reducing diversity and a loss of social capital.
- High-density residential units often have limited safe play-spaces, this is detrimental for child security and development.



Summary of key outcomes-West Region



- West is development heavy, impact on health and wellbeing in the development stages likely to be significant for particular areas. Some areas densely populated already so a compromise in terms of social networks and community is inevitable.
- Rehousing people in areas where lives established likely to be difficult during and following completion.
- Ability to maintain active lifestyles during regeneration and growth – potential impact on communities being able to maintain this during periods of construction. Outcomes can be extended to include specific reference to good food environments.
- Burnt Oak and Colindale are the youngest wards providing the greatest opportunities for training/employment. Commitments to apprenticeships are evident and further details need to be specified in delivery plans.
- During implementation residents in the immediate vicinity of construction are likely to experience disturbance, noise, pollution and increased traffic.



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Summary of key outcomes- Centre Region



- A low proportion of growth, which is mainly focused in Mill Hill East.
- There is a long term vision of a regional park, which could impact positively on health and wellbeing.
- Development of a sports hub offers local residents more opportunities for physical activity.
- Aspirations for this area are to develop a green centre for the borough and impacts are likely to be positive overall.
- Assessments found that during change impacts may be neutral with no significant negative elements as far as the strategy identifies at present.
- PTAL poor in majority of the region, the extension of bus route 384 is a positive step but connectivity is still poor.



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Summary of key outcomes-East Region



- Likely to be less transformational with less significant development and change.
- Less areas of deprivation in comparison to west of the borough. The strategy does not explicitly target areas of deprivation between Coppetts and East Finchley and Woodhouse. TFL input required to improve connectivity as road-links fall under their jurisdiction.
- Aims for new spaces for cultural and seasonal events, development of Town Centre streetscapes and to support connections between parks and town centres.



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Impact on HWB priorities



- **Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs**
 - Likely to have short-term harms to this population through disruption and longer-term issues may result from displacement, particularly in the west of the borough. Lasting improvements in connectivity is expected to improve access to services.
- **Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing**
 - A focus on healthy streets, improving connectivity and providing mixed-use neighbourhoods is likely to benefit a large proportion of Barnet residents across the borough.
- **Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do**
 - Improved access to green spaces would be positive for children in Barnet, but there was not enough information in the strategy to make a firm impact assessment
- **Creating a healthy environment**
 - Construction works particularly in the west of the borough will be detrimental to the environment. Beyond this, housing improvements and the aspirations for improved greenspace, active transport opportunities and healthy streets are beneficial for the population across Barnet.
- **Continuing improvements on preventative interventions**
 - The Growth Strategy did not appear to be directly relevant to this priority area.



Mitigation actions for reducing potential health and wellbeing harms



- Considerate construction practices will be key to minimise disruption and harm in areas of heavy development such as the west of the borough (e.g. ensuring air pollution is minimised);
- Community consultation could be undertaken in these areas to reduce resident concerns about developments;
- Formulation of a thorough temporary displacement strategy to include disruption mitigation actions for those affected across the borough;
- Provision of shared amenities across all mixed-tenure housing, whenever possible, can promote community cohesion;
- Consultation with local commissioning teams and healthcare providers to ensure the expected population growth across the borough, and in the west particularly, is met with adequate health and other infrastructure plans;
- New high-density developments across the borough to include playscapes for children that are open, attractive & safe.



HIA draft recommendations to maximise health benefits



- Recruitment schemes/apprenticeships targeting the local area before wider advertising would bring more economic opportunity to Barnet residents. This could be achieved via Targeting Training and Recruitment clauses;
- It would be positive if new housing developments meet the New London Plan Housing Quality & Standards to protect health <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/new-london-plan/draft-new-london-plan/chapter-3-design/policy-d4-housing-quality-and-standards>
- Appropriate number of new homes could be designed in a dementia friendly style to reflect the older demographics in areas such as High Barnet & Underhill;
- Firm commitments to be specified in the final strategy to a green centre of the borough which will promote physical activity;
- Consultation with TFL to improve connectivity in areas of the east of the borough;
- Following active design principles when redeveloping town centres across the borough, integrating a healthy streets approach;
- Building further HIAs and other assessment into delivery of the strategy;
- Utilising local government regulatory powers to ensure town centres promote healthy choices and avoid over proliferation of outlets such as fast-food takeaways and gambling establishments that can be negative for health.





GROWTH STRATEGY HIA

REGION MAPS



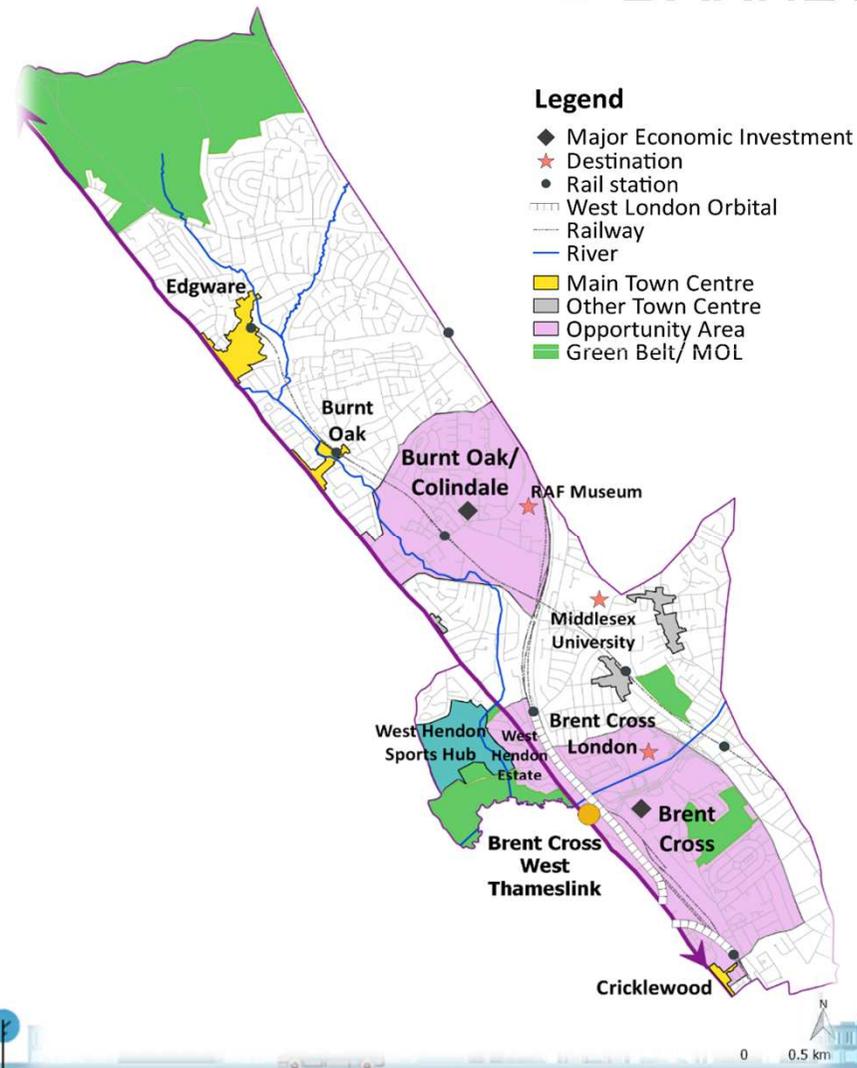
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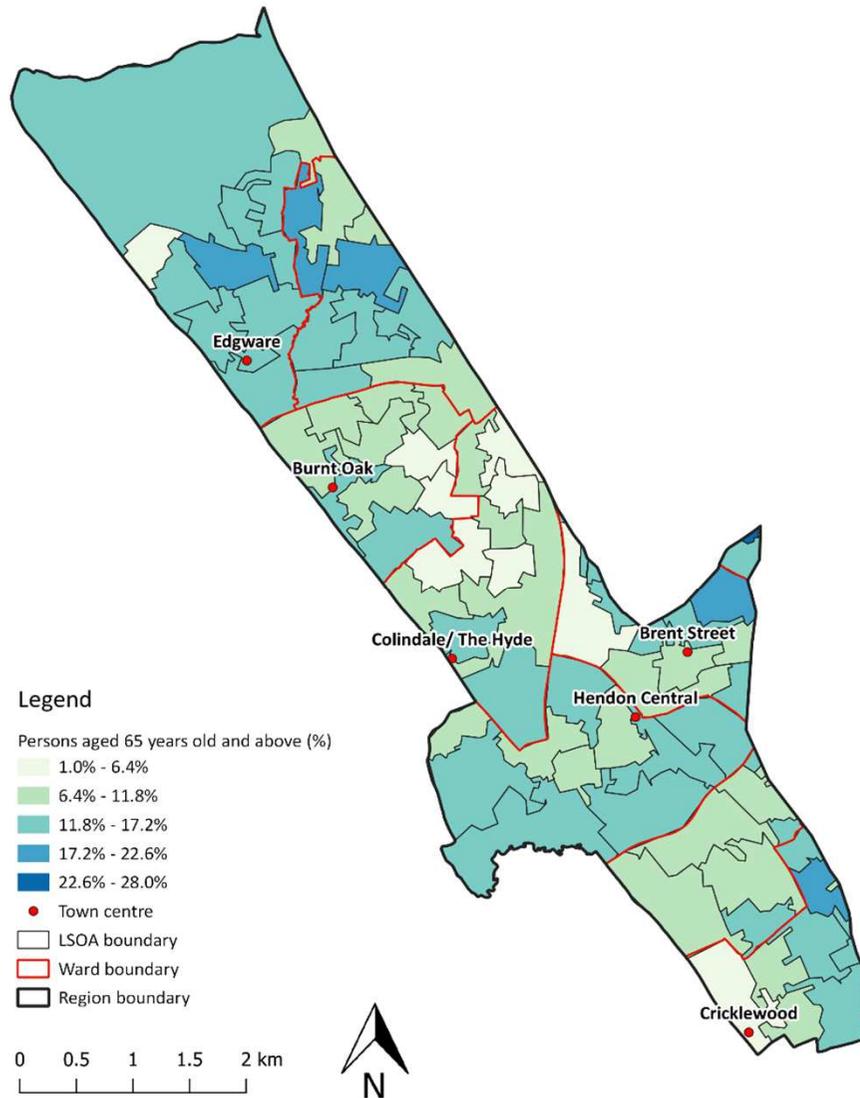
West of the Borough



- Provides the majority of Barnet's growth opportunities; representing nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of planned housing delivery.
- Characterised by an increasingly urban feel that will be supported by an improved public transport offer.
- A5 road corridor provides a key connection linking growth areas: Edgware, Burnt Oak/Colindale, West Hendon, Brent Cross and Cricklewood.
- Home to many key destinations: Brent Cross Shopping Centre, Middlesex University, and the RAF Museum.



Population



Source: Office for National Statistics (Census 2011 - Age Structure)

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- The most people aged 65 and above were in Edgware, Hale, Hendon and Child's Hill.
- The least people were in parts of Colindale and Burnt Oak wards.
- 2019 projections for 65+ showed more people in Hendon and Edgware and the least in Colindale and Burnt Oak^[1].
- Projections for people aged 80+ had the most people living in Hendon and Child's Hill wards^[1].
- Peoples whose activities were greatly limited by disability or long term condition (all ages) were highest in parts of Burnt Oak, Childs Hill and Golders Green^[2].

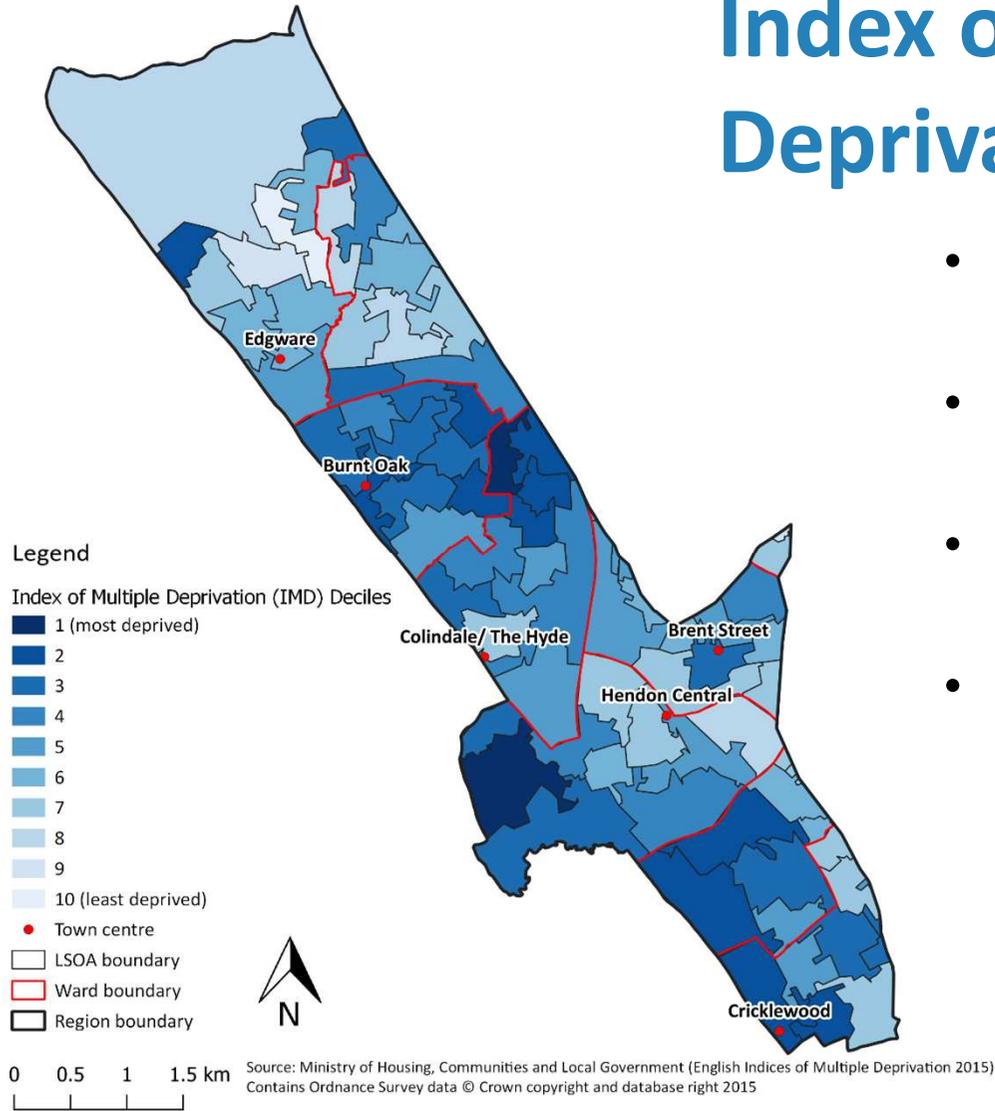


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1. Greater London Authority (2019 projection, mid-2015 borough preferred option) 2. Office for national Statistics (Census 2011 - Long term condition or disability)

Index of Multiple Deprivation

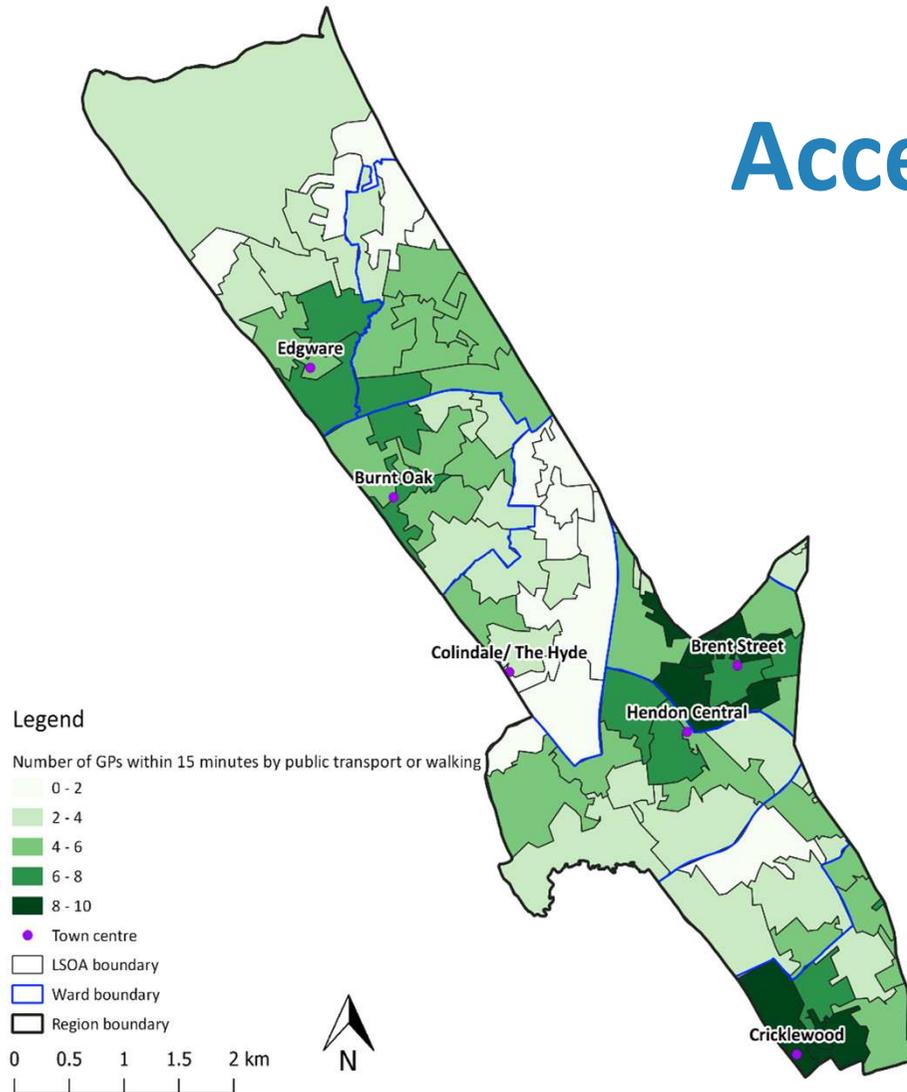


- The most deprived areas were in parts of Colindale and West Hendon wards.
- The least deprived area in the region was in parts of Edgware.
- Overall the West region was more deprived than the other two regions.
- The most deprived areas in the borough were in the West region.



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Access to GPs



Source: Department for Transport (Journey Time Statistics, 2015)

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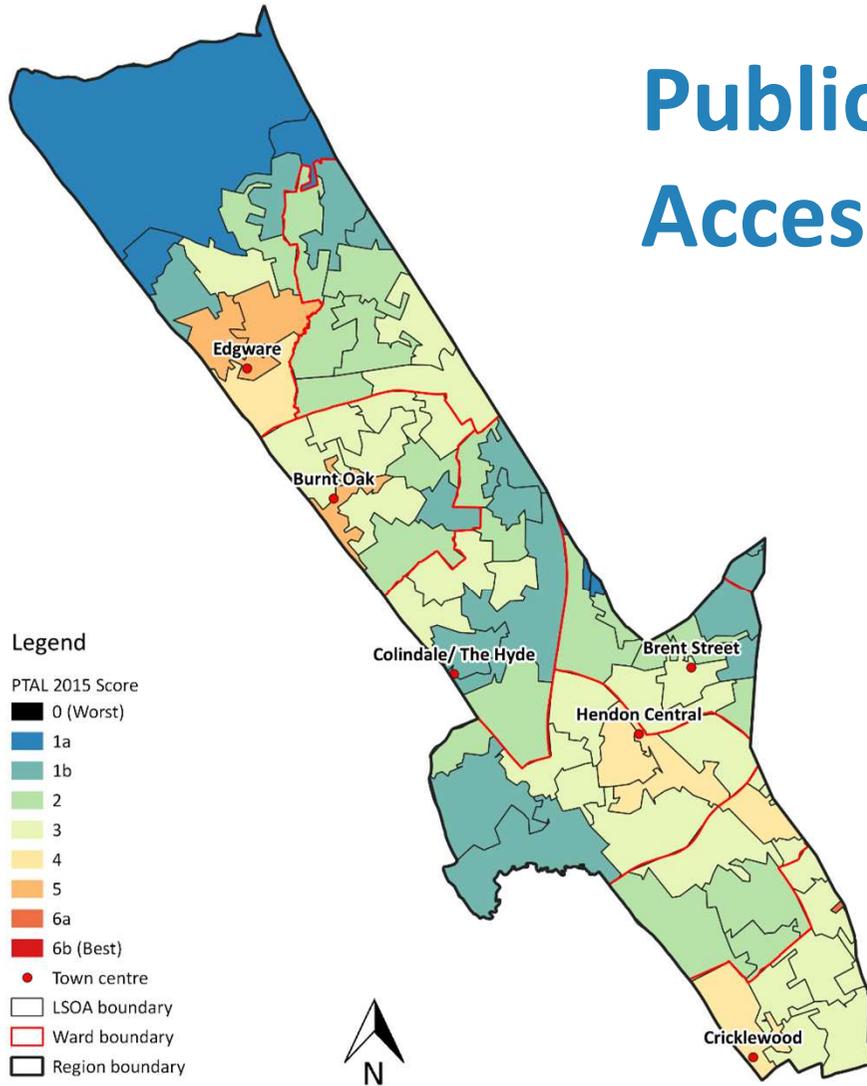
- The most practices within 15 minutes are around Brent Street, Hendon Central and Cricklewood town centres.
- The lowest amount of practices were in Colindale ward.
- People in Colindale had the least number of accessible primary care services



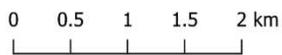
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Public Transport Accessibility Levels



- Golders Green was the best connected area in the region by TFL's Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL).
- Edgware and Burnt Oak town centres had a high PTAL score for the region.
- Most of the region had a score between 1b and 3. This shows that the areas are not well connected by public transport compared to areas with a higher PTAL score.



Source: Transport for London (Public Transport Accessibility Levels 2015)
 Contains National Statistics data and Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015



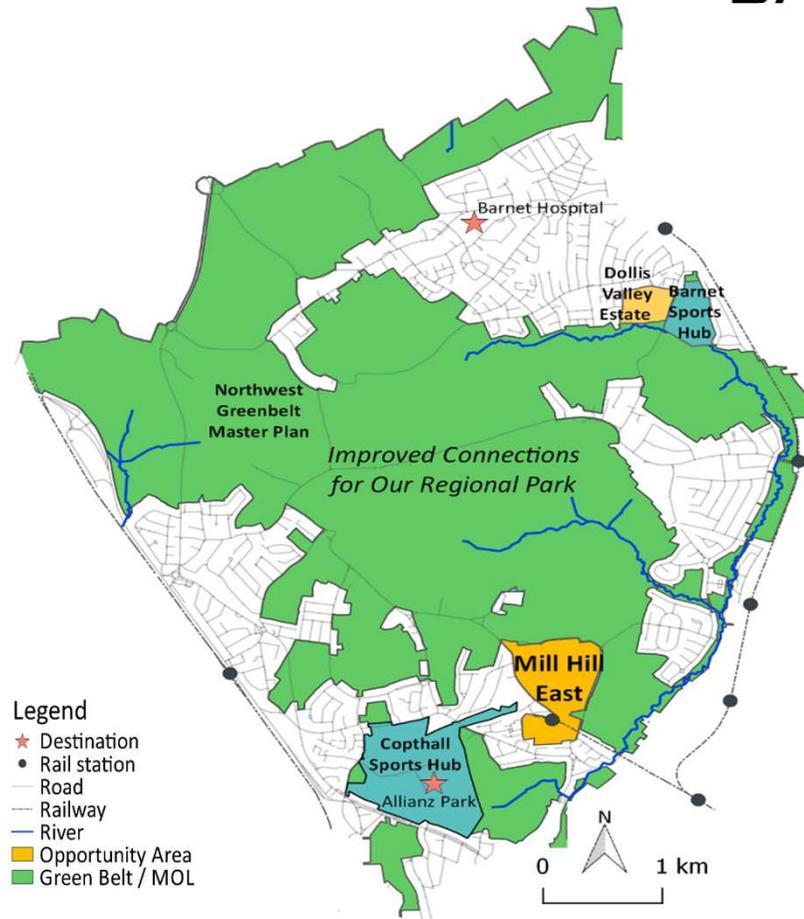
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Centre of the Borough

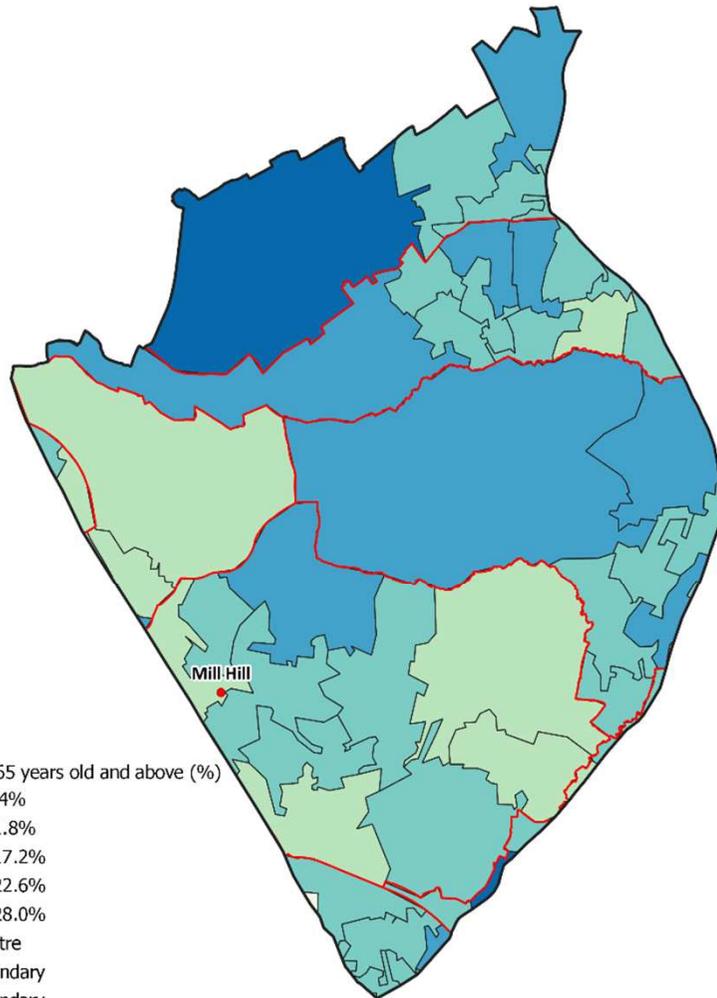


- Very low proportion of growth, but provides strategic leisure and wellbeing function.
- Characterised by protected green space that forms a key part of Barnet’s suburban identity.
- Limited transport connectivity, with growth focused in the more accessible area of Mill Hill East.
- Home to wellbeing destinations like Copthall Sports Hub and Barnet Hospital, in the long-term the area provides an opportunity to become a regional park.



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Population



Legend

Persons aged 65 years old and above (%)

- 1.0% - 6.4%
- 6.4% - 11.8%
- 11.8% - 17.2%
- 17.2% - 22.6%
- 22.6% - 28.0%

- Town centre
- LSOA boundary
- Ward boundary
- Region boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



Source: Office for National Statistics (Census 2011 - age structure)

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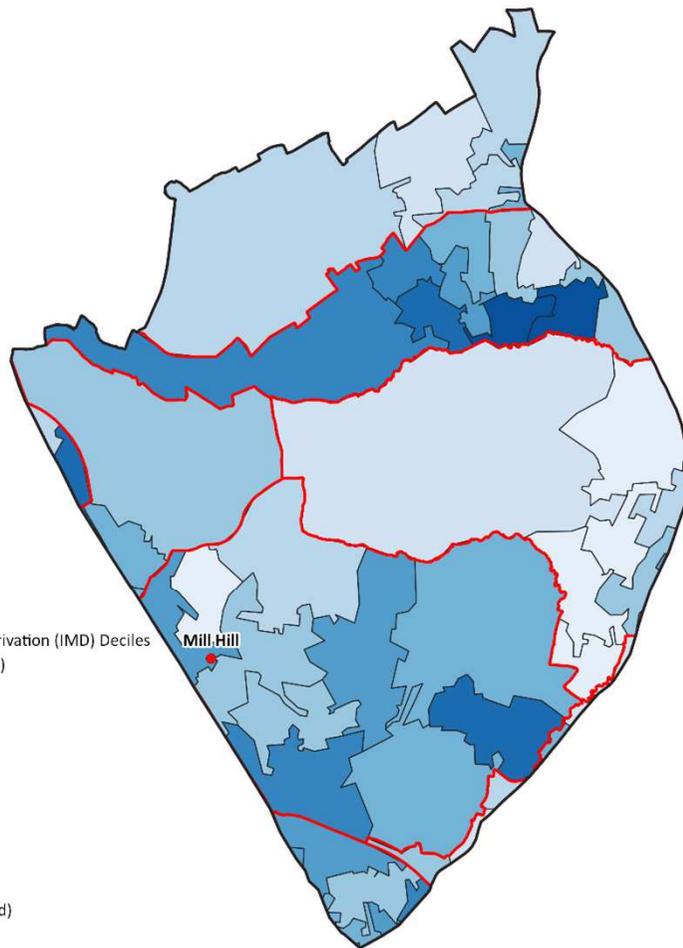
- High Barnet ward had the most people aged 65 and above.
- The Centre of the Borough had more people aged >65 than other regions.
- 2019 projections showed a fall in the number of people aged >65 in this region. The majority were estimated to live in Underhill and High Barnet wards [1].
- Projections (2019) for people aged 80+ had the most people living in Totteridge ward [1].
- Peoples whose activities were limited a lot by disability or long term condition were highest in parts Underhill and Totteridge wards [2].



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Index of Multiple Deprivation



Legend

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Deciles

- 1 (most deprived)
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10 (least deprived)
- Town centre
- LSOA boundary
- Ward boundary
- Region boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015)

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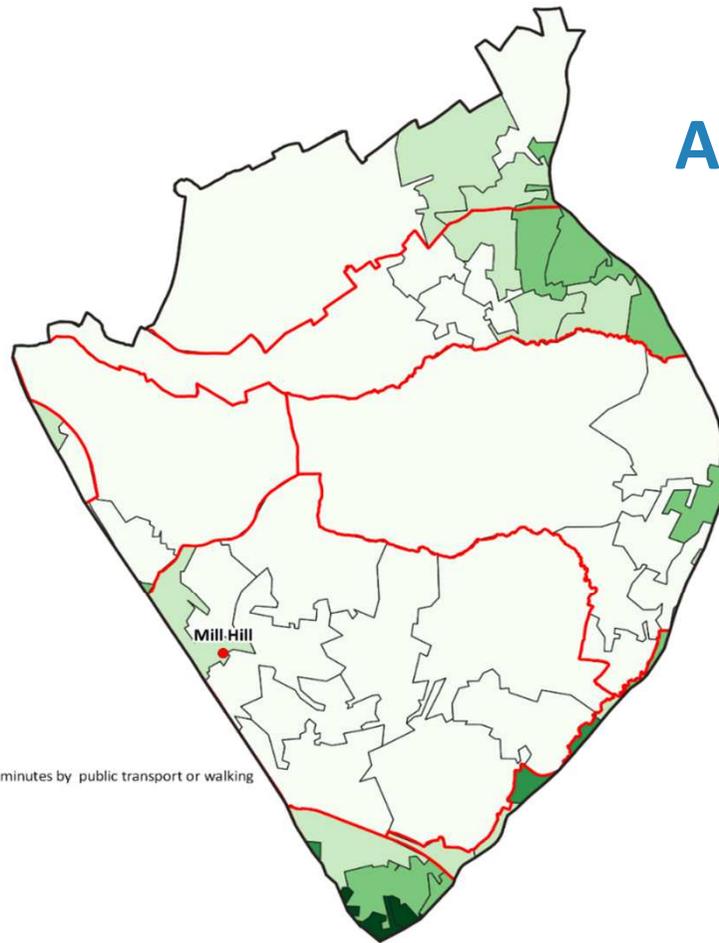
- The most deprived areas in the region were in parts of Underhill ward.
- The least deprived area in the region were in parts of Totteridge ward.
- Underhill and Mill Hill wards had more areas of deprivation than other wards in the region.
- The least deprived areas in the borough were in the Central and East regions.



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Access to GPs

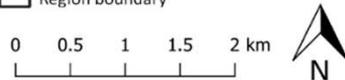


Legend

Number of GPs within 15 minutes by public transport or walking

- 0 - 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 5
- 5 - 7
- 7 - 9

- Town centre
- LSOA boundary
- Ward boundary
- Region boundary



Source: Department for Transport (Journey Time Statistics 2015)

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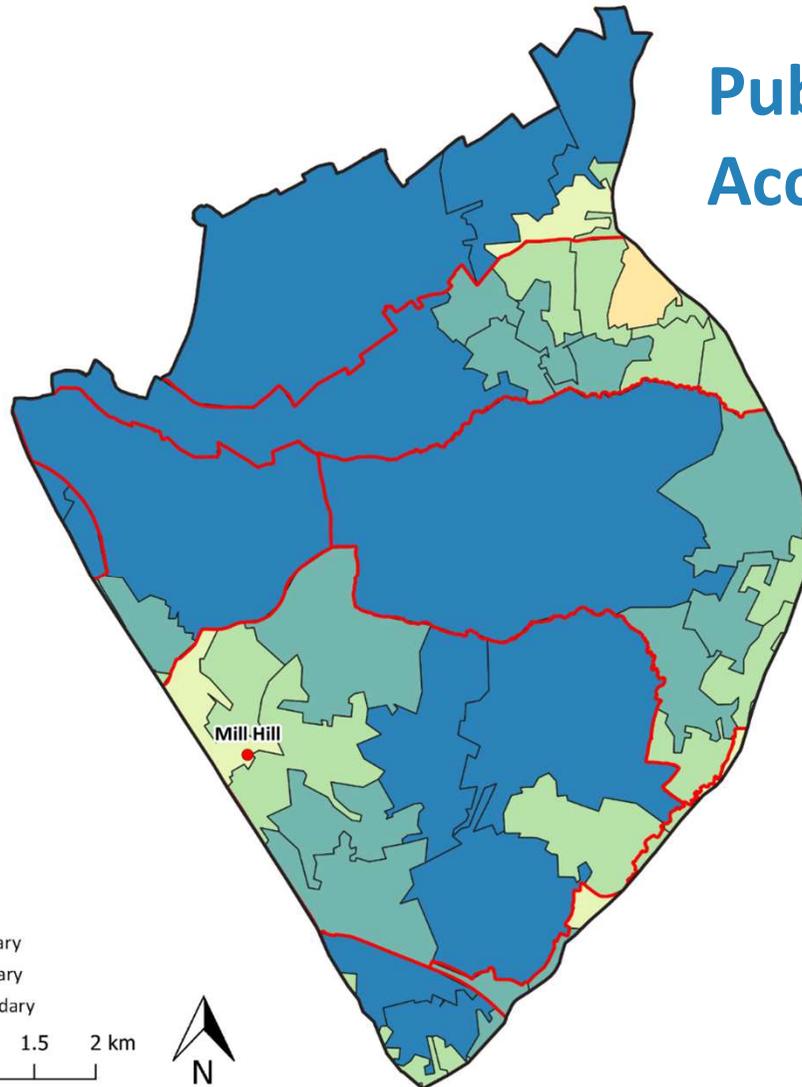
- The region had a low number of GPs within 15 minutes by walking or public transport.
- The highest number was in parts of Hendon and Finchley Church End wards.
- This region had the lowest number of GPs that meet this criteria compared to the East and West.



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Public Transport Accessibility Levels



Legend

PTAL 2015 Score

0 (Worst)

1a

1b

2

3

4

5

6a

6b (Best)

● Town centre

□ LSOA boundary

□ Ward boundary

□ Region boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



Source: Transport for London (Public Transport Accessibility Levels 2015)

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- Transport connectivity was lowest in this region.
- The majority of the Central area had a score of 1b. This means poor transport accessibility.
- The areas around Mill Hill town centre have a score of between 2 and 3.



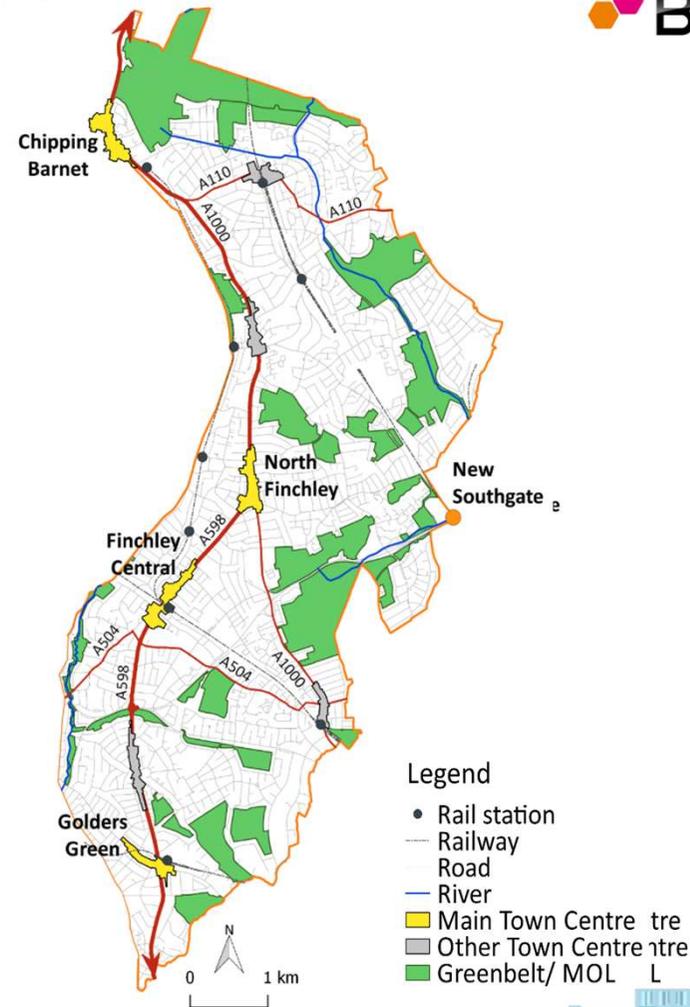
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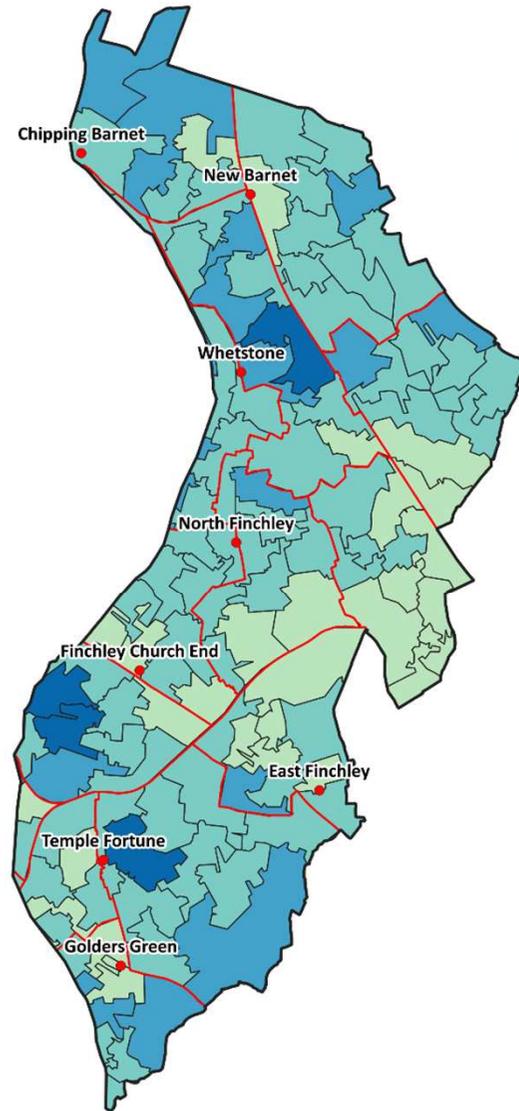
East of the Borough



- Focused growth in areas of good transport accessibility will a little over $\frac{1}{3}$ of homes delivered across the east of the borough.
- Characterised by a network of historic and major thoroughfares connecting local town centres and parks.
- The A1000 / A598 road corridor provides a key connection linking town centres with greater potential for new homes. New Southgate also provides an opportunity for transport-led housing growth.
- Local town centre destinations are home to larger offices, café/restaurant culture, independent shops, and include a number of local arts and cultural destinations.



Population



Legend

Persons aged 65 years old and above (%)

1.0% - 6.4%

6.4% - 11.8%

11.8% - 17.2%

17.2% - 22.6%

22.6% - 28.0%

• Town centre

□ LSOA boundary

□ Ward boundary

□ Region boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



Source: Office for National Statistics (Census 2011 - age structure)

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- The largest number of people aged 65+ is in parts of Oakleigh, Finchley Church End and Garden Suburb ward.
- 2019 population projections show that the most people aged 65+ lived in Oakleigh, Garden Suburb, Finchley Church End and High Barnet wards ^[1].
- Projections for people aged 80+ had the most people living in Totteridge, Oakleigh, Finchley Church End and Garden Suburb wards ^[1].
- Peoples whose activities were limited a lot by disability or long term condition were highest in parts of Brunswick Park and Golders Green wards ^[2].

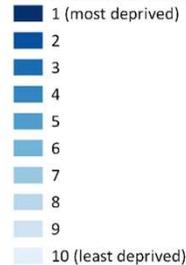


Index of Multiple Deprivation



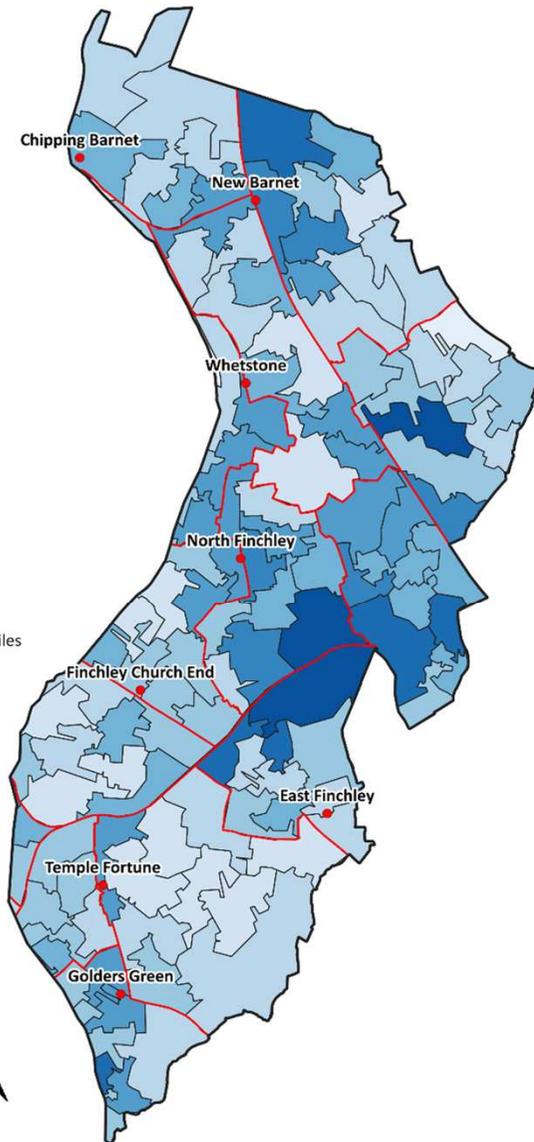
Legend

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Deciles



- Town centre
- LSOA boundary
- Ward boundary
- Region boundary

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015)

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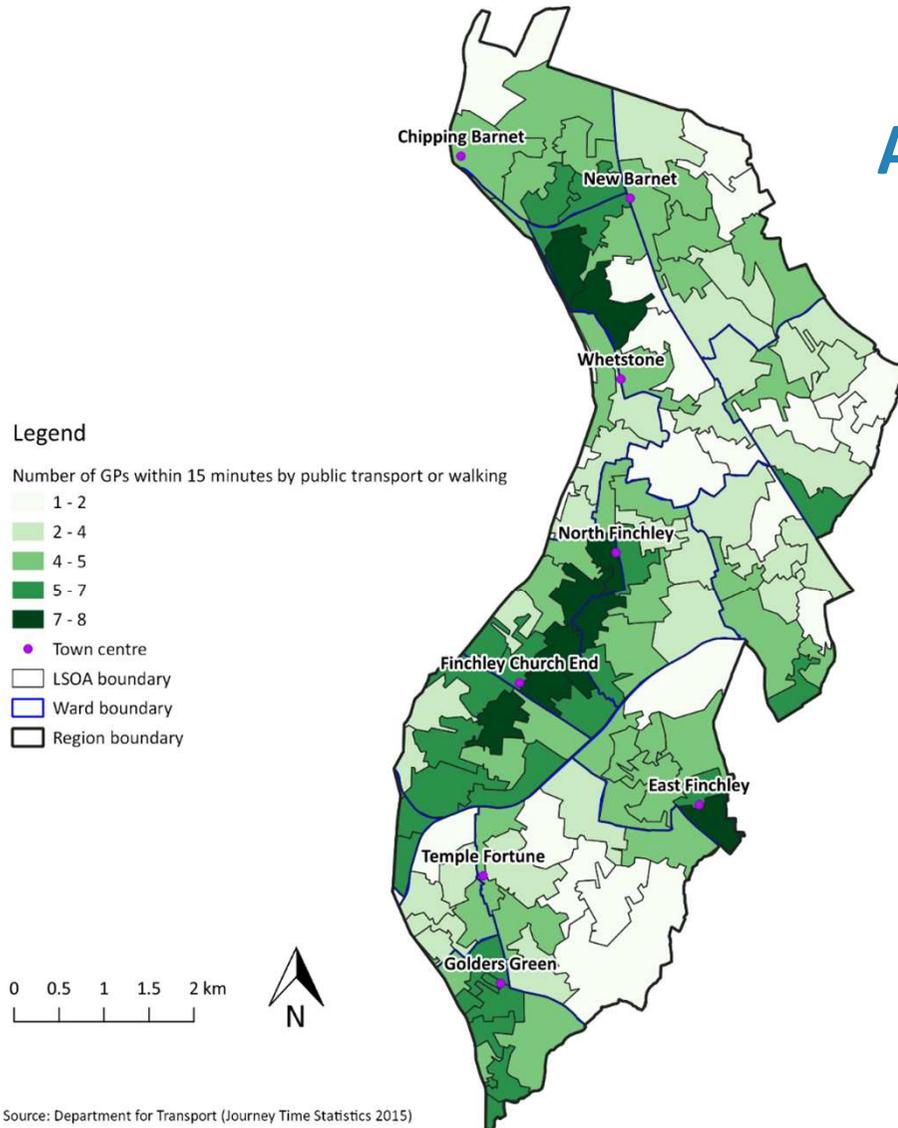
- The most deprived areas in the region were in Brunswick Park, Woodhouse and East Finchley wards. These areas are characterised by social housing and mixed tenancy properties.
- The least deprived areas in the region were in Garden Suburb ward.
- The most deprived areas were in the central part of the region.
- The least deprived areas in the borough were in the Central and East regions



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Access to GPs



- The highest number of GPs within 15 minutes were in areas around Finchley Church End, North Finchley and East Finchley town centres.
- GP services tend to cluster in public transport corridors.
- Garden Suburb ward had the lowest number of GPs that were accessible within 15 minutes by walking or public transport.

Source: Department for Transport (Journey Time Statistics 2015)

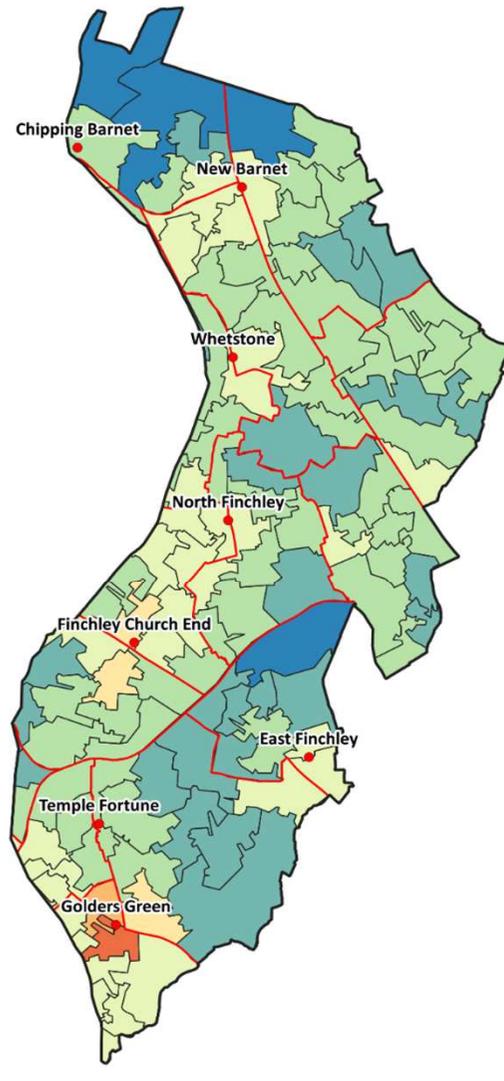
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Public Transport Accessibility Levels



Source: Transport for London (Public Transport Accessibility Levels 2015)

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- Golders Green had the highest PTAL score in the region and borough at 6a.
- Finchley Church End had a high score of 4.
- Most of the areas in this region had a PTAL score of 2.
- The town centres of Chipping Barnet, New Barnet, Whetstone and East Finchley and North Finchley had a PTAL score of 2.



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GROWTH STRATEGY HIA APPENDICES



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Structure and process of the HIA



- Mapping current indicators and wider determinants of health across the regions.
- Reviewing current evidence of the impacts of regeneration upon health.
- An internal workshop was then held to score the Growth strategy against the HWBB priorities, looking at impacts across five aspects of built and natural environment.



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Barnet Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020



- **Two aims of the Barnet Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020 are:**
 - Keeping Well – focusing on prevention and creating opportunities to develop healthy and flourishing communities.
 - Promoting Independence – as communities and the public services as equal partners, residents are supported to be independent for as long as possible.
- **Five priorities are identified that have been identified within the Barnet 2024 Corporate Plan**
 - Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs
 - Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing
 - Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do
 - Creating a healthy environment
 - Continuing improvements on preventative interventions



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Five aspects of built and natural environment



- Public Health England’s *Spatial Planning for Health* describes five aspects of built and natural environment that can be influenced by local planning and regeneration to improve population health and wellbeing.
 - Neighbourhood design
 - Housing
 - Healthier food environment
 - Natural & sustainable environment
 - Transport
- These aspects can be designed and shaped, through local planning, in order to promote health and wellbeing.



Assessing Health Impact



- Scoring criteria used in the assessment is presented below:

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



Summary of assessment

Regeneration Area focus	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on PHE evidence)	Comments <i>PHE evidence identified five key areas spatial planning can influence population health (neighbourhood design, housing, healthier food environment, natural and sustainable environment and transport). These are considered for each of the five areas and comments are provided for each of the five aspects.</i>
West of the borough	- (during implementation) + (outcomes aspired to)	- (during implementation) ++ (outcomes aspired to)	? Not sufficient information to make a robust assessment of impact	--(during implementation) + (outcomes aspired to)	NA	-- (during implementation) ++ (outcomes aspired to)	<p>Housing – Housing improvements are beneficial, but process of decant is negative for vulnerable populations’ health.</p> <p>Transport – short term disruption to networks from development, focus on healthy streets and expected increase in PTAL score are positive.</p> <p>Natural & sustainable environment – Initial issues arising from construction will be detrimental to the environment. Long term improvements in transport connectivity may improve access to existing greenspaces for some of the population.</p> <p>Neighbourhood design - Aspirations for a healthy streets approach and mixed use neighbourhoods are positive for health.</p> <p>Healthier food environment - The strategy references using more local government powers in shaping town centres, if applied with a focus on food options this could be very beneficial for the local population.</p> <p>Other – the extensive development work offers employment and training opportunities positive for health, however there is the potential much of these opportunities may not go to local residents.</p> <p>.....</p>

Slide 34

- LM2** Employment is important to mention for the east, but not sure quite how it fits into any of these criteria?
Lines, Matthew, 23/05/19
- LM3** As is community anxieties around development
Lines, Matthew, 23/05/19
- LM4** why did we give this a ++ for healthy environment again?
Lines, Matthew, 23/05/19
- LM5** what to put about sports centre in the middle of the borough?
Lines, Matthew, 23/05/19

Summary of assessment

Regeneration Area focus	Integrating health and social care and providing support for those with mental health problems and complex needs	Encouraging residents to lead active and healthy lifestyles and maintain their mental wellbeing	Improving services for children and young people and ensuring the needs of children are considered in everything we do	Creating a healthy environment	Continuing improvements on preventative interventions	Overall health impact (including assessment on PHE evidence)	Comments
Centre of the borough	? Not sufficient information to make a robust assessment of impact	+	? Not sufficient information to make a robust assessment of impact	++	NA	++	<p>Natural & sustainable environment – aspirations to enhance biodiversity, access to open spaces and develop a new park promote health.</p> <p>Neighbourhood design – the planned sports hub offers extra opportunities for physical activity for residents.</p> <p>Transport – extension of bus route positive, but the area remains poorly connected.</p>
East of the borough	? Not sufficient information to make a robust assessment of impact	- (during implementation) ++ (outcomes aspired to)	? Not sufficient information to make a robust assessment of impact	- (during implementation) ++ (outcomes aspired to)	NA	- (during implementation) ++ (outcomes aspired to)	<p>Neighbourhood design – A focus on a healthy streets approach, development of arts/leisure opportunities and mixed use neighbourhoods offer the potential for wide health gains.</p> <p>Healthier food environment - The strategy references using more local government powers in shaping town centres, if applied with a focus on food options this could be very beneficial for the local population.</p> <p>Transport – issues remain in improving TFL infrastructure for some transport links in the east of the area.</p>

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